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NO. 2.

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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Established in 1859.

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Interest allowed on time deposits.
Collections made at all points on favorable terms. Letters of credit issued available in Europe and the Eastern states.
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.
Exchange sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfurt and Hong Kong.

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK

OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

Transacts a General Bank Business. Drafts Issued Available in all cities of the United States and Europe.
President, TYLER WOODWARD
Vice-President, JACOB KAMM
Cashier, F. C. MILLER

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

With Which is Amalgamated
THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Capital Paid Up, \$8,000,000 Reserve, \$2,000,000
Transacts a General Banking Business.

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Accounts opened for sums of \$10 and upwards, and interest allowed on minimum monthly balance. Rates on application.

244 WASHINGTON STREET. E. A. WYLD, Manager

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Walla Walla, Washington. (First National Bank in the State.)

Transacts a General Banking Business.

CAPITAL \$100,000. SURPLUS \$100,000.
LEVI ANKENY, President. A. H. REYNOLDS, Vice President. A. R. BURFORD, Cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Pendleton, Oregon.

Capital, \$70,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$60,000.00.

RESERVE AGENTS—First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.; First National Bank, Portland, Oregon; Chemical National Bank, New York, N. Y.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS—Levi Ankeny, President; W. F. Matlock, Vice President; C. B. Wade, Cashier; H. C. Guereany, Assistant Cashier; J. S. McLeod, W. S. Byers, W. F. Matlock, H. F. Johnson.

THE PENDLETON SAVINGS BANK

PENDLETON, OREGON.

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.

FRENCH & COMPANY, BANKERS

THE DALLES, OREGON.

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Letters of Credit issued available in the Eastern States. Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers sold on New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash., and various points in Oregon and Washington. Collections made at all points on favorable terms.

SEATTLE. TACOMA. PORTLAND. SAN FRANCISCO.

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Boots and Shoes, Sundries and Oil Coaling.

“Apsley” Brand

“Goodyear's India Rubber Glove Co.”

“Hudson” Brand

Celebrated line of Boots, Shoes and Druggist Sundries

NOW is the time to place your order and get absolute protection. We guarantee the quality and prices, and give prompt service. DON'T place your order before you see us.

Pacific Coast Rubber Co.

JOHN A. GRAM, Managers. E. N. WHEELER, 41-43 First St., Portland, Ore.

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DEALS IN GRAIN, BEET AND FRUIT LANDS IN THE BEAUTIFUL

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.

Your Correspondence is Solicited, and All Questions...Cheerfully Answered...

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 Crinding 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.

Hudson—A \$10,000 sawmill is to be established near the mouth of Rock creek just north of Hudson.

Cable Cove—Work has been resumed at the Goldbug mine, in Cable Cove district. Two shifts are employed.

Grants Pass—Prospects are favorable for the resumption of active work at the Pacific pine needle factory at Grants Pass.

Paisley—The Lake County Telephone & Telegraph Company is the name of a new company just organized at Paisley.

Cooz City—The shaft at the Cooz City mine is now down over 300 feet, and it is expected coal will be found in the next 100 feet.

Cooz County—Work has stopped in one of the tunnels in the Beaver hill mine, Cooz county, pending installation of new machinery.

Baker City—The Bonanza mine, in Baker county, is making preparations to install considerable new machinery. Some of the buildings will be remodelled.

Arlington—The Arlington Warehouse Company has made the purchase of about 7000 sacks of wheat stored on the Heppner branch at prices ranging from 43 to 45 cents per bushel.

Grants Pass—The Grants Pass Water, Light & Power Company has received 700 feet of seventeen-inch steel pipe, for an extension to a point above the place where the water is now taken out of the river.

Union—The Oregon Sugar Company will have 300 acres in sugar beets near Union this season. During the thinning and spacing time boys and girls will be employed, to do most of the work. Six dollars an acre will be paid for this work. It is said good wages can be made.

Galls Creek—Operations have been resumed at Kull & Co.'s quartz mine, in Galls creek district.

Weston—This town will issue \$5000 worth of bonds to raise money to improve its water supply.

Eugene—Boy tramps are reported as being more numerous in Eugene than ever before known.

Grants Pass—Work has commenced on the Grants Pass-Williams telephone line, and will soon be in operation.

Baker City—During March, 98 coyote scalps were turned in at Baker City at the office of the county clerk.

Wending—Smallpox is very prevalent at this place, and county authorities have been appealed to. So far it is only in a mild form.

Corvallis—Benton county has issued a call for all warrants outstanding up to August 10, 1900, and same will be paid upon presentation.

Brownsville—There are now two brass bands in Brownsville. A new one has just been organized, known as the Brownsville Independent band.

Glendale—There have been 41 cases of smallpox in and about this place, but no deaths as yet. Several cases are now in a very critical condition.

Athens—A man arrived at Athens on a new bicycle and was immediately arrested by request of Pendleton authorities. He had stolen the wheel from a store at that place.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 56½@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 22½ per cental.

Barley—Feed, \$1 50@1 57; brewing, \$1 50@1 57 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$16 per ton; middlings, \$21 50; shorts, \$17 50; chop, \$16.

Hay—Timothy, \$12@12 50; clover, \$7@9 50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.

Hops—12@14c per pound; 1899 crop, 6@7c.

Wool—Valley, 13@14c; Eastern Oregon, 9@12c; mohair, 20@21c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 20@22½c; dairy, 15@18c; store, 10@12½c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 13@13½c 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@12c; dressed, 13@14c per pound.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13@13½c; Young America, 13½@14c per pound.

Potatoes—50@60c per sack.

Mutton—Lamb, 10@11c per pound gross; best sheep, \$5; wethers, \$5; ewes, \$4 50; dressed, 7½@7¾c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, heavy, \$5 75@6; light, \$4 75@5; dressed, 7c per pound.

Veal—Large, 7@7½c per pound; small, 8½@9c per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$5@5 25; cows and heifers, \$4 50@4 75; dressed beef, 7@8½c per pound.

TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.

The American Claim for Indemnity May Be Cut in Half.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The state department has heard further from Mr. Rockhill, our special commissioner at Peking, touching the effort making there to reach an agreement respecting the indemnity to be demanded from a Chinese government. Mr. Rockhill's principal effort, acting under direct instructions from Secretary Hay, is to induce the ministers of other powers to keep down the total of their claims to the amount which the financial experts, headed by Sir Robert Hart, have decided to be within the ability of China to pay. The United States government has felt that the total indemnity claimed should not exceed \$40,000,000, and has steadfastly sought to make that figure the outside limit of the claim. For itself, the state department claims \$25,000,000 indemnity, and it has supplied Mr. Rockhill with data for the presentation of an itemized account showing the expenditures made by the government for transportation of our military contingent in China, its maintenance there and the just claims of the missionaries who were American citizens and suffered in property and person from the Boxer outbreaks. In its anxiety to avoid pressing China and to secure a speedy settlement of the Chinese question, the United States government stands willing to make a heavy cut in its claim, provided the other nations represented at Peking will also abate their claims in proportion. It is entirely possible, Mr. Rockhill can induce the other ministers to make a cut of 50 per cent in their indemnity, he will do so, though the apparent result will be the loss to the United States of \$12,500,000.

The administration is satisfied that the great danger of the situation at Peking lies in delay. Had the present representations of Mr. Rockhill been heeded, the officials are confident that the formidable rebellion which has broken out under the leadership of General Tung Fu Sian in Shien Si province would never have occurred. Mr. Rockhill had satisfied himself that the Chinese government was absolutely sincere when it pleaded inability to punish this great general and Prince Tuan in the full measure demanded by the powers. It is thought here that modest demands could have been met by the Chinese government and the rebellion averted. The indemnity question has also consumed an unusual length of time, and if it had been settled several weeks or even months ago, the present difficulty, it is believed, would have been impossible.

THE REBELLION FAILED.

Negros Governor Tried to Start an Uprising.

DUMGUATE, Island of Negros, P. I. April 11.—Since the United States Philippine commission was at Bacolod, the capital of this island, March 21, the native civil governor of the island, Senor Sovereno, has attempted to start a insurrection against the establishment of the commission's new system of civil government. He failed to secure a following.

The sentiment of the provincial government is almost unanimous in favor of the division of the funds of \$70,000 Mexican currency, now in the hands of the present government of Negros, between the proposed provinces of Occidental and Oriental Negros. The bone of contention has been that the commission set apart two-thirds of this fund for Occidental and one-third for Oriental Negros, the difference in the amounts to be offset by taxes still unpaid at Bacolod. A resolution in favor of the re-organization of the two provinces has been adopted. Details have been embodied providing for the obligations of the present government. The provinces will be created later.

FEAR PUNISHMENT.

Cause of the Rebellion in Northern China.

PEKIN, April 11.—The Russian minister to China, M. de Giers, responding to the letter from Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang regarding Manchuria, merely refuses to hold further communication with them upon the subject.

The Mongolian Prince Olascan, father-in-law of Prince Tuan, proves to be an important factor in the rebellion now in progress. He urges the rebellious troops to march on Singan Fu. Chinese knowing General Tung Fu Sian say the emperor brought the rebellion upon his own head when he published the edict threatening the general with future punishment. On account of his present power and influence, General Tung Fu Sian would not permit this, and naturally desired to prove that power. He has the entire Mohammedan population with him. Prince Tuan also has a large following, while Prince Olascan controls the entire province of Mongolia.

FILIPINO CASUALTIES.

From 25,000 to 50,000 Killed Since the War Began.

NEW YORK, April 11.—According to a Herald special from Washington, since the rebellion in the Philippines 50,000 men is the lowest estimate of the war department of the casualties sustained by the Filipino forces; 7677 rifles have been captured or surrendered, and 65,142 rounds of ammunition have been seized. The number of Filipinos killed cannot be accurately determined, as General MacArthur in his dispatches states that it is impossible to be accurate on this point. It would not surprise officials should the Filipino fatalities reach 25,000, and some say that 50,000 is closer to the real figures.

BOTHA WANTS PEACE

Has Reopened Negotiations With the British.

DEWET HAS NOT BEEN CONSULTED

The Boer General, Learning That the Free State's Intellect Had Weakened, Assumed Full Responsibility.

CAPE TOWN, April 12.—General Botha has reopened negotiations with the British for peace. It is understood here that although General Dewet, in his recent interview with General Botha regarding him as irresponsible, undertakes to negotiate in behalf of the entire Boer forces. The British authorities here consider that if General Botha surrenders, Dewet's following can be easily taken.

As explained here, this action was determined in part by General Botha's discovery at a recent meeting that General Dewet's intellect had weakened, that his influence with his followers was diminishing and that continuance of the campaign, in view of General Dewet's irresponsibility, rested with General Botha alone.

FRENCH ARE HAPPY.

Russia Gives Another Proof of Her Friendship.

PARIS, April 12.—The important festivities attending President Loubet's visit to the Riviera were brought to a climax today in the double naval demonstration at Villefranche and Toulon. Both proved splendid spectacles. The profuse decorations, the billows of pleasure boats fitting about the harbor, the gaily dressed warships lying in the roadstead and the animation of the immense crowds of strangers jostling one another in the streets and along the wharves imparted a color and picturesqueness to the scene which outdid the situation at Villefranche. The French people, however, derive as much pleasure from the incidents at Villefranche as from the meeting of M. Loubet and the Duke of Genoa at Toulon.

"The Russian squadron," says Le Journal des Debats, "saluted the president on his departure for Toulon so that Russia will be associated as completely as could be desired with the fetes on the Riviera. Those who have spoken about the coolness of two friendly and allied countries are now compelled to admit that they took the desire for the reality. Those who contended that Russia wished to manifest hostility toward the Franco-Italian rapprochement now have proof to the contrary in the fact that the Russians came to salute the president at the very moment when the fetes at Toulon, sealing this rapprochement, were about to take place."

VETERAN IS INSANE.

Brigadier-General John B. Turchin Must Go to Asylum.

CHICAGO, April 12.—A special to the Tribune from Nashville Ill., says: Brigadier-General John B. Turchin, soldier, scholar and author, is insane, and confined in the county jail in this city, whence he will be transferred to the Anna asylum tomorrow.

General Turchin was born in Russia, and received a military training. He was commissioned colonel of the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry by Governor Yates, in 1861. He organized his regiment at Chicago, and left for Tennessee, where General Buell placed him at the head of a brigade. Here Turchin offered a plan to his superior officers for capturing Huntsville, which was accepted and proved successful. In recognition of this service, he was appointed brigadier-general. In 1863 Turchin organized the Chicago Board of Trade Battery into a battery of horse artillery. He commanded this division throughout the Tullahoma campaign.

During the Chickamauga campaign, with his command he distinguished himself upon several occasions. During the Atlanta campaign in 1864 Turchin participated in the engagements of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and others. Here he was forced to leave the army, and later resigned.

MOVE TO NEW CAPITOL.

Governor Rogers Says It Will Probably Be Made in Summer.

OLYMPIA, Wash., April 12.—Regarding when the state will take possession of its new capitol building, Governor Rogers today said:

"There was a tacit understanding between the capitol commission and the board of county commissioners that, inasmuch as the county will probably rent part of the present state building for a time, at least, the two boards would work in harmony, so far as possible, in making the exchange of offices, without discommoding either party to the transaction. In the summer months, during which the supreme court is not in session, will, no doubt, be the best time at which this exchange could be made with the least possible inconvenience. As the county will only have need of two floors of the present state building, the exchange can be made without serious difficulties."

COMBINE FORMED.

Four Alaska Transportation Companies Now in Two.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The details of the combination of a number of Alaska commercial and transportation companies, which has been pending for several weeks, have been completed. The Alaskan Commercial Company, the Alaska Exploration Company, the Seattle-Yukon Transportation Company and the Empire Transportation Company have been merged into two corporations—the Northern Navigation Company, with a capital of \$3,250,000, and the Northern Commercial Company, with a capital of \$7,000,000.

The following official announcement has been made:

"For some weeks past the representatives of the principal transportation and trading companies doing business on the Yukon have been in conference, the original purpose being to arrive at some understanding whereby reasonable transportation rates might be maintained and a remedy found for the evils resulting from conflicts caused by divided interests. As this discussion progressed, the scheme enlarged upon itself so that it was finally found that the best results could be obtained only by a unity of their interests in the Yukon. St. Michael, Behring sea and Port Clarence districts. As a result of this decision, two new companies have been incorporated under the laws of the state of New Jersey, and the assets and business of the following companies have been transferred to the new corporations: Alaska Commercial Company, Alaska Exploration Company, Seattle-Yukon Transportation Company, Empire Transportation Company.

"The Northern Navigation Company will take over all the assets of the above companies which are connected with the transportation in that country, and will be handled as a separate corporation doing a purely transportation business. It is capitalized at \$3,250,000.

"The Northern Commercial Company, capitalized at \$7,000,000, will take over all the plants and stocks of merchandise now under the control of the above-mentioned companies in the territory described.

"The new companies expect to reduce the price of supplies; to avoid in future any possible shortage of necessities in the North, and to make its legitimate profit in the reduction of expenses, which the conditions of late years have made abnormally large.

"The principal offices of the new companies will be at San Francisco, Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver.

"The officers of the companies have not been selected as yet, but will be chosen at the first meeting of the board of directors."

PROTECTION OF SEALS.

United States Will Have Cutters in Behring Sea.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Behring sea seal grounds will be patrolled by revenue cutters this summer, as in past seasons, in co-operation with British warships, which have taken a hand in this special duty for the past two seasons. The treasury department, which has direct supervision in such cases, flatters itself that in the course of the last five years there has been less illegal seal fishing in Alaskan waters than before, especially during that period when the question of jurisdiction was in dispute between the United States and Canada.

Since an agreement has been reached, the two governments have entered into a hearty co-operation, and established a sufficient patrol to stamp out the unlawful practice. This season the United States will have five revenue cutters in Behring sea, which will be aided by several of the smaller British gunboats. The cutters to be assigned to this duty are the Bear, Thetis, Manning, Grant and Rush. It is to be understood, of course, that their entire time will not be devoted to the protection of seals, but while on other duty in Alaskan waters, will look out for seal protection. The Bear will go to the Point Barrow region, where she will remain throughout the open season, and the Rush will be stationed at Sitka, for duty particularly in the Southern Alaskan waters. The several cutters are expected to start for Alaska between the 1st and 20th of May, next.

NEW PROCESS DISCOVERED.

Armor Plate May Now be Furnished Cheap.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A special to the Herald says: Armor plate for naval vessels may be sold to the government for only \$150 a ton and the manufacturers may make a fair profit at that price. An experimental plate, manufactured by an entirely new process, has recently been shipped from Pittsburg to the naval ordnance proving ground at Indian Head to be subjected to the regulation ballistic test. Upon the result of this test will depend further experiments which may result in the adoption by the government of this new armor instead of that for which the navy department is now paying at the rate of \$455 a ton.

The new armor is a success and can be sold for \$150 a ton it will mean a saving to the government of \$305 on each ton of armor. On a battleship of the Alabama class, carrying 2,600 tons of armor, this would mean a clear saving to the government of \$792,000.