



VOL. XI.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1906.

NO. 14.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF KALISPELL
KALISPELL, MONTANA

D. R. PEELER, Pres., F. J. LEBERT, V. Pres., R. E. WEBSTER, Cash., W. D. LAWSON, A. Cash.
Transacts a general banking business. Drafts issued, available in all cities of the United States and Europe, Hong Kong and Manila. Collections made on favorable terms.

LADD & TILTON, Bankers Portland, Oregon

Established in 1859. Transact a General Banking Business. 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.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

J. C. AINSWORTH, President. W. B. AYER, Vice-President. R. W. SCHMEER, Cashier.
A. M. WRIGHT, Assistant Cashier.
Transacts a general banking business. Drafts issued, available in all cities of the United States and Europe, Hong Kong and Manila. Collections made on favorable terms.
NORTHWEST CORNER THIRD AND OAK STREETS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of North Yakima, Wash.

Capital and Surplus \$150,000.00
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

W. M. LADD, President. CHAS. CARPENTER, Vice President. W. L. STEINWEG, Cashier. A. B. CLINE, Assistant Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

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

Transacts a General Banking Business.

CAPITAL \$100,000. SURPLUS \$100,000.

LEVIANKENY, President. A. H. REYNOLDS, Vice President. A. R. BURFORD, Cashier.

JOHN D. RYAN, Pres. D. J. HENNESSY, Vice Pres. JOHN G. MORONY, Cashier.
E. J. BOWMAN, Asst. Cashier. MARK SKINNER, Asst. Cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

Capital, \$200,000. UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY Deposits \$1,200,000

ASSOCIATE BANKS: Daly Bank & Trust Co., Butte; Daly Bank & Trust Co., Anaconda

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

TACOMA, WASH.

Capital \$300,000. Surplus \$200,000

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

OFFICERS—Chester Thorne, President; Arthur Albertson, Vice President and Cashier; Frederick A. Rice, Assistant Cashier; Delbert A. Young, Assistant Cashier.

JNO. C. AINSWORTH, Pres. JNO. B. BAKER, Vice Pres. P. C. KAUFFMAN, 2d Vice Pres.
A. G. PRICHARD, Cashier. F. P. HASKELL, JR., Assistant Cashier.

THE FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY BANK

General Banking CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$390,000 Safe Deposit Vaults
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: Interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. Credited Semi-Annually
TACOMA, WASHINGTON

THE COLFAX NATIONAL BANK of Colfax Wash.

Capital, \$120,000.00

Transacts a general banking business. Special facilities for handling Eastern Washington and Idaho items.

W. F. KETTENBACH, Pres. J. ALEXANDER, Vice Pres. GEO. H. KESTER, Cashier.
CHAS. E. BURRIS, Cashier. D. C. WOODWARD, Asst. Cashier.

LEWISTON NATIONAL BANK

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$215,000.00

Capital recently increased from \$200,000 to \$215,000. Surplus increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.
DIRECTORS—Jos. Alexander, C. C. Bunnell, J. R. Morris, Grade K. Paffin, R. C. Beach, G. H. Kester, W. F. Kettenbach, O. E. Guernsey, Wm. A. Liberty, Jno. W. Givens, A. Freidenrich.
Twenty-two Years a National Bank. Oldest Bank in Lewiston, Idaho.

Send Your Washington, Idaho and Montana Business to the

OLD NATIONAL BANK

Spokane Washington

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK ESTABLISHED 1851

Moorehead, Minnesota

JOHN LAMB, President. DAVID ARKGAARD, Vice President. LEW A. HUNTON, Arthur H. COSTAIN, Cashier. E. M. PYE, Cashier. J. L. BELL, Asst. Cashier.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of East Grand Forks, Minn.

Farm Loans Negotiated. Fire and Cyclone Insurance Written. Does a General Banking Business.

Capital, \$50,000. E. ARNSEN, Pres. G. R. JACOB, Cashier.

4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Time Deposits

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA

Established in 1878. Capital, \$100,000. Interest Paid on Time Deposits
C. B. LITTLE, President. F. D. KENDRICK, Vice President.
E. M. PYE, Cashier. J. L. BELL, Asst. Cashier.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE JAMES RIVER NATIONAL BANK

OF JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA.

The Oldest and Largest Banking House in Central North Dakota
Collections made on all points in North Dakota. Foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold. Telegraph transfers to all parts of America.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

CAPITAL \$800,000.00 SURPLUS 725,000.00

U. S. Government Depository.

GEORGE PALMER, F. L. MEYERS, GEO. L. CLEAVER, W. L. BRENNHOLTS, President. Cashier. Asst. Cashier. Asst. Cashier.

La Grande National Bank LA GRANDE OREGON

Capital and Surplus, \$120,000

DIRECTORS: J. M. Berry, A. B. Conley, F. J. Holmes, F. M. Byrkit, F. L. Meyers, Geo. L. Cleaver, Geo. Palmer.

The Merchants National Bank

Of St. Paul, Minnesota

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Capital, \$1,000,000.00 Surplus, \$450,000.00

Transacts a general banking business. Correspondence invited

OFFICERS—KENNETH CLARK, President; GEO. H. PRINCE, Vice President; H. W. PARKER, Cashier; H. VAN VLECK, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS—Crawford Livingston, Kenneth Clark, J. H. Skinner, Louis W. Hill, Geo. H. Prince, C. H. Bigelow, D. R. Noyes, V. M. Watkins, L. P. Ordway, F. E. Kellogg, E. S. Saunders, Thomas A. Marlow, W. B. Parsons, J. M. Hannaford, Charles P. Noyes.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

There are a few cases of smallpox at the Colon end of the canal.

Germany hopes to absorb Holland when Queen Wilhelmina dies.

The government has bought the Ankeny canal for irrigation work.

Revolutionists are landing large supplies of arms and ammunition on the coast of Finland.

Premier Stolypin declares that the policy of the new Russian cabinet will be one of reform.

China proposes a radical reform in her legal code. Trial by jury and employment of counsel is to be the first step in westernizing her courts.

Citizens of Lander, Wyoming, are up in arms at the idea of a colony of Holy Rollers locating there. It is understood a large number are on their way.

Police are looking for the teller of the St. Louis Union Trust company, who is short \$5,000 in his accounts. He was considered an exemplary citizen.

The coolies employed in the Chinese laundries of San Francisco struck for a raise in wages. They demanded \$11 per week, a raise of \$1. The matter was compromised by giving the men a raise of 50 cents.

Several members of the Russian parliament have been arrested.

A successful test has just been made of a steam motor car on the Great Northern railroad.

Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne will succeed Rear Admiral Goodrich as commander of the Pacific squadron.

Paper makers in 33 mills of the International Paper company of the United States and Canada threaten to strike.

President Stickney, of the Great Western railroad, has been offered a seat on the Interstate Commerce commission.

William Rockefeller says he will retire from business, especially the Standard Oil. His health is given as the reason.

Enforcement of the eight-hour law on government work may cause the government to discontinue contract work and handle everything itself.

German immigrants charge peonage in its worst form against the Jackson Lumber company at Lockhart, Ala. It is claimed the company secures new arrivals in this country under the promise of high wages. But \$1 per day was received and the men were subjected to many beatings and were poorly fed.

The Pan-American congress is in session at Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Germany says she has no intention of interfering with Russia's affairs.

The czar is holding down the capital with an immense army and will form a provisional army.

Russell Sage is dead. He leaves a fortune of about \$100,000,000, most of which will go to charity.

By order of the president the provisions of the eight-hour law have been extended to the Navy department.

The state of Michigan has just won a suit against the Michigan Central railway involving \$4,000,000 in back taxes. The taxes covered the years from 1886 to 1894.

A westbound passenger train on the Great Northern was wrecked 30 miles from Spokane at Diamond lake. Part of the train went into the lake and seven persons were drowned.

A collision between freight and passenger on the Seaboard Airline near Raleigh, N. C., resulted in the death of 20 persons and the injury of 24. Of the killed 12 were colored, and 19 colored people were injured.

A general strike has been ordered in Russia in August.

Dreyfus has been decorated with a cross of the Legion of Honor.

There has been a wholesale slaughter of blacks by Germans in Africa.

Another row has broken out in the government printing office at Washington, D. C.

AF ranch woman has been arrested in Paris for robbery. She concealed her plunder in a wooden leg.

The warehouses of the International Harvester company at Sterling, Illinois, have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

VERDICT IS GUILTY.

Jury Passes on Case of Two More Land Fraud Operators.

Portland, July 27.—At 12:17 o'clock this morning the jury in the Federal court returned a verdict of guilty against Martin G. Hoge and Charles Nickell, both of Medford. They were recommended to the clemency of the court.

The two men were charged, along with Henry W. Miller and Frank E. Kincart, also of Medford, of with the crime of having conspired to defraud the United States out of portions of already pleaded guilty, and their testimony was used to convict the other two defendants. The indictment against the four men had been returned January 1, 1905.

Miller and Kincart had previously pleaded guilty.

The maximum punishment under the section of the revised statutes applying in their case is two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000, or both fine and imprisonment, while the minimum is 30 days' imprisonment and a fine of \$100, at the discretion of the court.

At 9:30 this morning the case of the United States vs. Hamilton H. Hendricks will be called in the Federal court. It involves an indictment returned February 8, 1905, charging the defendant with a violation of section 5393, revised statutes, in suborning George W. Hawk to commit perjury in giving testimony before the Federal grand jury in connection with said George W. Hawk's homestead entry.

MUST SHOW BOOKS.

Sugar Trust Official is Hauled Before New York Court.

New York, July 27.—That the New York grand jury is investigating western trunk railroad lines suspected of having granted rebates to the American Sugar Refining company was made known today, when W. E. Foster, general auditor of that company, was taken before Judge Hough, in the United States Circuit court, as a recalcitrant witness before the grand jury.

The foreman reported that Mr. Foster had declined to produce before the grand jury certain books and documents demanded of him. Mr. Foster said that he had not refused to produce the data. He said that he had not the physical possession of all the books and papers in question, except as general auditor of the corporation. A portion of them, he said, were in the safe of the company's president.

Judge Hough gave Mr. Foster until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to comply with the grand jury's instructions. Unless the papers are forthcoming the judge informed Mr. Foster that he would consider an application to punish him, both as a recalcitrant witness and for contempt of court.

BLAME DAMAGE TO QUAKE.

Six Big Insurance Companies Repudiate San Francisco Losses.

San Francisco, July 27.—The severest blow dealt the policy-holders of San Francisco has come in the form of an announcement from six of the largest underwriting concerns, which practically declare that they will pay no losses incurred by the April fire. The earthquake clause in the policies is put forward and the statement made that all the damage done by the flames is attributable to the shock.

In this combination of welters are two American companies and four British companies. The concerns are: Commercial Union Assurance, Ltd., of England; Commercial Union Fire Insurance company, of New York; Palatine Fire Insurance company, Ltd., of England; Alliance Assurance company, Ltd., of England; Norwich Union Fire Insurance society, of England; Indemnity Fire Insurance company, of New York.

Their combined liabilities in the burned area will reach \$15,000,000. Of this amount they pledge themselves to pay "for actual loss suffered in every case in which legal liability is not doubtful." As the companies claim that they cannot be held for losses caused "directly or indirectly by the earthquake," this pretty phrasing, when translated into plain English, means absolute repudiation.

Pure Food for Londoners.

London, July 27.—The health officers of the metropolis have formulated proposals dealing with canned goods for the consideration of various borough authorities. The most important clauses provide that the name and address of the manufacturer and the date of canning be impressed on all tins; that 1 per cent of each consignment shall be opened on importation and examined before the goods are marketed, and that food intended for canning shall be inspected by an independent official prior to being canned.

Says Companies Will Deal Fairly. Oakland, Cal., July 27.—Representative Mullins, of the Palatine, Commercial Union and Alliance Insurance companies, of London, this afternoon stated the announcement of his companies' plans now being prepared will show an intention to deal absolutely fairly with every policyholder.

DISARMS THE JEWS

Anti-Jewish Outbreak Might Help Czar's Cause.

HELPLESS PREY TO MOB'S FURY

Leaders of Jewish Bund Arrested, Beaten and Tortured to Extort Confessions.

Odesa, July 26.—The authorities continue their tactics of disarming all who are suspected of having weapons. House-to-house searches have resulted in bringing to central headquarters hundreds of modern revolvers. Most of these are of American make and were taken from houses in the Jewish quarter.

It is plain from the attitude of the authorities that their intention at present is to disarm all the Jews and to place them at the mercy of the mob, should the government feel that anti-Jewish rioting would benefit its position.

During last night and up to noon today many Jews who are known to have been prominent in the Jewish Bund movement have been arrested and imprisoned. It is reported that in many instances these men were unmercifully beaten and tortured by the authorities in an effort to compel them to confess where arms and bombs known to have been brought into the city were concealed.

GOVERNMENT HELPLESS.

At Mercy of Shipping Trust on Goods for Philippines.

Washington, July 26.—That a combination of foreign steamship lines has the United States government at its mercy as regards the transportation of army and navy supplies and government stores from this country to the Philippines is the latest charge entered in the docket book. The army and navy officers in charge of transportation matters are loath to discuss the subject, dismissing it with the explanation that under the rules of the departments they are not permitted to talk about official affairs for publication.

If statements emanating from outside sources are worthy of credence, however, there will be work for the department of Justice in an entirely new field, when it can take the time away from investigations of big interior trust abuses and the enforcement of the revenue law.

In shipping to our possessions in the Far East, the government is compelled to patronize steamship companies flying foreign flags. The shipments are made mostly by British lines sailing from New York by way of the Suez canal. The only other way would be to ship by rail across the American continent and thence by the Pacific express steamers, but freight rates by that route are prohibitive, except for food supplies and forage bought on the Pacific coast and shipped direct to Manila. There is no direct American line to the Philippines by the eastern route.

ADULTERATION IN GERMANY.

Few Articles of Food That Have Not Been Tamped With.

Washington, July 26.—German food adulteration is the subject of a report received by the bureau of manufactures from Consul General Brittain, of Kehl. Dr. Jackensack, of Berlin, states that there were in Germany in 1888 1,400 prosecutions for adulterating food products; in 1898 the number had increased to 3,000; in 1901 to 3,585, and in 1903 to 6,000. Thirty Berlin butter manufacturers were summoned before the courts for almost incredible adulteration of their wares.

Wines, chocolate, cocoa, brandies and medicines have been discovered to contain absolutely injurious and dangerous substances used for adulteration. In fact, according to a Strassburg paper, there seems to have been very few articles of manufactured food and drink products which have not been the subject of adulteration on the part of the German manufacturer.

Violations of Eight-Hour Law.

Washington, July 26.—It is said at the War department that there have been but two complaints during the last three years of violation of the eight-hour law by government contractors. The last of these occurred at Fort Wingate, N. M., but the contractor explained that there was a real emergency for this, as it was necessary to rush the work and have his material in hand and wrought up before all transportation facilities were absorbed by the large movement of troops attending the maneuvers.

Big Fire in Leeds, England.

Leeds, England, July 26.—Fire broke out in the heart of this city last night, and was still burning fiercely early this morning. The damage thus far is estimated at \$500,000.

BALANCE FAVORS ISLANDS.

Philippine Exports Exceed Imports First Time Since Annexation.

Washington, July 24.—The two most noteworthy features of the commercial returns of the Philippine islands for 1905 are a balance in favor of the islands for the first calendar year period in the history of the American occupation, and the advance of American goods to the first rank in the import trade. The favorable trade balance is due to increased export values, which aggregated \$33,454,744, or more than \$4,000,000 in excess of the exports for 1904. An increase of \$500,000 in American trade in 1905 with the islands, combined with a decline in rice imports, gives to the United States the lead, and in view of the anticipated further decline in the demand for foreign rice in the islands, the United States is expected to continue to increase its lead.

The increase of \$2,000,000 in the imports from the United States in the last five years is largely made up of imports of iron and steel and their manufactures; cotton, raw and manufactured, and illuminating oil. The iron and steel trade approximated \$3,000,000 in value. Great Britain gained most in the iron and steel trade with the islands, but the United States takes the lead, whereas Great Britain was formerly in the lead. There is still great room for improvement in the exports from the United States to the islands.

CANNED MEAT EXPORTS.

Japan Used Large Quantities During War With Russia.

Washington, July 24.—Complete figures of the exports of American canned meats for the past fiscal year are shown today in a statement issued by the department of Commerce and Labor. The value of canned meats exported from the United States in June, 1906, was \$461,100, against \$797,127 in June, 1905, and in the fiscal year 1906, \$9,233,410, against \$9,977,045 in 1905.

The figures for the fiscal year 1906 included: Canned beef, \$6,430,446; canned pork, \$1,215,857; and other canned meats, \$1,587,107. The quantity of canned beef exported in the fiscal year was 44,523,850 pounds, as against 66,688,568 pounds in 1905.

The reduction in exports occurred almost exclusively in the shipments to Japan, which country took large amounts of American beef during the war, but greatly decreased her imports on the abandonment of the army. The exports to Japan during the fiscal year 1906 were 2,306,583 pounds, against 14,687,165 pounds in 1905, and in the month of June, 1906, were 34,412 pounds, against 3,612,188 pounds in June, 1905.

The United Kingdom was the greatest buyer of canned beef, exports to that country increasing 4,758,815 pounds for the fiscal year, but decreasing for the month of June, 1906.

YEARN FOR OLD HOME.

No Houses for Hundreds Who Would Return to San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 24.—San Francisco's greatest need is homes. The people who were driven from the city at the time of the disaster are eager to return, several thousand laborers are imperatively needed to aid in the work of rebuilding, but there are no houses for them. The rehabilitation committee has set to work to furnish relief, but the resources at its command will admit of only slight assistance. This committee will build some 3,000 homes for workmen, but this will not even serve to house the thousands still living in tents.

It is to individual initiative that the city must look. Evidence that this will be forthcoming are beginning to appear.

In the Richmond district, the section located between Golden Gate park and the neck of the bay, several homes are being erected and have been rented in advance.

Still it is to the stretch of land south of Market street that the people must look for the rebuilding of homes in sufficient quantity to solve the problem. Here dwell the thousands of the city's poorest and it is to this section that they wish to return.

Unbreakable Passenger Car.

Washington, July 24.—A steel passenger car has recently been completed in Pittsburgh for the Southern railway which is regarded as the beginning of the general use of steel instead of wood for all kinds of railway cars. The car is 74 feet 46 inches long over all and weighs 110,000 pounds. There was no wood used in its construction except for the interior decorations, and that wood was made fireproof. It is said that the car could not be telescoped in a collision, neither could the ends be smashed in, and it is non-combustible.

Cigarmakers May Establish Stores. Chicago, July 24.—The Cigarmakers' union, it is understood, has taken up seriously a proposal to establish factories for the making of cigars in all the large cities in the United States, and also of stores under the control of the union, through which to get the manufactured goods to the consumers.