

THE HILLSBORO ARGUS.

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HILLSBORO, OREGON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1902.

NO. 48.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Presented in a Condensed Form Which is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers.

Northern Pacific switchmen at Missoula, Mont., are on strike.

Young Teddy Roosevelt is slightly better, although the crisis has not yet passed.

San Francisco chamber of commerce favors the admission of Chinese merchants.

England and Japan have formed an alliance for the preservation of China and Korea.

Columbia offers the United States a guaranteed title to a waterway for the construction of a canal.

Governor Taft favors bringing some native Filipinos to this country and educating them.

The Marquis of Dufferin, ex-governor general of Canada and ex-viceroy of India, is dead.

NO SUCCESS WITHOUT IT.

No brilliant success in business is on record where the value of newspaper advertising was not recognized and employed with profit.—Oshkosh Times.

Fire at Springfield, Ill., did over a million dollars damage.

A new geyser has been found in the Yellowstone National park.

Taft strongly opposes the importation of Chinese to the Philippines.

More fighting is reported between the government troops and the rebels of Venezuela.

Sentiment for reduction of rates on Philippine imports is gaining ground in the senate.

A Detroit bank was wrecked by one of its officials, who is charged, with taking \$1,000,000.

The past week in the Transvaal was the liveliest, with heavy losses on both sides, for some time.

The loss to Paterson, N. J., is now placed at \$8,000,000, but the city is not in need of outside aid.

Eleven persons lost their lives in a St. Louis fire.

British forces have captured many Boers during the past week.

Young Theodore Roosevelt, while very sick, is not considered dangerous.

Fire at Paterson, N. J., caused a loss of \$10,000,000 and left at least 1,000 families homeless.

The foreign consuls at Panama have notified the rebel leader Herrera that they will remain neutral.

The president vetoed the recommendation that he be breveted colonel and brigadier general for meritorious services in the war with Spain.

Rear Admiral Sampson has been retired.

Sampson has filed a brief with the president protesting against Schley's claims.

Germany's colonial policy has proven a failure.

The senate has passed the pension appropriation bill.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is seriously ill with pneumonia.

The trouble at the Colorado School of Mines has been settled.

England, America and Japan will oppose the Manchurian treaty.

The sultan of Turkey has sentenced his brother-in-law to be killed.

Holland refuses to have anything more to do with the peace proposals.

A severe snow storm is raging in Texas.

England will abandon her rights in Wel Hai Wei.

The senate has passed the urgency deficiency bill.

Fire at Albany, N. Y., destroyed \$50,000 worth of property.

President Roosevelt and wife are visiting the Charleston exposition.

European powers are still disputing over their attitude during the Spanish war.

Thirteen persons were killed and at least 100 injured by a gas explosion at Chicago.

The woolgrowers' convention placed itself on record in favor of oleomargarine.

Representative Newlands, of Nevada, introduced a resolution in the house for the annexation of Cuba.

A farmer and wife, living near New York, received a legacy of \$5,000 from a man whom, as a hungry wanderer, they befriended 16 years ago.

Herbert Bickness was sent to jail at Fort Wayne, Ind., for contempt of court. He persisted in calling on his wife, who is suing for divorce.

Peter Quinn, aged 35, who inherited a fortune from his father, squandered it in high living and has just died in New York, a homeless wanderer.

BERTHA IS WRECKED.

Alaskan Steamer Ashore on Harold Island—All On Board Made Land.

Port Townsend, Wash., Feb. 13.—Another steamship has been added to the long list of wrecks along the Alaskan shores. The Cottage City, arriving tonight, brings news of the wreck of the Alaskan Commercial Company's steamer Bertha, on Harold island, near the entrance of Pithou sound, north of Queen Charlotte sound. The Bertha sailed from Seattle for Valdez last Friday, having 41 passengers, among whom were 12 members of the United States army signal corps, bound for Valdez, while others were bound for interior points.

All went well with the Bertha until Saturday night, when the weather set in thick, and Sunday morning at 12:30

ELEVEN MEET DEATH.

Fatal Fire in a St. Louis Hotel—Several Dangerously Injured.

St. Louis, Feb. 12.—An early morning fire which destroyed a large three-story dwelling house occupied by men exclusively, caused the death of 11 persons—10 men and one woman—and dangerously injured seven others. A dozen or more who had narrow escapes from death received less serious injuries or were frostbitten. It is estimated that between 35 and 40 persons were in the building at the time the fire broke out, and it is believed that all have been accounted for. The financial loss is nominal. It is thought that \$10,000 will cover the damage to building and contents, which were totally destroyed. The fire started about 3:30 A. M., when few people were abroad, and

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

Pendleton has decided to adopt a re-trenchment policy, the first act of which was to let one policeman go.

Ashland is investigating the matter of a comprehensive sewer system for the city. An estimate places the cost at \$20,000.

A company is being organized to construct seven telephone lines from Pendleton to the small outlying districts which are not at present supplied.

A petition is being circulated in and around Baker City asking congress to set aside Crater lake and adjacent land sufficient to make a national park.

The price of hops continues to advance steadily. Buyers around Salem are offering 13 1/2 cents per pound, but the growers in most cases refuse to sell at that price.

The Wasco Warehouse Milling Company has just made a shipment of 10,000 sacks of flour to China. This is the first shipment of flour from Wasco county to a foreign market.

The largest real estate deal in the history of Umatilla county, was consummated when J. E. Smith purchased 30,000 acres of land. The deal also includes 180,000 head of sheep. The price paid was \$200,000.

The flax mill at Salem is now an assured fact.

The receipts of the Dalles land office, for January were nearly \$10,000.

Dr. W. D. Jeffries, for 40 years a practicing physician of Salem, is dead.

Placer miners of Southern Oregon gladly hail the rains of the past few days.

The Willamette river at Albany is lower than for many years at this time of the year.

Steps have been taken by the business men of Roseburg to organize a board of trade.

A representative of the English government is around Elgin buying horses for South Africa.

President Eliot, of Harvard university, will visit the state university at Eugene next month.

So far in Linn county there have been 600 registrations for the June election, out of a probable total of 5,500.

Miners in Southern Oregon have long been throwing away what was supposed to be lead ore, but which has proven to be rich silver ore.

The report of the commissioner of patents for the past fiscal year shows that there were 125 patents issued to Oregon inventors.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Quiet. Walla Walla, 63@63 1/2; bluestem, 64@64 1/2; Valley, 63 1/2.

Barley—Feed, 19@20; brewing, 20@21 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, 11@12 1/2; gray, 11@11 1/2.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.50@3.40 per barrel; Graham, \$2.50@2.80.

Millettuffs—Bran, \$18 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$20.50; chop, \$17.

Hay—Timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 90c@1.25 per cental; ordinary, 70c@85c per cental; growers' prices; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental.

Butter—Creamery, 25@27 1/2; dairy, 18@20; store, 11@13c.

Eggs—20@21 1/2 for fresh Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13@13 1/2; Young America, 14@15c; factory prices, 10@11 1/2 less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 13@13.50; hens, 14@15 per dozen, 3@10c per pound; springs, 10c per pound, 45@50 per dozen; ducks, \$5.50@7.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11@12 1/2; dressed, 14@15c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7@7 1/4c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 5 1/2c; dressed, 6 1/2@7c per pound.

Veal—3 1/2@9c per pound, dressed.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3 1/2@4c; steers, 4@4 1/2c; dressed, 6 1/2@7 1/4c per pound.

Hops—11@12 1/2c per pound.

Wool—Nominal. Valley, 13@15c; eastern Oregon, 8@12 1/2c; mohair, 21@21 1/2c per pound.

The buffaloes are increasing in such proportions in Canada that they promise in the course of a few years to become again fairly abundant.

Cecil Rhodes, the millionaire and statesman, who is credited with having provoked the Boer war, is, it is said, to receive the honor of a peerage.

John Hill, a planter at West Baton Rouge, La., has given to the Louisiana state university \$25,000 for the erection of an alumni building and library.

Ten thousand dollars have been contributed to the national fund for a McKinley memorial by the working-men of Homestead, Pa.

England's imports of iron and steel are increasing, while the exports are falling off. British trade papers are alarmed.

TEN MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Business Portion of Paterson, N. J., Destroyed—1,000 Families Homeless.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 11.—A great fire swept through Paterson today and in its desolate wake are the embers and ashes of property valued at \$10,000,000. It burned its way through the business section of the city and claimed as its own a majority of the finer structures devoted to commercial, civic, educational and religious use, as well as scores of houses. There was but small tribute of life and injury to the conflagration, but thousands were left homeless and many thousands without employment.

A relief movement for the care of those unsheltered and unprovided for has already been organized and Mayor John Hinckley says that Paterson will be able to care for her own without appealing to the charity of other communities and states. The great manufacturing plants of the place are safe and the community, temporarily dazed by the calamity, has already commenced the work of reorganization and restoration.

The fire began its work of destruction at the power house of the Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson Traction Company, which fronted on Broadway and extended a block to the rear of Van Houten street. It commenced in the car shed and was burning fiercely when one of the employes detected it. It was leaping through the roof and the gale was lifting it in forks and whirled when the fire apparatus came into the roadway at Van Houten and Main streets. The firemen tried to hem the blaze in, but it skipped across Van Houten street in one direction and Main street in another, and gaining vigor as it went, burned unchecked down into the business district. Every piece of fire mechanism in the city was called out, but the fire and gale were masters.

The fire came at midnight and was only checked after a desperate fight that lasted until late this afternoon. Every city and town within reach of Paterson sent firemen and apparatus to the aid of the city, and it took the united efforts of them all to win the battle. A northerly gale gave the conflagration its impetus and carried its burning brands to kindle the blaze afresh at other points. The firemen made stand after stand before the wall of fire, but were repeatedly driven back, and when victory finally came to them they were grimed and exhausted.

The discovery that their far Eastern policies were identical resulted in each party to the agreement expressing its desire that their common policy find expression in an international contract of binding validity.

Lord Lansdowne further says that the British government was largely influenced in entering upon this important contract by the conviction that it contains no provision which can be regarded as aggressive or self-seeking. He says it is concluded merely as a measure of precaution, and that it in no way threatens the present position or legitimate interests of other powers.

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GREAT SAND STORM.

Hurricane Sweeps Over the Western and Central Nevada Desert.

Reno, Nev., Feb. 13.—Since early this morning the wide stretch of desert in Western and Central Nevada has been swept by a wind storm that at times has approached the proportions of a hurricane. At several points on the Central Pacific, between Reno and Elko, the wind at times blew at the rate of 80 miles an hour, and though there was no serious damage to property, it delayed trains, prostrated telegraph wires and long stretches of railroad are almost buried in sand. Vast clouds of sand, picked up by the gale, were hurled across the country with fearful force, and at Wadsworth, Deseret, Thistle and other towns, business was practically suspended all afternoon, it being impossible for people to breathe while facing the drifting, whirling walls of loose dust and sand. At Deseret and Mirage, the sand filled the air to such an extent that the sun was obscured and lamps were necessary.

At Humboldt House, about 40 miles west of Winnemucca, the few people who ventured out of doors beheld a peculiar sight. About eight miles south of the town is a mountain, rising abruptly from the sandy desert. The wind, sweeping across the fat country, caught the snow of this hill and seemed to stretch it out for two or three miles from the slopes. Through occasional breaks in the clouds of dust across the plain between the town and the mountain the middle slopes could be seen, apparently swept bare of snow in a few hours by the terrific force of the wind. The storm tonight shows but little sign of abating.

EXTENDED MONROE DOCTRINE.

Hobson Would Have It Reach to the Walls of Peking.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 8.—Captain R. P. Hobson, who was a guest of the New Haven Business Men's association at their annual banquet, urged that the Monroe doctrine be extended to the Philippines and to the walls of Peking, declaring that Europeans should not partition China, but open it to the trade of the world, as the United States opened Japan. Among the dangers that faced Europe, he mentioned a possible Slavic invasion, in the event of which, he said, it would fall to the lot of the United States to assist in saving Europe from general war. Without a relatively powerful navy, such action would be manifestly impossible.

Smallpox at Reno.

Reno, Nev., Feb. 11.—Several new cases of smallpox are reported in Reno, among the whites, and the state board of health has declared smallpox epidemic in Reno, and will probably order the public schools closed.

Thirteen Persons Killed.

Panama, Feb. 11.—An accident in the Church of Horocitos, in Chiriqui, resulted in the death of 13 persons and the severe wounding of 39 others.

FORM AN ALLIANCE

ENGLAND AND JAPAN UNITE TO AID CHINA AND COREA.

Financial Agreement Intended to Check the Fast Growing Power of Russia in the Far East. Also to Insure the Independence of the Chinese Empire and Adjoining Regions.

London, Feb. 13.—An important parliamentary paper was issued tonight, giving the terms of a practical alliance between Great Britain and Japan for the preservation of China and Korea. The paper covers a dispatch sent by Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for foreign affairs, January 30, to the British minister to China, Sir Claude Macdonald, and comprises a signed copy of the agreement. In explanation, the paper says the agreement may be regarded as an outcome of the events of the past two years. Throughout the Boxer troubles Great Britain and Japan had been in close, uninterrupted communication, and actuated by similar views.

"We each desire," said Lord Lansdowne, "that the integrity and independence of the Chinese empire should be preserved, and that there should be no disturbance of the territorial status quo in China or the adjoining regions."

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SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE.

Pickets at Missoula Turn Back Crews Sent to Take Their Places.

Missoula, Mont., Feb. 13.—The striking Northern Pacific switchmen have posted pickets along the line, and today succeeded in turning back two crews, one from Helena and the other from Butte, sent by the railroad company to take the place of the strikers. Freight has been badly congested in the yards as a result of the trouble. Brakemen and conductors still refuse to make up trains unless the regular yard crews do the switching. The strike has assumed a grave aspect, and unless the officials of the company recede from the position they have taken a strike along the entire system is probable.

The cause of the trouble was the discharging of two men who refused to work with a road engine without sideboard attachments. The switchmen declare they are violating a state law in complying with the order of the railway company. The statute in question provides that trainmen and yardmen who are injured while working in the yards on an engine without sideboards are alone held responsible for such injuries, and can collect no damages from the company.

\$1,400,000 IN OHIO CITY.

Twelve Great Manufacturing Plants in Springfield Burned.

Springfield, O., Feb. 13.—The largest fire in the history of Springfield broke out in the Champion Chemical Company's plant of the East street shops yesterday, and in an hour and a half 12 manufacturing plants were in ruins. The estimated loss is \$1,400,000. The fire started in some chemicals in the Champion chemical plant. The companies were greatly handicapped by the light pressure of water. Ten firemen were caught in one building and had a very narrow escape from death. A company of the National Guard is on duty to keep away crowds and marauders. Four freight cars were totally destroyed and many others ruined. Hundreds of buildings in the vicinity of the fire were in imminent danger. The firemen, owing to the high wind, were unable to check the spread of the flames.

The total number of men employed by the different concerns located in the building was nearly 900.

The insurance is \$130,000 on the contents and \$110,000 on the buildings—a total of \$240,000.

Dust Explosion in a Mine.

Bon Air, Tenn., Feb. 13.—Over 15 men were injured by a dust explosion in the main entry of mine No. 15. All were rescued and all will probably recover. About 100 men are employed.

Is a Hopeless Wreck.

London, Feb. 13.—The British steamer Knight Companion, from Portland, Or., for Hong Kong, which went ashore at Inouye, on the coast of Japan, is regarded as a hopeless wreck.

VALUE OF DANISH ISLES.

Latest Acquisition of Great Strategic Importance—Provision of Treaty Explained.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The recent favorable report by the senate committee on foreign relations on the treaty for the cession of the Danish West Indies was accompanied by a written statement by that committee to the senate. This report holds that during 1900 the islands exported to the United States sugar, molasses and distilled spirits amounting to \$668,945, and that during the same period the importations from the United States amounted to \$624,524. The annexation of the islands was sought by the United States years ago, and as far back as 1867 Denmark declined to sell the islands for \$5,000,000, but made a proposition to part with them for \$15,000,000. Secretary Seward offered \$7,500,000, which was declined. He afterward agreed to pay that amount for the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, but the trade fell through because of complications which arose. Continuing, the report says:

"These islands, together with Porto Rico, are of great importance in a strategic way, whether the strategy be military or commercial. St. Thomas is a natural point of call for all European trade bound to the West Indies, Central America or Northern South America. These islands, together with Porto Rico, form the northeastern corner of the Caribbean sea and are of great importance in connection with the American isthmus, where a canal will be constructed between the Atlantic and the Pacific. They are of first importance in connection with our relations to the region of the Orinoco and the Amazon and with our control of the isthmian canal and European settlements in South America, every additional acquisition by the United States is of value.

BIG BOOST FOR LINE.

\$10,000 Raised for the Goldendale-Portland Railroad.

Goldendale, Wash., Feb. 10.—The citizens of Goldendale and Klickitat county have raised \$10,000 for the right of way for the railroad from this city to Portland. The committee in charge of this matter considers this amount sufficient to secure the right of way from Goldendale to Lyle, 41 miles. All rights of way have been secured, excepting three or four between Goldendale and the head of Swale canyon, a distance of about 18 miles, through the farming part of Klickitat county. The rest of the route lies principally through government lands, there being but few settlers and a few Indian claims along the Big Klickitat, therefore little trouble will be encountered on this score.

Contracts have not yet been signed, but it is expected that work will commence on the grading within 30 days.

The company organized for the purpose of building this line will reserve two years in which to complete the line from Lyle to Goldendale, but expects to carry the crop from the Klickitat valley this year. Property valuations have already advanced perceptibly in the vicinity of Goldendale and along the route of the proposed road.

VETOES HIS OWN BREVET.

Roosevelt Will Not Be Rewarded for His War Service.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The president has approved, with one notable exception, all the recommendations made by the army board of which General MacArthur was president, for the bestowal of brevet rank on all the officers of the army who rendered especially meritorious services during the war with Spain and in the subsequent campaigns in the Philippines and China. The exception noted is the case of Theodore Roosevelt, who was awarded the brevets of colonel and brigadier general for distinguished services at San Juan and Santiago. Under the law these brevets require the confirmation of the senate and the nominations have been made out for transmission to that body during the week, but, as already stated, the list will not contain the name of the president. It is expected that the medals of honor and certificates of merit recommended by the board for individual gallantry, which also have been approved by the president, will be announced at the war department this week. These awards do not require the sanction of the senate.

BOERS TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

Albert's Commando Falls into British Hands After Short Fight.

Johannesburg, Feb. 11.—At 11 o'clock last Thursday night Colonel Kekewich, having ascertained the whereabouts of Commandant Albert's laager at Grauefontein, sent men to capture it. The British force arrived at daybreak and immediately stampeded the horses of the Boers with pompons and a well directed rifle fire. The Boers were completely surprised, and after a short reply to the British attack practically the total commando fell into the hands of the attacking force, who captured 131 prisoners, including Commandants Landrost and Potgieter and Cornet Duffness.

Another Subway Explosion.

New York, Feb. 8.—An explosion of dynamite in the rapid transit subway in Park avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, hurled a piece of rock weighing 30 pounds through the plate glass door of the Grand Union hotel, and broke several windows in that establishment. Two persons were hurt by flying fragments, but neither of them sustained serious injury.



JOSEPH R. WHITNEY.

A well known Oregon newspaper man and editor of the Daily and Weekly Herald, of Albany. He is a candidate for the nomination for State Printer on the Republican ticket. He was born in Marion County, is a graduate of the University of Oregon, and has been engaged in the newspaper business for nearly 20 years.

The vessel struck on Harold island. All the passengers were in bed, and the shock caused great confusion and a stampede was made for the upper deck. Captain Johansen and the officers of the ship restored order in a short time, and on investigation it was found that the vessel was in such close proximity to the shore that the gangplank would reach an elevated rock. The passengers at once walked ashore, and later bedding and baggage were landed, and a camp was made on barren rocks.

On the approach of daylight the work of lightening the vessel was commenced by landing horses and other freight. A kedge anchor was put out, and the vessel hauled into deep water with the aid of the donkey engine, but as soon as deep water was struck she began to sink. The vessel was holed on the beach. She has lost her keel, and there is a large hole in her bottom forward engine room, and it is believed she will be a total loss.

COST OF OUR NAVY.

Ships and Repairs Since 1883 Have Cost Over \$100,000,000.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The new navy has cost the United States \$99,803,928 for construction and \$9,343,233 for repairs on completed vessels. These figures were supplied in a statement forwarded to the senate by the secretary of the navy in response to a resolution adopted by the senate in February, 1901. The facts are all given in tabular form, without explanatory text.

In addition to the expenditures made on vessels now afloat there are several ships in course of construction. These include the Kentucky and the Kearsarge, on each of which an expenditure of \$4,000,000 has been authorized, and the Illinois, Indiana and Alabama, on each of which an expenditure of \$3,350,000 is authorized. There are also several smaller vessels in course of construction which will bring the total up to a considerable extent when the vessels are completed.

The statement covers the period from 1883 and begins with the building of the Chicago, Atlanta and Boston. Of the completed vessels the Oregon cost the greatest amount—\$6,575,032. The Massachusetts is second in point of cost—\$6,047,175. The cost of the Maine was \$4,077,788.

Negotiations Again Opened.

Constantinople, Feb. 13.—The American delegates remaining at Seres, Macedonia, after