

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Mount Pelee is in eruption. A smallpox epidemic prevails in Chile.

Norway will send a special envoy to all the powers to ask recognition. Yellow fever cases continue to be reported from the Panama canal zone.

Two bombs were found in one of the public school buildings of Pittsburgh. The quarantine service at Nome has been abolished, despite the protests of citizens.

The biggest trust company on earth is to be organized to handle the Eutaw funds. Sherbourne, England, has just celebrated the 1,200th anniversary of its foundation.

Near Warsaw, Russia, 24 Jews have been killed and 38 others injured in riots in the past few days. Russia and Japan are considering choice of envoys and place of meeting to conduct peace negotiations.

Frank G. Bigelow, the defaulting Milwaukee banker, has been sentenced to 10 years in the Federal prison. He is a nervous wreck and has been taken to the prison hospital.

The Pennsylvania road now has a train running from Chicago to New York in 18 hours, an average of 60 miles an hour. One stretch of three miles has been made in 85 seconds.

Attacks on Chicago strikebreakers have again caused rioting in the streets. Germany is drafting a new commercial treaty for submission to the United States.

An automobile in Chicago went through an open draw, drowning three persons. All Europe joins in praise of Roosevelt over his success in bringing about peace negotiations.

A collision between trolley cars near Princeton, New Jersey, resulted in the injury of 16 persons. In the case of the state of Kansas vs. the Standard Oil company, the state has won the first point.

London papers believe that the large money indemnity Japan will ask of Russia will break off peace negotiations. Both Russia and Japan have accepted President Roosevelt's aid in making peace. Negotiations will be carried on in Washington.

The French government has called home its governor of French Indo-China, to confer on plans for the defense of the colony. A test is to be made of the effectiveness of the defenses at Fort Monroe and Old Point Comfort, conceded by army and navy officers to be the chief defense to Washington.

Attorneys in the beef trust inquiry have disagreed. Japan's terms of peace have been stated to Russia. Bowen wants to continue the Loomis investigation in Venezuela.

American troops have killed a band of 40 rebels in the island of Samar. The Kaiser and czar will not recognize the disunion of Norway and Sweden.

Deadly riots continue throughout the interior of Russia and hundreds of people are being killed. The business of the Portland post-office for April shows an increase of 35 per cent over that of April, 1904.

Paul Morton, now secretary of the navy, has been elected chairman of the Equitable Life Assurance society. Admiral Enquist's report to the czar on the naval battle says Rojestvensky's fleet was defeated in the first hour.

The National Editorial association in its convention at Guthrie, Oklahoma, adopted resolutions favoring immediate statehood for the territory. Swedish and Danish princes have refused the Norwegian throne and Norway is preparing to establish a republic. Great Britain urges the choosing of Prince Arthur for king. His sister is to marry the crown prince of Sweden.

The Russian warships at Manila have disarmed. The Japanese are said to have cut off Vladivostok. The Michigan flood is subsiding. A British submarine boat has been lost with 14 lives.

In the Norway-Sweden dispute Britain is standing by Norway and Germany backs Sweden. Sweden may not resist the dissolving of union with Norway, but desires an alliance against Russia. Chicago teamowners may split on the strike question. If they do it will be a great winning for the strikers.

TORRENT FLOODS SUBWAY.

Electric Current Short-Circuited and Traffic Stopped for Hours.

New York, June 13.—A break in the 48-inch high-pressure water main in Park avenue, near Forty-second street, today resulted in the flooding of the block just below the Grand Central station, the street-car tunnel and the Subway, the stoppage of traffic in the Subway for many hours, serious damage to the underground road and great danger to many passengers. The damage is estimated at \$100,000. Incidentally it resulted in the caving in of Park avenue over an area of 20 feet, from which ran cracks that meant danger to adjacent buildings. Water was first seen trickling between the paving blocks near the entrance to the Park-avenue tunnel, through which the surface cars run. Almost immediately there came a heavy explosion underground, and a moment later the water gushed forth in a cataract, pouring into Forty-second street, which was soon covered to a depth of several inches. The rising water in the Subway soon made connection between the third rail and the outer rails, short-circuiting the electric current, which was attended by a series of explosions that endangered the lives of those who were in the cars. The air was pungent with the smoke of burning insulation, and bright flashes from wheels and rails were continuous. One train got to within a block of a station and then came to a final stop. The passengers got out and waded through the water to the station. They avoided the third rail and nobody was injured. Gradually the entire service south of Seventy-second street and to Fourteenth street was shut off, and later the entire service was discontinued.

Finally, after the flood had continued for four and a half hours a foreman for the construction company, who has supervision of the installation of the mains in Park avenue pointed out a gate at Third avenue and Forty-second street which, on being closed, shut off the torrent. Traffic was not resumed until after midnight. Success of Japanese. Tokio, June 13.—The following report has been received from the headquarters of the Manchurian armies: "June 9, at 4 in the morning, we drove the enemy from the northern heights of Liangshuchuan and Nanchengtan and occupied those positions. On the same day we occupied the vicinities of Ershihli, ten miles northeast of Changtu, Shufangtai and Tungchiatzu, ten miles north of Changtu and Hingtungshan, 13 miles northwest of Changtu. Otherwise the situation is unchanged."

Russian Shells Were Worthless. St. Petersburg, June 13.—The St. Petersburg Telegraph agency has received a dispatch from its Shanghai correspondent, who asserts that not only were the Russian ships so short of shells that they could indulge in only three large practices on leaving Liban, but that during the battle of the Sea of Japan many projectiles either fell short or failed to inflict damage on the Japanese vessels. A number of mutinies occurred during the voyage of the Russian squadrons, especially on the battleship Orel.

Chinese Slow and Weak. Mexico City, June 3.—Contractors on the Vera Cruz and Pacific railway have decided to exclude Chinamen from the ranks of their laborers. They have experimented with them and find that their work is unsatisfactory. The road has 3,000 men at work reballasting and constructing. Planters along the line of the road who used Chinese help also have been obliged to let them go. While the Chinese do not shirk work or lay off, they are very slow and have not strength enough for heavy work.

Water Receding Near Keokuk. Des Moines, Ia., June 13.—The flood which has overflowed thousands of acres of fine land in the vicinity of Keokuk, is slowly receding, the water having fallen about two feet since reaching a standstill last night. Damage to farmers near Keokuk is estimated at \$300,000, and the losses at Keokuk, Davenport and other places along the river will aggregate hundreds of thousands more. Riley Smallwood, aged 75, was drowned at Alexandria.

Sweden Not To Recognize. Stockholm, June 13.—Premier Bamstadr, in an interview, says the Swedish government will refuse to recognize the revolution in Norway and will submit to the riksdag motions conformable to this standpoint. The premier thinks that the riksdag will adopt this view and is convinced no foreign power will recognize Norway as an independent country against the will of Sweden.

Packing House Plant Destroyed. Fort Worth, Tex., June 13.—What is known as the old packing house plant in Fort Worth, comprising eight buildings, seven of which were built of stone and one of brick, and ranging from one to two stories, was destroyed by fire today. The plant cost something like \$450,000. The insurance is \$85,000.

LAND FRAUD TRIALS

Judge DeHaven Hears Arguments in Mitchell Case.

ILLEGAL INDICTMENT IS CLAIMED

District Attorney Heney Contends the Document Is Valid—Court Takes Matter Under Consideration.

Portland, June 13.—Under fire before Judge DeHaven yesterday morning was the indictment accusing John H. Mitchell of accepting a fee for services performed while United States senator. Severe in their denunciations of the document which sets forth the government case were the attorneys for the defense. Serene in his denials that flaws could be picked in line after line of the government's accusations was United States District Attorney Heney. Grave, dignified and attentive, while the attorneys unmasked their legal batteries, was Judge DeHaven, the man who now has the power to bring the case of the United States against Senator Mitchell to a sudden termination, for a time at least, or to cause the trial to proceed to its conclusion and consequent verdict of guilty or not guilty. Spectators crowded the courtroom to hear the attorneys for the defense, Judge A. S. Bennett, of The Dalles, and ex-Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, attempt to riddle the indictment which accuses their client, and to listen to Mr. Heney's defense of the document.

The alleged crime for which the government is endeavoring to place Senator Mitchell on trial consists in accepting a fee from Frederick A. Kribbs for expediting claims before the general land office while a United States senator. This is contrary to the Federal statutes. The issue yesterday was the legality of the indictment itself, and the principal arguments of the defense were that the document was loosely drawn, that if tried on its indefinite allegations Senator Mitchell might be again placed in jeopardy, and above all, that the indictment did not even allege that Mr. Mitchell was a senator at the time of the commission of the crime charged.

At the conclusion of the arguments, Judge DeHaven took the matter under consideration, stating that he did not know just how long it would require for him to arrive at a conclusion, but that he would consider both the written arguments interposed with the demurrer and the oral statements made in court, handing down his decision at his earliest opportunity. The court was then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock. RIVAL TO BEEF COMBINE. Farmers of Illinois Ready to Build Big Packing House. Chicago, June 13.—The Farmers' Packing company has been organized for the purpose of competing with the local and other packers. Its capital stock was placed at \$1,500,000. The organization is composed of livestock dealers, retail butchers and farmers. It is the intention of the company to operate in Chicago and it has secured an option on ten acres of land and a packing plant near the Hawthorne race track, which it will operate, and expects to purchase 300 acres on which to erect a mammoth plant.

Not All Plain Sailing Yet. Paris, June 13.—Opinion in official and diplomatic quarters here is becoming rather pessimistic as to the outcome of the peace movement, owing to the St. Petersburg dispatches showing the reserved attitude of Russia and the activity of the war party. A special dispatch to the semi-official Temps says the influential Russians forming the war element are making a strong rally, being reinforced by protests against peace telegraphed from the field by General Linievitch and all the division commanders.

Dying Natural Death. Chicago, June 13.—The teamsters' strike has come to the stage where it will die a natural death unless new life is injected into it by the strikers. During the past 24 hours nothing of any importance has developed, neither side to the controversy having made any aggressive move. According to the employees involved in the trouble, they have succeeded in getting their business almost back to normal conditions. The teamsters are doing absolutely nothing in the strike, not a move being made for peace.

Generals Eager to Fight. St. Petersburg, June 13.—Russia's generals in command of the forces at the front are violently opposed to an ending of the war. General Linievitch, in supreme command, last night wired the czar a strong protest, signed by all of his generals, against peacemaking at the present moment. He stated that, after hearing of the opening of negotiations with Japan for a termination of hostilities, he called a council of war of all his generals.

Philadelphia Mint Closes. Philadelphia, June 13.—More than 200 employees of the United States mint were today suspended indefinitely. The coining department and the melting room were closed down because of a lack of silver bullion. The order closing these departments came from Washington.

CALIFORNIA LAND FRAUDS.

Heney Says They are Worse Than Those of Oregon.

San Francisco, June 12.—Grave charges have been made against the officials of the state land office by Francis J. Heney. The government attorney has reported to Washington that conditions in California are even worse than those in Oregon, in connection with which United States Senator Mitchell and Representative Hermann were indicted by a Federal grand jury. He has made accusations against men in state offices, asserting that they have been in league with the speculators, such as John A. Benson and Frederick A. Hyde, who have fraudulently acquired vast tracts of the public lands in California.

"The trouble lies in the state land office itself," said Mr. Heney. "The office has been hand in glove with the ring and any pretense of ignorance in regard to the schemes of graft which have been carried out is absurd. The ring has received favors from the office ever since the last election, and as a result two-thirds of the state's valuable timber lands have been stolen. The speculators have been in possession all along of advance information. This has been especially noticeable in the matter of the creation of forest reserves. Two superintendents have confessed that they were bribed to make the reserves cover as much vacant school land as possible. This land was practically worthless, all the good school land having been taken up. Some of it lies on the top of crags and was useless for any purpose except the creation of scrip. But those who filed on the land for \$1.25 an acre could dispose of their holdings for \$4.50 an acre as soon as they were included in a forest reserve. And they often could do even better than that, by taking up lieu lands in the best part of the timber belt."

WILL ASK GUARANTEE. Japan Would Bind Russia to a Strict Observance of Treaty. Tokio, June 12.—On the ability of Russia to offer a sufficient guarantee that she will live up to any treaty of peace arranged hinges Japan's willingness to bring the war to an end. This statement is made on the authority of one of the best known Japanese statesmen, on condition that his identity be kept unknown.

"Japan wants peace," he said, "but she will not be made a fool of by Russia. That nation must agree to keep her hands off the Far East for a long term of years, and her treaty must contain some clauses which effectively preclude her resuming hostilities when her army and navy are rehabilitated, and such clauses must be of such character that they cannot lightly be disregarded. Even at the present time, when her navy has been entirely wiped off the face of the waters and her army has been disrupted and placed on the defensive at all points, we hear from our secret agents in St. Petersburg that the advocates of a war policy urge the czar, if he feels that he must subscribe to peace terms, to refuse to commit Russia to any policy of disarming that would prevent the execution of contracts for new warships of all classes which were made with German and American firms of shipbuilders."

SWEDISH ANGER RISING. Norway Accused of Ignoring Rights of Sweden by Her Action. Stockholm, June 12.—It is impossible to forecast Swedish policy in relation to the Norwegian rebellion but signs are lacking of any willing acquiescence therein. The king, crown prince, and many others, official and unofficial, are disposed to regard the acts of Christiania as those of a rebellious coterie of politicians which cannot be considered as necessarily representing the will of the Norwegian people. However, it is difficult to see how an official protest can be made, since nothing short of a successful war is likely to restore the situation. In all, responsible men hesitate to command such a course. That this hesitation will survive the heat of a parliamentary session may be slightly doubtful.

Insist Japs Lost Ships. St. Petersburg, June 12.—A long dispatch from Rear Admiral Reitzenstein to the minister of marine, dated Shanghai, June 6, gives the official report of the torpedo boat destroyer Bodri, which recently arrived there in tow of a merchant steamer, but adds little to the knowledge about the battle of the sea of Japan. The officers of the Bodri and the rescued men on board of her reiterate that the Japanese lost two battleships, one of which was of the Mikasa and the other of the Shikishima type, and four cruisers.

Great Drydock Launched. Baltimore, June 12.—The government drydock recently built by the Maryland Steel company at Sparrow's Point, which will be towed to Manila, was successfully floated today. Miss Endicott, daughter of Rear Admiral Endicott, christened the new vessel "Dewey." The Dewey is the largest floating dock in the world. It will lift 25,400 tons and cost \$1,125,000. Its construction required 500 men constantly at work.

Gasoline Cars the Thing. Chicago, June 12.—The management of the Harriman lines has ordered six additional gasoline motors to be used on their branch lines. The original motor has proved such an eminent success that it has been decided to use motors eventually on all branch line work.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

HIGH PRICE FOR WOOL.

Million and a Half Pounds Go Under Sealed Bids at Shaniko.

Shaniko—The highest price paid for wool in Eastern Oregon in 25 years was paid to the growers of this section of the state at the public auction sales here last week. The sales were conducted on the sealed bids system, and prices ranged from 21 to 24½ cents for Marino wools. One small clip of crossbred Lincoln wool sold for 26½ cents. These wools were formerly marketed at The Dalles, but since the completion of the railroad to this point sales have been conducted here. The prices are the highest paid this season at any Eastern Oregon point, and Wasco county maintains its reputation as the leading wool market in the state.

The high prices which prevailed at these sales are especially gratifying to the growers, by reason of the fact that their loyalty to the sealed bid system has been rewarded by from 3 to 5 cents per pound increase over prices paid those who contracted earlier. Fully three-fourths of the wools grown in the state were contracted during the winter and early in the spring, this section being the only noticeable exception where the offers of tempting prices failed to make serious inroads into the clip to be marketed.

Local growers who held are highly elated over the success of the public sales, while the few who contracted here are correspondingly sorry that they did not stand by the sealed bid plan. The success of this year's public sales firmly establishes the popularity and proves the wisdom of the plan. This being the only point in the state where a large quantity of the choice wools would be offered for sale on the sealed bid plan, a large number of buyers were attracted to the sales, and 20 representatives of the leading wool merchants and manufacturers in the East and West were present.

SUIT BY ASYLUM AUTHORITIES. Judge Galloway Sustains Demurrer by Secretary of State.

Salem—Judge Galloway has sustained the demurrer to the writ in the mandamus proceedings brought by asylum employes to compel Secretary of State Dunbar to issue a warrant for the amount of their monthly salaries. Judge Galloway holds that the Kay law passed in 1905, does not repeal the act of 1901 which prohibits the secretary from issuing a warrant when no appropriation is available.

Under Judge Galloway's decision it will be the duty of the secretary of state to issue a certificate of allowance and not a warrant for the amount of the salary roll. In accordance with the plan already announced, a notice of appeal was given and the question will be presented before the Supreme court as soon as possible. Smelting Not the Only Plan. Grants Pass—The big customs smelter projected for the Southern Oregon district by Messrs. Fleck, Corlies, Williams, Snowgoose and others is now an assured fact, and construction will begin this week. Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Rogue River Mining, Smelting and Power company. Smelting is not to be the only object of the new company, which expects to put in a huge dam. This, with the 60-foot fall the river has at Savage rapids, where the smelter is to be built, they feel sure, is capable of generating at least 45,000 horse power for irrigation and power purposes.

In 175 Feet on Buckeye. Sumpter—W. F. Kippen, who holds the bond on the Buckeye group, located at the head of Little Cracker creek, reports the lower drift started last season as being now in 170 feet. He and associate, Thomas Kennersly, have not decided just where they will commence active work on the property. The rich rock already located is still showing up well, and Mr. Kippen has in his possession the little gold brick realized from panning only 17 ounces of ore taken a day or two ago from the ledge.

Promises Road to Tillamook. Hillsboro—The board of trade last week listened to an address by William Reid, who states that bonds have been sold for the construction of the railway to Tillamook. Mr. Reid asked Hillsboro to furnish the right of way from this city to Banks, and Mayor B. P. Cornelius will appoint a committee of seven to devise ways and means to secure the necessary deed contracts. Mr. Reid promises to commence construction soon.

Covered by Inheritance Law. Salem—Attorney General Crawford holds that a conveyance of real property made to a man's children with the reservation of possession until his death, is an advancement within the meaning of the inheritance tax law and that the property is subject to the tax. The opinion was rendered at the request of the state treasurer in the matter of the Johanna O'Brien estate.

Boring for Artesian Water. Elgin—For several weeks a crew has been engaged in boring an artesian well near Alice. Work is under the supervision of a contractor from San Francisco. The well at this time is a little over 700 feet in depth and as yet no rock and but little water that will flow has been found, but the work is still being continued.

HARVEST OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT. Continued Showers.

Oregon City—Damage to fall grain, which in localities has been felled to the ground, has resulted from the continuous showers of the last week. George LaZelle, a farmer from New Era, reports that the rains have lowered to the ground an acre field of his velvet chaff wheat, which he fears will have to be cut for hay. This field was one of the finest pieces of growing grain in the county, the stalks having attained a height of six feet, and the grain was well headed out. Barring further unfavorable weather conditions, the grain crop of Clackamas county this year will be without precedent with respect to yield, Mr. LaZelle estimating that this field would have produced between 50 and 60 bushels to the acre. The aphid pest appeared on wheat and oats in some sections, but not to the extent but that a few days of warm weather will rid the grain of the destructive visitor.

Except unfavorable weather interferes with the harvest, the yield of hay in this county this year will be a record breaker, the stand of grass being exceptionally heavy and of fine quality.

AUTO LINE IN VALLEY. Connecting Link Established Between Independence and Salem.

Independence—An automobile line has been put on between Independence and Salem. There is a missing link of 12 miles between these two points in the transportation facilities of the valley. For years there has been talk of a motor connecting the Southern Pacific lines on the East and West sides. This spring the roads have been improved and the automobile brought the solution.

Local capital at Independence and Salem has had the matter under consideration. A surprise was sprung when a ten-seat hotel bus machine was put on the run by the Oregon Suburban Automobile company. It is understood the Oregon City Transportation company is largely concerned in the movement. A regular schedule will be announced shortly. It is the purpose to connect as closely as possible with Southern Pacific trains at Salem and the motor cars here.

Good Sign of Prosperity. Washington—These changes in salaries of Oregon postmasters have been announced: Increase—Albany, The Dalles, \$2,200 to \$2,300; Arlington, Burns, Condon, Elgin, \$1,200 to \$1,300; Athena, Monmouth, Myrtle Point, \$1,000 to \$1,100; Corvallis, \$1,800 to \$1,900; Dallas, Forest Grove, \$1,500 to \$1,600; Independence, \$1,300 to \$1,400; Junction City, Lebanon, Milton, \$1,100 to \$1,200; Klamath Falls, \$1,300 to \$1,500; La Grande, \$2,100 to \$2,200; Mount Angel, Woodburn, \$1,200 to \$1,400; Newberg, Ontario, \$1,400 to \$1,500; Oregon City, \$2,000 to \$2,200; Wasco, \$1,100 to \$1,300. Decrease—Sumpter, \$2,000 to \$1,700.

Salmon Reach the McKenzies. Salem—According to reports that have been received by Master Fish Warden H. G. Van Dusen, the McKenzie river is full of salmon, this condition evidently having been brought about by the construction of a good fish way over the falls at Oregon City. Mr. Van Dusen is inclined to think the reports are exaggerated, but he is pleased with the outlook and has placed rocks in the river just below Gate creek, and hopes to take a large number of salmon for hatchery purposes.

Golden Chariot and Orleans. Sumpter—A prominent mining expert is here this week from Philadelphia for the purpose of inspecting the Golden Chariot and Orleans groups. The first named is located near here and the latter in close proximity to the Golconda. Senator Fulche, of Pennsylvania, is interested in these properties to such an extent as to consider them worthy of investigation, and on the result of the expert's report will depend whether he and associates will take hold of the mines and develop them to a producing stage.

Working on Owyhee Survey. Vale—Engineer Herbert E. Newell, of the Reclamation service, now has a force of men at work on the Owyhee, where preliminary surveys in connection with the proposed irrigation project will be made this summer. It is stated that the government is contemplating the construction of two reservoirs, as it is claimed there are about 20,000 acres of valuable government land that cannot be covered by water from the Harper basin project.

PORTLAND QUOTATIONS. Wheat—Club, 84c per bushel; bluestem, 90c@91c; valley, 85c@87c. Oats—No. 1 white, feed, \$30 per ton; gray, \$30. Hay—Timothy, \$14@16 per ton; clover, \$11@12; grain, \$11@12; cheat, \$11@12. Eggs—Oregon ranch, 18½@19c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 17½@21½c per pound. Strawberries—\$1.25@1.50 per crate. Apples—Table, 1.50@2.50 per box. Potatoes—Oregon fancy, \$1.35@1.50; new potatoes, \$1.50. Hops—Choice, 1904, 22½@24c per pound. Wool—Eastern Oregon, best, 19@23c; valley, 27½@29c; mohair, choice, \$1@32½c per pound.