

Copies of the SEMI-WEEKLY EAST OREGONIAN will be sent you in one year for only \$2.00. It prints the news of the world and will interest you. Try it.

Cannot be better spent than by subscribing for the WEEKLY EAST OREGONIAN for a year. Just think, \$1.50 gives you all the news for a year. Try it.

VOL. XXVII.

PENDLETON, UMATILLA CO., OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1903

NO. 22

ARE THE TRUSTS REALLY SCARED?

Standard Oil Company Said to Be Fighting the Nelson Amendment.

QUAY IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH JOHN ARCHBOLD.

Now Thought That Quay's Object in Keeping the Standard Bill Before the Public Was to Prevent Any Anti-Trust Legislation From Being Enacted.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Quay admitted this morning that he had been in correspondence with Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company regarding the pending anti-trust legislation, but further declined to discuss the matter.

San Francisco, Feb. 12.—The Examiner prints in full a telegram sent out with the knowledge, consent and approval of John D. Rockefeller, as follows:

"New York, Feb. 6, 1903.—Hon. M. S. Quay, Senate Chamber, Washington. Yesterday's letter received. We are unalterably opposed to all the proposed so-called trust bills, except the Elkins bill already passed by the senate, preventing railroad discrimination. Everything else is utterly unjust, and will result only in vexatious interference with the industrial interests of the country.

"The Nelson bill as all others of like character, will be only an engine for vexatious attacks against a few large corporations. It gives the right of federal interference with business of state corporations without giving any federal protection whatever. There is no popular demand for such a measure.

"If any bill is passed it should apply to all industrial partnerships and corporations engaged in interstate business and it should be made mandatory on all as to making reports of their business to the commerce department. I am going to Washington this afternoon. Please send word to the Arlington, where I can see you this evening.

(Signed, JOHN D. ARCHBOLD.)

Washington, Feb. 12.—A great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed one way or another about the capital commission trust legislation. It is observed that Littlefield refused to vote for the department of commerce bill with the Nelson anti-trust amendment to it, and he has a good reason, too, because he knows that this bill and the Elkins interstate commerce bill are probably all the trust legislation that is to be adopted this congress.

Littlefield is no doubt aware that the two senate propositions are to be enacted into law, and that his bill, which was prepared with such care and passed after quite a stormy time, is to be sidetracked or to be put to sleep in the senate. Littlefield had an interview with the president today, and it is understood that he is far from satisfied with the situation. It is stated that he was informed that the administration pressure would not be brought to bear for any other legislation save that which has been agreed upon in the senate, and that the Elkins bill and the Nelson amendment must stand for the present.

The president, of course, has been informed by senators who control legislation that these two propositions are as far as the majority desires to go at the present time, although no doubt, should conditions be called for in extra session, legislation on the lines of the Littlefield bill would be passed in time, as there is evidently a clear majority for such legislation should the senate be given an opportunity to act upon it.

Senator Morgan voiced a sentiment which has been quite generally whispered about the capital when he said that the standard bill has been kept before the senate for the purpose of preventing anti-trust legislation. He might have included that it was intended also to hold off any action on the eight-hour bill, and several features of the immigration bill. Of course, Senator Morgan is one of the many democrats who have assisted in keeping the standard bill to the front. Morgan, however, blames the opposition to the standard bill, which is composed largely of the republican members of the senate, and not Quay and the combination of republicans and democrats who are behind him, and insists that a vote should be had on the standard measure.

The Rockefeller Standard Oil telegrams are still the subject of discussion, and nobody can quite understand what was meant. On one hand the democrats and some others claim that the trust legislation which Rockefeller and the Standard Oil magnates objected cannot do them or any other trust harm, while some senators who are largely interested in corporations say that the Nelson amendment is very drastic. The great wonder expressed here that Rockefeller and his associates would have been fools enough to send telegrams of the kind instead of sending men direct to see the various senators, which would not have excited suspicion.

Some complaint is made because of the fact that the Rockefeller interference was given out, but evidently those senators who received the telegrams were anxious that something of the kind should be done or they never would have said anything about it. It continues to be a mystery, and perhaps will be so until the effect of the present trust legislation is seen.

BLOCKADE WILL BE LIFTED WHEN PROTOCOL IS SIGNED

Germany Demands That She Be Paid \$340,000 by Venezuela in Five Monthly Payments—Demands Considered Exorbitant.

Washington, Feb. 12.—According to

instructions from the German foreign office, Minister Bowen payment by \$340,000 in five equal monthly payments, the first two to become due in two weeks after signing of the protocol.

Although Bowen considers the demand extortionate he will accede in the interests of peace. The Germans have agreed with the other allies to lift the blockade immediately upon signing of the protocol.

The representatives of Great Britain and Italy wired their governments explaining that when they consented yesterday to a greater cash payment to Germany they believed the sum asked would be \$170,000. Despite this they agreed to sign the protocol this afternoon, but has now withdrawn his promise until he communicates further with his government. It is believed that Great Britain and Italy will reluctantly acquiesce to the new arrangement.

OREGON SENATORS ARE DOMINATED BY TRUSTS.

Kill the Associated Press Bill, a Measure Most Ardently Desired by the Unions.

Salem, Feb. 12.—(Special Correspondence.)—Organized labor got considerable ground from the senate yesterday. The upper house of the Oregon legislature has gone on record as being subservient to the interests opposed to labor and has shown itself dominated by the Portland newspaper trust.

That the latter should oppose any measure designed for the good of the plain people is characteristic, but the citizens of Oregon has a right to expect better things from the men in the senate. The action of the senate in killing the measure most ardently desired by organized labor is proof positive of the unprecedented character of the upper house and its antagonism to labor.

The anti-trust feeling in the senate is so obvious that nothing can be expected from that body in the way of legislation favorable to the people unless, perhaps, some of the members of the Nelson bill as all others of like character, will be only an engine for vexatious attacks against a few large corporations.

The people of Oregon will surely remember the betrayal of their interests, the violation of pledges and the insults offered to the laboring masses of the state.

As to the Associated Press bill, the press has asked for the passage of this measure in the interest of the people of Oregon.

Labor Bills Killed.

The senate judiciary committee presented an unfavorable report on Brownell's labor bill making eight hours a day's work in specific occupations. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

Bailey's house bill prohibiting the use of misrepresentation or deception in the procuring of employees to work under the contract system, was also indefinitely postponed.

Another bill by Bailey to guarantee the right of workmen to belong to labor organizations shared the same fate. His bill to prevent blacklisting was submitted without recommendation.

Officials Confer.

Topeka, Feb. 12.—A final settlement of the demand of the Santa Fe conductors and trainmen for a 20 per cent increase of wages is expected this evening. A conference of officials of both sides is being held.

"DIVINE RIGHT" DAER SPEAKS

GIVES THE PROTECTIONISTS SOME BITTER CARICATURE.

Claims That the United Mineworkers Are Organized to Dictate the Control and Management of Property in Which the Almighty Has Not Deigned to Give Them a Single Share.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12.—President George F. Baer made an arrogant speech before the anthracite commission today. He attacked the miners, the civic federation, national legislators at Washington and outsiders to whom he referred as meddlers.

He concluded by making a proposition to the miners, being the first concession ever made by him. It was that the rate of wages now paid be a minimum basis for the next three years. That from Nov. to April all others than contractors be allowed 5 per cent advance. After that a one per cent rise or fall governed by the market prices of coal, but never to go below the present scale as a minimum average price, to be fixed by a competent accountant to be paid on a pro rata basis by the operators. This account to have a right to inspect the companies' books to verify any statements made by them.

In his speech he laid particular stress on the strike of the pumpmen, and said if John Mitchell came, as a representative of the Reading employes only, he would have been pleased to meet and discuss the mooted questions.

He claimed that the mineworkers are an organization of labor trying to dictate the control and management of property which they have not a dollar invested.

He was bitterly sarcastic and said it must be peculiarly gratifying to the distinguished statesman protectionists who smiled so sweetly and tenderly on the labor monopoly that the miners, their pets, had accomplished what a generation of active revenue reformers had failed in that or removing the duty on coal.

Rapid Telegraphy.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—The Kaiser today witnessed a public display of a new invention in rapid telegraphy. Fifty thousand legible words were transmitted in one hour over a single wire.

EXPRESS CAR THOUGHT TO CONTAIN GREAT TREASURE.

Shortly After Midnight a Passenger Train Was Held Up Eight Miles From Butte—No Details From Scene of the Wreck—Railroad Officials Are Reticent.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 12.—The Northern Pacific passenger train was held up eight miles from here shortly after midnight. Two men with lighted lanterns gave the danger signal. When the train stopped the engineer and fireman were held up and compelled to uncouple the mail and express cars and run two miles up the road, where it was exploded with dynamite.

There are no details from the scene of the explosion. Posses have left here. The express car was currently believed to contain great treasure. The officials are reticent.

Wagon Express.

Butte, Feb. 12.—The train was a Burlington express, running on the Northern Pacific track. Poses from Deer Lodge with bloodhounds have gone to the scene. The Northern Pacific officers offer \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the entire gang or \$1,000 for each one.

Railway men say there were five men in the gang. There are conflicting reports as to the amount of money in the express car. The messenger says the robbers could not get to express \$500 from other sources.

However, he considered it authoritative to say that the robbers got \$5,000. When the hold-up came the express messenger threw one package of money in the rack. The trainman showed light and a mail clerk was wounded. Division Superintendent Boyle was on the train and ran forward, but was afraid to shoot for fear of hitting one of his own men in the darkness.

Later—Got Only \$400.

The robbers got only \$400. The larger share was un molested and they didn't touch the mail. The express car was badly wrecked. The mail clerk would not, not serious, being only a flesh wound in the hip.

SPECTATOR SHOT.

Hunter in a Jack Rabbit Drive Accidentally Kills a Man.

Mount Pleasant, Utah, Feb. 12.—Joseph Young, a spectator following the teams of this city and Gunnison in a jack rabbit hunt, was shot and killed accidentally by a hunter today.

Investment Company Closed.

St. Louis, Feb. 12.—The International Trust Investment Company went into liquidation in a panic at 2:30 today. It announced that 30 days' notice would be required for all further withdrawals.

COST OF PORTAGE

ENGINEERS PLACE EXPENSE AT \$18,000 PER MILE.

Eleven and One-Half Miles Will be Sufficient Length—Five Surveys Have Been Made—Cost of Different Surveys Differ Greatly.

The cost of \$18,000 per mile for the portage road is considered high. Messrs. Huber & Maxwell, the engineers who made estimates which give the John Day, when seen to-day and asked for a statement, said:

In regard to the estimates as published, they are no doubt correct, taking the view for the uses for which they were formulated, viz: a permanent portage road, to be built and equipped for permanent traffic. The Oregon road now contemplated by the portage road, however, is to relieve the overburdened pressure of traffic and supply a means for the immediate future and until such time as the government may build a permanent canal.

With this end in view, a road can be built for a much smaller amount. The length of the road proposed is 7 1/2 miles, as against 11 miles as formerly proposed. Nor will it necessitate the material changing of the line of the O. R. & N. Ry. as was formerly proposed.

Taking as a comparison the cost of the road commonly known as the "Mohr portage," on the north side, we estimate as follows:

7 1/2 miles, at \$11,000 per mile, \$82,500
3 1/2 mile sidetrack, at \$10,000 per mile, 35,000
Inclines, etc., 25,000
Total, \$142,500

This would give a sufficiently serviceable road, fully equipped to relieve the present traffic until such time as the government canal can be constructed.

The figures of Mr. Bogue were made in 1891, and at that time were considered right, but they do not apply to present conditions. He figured out the cost \$18,000 per mile. It may be said that the route on the Oregon side is shorter than the one on the Washington side and contains less rock work.

The figures by Mr. Bogue follow:

North Bank of Columbia River. LINE A.
From a point below Three-Mile rapids to point opposite Cello, 11 1/2 miles main line at \$18,000, \$207,000
2 miles sidings at \$10,000, 20,000
Inclines, etc., 20,000
Contingencies, 10,000
Total, \$257,000
Equipment, 80,000
Total, \$337,000

LINE B.
From point opposite Crute's to point opposite Crute's, 15 1/2 miles, 11 1/2 miles main line at \$18,000, \$207,000
4 miles main line at \$16,000, 64,000
2 miles sidings at \$10,000, 20,000
Inclines, etc., 20,000
Contingencies, 10,000
Total, \$291,000
Equipment, 80,000
Total, \$371,000

LINE C.
From point opposite Crute's to Columbus, 22 1/2 miles: 11 1/2 miles main line at \$18,000, \$207,000

DALLES-CELLO PORTAGE BILL PASSES LEGISLATURE

Carries an Appropriation of \$165,000 to Be Expended by the State Board.

Salem, Feb. 11.—The Johnston portage railway bill passed the senate this morning and only awaits the governor's signature to become a law. The bill provides for the construction of the Columbia River between The Dalles and Celilo, and carries an appropriation of \$165,000 to be expended by the state board of portage railway managers, consisting of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, for that purpose.

The bill prevailed over the objections in the Columbia River between The Dalles and Celilo, and carries an appropriation of \$165,000 to be expended by the state board of portage railway managers, consisting of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, for that purpose.

President Portland Chamber of Commerce. This means a saving of \$50,000 annually to Umatilla county in freight rates on wheat and wool. It means the immediate reclamation of the arid land in the inland Empire.

It means more to Eastern Oregon than any other measure passed at this or any previous session, except the Lewis and Clark fair appropriation. The city of Pendleton, the people of Umatilla county and of Eastern Oregon are rewarded for their years of labor in the effort to bring from the legislature or congress the blessing of live transportation.

The universal plaudits of grateful people are heaped across the Cascades for this answer to their request.

Salem, Or., Feb. 10.—(Special Correspondence.)—The senate committee on judiciary, to whom was referred senate bill No. 115, a bill for an act to declare the Associated Press and similar organizations common carriers, will, at the request of Senator Pierce, report it back with the recommendation that all of it except the enacting clause be stricken out, and the bill be substituted.

The title of the bill is as follows: A bill for an act to prohibit extortion and discrimination in the transmission of telegraphic dispatches, and to prohibit discrimination in delivering and selling the world's news and distribution thereof, and providing penalties for discrimination against patrons of associated news clubs, associations and corporations engaged in gathering and distributing the world's news. Section 1 defines the organizations subject to the regulations of the act. Section 2 makes it unlawful for any such organization to refuse to sell or deliver news to the proprietor of any newspaper, or the amount or nature of the news to be delivered, or to prohibit the withholding of any news or the delaying of its delivery thereof to any newspaper at the same time and in the same manner as such news is delivered to any other newspaper within the state of Oregon. Section 4 prohibits discrimination as to price or terms, time or manner of delivery of the amount or nature of news. Section 5 provides a fine of from \$100 to \$2,000 for the infraction of the above provisions. Section 6 reads as follows: Every telegraph company associated with a club, association or corporation engaged in the transmission, collection, distribution or publication of messages or news, shall afford to the proprietor of any newspaper, and to publishers of newspapers, and furnish the dispatches collected and transmitted for publication in any given newspaper, on the same conditions as to payment and delivery.

Section 7 provides that the proprietor of any newspaper injured by the refusal of any telegraph company or organization to comply with the regulations of this act, may recover damages in a sum not to exceed \$5,000 by this act. A law similar to this has been upheld by the supreme court of Nebraska.

Senator Pierce is very confident that this bill will pass the senate, and considers that its chances of passing the house and becoming a law are very good.

The senate today rejected house bill No. 106, the object of which was to remove the present limit of \$5,000 damages which may be recovered by the representatives of any person whose death was caused by the wrongful act or negligence of another.

There was a sharp debate in the senate today over house bill No. 9, a bill to create the county of Stockman. Senator A. C. Smith, of Multnomah, appeared as the champion of the incipient county. He displayed an elaborate map and made an eloquent plea for the segregation of a new county from the vast acres of Wasco and Crook. He cited the case of one man, a representative in the last legislature, who was obliged to travel 115 miles to reach his county seat in the present county of Wasco. Kuykendall, chairman of the committee on counties, upheld the adverse proposition for the segregation of the county of Stockman. The bill was thoroughly discussed in the senate and the present agitation was not commenced before the meeting of the legislature. He further stated that a remonstrance against the proposed county was signed by the owners of four-fifths of the taxable property of Wasco county. The bill failed to pass by the decisive vote of 16 to 5.

The house has passed a bill to repeal the rebate of taxes for the use of wide tire wagons. No Eastern Washington district was ever bought up as completely by land speculators as the Horse Heaven is now. Capital has gone in from Spokane, Seattle, North Yakima, Walla Walla and other towns. Prices under high pressure have risen steadily until conservative land men are deliberating whether they can afford to hold out in excess of the actual producing value.

There are over 20 township of land in Horse Heaven, which is the most idle of the so-called semi-arid regions of Central Washington. Government statistics show only three inches of rainfall per annum for a large portion of the district. The soil, however, is considerably better than the speculators to be comparatively heavy and full of the qualities that go to make good wheat raising land without abundant moisture. No railroad crosses Horse Heaven, but promoters say the short cut from the Northern Pacific to the Columbia will intersect it. Until a short time ago all Horse Heaven was horse and sheep range. Recently many fine ranches have been established and several hundred settlers have taken up claims. By far the greater portion is still raw land.

The Eastern immigration which began in 1901 is looked to by these landholders to relieve the situation. Few of the present owners secured their land for farming or development purposes—all are on speculation intent. They are dealing in railroad land, and this land from \$1.50 to \$2 an acre, the price at which it was secured from the railroads has risen to six times those figures. Some men talk \$20 for unbroken land in Horse Heaven, and it is then the talk begins about the speculative prices having reached their height.

Of the alternate sections of government land acres of homesteads have been taken up since December 1, and the trend toward Horse Heaven homesteads is tantamount to a rush. Some money has been made in locating and many fair claims still remain—bunchgrass, level wheat homesteads. They are not much use, however, without other land to go with them, as a man who attempts to make a living off 160 acres of land in any of the more arid portion might be better employed elsewhere. The near future of the territory seems to be big wheat ranches like the Eureka flat country, which many speculators claim Horse Heaven resembles.

This land has passed from hand to hand, each dealer trying to make something out of it, until the Easterner will be asked to pay from \$8 to \$12 an acre, sometimes more. Men experienced in the land development of new districts say the limit of speculative possibilities among Western men has been reached and that it

will now be up to the immigrants. Many think it will be hard to induce Eastern ranchers seeking homes to go out from six to 20 miles from a railroad and settle on raw lands with no fence or building improvements, a slight rainfall and untried land.

Capital Invested. Much capital has been put into Horse Heaven this winter. Wallburg caught the fever, a dozen prominent business men of that town buying heavily in the Prosser country. Spokane companies are heavily interested and isolated sections are owned by small capitalists all over the country. All or nearly all, want to unload at a top figure.

THE BUILDING MANAGERS SUBMIT TO ARBITRATION. A Threat to Extend the Strike to Every Office Building in the City, Caused an Agreement.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—The strike in the downtown office buildings came to an end this morning and thousands of persons who were compelled to climb as high as 15 flights of stairs for the past week were enabled to ride up elevators.

Coal is also being delivered and the electric light current from the power houses is turned on. A threat to extend the strike to every office building in the city is given as a cause for the building managers' agreement to submit their grievances with their men to arbitration.

DISASTROUS SNOW SLIDE. Sweeps a Northern Pacific Trestle into a Gulch Near Gorsey—Two Fatally Injured.

Missoula, Mont., Feb. 11.—A snow slide at a bridge on the Northern Pacific, between Gorsey and Millan, occurred Tuesday, destroying seven tons of trestle work, and sweeping a freight train into the gulch many feet below. Every member of the train crew was injured, two probably fatally.

BRIGANDS PLY THEIR TRADE WITH IMPUNITY.

Owing to the Widespread Character of the Disturbances the Outbreak is Considered to Be an Organized Effort Under the Tagal Leaders.

Manila, Feb. 11.—The outbreak of anepidemic Northern Luzon is growing in magnitude and now threatens to surpass anything of its character since the original revolution. It is stated that it is probably a beginning of a new insurrection owing to the widespread character of the disturbances.

The trouble is giving an excuse to the brigands of that district to ply their trade with impunity. Several of them have been arrested but in each case claimed to be innocents, thus adding to the general confusion and making it impossible to handle the numerous camps are now patrolling the district.

ON CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT.

Astoria, Or., Feb. 10.—The Alesterix, a German bark from San Francisco, is now on Cape Disappointment last evening. The life-saving crew have taken the crew from the vessel and tugs are trying to save the ship, with some prospect of success.

FAMINE AND FEVER.

Estimated That About 1,000 People Are Dying Daily in Dalmatia.

Vienna, Feb. 10.—Dalmatia is suffering from famine and a thousand persons are dying daily. Added to this is a typhoid fever which has broken out and medical aid is wanting. The newspapers today appeal to the Slavs of all countries to aid their suffering countrymen.

Department of Labor.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The senate this afternoon agreed to the report of the conference for the department of commerce and labor bill. The measure now goes to the president for his signature.

BUYING ARID LAND

HORSE HEAVEN DISTRICT HAS ALL BEEN PURCHASED.

Twenty Townships of Good Wheat Land Will be Farmed Under Irrigation—Only Three Inches Rainfall Per Annum—Railroad From Northern Pacific to the Columbia a Possibility.

One of the greatest speculations in land since antebellum days is now on in Horse Heaven, a district of Eastern Yakima and Eastern Klickitat counties, nearly all of that great area not actually under cultivation being held for speculative purposes, says the Spokesman-Review. No Eastern Washington district was ever bought up as completely by land speculators as the Horse Heaven is now. Capital has gone in from Spokane, Seattle, North Yakima, Walla Walla and other towns. Prices under high pressure have risen steadily until conservative land men are deliberating whether they can afford to hold out in excess of the actual producing value.

There are over 20 township of land in Horse Heaven, which is the most idle of the so-called semi-arid regions of Central Washington. Government statistics show only three inches of rainfall per annum for a large portion of the district. The soil, however, is considerably better than the speculators to be comparatively heavy and full of the qualities that go to make good wheat raising land without abundant moisture. No railroad crosses Horse Heaven, but promoters say the short cut from the Northern Pacific to the Columbia will intersect it. Until a short time ago all Horse Heaven was horse and sheep range. Recently many fine ranches have been established and several hundred settlers have taken up claims. By far the greater portion is still raw land.

The Eastern immigration which began in 1901 is looked to by these landholders to relieve the situation. Few of the present owners secured their land for farming or development purposes—all are on speculation intent. They are dealing in railroad land, and this land from \$1.50 to \$2 an acre, the price at which it was secured from the railroads has risen to six times those figures. Some men talk \$20 for unbroken land in Horse Heaven, and it is then the talk begins about the speculative prices having reached their height.

Of the alternate sections of government land acres of homesteads have been taken up since December 1, and the trend toward Horse Heaven homesteads is tantamount to a rush. Some money has been made in locating and many fair claims still remain—bunchgrass, level wheat homesteads. They are not much use, however, without other land to go with them, as a man who attempts to make a living off 160 acres of land in any of the more arid portion might be better employed elsewhere. The near future of the territory seems to be big wheat ranches like the Eureka flat country, which many speculators claim Horse Heaven resembles.

This land has passed from hand to hand, each dealer trying to make something out of it, until the Easterner will be asked to pay from \$8 to \$12 an acre, sometimes more. Men experienced in the land development of new districts say the limit of speculative possibilities among Western men has been reached and that it

will now be up to the immigrants. Many think it will be hard to induce Eastern ranchers seeking homes to go out from six to 20 miles from a railroad and settle on raw lands with no fence or building improvements, a slight rainfall and untried land.

Capital Invested. Much capital has been put into Horse Heaven this winter. Wallburg caught the fever, a dozen prominent business men of that town buying heavily in the Prosser country. Spokane companies are heavily interested and isolated sections are owned by small capitalists all over the country. All or nearly all, want to unload at a top figure.

THE BUILDING MANAGERS SUBMIT TO ARBITRATION. A Threat to Extend the Strike to Every Office Building in the City, Caused an Agreement.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—The strike in the downtown office buildings came to an end this morning and thousands of persons who were compelled to climb as high as 15 flights of stairs for the past week were enabled to ride up elevators.

Coal is also being delivered and the electric light current from the power houses is turned on. A threat to extend the strike to every office building in the city is given as a cause for the building managers' agreement to submit their grievances with their men to arbitration.

DISASTROUS SNOW SLIDE. Sweeps a Northern Pacific Trestle into a Gulch Near Gorsey—Two Fatally Injured.

Missoula, Mont., Feb. 11.—A snow slide at a bridge on the Northern Pacific, between Gorsey and Millan, occurred Tuesday, destroying seven tons of trestle work, and sweeping a freight train into the gulch many feet below. Every member of the train crew was injured, two probably fatally.

MISCELLANEOUS. On Cape Disappointment. Astoria, Or., Feb. 10.—The Alesterix, a German bark from San Francisco, is now on Cape Disappointment last evening. The life-saving crew have taken the crew from the vessel and tugs are trying to save the ship, with some prospect of success.

HENDERSON IS DEPOSED

Roosevelt Declares That the Speaker Will Not Be Considered in Conferences.

STOOD IN WITH JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Took an Active Part in Pushing the Substitute Bill That Was Known to Be Acceptable to the Trusts—President Very Indignant.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Henderson has been practically deposed from the speakership by Liepold, who has informed him that he is not to be considered in the White House conferences from now on. He was not present at the trust conference last night. When Henderson's active part in pushing the substitute bill acceptable to trusts became known to President Roosevelt, he advised all his friends in the house to cease consulting Henderson and declared he would have nothing more to do with him.

The substitute mentioned was one favored by Rockefeller and the one causing the famous resolutions.

RAWLINS RESOLUTION.

In the senate today Rawlins' resolution calling for the papers in the Philippines case, was referred to the committee on the Philippines. Hoar and Wellington voted with the Democrats against the resolution.

THE PANAMA TREATY.

The senate steering committee has decided that the Panama treaty shall be taken up in advance of all other executive business. This decision assures the ratification of the treaty before the expiration of the American option. It also makes the construction certain that Morgan, of Alabama, is the chief opponent, but he has no objection to ratification of the measure. It is expected that it will be taken up tomorrow.

PRINCESS LOUISE

Telegraphed Giron to Come and Get Her Out of the Sanitarium.

Vienna, Feb. 11.—In an interview with Giron, printed here, Crown Princess Louise's Regent is quoted as saying that the princess telegraphed him to come to Geneva and remove her from the sanitarium. "That she was unable to live without him." He adds that nothing will part him from the princess again.

RETURNS TO GENEVA.

Geneva, Feb. 11.—Giron arrived here today accompanied by Grand Duke Leopold, Louise's brother. The princess, it is announced, will resume her life with G