

THE HILLSBORO ARGUS.

VOL. IX.

HILLSBORO, OREGON, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1902.

NO. 8.

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.

Representative J. S. Salmon, of New Jersey, is dead.

Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson is dead at Washington.

Thousands of sheep are dying in New Mexico on account of the drouth, which has been unbroken since the latter part of March.

The president has pardoned five members of the Mineworkers' organization who were sentenced to jail in Virginia for contempt of court.

Four men were killed and two others fatally burned by being caught in a torrent of molten metal that flowed from a smelter in a foundry at Harrisburg, Pa.

Margaret Taylor, the Cincinnati child kidnaped four years ago, has been found in Italy. Steps have been taken to extradite the aunt who carried her away.

An American company has purchased the wrecks of the Spanish warships Almirante Oquendo and Vizcaya and they will be converted into scrap iron and shipped to Philadelphia.

Three Wall street firms failed and created a flurry in stocks.

General E. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, has been selected as United States consul general at Havana.

H. G. Squires, secretary of the legation at Peking, has been selected by the president to be minister to China.

The president has sent to the senate the nomination of Frank P. Sargent to be commissioner general of immigration.

A mob of 50 Italians, crazed with liquor, riled the town of Gorizia, Wis., for a day and terrorized the inhabitants.

Queen Wilhelmina is said to be on the way to recovery after her narrow escape from death on account of an operation.

Secretary Moody has authorized Captain Dayton of the cruiser Chicago to convene a court of inquiry to probe the affair at Venice.

General Chaffee has cabled the names of the killed and wounded in the Bayan fight. The serious nature of the wounds of the majority show that desperate fighting occurred.

The heavy run on a Cripple Creek bank has subsided.

Forest fires are creating considerable havoc in portions of Colorado.

About 3,000 Roumanian Jews will emigrate to the United States in the very near future.

Ex-Secretary Long says that John Hay and Elihu Root will continue as members of the cabinet.

British columns are raising the siege of O Okiep, which has been beleaguered by the Boers for many weeks past.

Dr. Leyds has gone to Utrecht to confer with President Kruger on the peace terms of the British government.

President Palma is pleased with the work of Americans in Cuba after a thorough inspection of the various improvements.

A rehearing has been granted by the interior department on the claim of the Wisconsin Oneida Indians, for about \$2,000,000 from the government for Kansas lands, ceded to them in 1838, but which they never occupied.

Queen Wilhelmina is slowly recovering from her illness.

The revolutionists are marching on the capital of Santo Domingo.

Tornadoes in Iowa injured a large number of persons and destroyed much property.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the famous Norwegian author, is dangerously ill at Christiania.

Two trainmen were killed and 13 mail clerks injured in a railroad wreck near Clyde, N. Y.

It is stated that more than 1,000 lives were lost in the Guatemalan earthquake of April 18.

The Mexican government refuses to surrender Charles Kratz, the St. Louis councilman charged with bribery.

The outlook for peace in South Africa is good. General DeWet is satisfied with the British terms and Delarey will abide by the decision of the majority.

The most serious feature of the political situation in Russia is the disinclination of the troops to act against the people. Eight hundred men of one regiment have been punished for not firing on the rioters at Moscow.

It will probably be a surprise to learn that Mary is the most popular name among actresses. Next in number are contractions of Eleanor.

All Orientals are great linguists. They seem to have a faculty for picking up languages that is not enjoyed by Anglo-Saxons.

The hardest wood in the world is not ebony, but cocu, which is much used for making flutes and other similar instruments.

HAS AUTHORITY.

Treasury Department May Prevent Landing of Chinese in Transit.

Washington, May 8.—The chief justice of the United States supreme court has rendered opinions in two test cases affecting the transit of Chinamen through the United States to other countries, sustaining the governmental authorities having them detained at San Francisco. There are said to be 40 or 50 Chinamen who have been thus detained in San Francisco for the past four or five months, and who have been very restless under the restraint. The result of the decision will be the deportation to China of the Chinese detained.

Two Chinamen were on their way to Mexico and claimed the right under the treaty of 1844 to transit, one desiring to go by rail, and the other merely to transit. They were denied this right under the provision of the treaty giving the treasury department authority to make regulations for control in such matters. The federal authorities discovered evidence in both cases, as in those of their detained countrymen, that the passengers did not intend to remain in Mexico. The prisoners sought release by habeas corpus proceedings, their petitions being denied by the district court for the Northern District of California. In his opinion, the chief justice said:

"Congressional action has placed the final determination of the right of admission of Chinese in executive officials without judicial intervention, and this has been for many years the recognized and declared policy of the country. The regulations to prevent the abuse of the privilege of transit have been and are intended to effectuate the same policy and recourse to the courts by habeas corpus to determine the existence of such abuse. The record does not present a case of regulation or action in contravention with the Constitution, and we think that upon the admission of facts the orders of the collector cannot be held to have been invalid."

Justices Brewer and Peckham dissented.

FAVOR OLEOMARGARINE.

Live Stock Association Makes Representations to the President on Pending Bills.

Washington, May 8.—William M. Springer, representing the National Livestock association, called on President Roosevelt and presented to him a telegram from the president of the association, stating that the passage of the oleomargarine bill, the effort to enact the Grosvenor anti-shoddy bill, and the government's action against the beef trust, all are producing heavy losses to livestock producers of the United States. The president is urged to give immediate consideration to these matters. Mr. Springer explained that he did not know how the livestock association stood with reference to the government's suit against the beef trust, but he was confident that what it most desired was prompt action that the cattle raisers of the country may be relieved from the uncertainty of the present situation. Mr. Springer, on behalf of the association, made an argument to the president to show that the oleomargarine bill should not receive executive approval.

Against American Vessels.

Vancouver, B. C., May 8.—The boards of trade of the various cities of British Columbia are petitioning the Dominion government to revoke an order in council which permits American bottoms to carry Canadian bonded freight from this port to the north. In its unmodified form the Canadian law does not permit foreign bottoms to carry Canadian bonded freight, but three or four years ago, during the rush days, when there were few British boats plying between this port and Seattle, the boards of trade of Vancouver and Victoria petitioned the government to allow bonded freight to go north on American bottoms. As a result of that petition an order in council was passed permitting such. That order has been renewed year by year ever since, but local business men now desire that it should be revoked.

Fifty Egyptians Cremated.

Cairo, Egypt, May 6.—Fifty persons have perished in a fire at Mount Gami, a town on the right bank of the Damietta branch of the Nile. The flames were started by the intensely hot weather prevailing. Thousands of native residences and 200 stores were destroyed.

Terrible Conditions in Russia.

Vienna, May 8.—In a dispatch from Warsaw, the correspondent of Di Information gives a gloomy picture of the conditions of terror in Russia. He says there is scarcely a single Russian town where sentences of banishment and imprisonment are not constantly being imposed. There has been a great demonstration, says the correspondent, at Ekaterinossk, in Southern Russia, where the Cossacks killed 20 persons, wounded 40 more, and arrested 150.

Insurgents Successful.

New York, May 8.—The insurgents have obtained possession of the entire republic, with the exception of this town, says a Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, dispatch to the Herald. Governor Deschamps declares that he will not surrender Puerto Plata without an official notice from the government. The governor is said to have been an aspirant for the presidency and has been bitterly opposed to the present revolution.

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.

The strike of the weavers at Oregon City is still on.

An electric line will be built from Pendleton to Walla Walla, Wash.

Contracts will be let for the paving of portions of Albany's streets with vitrified brick.

At Baker City the Bonanza mine cleaned up \$75,000 in April and the Virtue mine cleaned up \$25,000.

The Salem fire department has received a three-chime whistle, which will be substituted for the old fire bell, which has seen many years of service.

In the case of the state against George Miller and James Caldwell, at Burns, the jury found a verdict of murder in the second degree. Bert Bailey was discharged by the state and used as a witness.

Reports from the Cable Cove district confirm news that the deep-sea-crook tunnel being driven by the California mine has found either the big Winchester or the famous Imperial lead, of the Imperial group. The ledge struck in the crook is 13 feet across.

It is stated that an Oregon and a Michigan capitalist are about to purchase the Southern Oregon Company property in Coos county, which consists of over 100,000 acres of land, the town site of Empire City and one of the largest lumber mills on the coast.

A building boom is on at Salem.

Albany is to have all its residences numbered in preparation for free delivery of mail.

Negotiations are in progress which will probably soon terminate the strike of the weavers at Oregon City.

A Salem creamery has just made its first shipment of butter to Seattle for supplying the Alaskan market.

A large vein of almost pure coal has been struck in the Southern Pacific company's mine near Medford.

W. F. Wintermantel, of Jefferson, has contracted to deliver 8,000 pounds of 1902 hops to New York parties at 12 cents per pound.

General Russell A. Alger is said to be at the head of a syndicate which, it is rumored, will purchase the Cornucopia mine at Baker City.

Late spring is retarding the early development of the Eastern Oregon gold fields. Roads are still in very bad shape, but a few warm days will make a wonderful improvement.

Superintendent J. D. Lee, of the state penitentiary, reports that the experiment recently undertaken by that institution for the clearing of land belonging to private parties, under a contract granting a five years' lease of the premises so cleared, has proven a success. In addition to accomplishing the clearing of the land, the state gets the wood, employment is furnished convicts, who otherwise might be idle, and the state acquires without any expense additional acreage for agricultural purposes.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 65½¢@66¢; bluestem, 60½¢@67¢; valley, 65¢. Barley—Feed, \$20@21; brewing, \$21@21.50 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.20; gray, \$1.10@1.15. Flour—Best grades, \$2.85@3.40 per barrel; Graham, \$2.50@2.80.

Millet—Bran, \$1.15@1.20; middlings, \$1.10@1.15; shorts, \$1.05@1.10; chop, \$1.00.

Hay—Timothy, \$12@15; clover, \$7.50@10; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 1.50@1.75 per cental; ordinary, \$1.25@1.35 per cental; Early Rose, \$1.50@1.75 per cental; growers prices; sweets, \$2.25@2.50 per cental; new potatoes, 3@3.5¢.

Butter—Creamery, 16@17½¢; dairy, 12½@15¢; store, 10@12½¢.

Eggs—15@15½¢ for Oregon. Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13¢@13½¢; Young America, 14@15¢; factory prices, 1¢ less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$5.00@5.50; hens, \$6.00@6.50 per dozen; ducks, \$5.00@7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13@14¢, dressed, 16@18¢ per dozen; geese, \$6.50@7.50 per dozen.

Mutton—Gross, 4½¢ per pound; dressed, 7½¢ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 6½¢; dressed, 7½¢@8¢ per pound.

Veal—6½¢@8¢ for small; 6½¢@7¢ for large.

Beef—Gross, cows, 4@4½¢; steers, 5¢; dressed, 8@8½¢ per pound.

Hops—12½@15¢ cents per pound.

Wool—Valley, 13@14¢; Eastern Oregon, 9@11¢; mohair, 23½¢ per pound.

INDIAN LANDS.

Will Be Difficult to Secure Passage of Bills Opening Them to Settlement.

Washington, May 7.—It is going to be difficult to secure the passage of the bills now pending before congress providing for opening to settlement portions of the several Indian reservations of the West, unless the friends of these measures will consent to the insertion in the bills of a provision requiring that settlers taking up the ceded lands are to repay the government the price per acre paid to the Indians. There are 10 or 12 bills of this character involving large amounts of land and calling for a considerable appropriation in the aggregate. Among them is the bill for opening the Klamath reservation, in Oregon, and others in the several Western States.

When a bill was under consideration in the senate the other day to open the unceded portion of the Rosebud reservation, in South Dakota, Senator Platt, of Connecticut, expressed a very decided opposition to the bill unless it was amended to require the settlers to pay the purchase price of the land. Other senators contended that after the passage of the free homes bill a few years ago it would be unfair to insert such a provision in this or any other similar bill, but the Connecticut senator remained firm. He said the government would not think of going into an Eastern state and purchasing land from farmers, with the view of turning around and throwing it open to homestead settlement. Nor would the government undertake to buy land from settlers whose holdings adjoin Indian reservations, and turn about and offer that land to settlers free of cost. He said there was no more reason for buying Indian lands at \$1.50 to \$2.50 and even \$5 an acre, and allowing it to be taken up by homesteaders without cost. Such a policy, he contended, would involve the government in great expenditures, probably \$50,000,000 or more in the end, and he did not believe such an outlay was warranted or justified.

A number of other Eastern senators agree with Mr. Platt in his contentions and may abolish the practice of the government buying the Indians' lands and throwing them open free of cost to intending settlers.

CORRIGAN IS DEAD.

Noted Archbishop Passes Peacefully Away in New York City.

New York, May 7.—Archbishop Michael Augustin Corrigan died at 11:05 last night, aged 62 years. The death of the archbishop came as a great surprise and shock to those in the archiepiscopal residence. It was more so to the general public, for the last bulletin of the day was that so certain were the physicians of an imminent recovery of the patient that there would be no more bulletins that night. Up to 10:30 there was no evidence of collapse; in fact, the archbishop talked with his secretary. About 11 o'clock, however, the trained nurse at the bedside noticed a change. Acting on instructions, the physicians were telephoned for. At the same time, the archbishop's two brothers were summoned to the room, as well as a number of priests. It was quickly seen by the physicians that the end was at hand, and in less than a quarter of an hour the prelate was dead. His last moments were peaceful and without evidence of suffering. Besides the two brothers of the archbishop, there were present in the room a dozen priests, among them being some of the most prominent in America.

STORM AT ST. LOUIS.

Machine Shops and Section of a Foundry Destroyed by Fire from Lightning.

St. Louis, May 7.—For a short time in the afternoon a terrific storm of wind and rain prevailed in this city and vicinity, causing much damage. Lightning resulted in several fires, one of which destroyed the machine shops and a section of the foundry of William and Phillip Medarts' patent pulley plant in South St. Louis. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. In all parts of the city trees, fences, signs, awnings, etc., were blown down and other damage done by the wind, which came in terrific gusts. As far as learned, no body was killed or injured. For one minute this afternoon the wind reached a velocity of 65 miles an hour, and for the five succeeding minutes it blew at the rate of 52 miles an hour, after which it moderated.

In the town district the wind carried away immense signs, breaking them into the streets and breaking plate glass windows in several of the large stores. Of the crowds on the streets at the time many had narrow escapes from death and injury.

Moros Attempt to Escape.

Manila, May 7.—Eighty-four Moro prisoners under guard made an attempt to escape during the day. At a preconcerted signal they got between the soldiers forming the guard and a company at dinner. The latter, realizing what had happened, fired on and pursued the Moros, killing 35 of them and capturing 9. The other fugitives escaped.

Potter Palmer Dead.

Chicago, May 7.—Potter Palmer, for nearly half a century one of Chicago's most prominent business men, is dead at his residence on Lake Shore drive. When he retired Saturday night he was feeling, if anything, better than for several days. During the night, however, he seemed to lose all his energy, and in the morning was unable to leave his room. He gradually grew weaker during the day and at 5:40 o'clock in the evening he died.

SAMPSON IS NO MORE

CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE BRINGS DEATH TO THE ADMIRAL.

Was in Command of the American Fleet in Atlantic Waters During the Spanish War—Joint Inventor of Superimposed Turrets on Modern Warships—Creditable Record in the Civil War.

Washington, May 8.—Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, retired, died at his home in this city at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The immediate cause of death was a severe cerebral hemorrhage. He had been in a semi-conscious state for several days. At the bedside when the admiral breathed his last were Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Lieutenant Claverius, the admiral's married daughter; Admiral Sampson's two young sons, Ralph and Harold Sampson; Dr. Dixon, the attending physician, and nurses and attendants. Mrs. Sampson had broken down under the severe strain and was quite ill during the day. But for the critical condition of the Admiral, she would have been confined to her bed.

It has been suggested to Mrs. Sampson that the naval academy at Annapolis would be the proper place for her last resting place, while other friends have represented to her that she should be buried in Arlington Cemetery, near this city.

Admiral Sampson resided in Annapolis eight years, during four years of which he was superintendent of the academy there.

William T. Sampson was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, February 9, 1840. He was four months younger to the day than Admiral Schley. Unlike Schley, Sampson did not come of distinguished naval lineage, nor, in fact, of a prominent family. He was the first of his line to attain distinction.

George Sampson, his father, was a day laborer up in Wayne county, and the early life of his son William was not the pleasantest and easiest.

Graduating from Annapolis at the head of his class just before the Civil war he took an active and prominent part in that conflict for one so young, and exhibited rare courage and presence of mind under fire.

Sampson, with Lieutenant Joseph Straus, devised and perfected the superimposed or double deck turrets on the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky.

At the beginning of the war with Spain, Sampson was in command of the Iowa at Key West, and when Admiral Sicard was invalidated home, Sampson was placed in command of the Atlantic fleet and perfected the blockade of the Cuban coast. He was at a conference with General Shafter at Guantanamo when the naval battle of Santiago was fought. After the close of the war, Sampson was promoted to the grade of commodore, and in the following year he became a rear admiral.

Another United States cruiser, these dispatches further say, is expected to arrive at Venice shortly. She will moor outside the St. Mark dock.

General Smith's Trial Ended.

Manila, May 6.—The trial by court martial of General Jacob H. Smith has ended. The findings of the court will be forwarded to Washington. The general impression here is that he will be acquitted. The closing address of Colonel Charles A. Woodruff, for the defense, was a remarkable oratorical effort that drew tears from his hearers. He dramatically sketched General Smith's career, and declared he had conducted a remarkable and successful campaign in a manner which reflected credit on his valor, humanity and kindness.

Made Counterfeits in Prison.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 6.—Peter Verwolf, who, while an inmate of the state penitentiary, manufactured and passed bogus silver dollars, has been found guilty by a United States jury. He will at once return to the penitentiary from which he was but recently released.

For Forging Rhodes' Name.

Cape Town, May 3.—Princess Radwill, who has been on trial here before the supreme court on the charge of forging in connection with notes purporting to have been endorsed by the late Cecil Rhodes, was sentenced today to two years' confinement in the house of correction.

Riots in Chi Li Province.

Peking, May 6.—The French legation here takes a serious view of the riots in Chi Li province. The name of the missing priest is Finch. The name of the priest who was murdered was Lomuller. He was a Jesuit. The banners of the rioters are inscribed with the words, "Abolish the Missionaries." Yuan Shi Kai, the governor of the province, has sent troops into the disturbed district with strict orders to suppress the outbreak.

AMERICANS KILLED.

Officers and Men Fall in Gallant Fight With the Moros.

Washington, 6.—The war department has received a cablegram from General Chaffee, which says: "Following is the substance of Brigadier General George W. Davis' message from Bayan: "Eighty-four survivors Bayan surrendered unconditionally this morning at 7 o'clock. Sultan Bayan, Raja Munda Bayan, Sultan Randapatan and all leading Dattoes dead and many of their followers. Assault on the principal fort, which surrendered last night, one of the most gallant performances of American arms. Colonel Frank D. Baldwin and his regiment deserve all praise for hand-to-hand struggle in four lines of ditches under walls of fort. These trenches are lined with Moro dead from rifle fire. Have never seen or heard of any performance excelling this gallant fight.

"It is my painful duty to report that the overthrow of Moro power was not accomplished without severe loss. One officer and seven enlisted men killed; four officers and thirty enlisted men wounded. Will telegraph list later.

"After 84 survivors marched out this morning as prisoners and was understood they were all, eight others, who had concealed themselves in rubbish inside the fort, made a break for liberty, but did not succeed. Some Moro wounded tried to stab soldiers trying to help them. It is impossible to state number of Moros killed, many lying in tall grass. The surrender saves us from siege and starving out. Intend to retain prisoners until two or three small adjacent forts occupied, then will consent to their release, holding as hostages eight or ten of the principals, and release the others.

"The force in line of advance consisted of four mountain guns, 470 rifles. This fully sufficient. Could not have used more men advantageously. Had we sent strong column it would only have swelled casualty list. One neighboring Datto has already represented himself as a friend, and I expect a general coming in shortly, when the weight of the blow is known. The dead sent to Malabang for burial.

"In light of present knowledge could have besieged the principal fort, and in time forced the surrender, but that would probably have resulted in a sortie for freedom, and escape for many. By attacking them they have been completely crushed—the only kind of lesson these wild Moros seem to be able to profit by. Shall invite Sultan Tarlas to pay me a friendly visit; if he does not tell us of his initiative. Has fort further east in plain sight, and of same strength as Bayan, on beautiful table land, 1,000 acres, fine upland rice, and urging people to return to its cultivation. The result to follow this action very important, namely, it secures respect for United States authority in the center of Moro savagery.

ON THE ILLINOIS.

Chicago's Officers Will Be Courtmartialled Aboard the European Flagship.

Trieste, Austria Hungary, May 6.—The United States cruiser Chicago arrived here at noon from Venice. The usual exchange of salutes took place. Private dispatches from Venice say the cruiser Chicago will proceed for Naples May 13, and that she will there be joined by the battleship Illinois, the flagship of the United States European squadron, on board of which several officers of the Chicago who were arrested and imprisoned in Venice will be tried by court martial.

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COMBINE ANSWERS

STATEMENT FILED BY NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

The Reply is Divided Into Two Parts, the First of Which Denies the Charge of Conspiracy—Second Section Gives Reasons for the Purchase of the Burlington Lines and Covers Other Points.

St. Paul, May 7.—"An enterprise in aid of a great competitive interstate and international commerce" is the description of the Northern Securities Company given in the answer filed by the attorneys for that corporation in the suit brought by Attorney General Knox on behalf of the United States to enjoin the so-called merger of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railways. This answer was filed in the United States circuit court in this city, and at the same time individual answers were filed by J. J. Hill, J. P. Morgan and other individuals. The papers are all on similar lines.

The answer of the Northern Securities Company is divided into two parts. The first is largely a denial of the petition respecting any change of conspiracy, and respecting the purposes of the organization of the Securities Company. Instead of owning a majority of the shares of the Great Northern or Northern Pacific Companies, it is stated that those who are interested in the organization company do not own within \$28,000,000 of a majority of the Great Northern shares, and little more than one-quarter of the Northern Pacific. It is stated that the Securities Company has acquired by transfer on the Great Northern books about five-twelfths of that company's stock, has negotiated for about four-twelfths of the total of such stock, which has not been transferred, and as to which it has at present no voting power, and has said on account of Great Northern and Northern Pacific shares purchased over \$40,000,000 in cash; that many stockholders have not sold, and may not sell shares, and that neither company, by any act or suggestion, has solicited shareholders to sell to the Securities Company.

In the second part of the answer the purchase of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company is taken up, the reasons for such purchase having been, it is alleged, erroneously stated in the petition. Attention is called to the sparsely settled or unsettled nature of the country through which the Great Northern lines pass, the abundance of raw materials to be hauled at a low mileage rate; the great timber wealth of the Pacific Northwest, and the necessity of a return load for the cars taking this timber to the prairie states; the development of trade with Eastern Asia as a means of securing such return loads, and the establishment of a connecting steamship line for that purpose.

It is stated that in the interstate and international commerce which the Great Northern Company has thus built up, it competes both in this country and on the ocean with other transcontinental lines, including the Canadian Pacific, and at the Oriental ports it competes for the commerce of the world. Its rates are and must be made in competition with the rates of ocean carriers by way of the Suez canal. The policy thus followed by the Great Northern Company in building up an interstate, and thereby an international, commerce has been followed by the Northern Pacific Company since its reorganization in 1896.

It is said that both roads were placed at a disadvantage with other transcontinental roads, as well as with European competitors, by the want of sufficient direct connection with the territory offering the best markets for the products of the country along their lines, and with the places of production and great centers of distribution from which their traffic must be supplied. The lines of the Burlington, better than those of any other company, fulfilled the requirements of both roads in respect to markets for eastbound freight and westbound traffic.

OREGON MAIL ROUTES.

Statement by the Postoffice Department of the Number Now in Operation.

Washington, May 7.—Representative Tongue has received from the postoffice department a statement showing the number of rural free delivery routes now in operation in Oregon, together with the applications on file for the establishment of additional routes. He is advised that there are now 28 rural