

## MORE ARE INDICTED

### Grand Jury Turns Its Attention to Eastern Oregon Company.

### PUBLIC LANDS WERE FENCED UP

Threats of Violence Used to Drive Legitimate Settlers From Their Lands in the Vicinity.

Portland, Feb. 11.—Two indictments were returned by the Federal grand jury yesterday afternoon, by one of which the long-drawn-out investigations into the dealings of the Butte Creek Land, Lumber & Livestock company were brought to a close, while the second added another mark to the list already against the names of Henry Meldrum and his associates.

The indictment against the Butte Creek company and some of its employees charges a conspiracy to prevent and obstruct the free passage over and free use of certain of the public lands situated in Wheeler county. The document also alleges that threats of violence and other means of intimidation were used to drive those legitimate homesteaders already settled on the land from the vicinity. As defendants the indictment names Winlock W. Steiwer, ex-state senator; Hamilton H. Hendricks, secretary of the Butte Creek Land company; Clarence B. Zachary, Adelbert C. Zachary, Charles A. Watson and Clyde E. Glass, employees of the company; Binger Hermann, John H. Hall; Edwin Mays, ex-assistant United States attorney; Franklin P. Mays; Clark E. Loomis and Edward D. Stratford.

The second indictment is against Henry Meldrum, ex-surveyor general; George E. Waggoner, Meldrum's clerk; David W. Kinnaird, Benjamin F. Min ton and Gustave Klatsch, deputy surveyors; George Sorenson, Livy Stipp and Frank H. Duncan, notaries public. It is brought under the same section of the revised statutes of the United States as the foregoing and alleges that the defendants conspired to defraud the government of the United States by false and fraudulent surveys.

### MAY BE WORSE THAN EVER.

Russian Official Says Seed of Revolution is in the Army.

London, Feb. 11.—There is danger of the Russian strike breaking out afresh and in a worse form than the present trouble, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Morning Leader.

The propaganda being carried on by the Russian Progressive party, the correspondent asserts, has been most successful. The police admit that there are no signs of an abatement of the agitation, while a high official in the Russian capital fears the trouble will yet assume the proportions of a general uprising, much bigger than the last.

"The seed of revolution," he adds, "has been sown among the soldiers with apparent success." This last statement is most sinister. Had even a portion of the troops joined the strikers when the trouble first started, Russia would undoubtedly now be in the throes of a revolution equaling, if not surpassing, the French revolution. Even yet, should the disaffection obtain deep root in the army, the outcome would be appalling.

### Storm Shuts Off Electricity.

Louisville, Feb. 11.—While conditions resulting from the long continued rain and sleet storm show a slight improvement in the Southwest today, there is no betterment of the situation from the Mississippi to the Atlantic coast. The telephone and telegraphic companies in this vast area have been practically out of business since last Saturday night. Atlanta has been shut off twice since Sunday and nothing has been heard from there by wire for 14 hours.

### He Names Three Scapegoats.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11.—M. Souvorin, editor of the Novoe Vremya, in a pessimistic view of the first year of the war, in today's issue of his paper, attributes the responsibility for the Russian disasters firstly to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, former Viceroy Alexieff and Baron Rosen. M. Souvorin declares the reason for the fall of Port Arthur before the complete exhaustion of its means of resistance was the death of Major General Kondratenko, who was the real hero of the defense of the fortress.

### High Water Threatens Town.

Yuma, Feb. 11.—The Colorado river has risen 3 1/2 feet in 24 hours. At midnight last night it registered 29 feet, which is the highest water since the 1891 flood, when it was 33 feet and the town was wiped out. Citizens with shovels and scraper teams have labored all day strengthening the weak points. The government levee on the Gila is generally considered to be safe, but the embankments on the Colorado river are causing grave apprehension.

### Arizona Glad She is Left Out.

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 11.—Both houses of the legislature passed a concurrent resolution thanking the United States senate for eliminating Arizona from the statehood bill and asking the house of representatives to concur in the amendment affecting this territory.

## CHANCE OF RATE LEGISLATION.

Elkins Bends to the Storm and Newlands Suggests Simple Plan.

Washington, Feb. 13.—As showing the drift of sentiment and the effect of the constant demand from every part of the country for legislation, it is noticed that Senator Elkins has felt called upon to deny that he has ever said that there could be no railroad legislation at this session of congress. On the contrary, the senator is very careful to qualify everything he says in this regard, so as to leave it an open question as to whether he opposes or favors railroad legislation. The general impression is that he does not believe in anything being done at this session.

Probably the most optimistic member of the senate committee on interstate commerce is Newlands, of Nevada. He sees no reason why there should be legislation, and he also suggests a plan which might be practicable, and probably would be adopted in an ordinary business institution. He suggests that a number of prominent railroad men, together with Messrs. Bacon and Ferguson, who have been most active in presenting the side of the shippers, meet with the committee on interstate commerce and get [down to business and agree upon a measure that will meet all complaints. He thinks that in less than a week these men could frame a bill which would pass both houses, and would be satisfactory to all interests of the country and would not disturb business to any great extent.

Newlands has another idea which might be taken into consideration by those who are fighting all kinds of legislation; that is that it would be better to pass some interstate commerce legislation at a special session rather than have it wait until the long session of congress, when it might be delayed for many months. He takes the view that something is bound to be done within the next year, and it would be better to have it done at once, even from the railroad point of view.

## TRYING TO CROWD THE SENATE

House Aims to Reduce Unlimited Debate to an Absurdity.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The United States senate seems to have embarked upon a well nigh impossible feat, that is, of disposing of the business necessary before the close of the session, and also trying an impeachment case where many witnesses will have to be summoned and a great deal of testimony submitted, to the followed by the arguments of the attorneys for Judge Swayne and the managers of the house who are conducting the impeachment.

There is a suspicion that the house of representatives put the impeachment case into the senate at this session for the purpose of taxing the rules of that body to the utmost, and to show that its unlimited debate is impracticable in a legislative body. But whatever may have been the purpose, it is evident that the house has unloaded upon the senate a job which makes it almost impossible to conclude public business and adjourn at the time congress expires.

Sensors say there is no question about this, and that they will be able to get through with the impeachment, and also to pass the necessary legislation, which must be concluded by noon on March 4.

## TO SETTLE OLD CLAIMS.

Fulton Secures Amendments to Indian Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Senator Fulton has succeeded in having several of his amendments attached to the Indian appropriation bill by the senate committee, and if they stick, various old claims will be settled next summer.

The principal amendment proposes to pay the Klamath Indians \$537,007 for 621,824 acres of their reservation, which they relinquished to the government. Amendments paying the Clatsop Indians \$10,500, the Lower Chinooks \$20,000, the Klamath Chinooks \$7,000, and the Tillamooks \$15,000, in settlement of claims dating back more than 50 years, were also adopted by the committee. Another amendment quieting titles to lands purchased from Umatilla Indians is attached.

## More Factories are Idle.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 13.—The strike extended today to Lessners, Tiemanns and a number of other works. The men remain quiet and determined and declare they will not yield until they win the fight for an eight-hour day. A large number of troops are posted about the Viborg and Newsky quarters. In consequence of the threatening attitude of the strikers in the Viborg quarter of this city the authorities today brought in from Peterhof additional cavalry, which were posted about the Viborg district.

## Nobody Will Be Punished.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 13.—Judge Greene today sustained the motion to quash the indictments against Thomas J. Noonan, manager and treasurer of the Iroquois theater, in Chicago, and Cummings, the stage carpenter, which grew out of the theater fire catastrophe. An attorney representing the state attorney's office of Cook county attempted to draw a parallel between the Slocum steamboat disaster and the Iroquois case, but the court refused to allow it.

## Japanese Buy Dakota Oats.

Minneapolis, Feb. 13.—According to Minneapolis elevator men who operate throughout the Dakotas, over 2,000,000 bushels of oats have just been bought up by the agents of the Japanese government.

## GRAND JURY SPEAKS

### Brings More Indictments in Connection with Land Frauds.

### MITCHELL'S LAW PARTNER NAMED

Perjury is Crime Charged Against Him—Brother of State Treasurer Also in Toils.

Portland, Feb. 9.—Judge Albert H. Tanner, law partner of John H. Mitchell, and one of the most prominent attorneys and citizens of Portland, was indicted yesterday afternoon by the Federal grand jury for the crime of perjury alleged to have been committed on January 31 while before the grand jury as a witness in relation to the dealings of Senator Mitchell with Frederick A. Kribs, the land speculator.

At the same time this indictment was returned three others were also reported to the court, one against Hamilton H. Hendricks for subornation of perjury, one against George C. Brownell in amendment of the indictment for subornation of perjury returned a week ago, and the last against Henry Meldrum, George Waggoner, David W. Kinnaird, Rufus S. Moore, a brother of State Treasurer Charles S. Moore; John W. Hamaker and Frank J. Van Winkle, for conspiracy to defraud the government.

The indictment of Judge Tanner is the most sensational returned for some time, for it brings before the public with unexpected suddenness the name of a man heretofore entirely unconnected by rumor or fact with the far-reaching frauds now being unearthed. The indictment further charges that it was loyalty to his partner, Senator Mitchell, and a wish to spare him from the shame of the second indictment returned a week ago which caused him to attempt to hide, according to the allegations of the indictment, the true state of affairs as existing in the business of their law office.

It is alleged in the indictment that Judge Tanner, while a witness before the grand jury on January 31, 1905, and while under oath, said that the firm had received moneys and other compensation for work done for Frederick A. Kribs, in expediting claims through the general land office and passing them to patent, but that of these sums received Senator Mitchell had not received any part for himself. This the government thinks is untrue, and it will attempt to prove that Senator Mitchell did receive money, placed to his account by Judge Tanner at the expiration of each month.

## RECOVERED AFTER MANY YEARS

One of \$3,000,000 of Stolen Bonds Causes Three Arrests.

New York, Feb. 9.—Dr. Lewis O. Wilcoxson, who is under arrest here, together with Joseph A. Taylor, of White Plains, N. Y., and James A. Smith, of this city, in connection with the recovery of a \$10,000 United States government bond stolen from the Manhattan savings institution in 1878, has resided with his wife and child at one of the leading up-town hotels here for nearly three years. He claims Chicago as his native city, says he owns extensive mining interests in Alaska, and has an income of \$5,000 a month. Nevertheless he spent the night in prison in default of \$10,000 bonds required by the Federal authorities. The recovery of the bond was made through the subtreasury in Wall street, where it had been delivered by a bank messenger. Thirty of the same series were taken in the Manhattan robbery, and this is only the third one found. Two others were recovered in 1880.

The police are now searching for Samuel Warren Miller, from whom Wilcoxson says he received the bond in part payment for some Alaska mining property last Monday. Recovery of the bond recalls the robbery, 27 years ago, of the Manhattan bank, one of the richest hauls ever made in America. The burglars secured nearly \$3,000,000 in cash and negotiable securities.

## Red Cross is Reorganized.

Washington, Feb. 9.—In pursuance of the terms of the act of congress providing for the reorganization of the Red Cross, the incorporators of the American National Red Cross met at the State department today. About two dozen persons were present, but Miss Clara Barton was absent. Secretary Taft called the incorporators to order. The following permanent officers were elected: President, William H. Taft; treasurer, Charles H. Keep, assistant secretary of the treasury; counselor, L. A. Pradt; secretary, Anita N. McGee.

## South is Still Demoralized.

Louisville, Feb. 9.—With rain and sleet falling over nearly every mile of country from Ohio to New Orleans, the usual avenues of wire communication, which have been demoralized since Sunday, today went from bad to worse. Nearly every branch of commercial life felt the interruption. Cloudy weather, with rain, sleet or snow, prevails from the Dakotas to the Gulf of Mexico, where, with warm weather, a heavy rain has been falling for 48 hours.

## Japanese Seize More Coal.

Tokyo, Feb. 9.—The British steamer Eastry, bound for Vladivostok, with coal, was captured off Hokkaido yesterday. She is being brought to Yokohama.

## STRIKE CAUSES DEADLY RIOTS.

Poland in State of Anarchy and Condition in Caucasus Worse.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 8.—For the moment the startling crime in Helsingfors has withdrawn attention from the strike situation throughout Russia. Today's events in Poland and the Caucasus, however, are quite serious enough to avail themselves. Disorders in the smaller industrial towns of Poland have added more than a score to the total of the killed, and troops have been sent to Warsaw and Kutno, 83 miles west of Warsaw, to quell uprisings there. The strike continues in the Caucasus and conditions are becoming worse, and traffic on the Trans-Caucasian railway is interrupted.

The central committee of the Social Democratic Workmen's party has issued a violent proclamation, which has been widely circulated in the factories of St. Petersburg, calling on the operatives to array themselves under the red flag of the Social Democracy and prepare for an armed renewal of the January demonstrations. The proclamation bitterly assails church and state and the higher classes, and concludes: "In order to gain victory, we must organize a vast workmen's army. Then again we will start for the palace to present our demands, not like ikons and not with supplications, but with arms in our hands, under the blood red standard of the Russian Social Democratic party."

## RULES THE LAND.

Rockefeller Interests Gain Control of More of Country's Railways.

New York, Feb. 8.—Positive information came to light in certain favored quarters today that Standard Oil, through Edward H. Harriman, has secured control of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad and would be in a position to practically dominate the transportation facilities of the country. By this tremendous coup, and others of quite recent date, the Rockefeller interests now control a total of 72,740 miles of railway, representing in stocks and bonds \$3,895,320,000. This vast network of tracks stretches over the East, West, Northwest and Southwest, tapping the very choicest territory in every direction. The only portion of the United States not included in the new map is the Southeastern Atlantic states.

Prior to securing control of the Santa Fe, the Vanderbilt-Harriman interests had a total mileage of 40,849. The Gould-Pacific group adds 13,789 miles, the Rockefeller group proper 10,293 miles, and the Santa Fe brings in 7,809 miles more.

## MUST HAVE PEACE.

Czar Tells General Kuropatkin of His Decision to End War.

London, Feb. 8.—Additional information indicating that Russia is making ready for peace is cabled to the London Daily Chronicle by its St. Petersburg correspondent and published in Wednesday morning's issue.

As in his former dispatch, the correspondent claims the highest authority for his statements. He wires that the government has within the past few days cancelled a large order which provided for the mobilization of a new army corps.

In addition to this, the correspondent asserts that special instructions were sent to General Kuropatkin on Tuesday by the czar, in which he is informed of the decision to terminate the war.

## EXILES THREATEN TO FIGHT

Defeated Dominican Faction Protests Against Protocol with America.

Turk's Island, Feb. 8.—According to advices received here from Santo Domingo, under date of February 3, General Cespedes, governor of Puerto Plata, has resigned and gone to Porto Rico.

The steamer Cherokee which will leave here today, will carry a protest against the United States-Dominican protocol to the United States congress from ex-Vice President Deschamps, of Santo Domingo, and his followers, now here, who say they are disposed to resort to arms in furtherance of their cause and remove the present government of Santo Domingo if it does not resign.

## Promotion for Henry Wilson.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Henry L. Wilson, of Seattle, brother of John L. Wilson, and minister to Chili, is in Washington on leave of absence. He will soon be promoted to a more important diplomatic position in Europe, probably Madrid. The State department highly recommends his work and believes he has earned promotion. Henry L. Wilson is also being considered for appointment as minister to Belgium, and there are strong indications that he may secure this post rather than Madrid.

## Goodnow Resigns Consulate.

Washington, Feb. 8.—John Goodnow, consul general at Shanghai, called at the state department today, and after a conference with Assistant Secretary Pierce it was announced that the consul general had tendered his resignation to take effect March 31. Mr. Goodnow will return to Shanghai, to turn over the business to his successor and will remain in China to engage in private business. His successor has not yet been named.

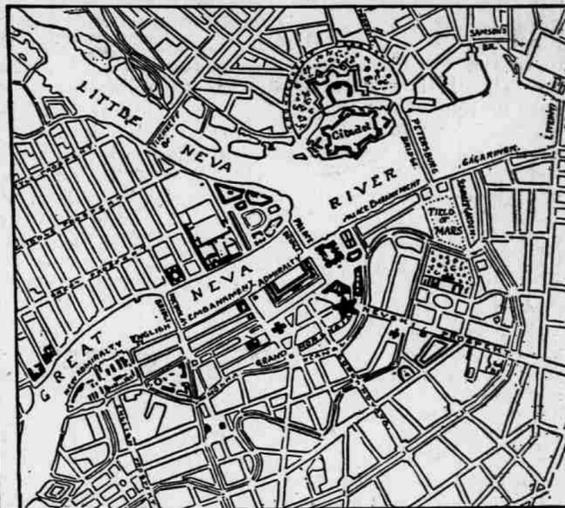
## Many Killed in Strike Riots.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Feb. 8.—According to a report from Random, 20 workmen have been killed or wounded in strike disorders there today.

## WHERE CZAR'S TROOPS SHOT DOWN RUSSIANS.



WINTER PALACE OF THE CZAR AT ST. PETERSBURG.



Russians marching toward the Czar's winter palace in St. Petersburg were fired at first at the bridge over the Moika canal in the avenue leading across the Grand Morskaya to the palace square, where stands the Alexander column. The star indicates the scene of the first massacre. The second charge of Cossacks against the crowd was at the Morskaya entrance to the square. People were shot down, however, in the Nevsky prospect, on the ice of the Neva and in other streets. Vassil Ostrov is the island where the industrial section of St. Petersburg is situated, where most of the workmen live and where the revolutionists, behind their barricades, defied the Emperor.

## CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Russia has 30,000 miles of coast line, but half of it is ice-bound.

The United States has twenty-three times as many factories as Russia.

In Russia there are only ninety daily newspapers, in the United States there are 2,457.

Russia's population in 1903 was 141,000,000; population of the United States, 80,000,000.

Russia produces one-twentieth as much coal and one-sixth as much iron as is produced in the United States.

The United States has 210,000 miles of railways; Russia has only 36,000 miles of railways, two-thirds of it owned by the government.

Russia stands next to the United States as a grain producing country, but the average laborer there gets only one-fourth as much wages as in the United States.

Russia is two and one-half times as large as the United States and Alaska, but America has fifty-three times as many miles of telegraph and sends fifteen times as much mail.

## MONETARY BURDENS BORNE BY THE PEOPLE OF RUSSIA.

National debt \$3,500,000,000

Annual interest on debt 80,000,000

Expended on Siberian and Manchurian roads 1,500,000,000

Taxes unpaid by peasants, 1900 60,000,000

Loss by industrial depression in three years 300,000,000

Loss by famines in five years preceding 1902 500,000,000

Eight famines, five since 1902, loss 200,000,000

Loss to tollers by 150 to 170 holidays each year 100,000,000

War loss to date 400,000,000

Expense of holy synod, annually 18,500,000

In relation to these figures a well-known writer says: "The simple truth is the Russian peasant, 100,000,000 of him, is, under present conditions, slowly starving to death. His average earnings in the central provinces are 17 and 18 copecks (8 to 9 cents) per day throughout the year; during the busiest harvest time they rise to an average of 27 to 36 copecks (13 to 16 cents a day); during the whole winter he and his family earn nothing. His diet consists of meal, flour and grits, cabbage and potatoes; no meat, excepting three times a year. His diet is insufficient, and less than in any civilized country. The hotel he lives in is two and a half yards long and one and one-half yards high, harboring the whole family and whatever cattle he possesses. These data are taken from official sources. Is it a wonder that the Russian peasant has morally and physically degenerated?"

## Dividing the Tips.

Tippling has been reduced to a very fine system in some English hotels and restaurants. "I was sitting at meat with the manager of one of the well known London restaurants," says a writer. "I am short-sighted and unobservant," I said, "and as I never know one waiter from another I'm always uneasy lest I've tipped the wrong one." The manager laughed. "Fritz, bring the book," he said. The book was opened upon the table and disclosed columns and rows of figures opposite the names of waiters. Between them the manager and Fritz explained the system.

"Every penny given in tips was cast into a common fund in charge of a waiter elected by his fellows. At the end of the week the sum was distrib-

uted. Three classes were arranged by the manager, according to efficiency, and the shares were in corresponding proportions, so that the junior who hovers with the sauce is by no means equally rewarded with the expert who can advise in the matter of wine.

"Waiters keep a jealous eye on their fellows, and the man suspected of pocketing a tip finds his position untenable. The system is good for the public, since it diminishes the unpleasant personality of a charitable action. It is good, too, for the waiters, since that record of the weekly gratuities showed that the best waiters made about \$2,000 a year in tips."

## ENGLISH DOCTORS' FEES.

They Are Regulated by the Royal College of Physicians.

The specialists must be divided into two distinct classes, the surgeon proper and the pure physician. The former unquestionably gets big fees in ratio to his reputation. The famous surgeon has only to name his fee to the millionaire with appendicitis. With the fear of death before his eyes he will write his check gladly. When he has recovered he will often grumble if he does not boast. A younger and less known man will perform the same operation for a tithe of the cost, but the public, with death staring them in the face, will have the man with the big name, regardless of expense.

But the pure physician is an entirely different matter. His fees are standardized not by act of Parliament, but by that autocratic body, the Royal College of Physicians. His fees for consultation at his own house are fixed at 2 guineas the first visit and a guinea for each subsequent one. For consultations away from home he receives a fee at the calculated rate of two-thirds of a guinea a mile. Elstree, twelve miles out of town, is ipso facto 8 guineas, Liverpool (201 miles) is 134 guineas, and so on pro rata. But it must be remembered that nowadays all the big provincial centers have their own specialists, and the town man is very seldom sent for unless he be one of the very-biggest names and the case desperate and rich.

If the physician should accept more he transgresses that professional fetich, "medical etiquette," and is branded a quack by his less lucky brethren.

Moreover, when he arrives at a sufficient standing in the ranks of his profession the Royal College of Physicians will not elect him to their all important fellowship, the crowning qualification and high water mark of his calling.—London Mail.

## Shark a Commercial Product.

The shark, which is so abundant in the waters of Central America, is to be utilized in commercial products. A company has been formed which converts sharks' fins into jelly and tinned soup, makes fine machinery oil from their livers, handsome leather, equal to alligators, from their skins, walking sticks from their backbones, and numerous articles from their jawbones and teeth.

## Thibetians as Tea Drinkers.

The champion tea drinkers of the world are the Thibetians. They buy it in "bricks" and drink it in pints. Tea bricks are used as currency.