

The Madras Pioneer

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NO. 43

NORWAY'S INDEPENDENCE

Will Have Her Own Ruler and May Become a Republic.

Christiana, June 7.—The storting today declared the union between Norway and Sweden under one king dissolved and that King Oscar ceases to act as king of Norway. The storting empowered the present state council to act as government of Norway.

An address to the king was adopted declaring that no ill feeling is entertained against him, his dynasty or the Swedish nation and asking him to co-operate in the selection of a young prince of the house of Bernadotte (the royal house of Sweden) to occupy the throne of Norway.

It is currently reported upon good authority that Sweden has indirectly assured Norway that no forcible measures will be employed to hold her within the bonds of the present union.

The resolutions adopted today near the dethronement of King Oscar and was a parliamentary step necessary before dissolution between Norway and Sweden could be accomplished. The Norwegians maintain that the king by opposing the wishes of the country in vetoing the law for separate consular representation and also by his absence from Norway has suspended his rights and duties as king of Norway.

Under the constitution article XIII provides that in the absence of the king or his removal the storting shall install a responsible government which will govern in the king's name. A special commission will probably be appointed to notify the powers of the eventual changes in the constitutional situation.

By the step taken today Norway constitutionally severs its connection with Sweden. She must now either elect a king

as a successor to Oscar or as is equally probable, become a republic. Popular feeling is running high in favor of the latter course and it is probable the constitution and government will be adopted based upon the lines of the Swiss confederacy. The most probable candidate for the presidency is Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer.

HENEY IS IN PORTLAND

Has Exhaustive Argument Against Mitchell's Demurrer.

Portland Journal.

United States District Attorney Francis J. Heney, armed with the necessary ammunition with which to combat Senator Mitchell's demurrer to the indictment in the first of the land fraud cases, left Portland last Friday night. Since the adjournment of the district court in Portland Mr. Heney has been working almost constantly on his argument against Mitchell's demurrer, and it is probably the longest document of its kind ever filed in an Oregon court. It takes up every point in Mitchell's contention and cites authorities, with the result, so Heney believes, that he can present an argument that will convince the court that Mitchell hasn't a leg to stand on.

Reports from Washington to the effect that Attorney-General Moody was displeased with the appointment of Judge DeHaven to sit in this case, in place of Judge Bellingier, deceased, led to the belief in some quarters that DeHaven might ask to be relieved from the assignment. This, however, is not the case. The attorney-general was not displeased with the appointment, but a question as to the regularity of the assignment was raised. It has been found that Judge Gilbert was within his rights when he named DeHaven, and the talk, which at no time was justified, to the effect that DeHaven might not go to Portland has ceased.

REACHED THE TOP NOTCH

The banner wool sale of Oregon was held at Shaniko last week. So far about 850,000 pounds have been sold at a very high figure, Merinos bringing from 21 to 24½ cents and one small lot of Lincoln cross-bred wool, belonging to C. A. Buckley of Grass Valley, brought 26 cents in grease, which on a scoured basis, landed in the east, is from 72 to 76 cents.

The famous Baldwin Sheep & Land Company's clip of 250,000 pounds brought 28½ cents and was purchased by Charles Brigham, representing Whitman, Franworth & Co. of Boston.

Wool growers are jubilant at the high prices. The town is crowded and it is impossible to secure sleeping accommodations.

It is expected that 500,000 pounds will be offered at the Moody warehouse this afternoon. The sale will be continued here tomorrow.

The most pleasant place to stop in Prineville is at Hotel Ponindexter. Good accommodations, home comforts and popular prices.

THE BANNER WHEAT CROP

On the basis of the government's report on the acreage and condition, the winter wheat crop of 1905 will amount to 460,000,000 bushels.

This is far larger than any crop gathered along to this time. The winter wheat yield of 1904 was 332,000,000 bushels and that of 1903 was 399,000,000. The largest winter wheat crop ever harvested to the present day was in 1902, which was 411,000,000 bushels, or 49,000,000 under that promised for this year.

From the present outlook the aggregate wheat yield of 1905 will break all records. The condition of spring wheat, despite the backward weather throughout much of the producing states is fully up to the average of recent years. The aggregate wheat harvest of the past few years was 748,000,000 bushels in 1901, 670,000,000 in 1902, 687,000,000 in 1903, and 553,000,000 in 1904.

The winter wheat outlook is so much better this year than ever before that there is a chance that 1901's harvest, which was the highest record, will be beaten in the present season. All the indications promise a new "highest" for 1905 in the wheat round up.

Wheat is not the most valuable of the country's grain crops. Corn has that distinction. The value of the 1904 yield of wheat, as estimated on the farm by the department of agriculture for December 1st of that year, was \$510,000,000, while the corn crop was worth \$1,087,000,000 at that date.

MOTOR CLIMBS THE HILLS

Portland Journal.

For the first time since its construction, the Southern Pacific's new gasoline-motor car No. 1 recently encountered a grade of 197 feet to the mile. The test was on the first official trial trip, made over the rails of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company's line, a distance of six miles out on the main road, and then run of two miles up the grade of the Forest Grove line, from the union station to the top of the hill. The result was satisfactory to Harriman officials on the car.

A run was made over the Sullivan gulch grade and the car easily made a speed of 30 miles an hour without using more than half its power. A trip was then made over the Fourth street grade of the Southern Pacific, and the entire population along the route laid aside work and business and viewed the progress of the car through the city. The Fourth street grade ranges from 116 to 197 feet rise to the mile practically a 3½ per cent grade. The steepest part is on the few blocks near the city hall. Two or three locomotives are often required to pull an ordinary train up this hill.

This is the most important test the car has had, said General Manager O'Brien. If it will do business here it will work on any ordinary railroad.

The design of the car presents some new features; it is modeled after the lines of the racing yacht Reliance, inverted. The rear of the car is rounded to avoid the formation of the vacuum present with square-ended cars. The front tapers to a sharp point. The roof is given a taper from the middle to produce a splitting effect in the atmosphere and minimize resistance. It is entirely smooth except for the Cottier ventilators, which exhaust by suction the air from the interior. The trucks are of original and unique design, with many new features, intended to embody the best points of both the Pullman and streetcar trucks. The most important is the spring, so constructed as to avoid the teetering action ordinarily experienced in the trolley car. The designers say there is practically no limit to the speed the car will attain, but it is not expected that it will be operated at more than 40 miles an hour. It is driven by a six-cylindered gasoline engine that develops 125 horsepower when running at full speed, the engine shaft making 600 revolutions a minute, turning the wheels at a speed of 400 revolutions. The engine is designed after the style of those used in the Standard automobiles that made a wonderful record in auto races on the Hudson river last June. Large air reservoirs are carried under the car, supplying an air device by which the car is started without jar, and stopped abruptly in an emergency by air breakers.

Drinks of the Nations.

New York World.

The United States drank 964,000,000 pounds of coffee in 1904. Nearest to this quantity, out of ten other nations, came Germany with 397,000,000 pounds. France used but 168,000,000. Great Britain was so busy leading the world in tea drinking—she used up 256,000,000 pounds of leaves to Russia's 127,300,000 and our own 109,000,000—that she consumed only 29,500,000 pounds of coffee. Chicory—that is another story.

In beer drinking, Germany led the way with 1,783,000,000 gallons. Great Britain was second with 1,501,000,000 gallons. The United States with 1,494,000,000 gallons was a promising third—promising because back in 1900 our thirst for malt liquors was satisfied with 1,198,602,104 gallons.

Russia and Germany both drank more whisky than we in 1904—the figures for three countries are, in gallons, 174,000,000, 124,300,000 and 121,000,000. We drank in 1900 about 103,330,000 gallons of whisky and brandy. France was the 1904 leader in wine, using 1,343,000,000 gallons, while we were a bad seventh with 43,300,000 gallons. Still, we advance. In 1900 our sufficiency in wine was reached at 23,425,000 gallons.

The per capita figures make different ratings. Holding our own in the quantity of coffee drunk "per head," we became insignificant in tea, were fourth in distilled liquors and likewise in beer, and eighth in wine.

The Dalles Chronicle: The long-looked-for mandate in the Williams case has been sent down from the superior court, in which that court declares that the judgment of the lower court in declaring Norman Williams guilty of the murder of Alma Nesbitt, has been upheld. It now remains for Judge Bradshaw to re-sentence Williams, which we understand he intends to do in a few days. The date of sentence cannot be placed at a longer period of time than sixty days from the time of re-sentencing, nor less than thirty. Williams has been advised of the receipt of the mandate and declares that the sooner the date of the execution is set, the better it will suit him.

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