

Oregonian



VOL. XLIII—NO. 12,989.

PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS

Steam Hose, Section Hose, Water Hose, Sheet Packing, Piston Packing
GOLD SEAL RUBBER BELTING
THE BEST THAT CAN BE MADE OF RUBBER
GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY,
R. H. Pease, Pres. F. M. Shepard, Jr., Treas. J. A. Shepard, Sec.
73 AND 75 FIRST STREET PORTLAND, OREGON

CAMERAS AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE
4x5 RAY, with plate holder complete.....\$2.50
4x5 CYCLE, with carrying case and holder.....\$3.75
4x5 POCO, double R. R. lens case and holder.....\$6.00
6x7 RAY, double R. R. lens case and holder.....\$9.00
6x7 POCO, double R. R. lens case and holder.....\$10.00
TIME AND INSTANTANEOUS SHUTTERS ON ALL.

Blumauer-Frank Drug Co.

Wholesale and Importing Druggists.
SHAW'S PURE MALT WHISKY
America's ORIGINAL MALT WHISKY Without a Rival Today
BLUMAUER & HOCH
108 and 110 Fourth Street
Sole Distributors for Oregon

HOTEL PERKINS

Fifth and Washington Streets PORTLAND, OREGON
EUROPEAN PLAN
First-Class Check Restaurant Connected With Hotel.
Rooms—Single.....\$1.00 to \$1.50 per day
Rooms—Double.....\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day
Rooms—Family.....\$1.50 to \$3.00 per day

St. Charles Hotel

CO. INCORPORATED.
FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS
PORTLAND, OREGON
American and European Plan.
American Plan.....\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.75
European Plan.....\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Washington & Oregon Electric Railway Light & Power Co.

Now under construction.
A population of 40,000 distributed over the wealthiest farming country of the world is tributary to this road. First issue of 1000 shares, par value \$100 each, now selling at \$40 per share.
An Investment, Not a Speculation.
Low capitalization: \$1,500,000; 15,000 shares, at \$100 each.
Shares fully paid and non-assessable.

HILL MILITARY ACADEMY

The Success and High Standing of many hundreds of Dr. Hill's graduates and former pupils during the past 24 years is the result of his methods. Prepares for college in Classical, Scientific and English courses. Regular course in practical training for business life. Manual training and mechanical drawing. Special courses in modern languages and music. New buildings; modern equipment; private sleeping rooms; no open dormitory; recreation-rooms; large armory; athletics promoted and encouraged; chemical and physical laboratories; art department.
A boarding and day school for boys of all ages; younger boys separate.
Fall term opens September 17. For catalogue, etc., apply to
DR. J. W. HILL, Principal.
MARSHALL AND TWENTY-FOURTH STREETS, PORTLAND, OR.

IRON & STEEL WORKS

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS, ENGINEERS, DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE MACHINERY
—PORTLAND—OREGON—U.S.A.—
THE PIANOLA
THE NAME AND THE INSTRUMENT
Most people are familiar with the name Pianola, but comparatively few of them have a comprehensive idea of the instrument.
WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT WILL DO.
Made and sold only by
THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
M. B. Wolfe, Sole North-west Agent
353-355 Washington St., cor. Park.
ODELL WILL RETIRE.
Again It is Said He Will Engage in Railroad Business.
NEW YORK, July 28.—The Herald tomorrow will print a dispatch from Oyster Bay, in which is revived the report current two months ago that Governor Odell had decided to retire from politics to engage in railroad business. The dispatch says that Governor Odell will assume an executive office in the Union Pacific system at an annual salary of \$10,000, and that he has planned to remove with his family to Omaha.
Schwab Has Recovered.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 28.—Charles M. Schwab has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition. He took an automobile ride today and his wife left for New York.

FRIENDS OF CUBA

Western Republicans Stand by the President
AGAINST HIS PARTY OPPONENTS
Seven of the Most Prominent Beet-Sugar Insurgents Are Already Defeated for Renomination—Others Are in Trouble.
Insurgent Republicans who opposed President Roosevelt's appeal for tariff relief of Cuba, already defeated for renomination, include:
H. C. Smith, Second Mich. Dist.
Edgar Weika, Seventh Mich. Dist.
H. H. Apelin, Tenth Mich. Dist.
C. D. Sheldon, Twelfth Mich. Dist.
J. F. Hestwood, Thirtieth Minn. Dist.
Page Morris, Sixth Minn. Dist.
F. M. Eddy, Seventh Minn. Dist.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 28.—The Minnesota delegation, which stood solidly against the President and for the Oxnard beet-sugar combine, is having as much trouble as the Michigan men. Already Morris, who is the author of the Morris amendment that practically kills the Cuban reciprocity bill, has gone out of the race, as well as Eddy and Hestwood. The four remaining members of the House are having a hard fight for renomination, with the prospects that Fletcher, in the Minneapolis district, will be turned down. A false report has got out that the President is assisting in these campaigns against men who opposed his policy. Neither the President nor his cabinet advisers here are doing anything of the kind. The matter is being worked up among the people, who do not believe that even such an infant industry as beet sugar needs 100 per cent protection, which is granted now under the Dingley rates. As a matter of fact, the present tariff was for revenue, and only incidental protection when granted, but the tariff was used by the beet-sugar insurgents for the purpose of defeating the President's reciprocity program.

DRYAN STILL HAS HOLD ON PARTY.
Western Democrats Believe He Is the Logical Candidate for 1904.
OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 28.—The story of William J. Bryan in the East has created a great deal of discussion as to his intentions for 1904, and also as to the policy of leading Democrats toward him in case he is again an avowed candidate. The New York Herald has telegraphed a number of National Democratic committeemen asking their views as to Bryan and the next Presidential campaign. The replies coming from East, West and South indicate that Bryan still has a strong hold upon the Democratic party, although a majority of the men consulted express the belief that he will not be the candidate, and will not be nominated in 1904. Southern men especially discredit his candidacy, while the West seems to think he is the logical candidate. Nearly all agree he is a power that must be reckoned with in the consideration of any candidate.
Bryan has made free-silver speeches, not so strong as those of 1896 and 1898, but still standing for the old ratio, which has caused a great deal of consternation in the Eastern Democratic camp. They see no possibility of winning as long as the old issue is thrust so prominently forward by Bryan, and the impression prevails that Bryan does not want any great Democratic gains made in states that have ignored silver and the Kansas City platform.
Reception of Anti-Imperialist Manifesto.
The anti-imperialist manifesto, published this morning, creates more amusement than anything else. If it is used as a Democratic campaign document the commendation of President Roosevelt must also be used. Nearly all of the matters complained of have been remedied, and the belief among those who know the temper of the people is that the additional attack upon the Army by the anti-imperialists will hurt the Democrats who began the attack in Congress last winter. The more intelligent view, however, is that no such movement will cut much figure in the political campaign.

FIRMIN'S ARMY REPELLED

Defeated by Government Forces Near Port au Prince.
WASHINGTON, July 28.—Acting Secretary Hill today received the following cablegram from United States Minister Powell, dated at Port au Prince today: "General Colon left Port au Prince yesterday morning with 2000 men to repel Firmin's army, which was landed from the naval vessel commanded by Admiral Killeck. After a skirmish which ensued, the forces of Firmin retreated toward the interior. Colon returned to the city yesterday afternoon. The Government forces lost 20 killed and 60 wounded. The number killed on Firmin's side is still unknown. The Haytian vessel left last night, destination unknown, and there was much firing in the city. The Machias has arrived at Cape Haytien."
May Attack Cape Haytien.
CAPE HAYTIEN, July 28.—General Albert Salnave entered Limba yesterday evening and this morning he was within five miles of this city, after having defeated the troops under General Nord, the Minister of War, provisional government. The capitulation of Grande Riviere is expected, and Cape Haytien probably will be attacked this evening or tomorrow morning. Foreigners are without protection and are in danger. Much regret is expressed that no foreign power is represented here by a warship at such a critical moment.
Isthmian War Nearly Ended.
PANAMA, July 28.—The Government gunboat Boyaca, which was sent to

ACROSS COUNTRY

From Pendleton North Into the Palouse District.
AN OLD PUZZLE EXPLAINED
How Free Land "Up North" Took the Immigration for Nearly Two Decades—A Wonder of Development and Progress.
By a Staff Writer.
SPOKANE, Wash., July 28.—About the time the railroads began pushing their way into the Columbia River basin the immigration movement into the Willamette Valley, which started in the early '60s, almost ceased. There were occasional newcomers, but they were not many, and for something like 15 years the Valley made only such moderate progress as could be expected in a country where nothing came from without. Within this period, say from 1882 to 1897, the Willamette Valley probably sent out more population than it gained from without. Central Oregon—the region of which Prineville is the center—gained nearly all of its original settlers by direct movement from the Valley and, very considerable numbers went on into the Umatilla country, and even further north into the Palouse.

GUILD'S LAKE FROM PROPOSED FAIR SITE.



This picture, showing Guild's Lake and the peninsula, is taken from the northern end of the proposed fair site. The lake is fed the year round by living streams, that keep the water always fresh.

CHOLERA SCOURGE.

Analysis of Manila Water Shows It Is Not Contaminated.
MANILA, July 28.—An analysis of the city water shows that it is uncontaminated. There were 81 cases of cholera here today.
Epidemic in Egypt.
CAIRO, Egypt, July 28.—There were 35 new cases of cholera and 23 deaths from the disease in this city yesterday. In Moucha 10 new cases and 31 deaths were reported.
Cholera in Manchuria.
ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—Deaths from cholera in Manchuria between July 15 and 25 numbered 196 Russians and 24 Chinese.

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER.

Foreign.
Suffrage still gives indications of activity. Page 2.
Rioting occurred at Paris, Venice, Padua and in Galicia. Page 3.
General Devest arrives at Cape Town. Page 3.
A German electrician invents a wireless telephone. Page 4.
Domestic.
More injunctions are issued against West Virginia strikers. Page 1.
Serious rioting occurred at a New Jersey primary election. Page 2.
Lower Republicans will hold their state convention Wednesday. Page 2.
Chaffee censures a Captain for permitting the burning of a cockpit. Page 2.
The Sylvia will hereafter be the President's yacht. Page 2.
Very few, if any, of the state organizations will take part in the regular Army maneuvers. Page 2.
Pacific Coast.
Oregon Supreme Court makes decision regarding indictments which saves much red tape. Page 4.
California's man runs amuck, wounds several men, one fatally, and makes his escape. Page 4.
Southern California towns experience several earthquake shocks. Page 4.
Southern Pacific Railroad Company discovers good vein of coal in Jackson County. Page 4.
Explorer De Witt says railway uniting Eastern and Western hemispheres is a feasible project. Page 12.
Commercial and Marine.
Engagement of gold for export makes speculators timid and stock market flattens out. Page 12.
July tea make another big slump. Page 13.
Ocean freights have declined to 25 shillings. Page 12.
Bark Wynter completes a cargo for South Africa. Page 12.
Indramahas makes a fine run from Portland to the sea. Page 12.
French bark Asle is again on the high seas. Page 12.
Portland and Vicinity.
Nona miners come to Portland to seek steamer connection with this port. Page 10.
Clackamas trouble is to be filled and a dock seven blocks long built on east side water front. Page 12.
Fourth annual tennis tournament opens in Portland today. Page 5.
Ex-Senator McBride talks about exposition. Page 11.

ACROSS COUNTRY

From Pendleton North Into the Palouse District.
AN OLD PUZZLE EXPLAINED
How Free Land "Up North" Took the Immigration for Nearly Two Decades—A Wonder of Development and Progress.
By a Staff Writer.
SPOKANE, Wash., July 28.—About the time the railroads began pushing their way into the Columbia River basin the immigration movement into the Willamette Valley, which started in the early '60s, almost ceased. There were occasional newcomers, but they were not many, and for something like 15 years the Valley made only such moderate progress as could be expected in a country where nothing came from without. Within this period, say from 1882 to 1897, the Willamette Valley probably sent out more population than it gained from without. Central Oregon—the region of which Prineville is the center—gained nearly all of its original settlers by direct movement from the Valley and, very considerable numbers went on into the Umatilla country, and even further north into the Palouse.

ACROSS COUNTRY

over by herds of Indian ponies, and at a later time by bands of cattle and sheep, are green with waving grain. The protected spots, once thinly dotted with wickiups, are dotted by farm houses. There is no longer any open country, for all has been occupied and all is being turned to productive account.
To a very considerable extent the immigration into this country came from the northern tier of the Mississippi Valley states—from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin—where mixed farming is practiced with a thoroughness and success equaled nowhere else in the world. Grain-growing was a business well understood by these Northern farmers, but they also understood farming in its general branches and they were not content to live by bread alone. Upon tradition and instinct, before it was really profitable, these practiced farmers went, to some extent, into general farming operations. Today, while making wheat their main crop, they are far from making it their only crop. The hog is to be seen in every farm yard and pasture, the improved cow speaks of the dairy; and, to me more significant and pleasing than any thing else, is the universally present wide-roofed red barn which declares em-

MORE INJUNCTIONS

Batch of Orders Against the Striking Coal Miners.
BY WEST VIRGINIA JUDGES
Several Are Charged With Buying and Distributing Supplies to Feed the Strikers in Their District.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 28.—(Special.)—Judge John Jay Jackson granted today another injunction against members of the United Mine Workers. The application was made by Clinton Gardner, receiver for the Flemington Coal & Coke Company, which operates in the northern part of the state, east of Fairmont. The papers were directed to John S. Springer and about 30 others, organizers and strikers. The injunction is similar to that granted in the case of the Charleston Fuel Company, and restrains and prohibits organizers and agitators from in any manner interfering with or trespassing on the property of the company or intimidating the miners who are work, or preventing others who may desire to work from doing so. The general language is the same as that of former injunctions granted by Judge Jackson. The writs were placed in the hands of United States Marshal Edward Elliott, who left here tonight for Flemington to serve them.
Judge Jackson ordered the release of William Rice, who has been serving 60 days' sentence for contempt of court, upon a showing that both Rice and his wife had left the state and she did not promise that he would not further violate the injunction.
Sam Bettes, the "cowboy evangelist," delivered an address last night to a crowd of 500 persons in the Courthouse steps, making a sweeping denunciation of government by injunction, which was understood by the crowd to have a local application, and was applauded. The Federal authorities have taken no action against Bettes.
"Mother" Jones reached Flemington today, and was billed to deliver an address tonight. Several Deputy Marshals were on the trail with her, and she did not make the address. She is to speak at Tunnelton tomorrow night.
Upon information made before Federal District Attorney Atkinson, at Charleston, today, warrants were issued for 15 persons, charging them with contempt of court in violating the injunction issued by Judge Keller, covering the Flat Top coal field, along the Norfolk & Western Railroad. The clerk declined to give the names of those for whom warrants were issued.

MORE INJUNCTIONS

Judge Keller's Injunctions.
Judge Keller issued an injunction against G. W. Purcell, a member of the National executive committee of United Mine Workers; W. B. Wilson, National secretary; Chris Evans, National statistician; "Mother" Jones, and five others; as the result of the strike in the Courthouse steps. It is in the same form as those heretofore issued. It was charged that Purcell, Evans, Wilson and the others were purchasing and distributing supplies to feed the strikers in this district. Purcell, Evans, Wilson and the others are not enjoined from furnishing supplies to the miners, but are enjoined from organizing camps close to the property of the complainants and were charged as defendants because they are nonresidents, and because they were active in providing supplies for the miners.
Judge Keller is trying the cases of John Richards and others charged with violation of injunctions, and only half a dozen of the 20 witnesses were examined the first day. The strikers have employed able counsel. Deputy United States Marshal Springer testified that in addition to acting as an official, he had worked for the Collins Colliery Company as captain of the company's guard, drawing a salary therefor. The defense attorneys have been doing their best to create the impression that Cunningham was serving injunctions issued by Judge Jackson in 1897, and that these injunctions were not in force.

Mining and Storing Coal.

Secret Work in Several Collieries at Scranton.
SCRANTON, Pa., July 28.—Superintendent Ross of the Pennsylvania State Police admitted today that his and other companies of this region have been engaged in cutting and loading coal and storing it at the foot of the shaft in cars ready to be hoisted when the companies see fit to do so. The work is being done by underbosses, company hands and returned strikers, of whom the mine has a small quota. The companies have been doing this work secretly so as to avoid drawing the fire of the strikers.
The strikers turned back the men at Rocket Brook Colliery, in Carbonate, this morning, and were also turned back at noon when the pickets had dispersed and started the washing wagon. Carpenters at the Coal Brook and Northwester Collieries, in Carbonate, were also turned back this morning. This activity on the part of the strikers is the result of a meeting of the strikers held Sunday, when it was determined to make an effort to stop all work at mines and washeries in the Carbonate region.

Compromise With Messengers.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Referring to an erroneous report that the Illinois District Telegraph Company conceded to its striking messengers, the company's president, J. Lloyd, president of the company, states that a compromise was reached on the following basis: Messengers to receive 75 cents per day of 10 hours, 10 cents for each extra hour, and \$1.25 for 16 hours Sundays. The company was not asked to recognize the union.

Warrants Issued for Strikers.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 28.—Warrants were issued today for the arrest of a number of striking miners at Nanticoke, charged with assaulting several employees of the Susquehanna Coal Company, who were on their way to the works. Thus far only one arrest has been made. The exodus of miners from this region to the bituminous district continues. President Mitchell was at strike headquarters today.
Colliery Foreman Shot.
POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 28.—Daniel Landmeier, foreman at the Kohinor Colliery, Shenandoah, was shot today near his home by a crowd of strikers. His face and shoulders are torn, with buckshot, and it is thought he will not recover. Albert Landmeier was also chased and shot, and four other non-union men badly beaten.

ACROSS COUNTRY

From Pendleton North Into the Palouse District.
AN OLD PUZZLE EXPLAINED
How Free Land "Up North" Took the Immigration for Nearly Two Decades—A Wonder of Development and Progress.
By a Staff Writer.
SPOKANE, Wash., July 28.—About the time the railroads began pushing their way into the Columbia River basin the immigration movement into the Willamette Valley, which started in the early '60s, almost ceased. There were occasional newcomers, but they were not many, and for something like 15 years the Valley made only such moderate progress as could be expected in a country where nothing came from without. Within this period, say from 1882 to 1897, the Willamette Valley probably sent out more population than it gained from without. Central Oregon—the region of which Prineville is the center—gained nearly all of its original settlers by direct movement from the Valley and, very considerable numbers went on into the Umatilla country, and even further north into the Palouse.

ACROSS COUNTRY

over by herds of Indian ponies, and at a later time by bands of cattle and sheep, are green with waving grain. The protected spots, once thinly dotted with wickiups, are dotted by farm houses. There is no longer any open country, for all has been occupied and all is being turned to productive account.
To a very considerable extent the immigration into this country came from the northern tier of the Mississippi Valley states—from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin—where mixed farming is practiced with a thoroughness and success equaled nowhere else in the world. Grain-growing was a business well understood by these Northern farmers, but they also understood farming in its general branches and they were not content to live by bread alone. Upon tradition and instinct, before it was really profitable, these practiced farmers went, to some extent, into general farming operations. Today, while making wheat their main crop, they are far from making it their only crop. The hog is to be seen in every farm yard and pasture, the improved cow speaks of the dairy; and, to me more significant and pleasing than any thing else, is the universally present wide-roofed red barn which declares em-

ACROSS COUNTRY

over by herds of Indian ponies, and at a later time by bands of cattle and sheep, are green with waving grain. The protected spots, once thinly dotted with wickiups, are dotted by farm houses. There is no longer any open country, for all has been occupied and all is being turned to productive account.
To a very considerable extent the immigration into this country came from the northern tier of the Mississippi Valley states—from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin—where mixed farming is practiced with a thoroughness and success equaled nowhere else in the world. Grain-growing was a business well understood by these Northern farmers, but they also understood farming in its general branches and they were not content to live by bread alone. Upon tradition and instinct, before it was really profitable, these practiced farmers went, to some extent, into general farming operations. Today, while making wheat their main crop, they are far from making it their only crop. The hog is to be seen in every farm yard and pasture, the improved cow speaks of the dairy; and, to me more significant and pleasing than any thing else, is the universally present wide-roofed red barn which declares em-

ACROSS COUNTRY

over by herds of Indian ponies, and at a later time by bands of cattle and sheep, are green with waving grain. The protected spots, once thinly dotted with wickiups, are dotted by farm houses. There is no longer any open country, for all has been occupied and all is being turned to productive account.
To a very considerable extent the immigration into this country came from the northern tier of the Mississippi Valley states—from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin—where mixed farming is practiced with a thoroughness and success equaled nowhere else in the world. Grain-growing was a business well understood by these Northern farmers, but they also understood farming in its general branches and they were not content to live by bread alone. Upon tradition and instinct, before it was really profitable, these practiced farmers went, to some extent, into general farming operations. Today, while making wheat their main crop, they are far from making it their only crop. The hog is to be seen in every farm yard and pasture, the improved cow speaks of the dairy; and, to me more significant and pleasing than any thing else, is the universally present wide-roofed red barn which declares em-

ACROSS COUNTRY

over by herds of Indian ponies, and at a later time by bands of cattle and sheep, are green with waving grain. The protected spots, once thinly dotted with wickiups, are dotted by farm houses. There is no longer any open country, for all has been occupied and all is being turned to productive account.
To a very considerable extent the immigration into this country came from the northern tier of the Mississippi Valley states—from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin—where mixed farming is practiced with a thoroughness and success equaled nowhere else in the world. Grain-growing was a business well understood by these Northern farmers, but they also understood farming in its general branches and they were not content to live by bread alone. Upon tradition and instinct, before it was really profitable, these practiced farmers went, to some extent, into general farming operations. Today, while making wheat their main crop, they are far from making it their only crop. The hog is to be seen in every farm yard and pasture, the improved cow speaks of the dairy; and, to me more significant and pleasing than any thing else, is the universally present wide-roofed red barn which declares em-