

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.

A cholera epidemic prevails at Madras, British India.

Norway and Sweden will not favor making the Baltic a closed sea.

Germany is suspected of bad faith by France in the Morocco matter.

The court of inquiry into the Bennington disaster has begun its sessions.

Suit has been commenced against the directors of the Equitable to make them return their ill-gotten gains.

Fire in Swift & Co.'s packing plant at South St. Joseph Mo., destroyed over \$250,000 worth of property.

According to reports made by the county assessor Portland has a population of 110,500. This is 20,000 more than in 1900.

Britain and Japan have nearly completed a new treaty. The new alliance will be decidedly more comprehensive than the present one.

Great Britain will press its claim for pay for a number of steamers sunk by Russian auxiliary cruisers after the battle of the Sea of Japan.

While a few new cases are appearing in New Orleans, the health authorities believe they have the yellow fever situation in hand and that in a few days its spread will have been stopped.

The Chinese boycott has caused large orders from a San Francisco firm to be cancelled.

All of the peace envoys are now in Washington excepting M. Witte and his party.

The kaiser and czar are said to be contemplating declaring the Baltic a closed sea.

The Japanese now have an army between Vladivostok and the main Russian army.

Germany and Britain are at daggers' point about sending the British fleet to the Baltic.

Europe regards Roosevelt as arbiter in case Japan and Russia deadlock in their peace conference.

Louisiana is quarantined on all sides and new cases of fever have broken out despite the efforts of the health authorities.

In a row in the city council of Springfield, Illinois, the mayor came off victorious by calling in police, who used their clubs freely on the city fathers.

Warren, Pa., was visited by a cloud burst which did thousands of dollars' worth of damage to property. The people escaped drowning by staying in second stories of buildings.

Sweden is negotiating for a war loan. A national bank is to be organized at Nome, Alaska.

France and Germany are again quarreling over Morocco.

Huarriman wants to gather the Illinois Central railroad into his system.

Japan will not cease hostilities pending the outcome of the peace conference.

A new plot has been discovered against the life of the sultan of Turkey.

Germany is furious at the proposed cruise of British war vessels in the Baltic.

Great Britain is planning to store an immense amount of food for home use in case of war.

Police has unearthed a counterfeiters' outfit in Portland and arrested six people in connection.

District Attorney Jerome of New York is now taking a turn at the tricky lawyers of that city.

Revenue officers in New York are seeking men who have used internal revenue stamps a second time on cigar boxes.

At the end of the eighth week of the fair the total admissions aggregated nearly 900,000.

George T. Moore, connected with the Agricultural department, has resigned on account of connection with graft in that department.

Native bankers of China have decided to boycott foreign banks doing business in the Flowery Kingdom.

Great Britain will send several warships to the Baltic to discount the effects of the kaiser's visit to the czar.

Southern Pacific property to the extent of \$100,000 is endangered near Los Angeles by the overflow of water at Salton Sink.

Secretary Francis has registered the names of more than 300 delegates to the Trans-Mississippi congress from 17 states and territories. Several special trains from different parts will carry the delegates to Portland.

Germany's commercial relations with the United States will be an important subject before the next session of the senate. The present treaty will soon run out and Germany is anxious to negotiate a new understanding on lines of reciprocity.

TO CONSIDER CANAL.

President Desires Congress to Decide What Type Shall Be Built.

Washington, Aug. 1.—If it be true, as reported from Oyster bay, that the president intends to call an extra session of congress early in November, it is not probable any attempt will be made to force the prompt consideration of a railroad rate bill. That would be out of the question; at least it would be impossible to secure final action on such a bill within a month.

The probabilities are, and observing officials here believe, that the president intends, at the early session, to have congress take up and settle once for all the question of whether the Panama canal shall be built, as originally planned, with locks, or shall be a sea-level canal, as advocated by so many prominent engineers. This is a question that congress must decide, and the sooner it is out of the way the better the men in charge of the canal can operate.

The president has not taken the public into his confidence; he has not announced what his object may be in calling an extra session, but it is difficult to figure out how anything could be gained on a railway rate bill at a session convening only three weeks in advance of the regular session. It takes that long for the house to organize, elect a speaker, and for the speaker to appoint committees, and the senate consumes almost as much time in its organization.

STANDS BY ALLY.

Japan's Peace Conditions Will Receive Endorsement of Great Britain.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Japan comes to the Washington conference assured that, whatever her peace terms, they will have the sympathetic approval of Great Britain. Several suggestions from Washington to London that the cause of peace would be served by an explanation to Japan from her ally favoring moderation in her demands upon Russia have not availed to change the British government in its apparently unalterable determination to stand by Japan, however severe she makes her conditions of peace. Nor has the British government seen its way clear to render assistance to Washington in the efforts which this government is making to obtain an armistice.

Advices reaching here show that London is opposed to an armistice until Japan has been satisfied that Russia's plenipotentiaries are prepared to do more than discuss means of ending the war. If Russia is ready to conclude peace and has so empowered her plenipotentiaries, Great Britain, it is said, might favor an armistice, but even in this event she would, it is said, not be willing to offer Japan advice on the subject.

EDISON'S NEW BATTERY.

Inventor Says It Will Be Cheaper and Lighter Than Present Ones.

New York, Aug. 1.—Thomas A. Edison has made the declaration that he has solved the problem of providing cheap and serviceable electric traction for vehicles. "By October my light battery will be ready for the market, and we will be ready to equip automobiles of all descriptions," he said. "To reach the goal for which I aimed and keep down the cost to a trifling portion of what present batteries cost to keep alive, I determined upon a simple combination of iron rust, potash and nickel rust. For a time it failed me, but now I have accomplished the result with these ingredients, and a new light battery is an accepted fact. It will weigh one-half of the present batteries in general use, and will be about the same size, although it stands somewhat higher in its proportion than the other. As to its power, there can be no question. A new factory where the cell batteries are to be manufactured is being erected in Orange, and automobiles will be built and equipped there."

Milling Wheat for Mexico.

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—The Kosmos steamer Theben, which sailed today for the southern coast on her way to Europe, carried 1,000 tons of milling wheat for Guaymas, Mexico. For several months past the Mexican government has abolished the duty on wheat, owing to the short crop in the Hermosillo district and steamers sailing from here have received consignments of wheat sufficiently large to warrant them in calling at Guaymas, far up the Gulf of California. The duty will be imposed again on August 31.

Changes in Land Laws.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The public lands commission, appointed nearly two years ago to investigate and report upon the operation and needed modifications in the public land laws, hopes to submit a final and comprehensive report to President Roosevelt prior to the assembling of congress next fall. The commission has about completed its investigations as regards the homestead, the desert land and timber laws, but not of the mineral land laws.

War Party Has Upper Hand.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 1.—News of the utmost importance is daily expected from the army in Manchuria. At army headquarters there are evidences of great activity, and there is no doubt that word for a general engagement is looked for. The war party still has the upper hand and there is still little talk of peace.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

NEW MINING TOWN.

Borealis Falls Established at End of Calapooia Road.

Brownsville—Borealis Falls is the name of a new mining town which has just sprung into existence on the Calapooia side of the Blue river mining district, 40 miles southeast of Brownsville. The camp consists at present of four loghousings and boasts a population of 13 souls, but this will be added to soon by the addition of at least ten more people. The town is located practically in the heart of the district, on the south bank of the Calapooia river, near the falls of the Calapooia, and is an ideal site for a modern mining town. The site is at the end of the Calapooia river wagon road, now building into the district from Brownsville, from which joint roads will branch off to the many mines of the district. This road is now under construction by Linn county, and when finished will give access to the district by a direct route of considerably less distance than any other. Already the road is completed 28 miles above Brownsville, and the county is lending every effort to complete it this year. A small portion of the road passes through a section of Lane county, and this will be built by the citizens of Linn county and mineowners.

Irrigation Congress Delegates.

Salem—The following persons have been appointed by Governor Chamberlain to represent Oregon at the National Irrigation congress in Portland, August 21-24: W. P. Campbell, Chemaewa; T. G. Hailey, J. H. Raley, A. D. Stillman, Walter M. Pierce, Pendleton; W. R. King, A. N. Soliss, C. W. Mallett, Ontario; J. A. Woolley, Ione; Lee McCartney, E. A. McDaniel, Baker City; E. J. Frazier, E. J. Young, Henry Ankeny, Eugene; A. King Wilson, R. C. Judson, M. A. Drake, Portland; F. Holbrook, A. Bennett, Irrigon; S. A. Lowell, S. A. Hartman, Pendleton; F. S. Bramwell, La Grande; J. R. Estch, Echo; R. M. Veatch, Cottage Grove; John W. Gates, Hillsboro.

Oregon Delegates to Congress.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain has appointed the following delegates to the Trans-Mississippi congress at Portland August 16-19: W. A. Munly, J. M. Moon, H. M. Brunson, C. H. Meusdorfer, M. H. McMonies, Joseph Friedenthal, Sol Harris, D. C. Burns, M. A. Raymond, Leo Peterson, F. A. Watts, Daniel McAllen, William Foley, E. B. Duffy, A. W. Cauthorn, and Tom Richardson, Portland; E. Hofer, George Collins, A. M. Cannon and S. T. Richardson, Salem; Bert Huffman, Pendleton; W. A. Nash, Dallas; E. J. Frazier, Eugene; F. A. Seufert, The Dalles; E. J. Kaiser, Ashland.

For Bridge at Milwaukie.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain has appointed State Senator C. W. Nottingham and Representative S. B. Lintinham and J. N. Bramhall as commissioners to investigate the project of building a bridge across the Willamette river near what is known as the White House, in the vicinity of Milwaukie. The appointments were made under the authority of the house concurrent resolution 2, of the last legislative session. The plan is to have a bridge built by Multnomah and Clackamas counties. The commissioners will serve without expense to the state, and will report to the next legislature.

S. P. Puts Out Rangers.

Grants Pass—To prevent the outbreak of forest fires in its timber domain, the Southern Pacific company has put out a number of rangers in addition to those appointed by the government. By reason of the unusual dryness fires will spread easily in the timber this year, and extra precautions are being taken. Violators of forest reserve rules and careless hunters and campers who leave camp fires burning will be more severely dealt with this summer, that the ravages of past seasons may not be repeated.

Take Out \$860 in Five Days.

Sumpter—Another clean-up from the Belmont group, Greenhorn district, has been placed on display here. It represented in value \$860 and resulted from five days' operation of the small mill on the property. The ore from which the clean-up was made was taken from the upper workings on the rich ledge opened up some time ago and which has made such a wonderful output since that time. A shaft is now being sunk on this ore body, and the output is expected to be much larger when a depth has been reached.

Chinook Running in Willowa.

Astoria—Fish Warden Van Dusen has received a letter from A. D. Allen, superintendent of the new state hatchery on the Willowa river, stating that the chinook salmon are now running there and large numbers are already in the racks. Work on the construction of the new hatchery is well under way, and the plant will be ready for the taking of eggs the latter part of the coming month. The plant will have a capacity of 15,000,000.

Grading Active on Tillamook Road.

Hillsboro—Superintendent L. R. Fields and Resident Engineer Donald, of the Southern Pacific lines in Oregon, were here a few days ago conferring with Engineer George L. Davis, of the Portland, Nehalem & Tillamook railway, relative to the junction to be formed in this city between the two roads. Active grading has already commenced on the Tillamook road, and the contracts for the bridge timbers and ties have been signed.

BUYS TWO DITCHES.

Government Rapidly Clearing Way for Klamath Irrigation.

Washington—The secretary of the interior has authorized the purchase of the Little Klamath Water Ditch company's rights and property, known generally as the Adams ditch, for use in connection with the Klamath Falls irrigation project in Southern Oregon. This ditch system is to be used as part of the project and the agreement to sell includes also certain color of right to land now under water and which are to be drained and used for irrigation purposes. The secretary has also approved the purchase of certain rights and property of the Jesse D. Carr Land and Livestock company from S. L. Akins. This purchase involves a large area of land for the Clear lake reservoir site, also rights of way for ditches to be constructed by the United States over these lands and certain color of right to lands now under water which will be drained and irrigated. The former purchase is to be made for \$100,000, less certain deductions stipulated in the agreement, and the latter for \$197,500.

SLUMP IN CHITTAM BARK.

Product Goes from 20 Cents Down to 3 Cents a Pound.

Albany—This is an off year with the chittam bark people. For the last two years a great amount of money has been put in circulation through the medium of this medicinal bark, hundreds of people spending their outing in the woods peeling the bark. The price of the commodity soared up past the 20-cent mark, and those who were fortunate enough to secure a valuable belt of chittam timber netted a neat income. Little boys who had never earned a dollar in their life lined their pockets last year and the year before at the rate of \$3 to \$7 per day. As the result of the great increase in price, many tons of the cascara, or chittam, bark were gathered and sacked, only to lie in some warehouse unsold. This overproduction caused a slump in the market, and this year the bark is going for 3 to 3 1/2 cents per pound.

Forest Fire in Clackamas.

Oregon City—A forest fire, one-half mile in width and already having covered an area one mile in length, is raging at the head of Canyon creek, in the foothills east of Willhoit, this county, and in the vicinity of James. Report of the fire was brought to this city by Dee Wright, of Liberal. The fire started presumably from a campfire, on the Hungate homestead, owned by Helvie & Jones. Only underbrush and second growth timber are being consumed, the flames not having reached any of the valuable heavy timber.

Mrs. Church To Be Matron.

Eugene—The committee from the board of regents of the University of Oregon which had in hand the selection of matron of the dormitory has at last decided upon Mrs. S. C. Church, of San Francisco. She has accepted, and will assume her duties early in October. The present matron, Miss Etha Williams, will open the dormitory at the beginning of the school year and conduct it until Mrs. Church's arrival.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—New club, 73 1/2¢ per bushel; new bluestem, 78 1/2¢ per bushel; new valley, 78c.
Barley—Old feed, \$21.50@22 per ton; new feed, \$20; rolled, \$23@24.
Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$29@30 per ton; gray, \$29.
Hay—Timothy, old, \$13@15 per ton; new, \$11@12.50; clover, \$8@9.
Fruits—Apples, new, 90¢@1.75 per box; apricots, 90¢ per crate; peaches, 75¢@1 per crate; plums, 75¢ per crate; blackberries, 5¢@6¢ per pound; cherries, 50¢@60¢ per bush; pears, \$2.25 per box; prunes, 85¢@1.1; raspberries, \$1.25 per crate; watermelons, 1@1 1/4¢ per pound; crabapples, 50¢ per box.
Vegetables—Beans, 1@4¢ per pound; cabbage, 1@1 1/4¢ per pound; cauliflower, 75¢@90¢ per dozen; celery, 75¢@85¢ per dozen; corn, 75¢@1 per bag; cucumbers, 15¢@25¢ per box; lettuce, head, 10¢ per dozen; parsley, 25¢ per dozen; peas, 2@25¢ per pound; tomatoes, 50¢@75¢ per crate; squash, 5¢ per pound; turnips, \$1.25@1.40 per sack; carrots, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; beets, \$1@1.25 per sack.
Onions—Red, \$1.25 per hundred; yellow, \$1.25.
Potatoes—Oregon new, 50¢@1.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 21 1/2¢@25¢.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 22@22 1/2¢ per dozen.
Poultry—Average old hens, 13@14¢; mixed chickens, 12@12 1/2¢; old roosters, 10@10 1/2¢; young roosters, 11@12 1/2¢; springs, 1 1/2 to 2 pounds, 16 1/2¢@17¢; 1 to 1 1/2 pounds, 16@17¢; turkeys, live, 18@19¢; geese, live, per pound, 6@7¢; ducks, old, 13¢; ducks, young, 10@14¢.
Hops—Choice, 1904, 17@19¢ per pound.
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 19@21¢; lower grades, down to 15¢, according to shrinkage; valley, 25@27¢ per pound; mohair, choice, 31¢ per pound.
Beef—Dressed bulls, 1@2¢ per pound; cows, 3 1/2@4 1/2¢.
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 5¢ per pound; ordinary, 4¢.
Veal—Dressed, 3 1/2@7 1/2¢ per pound.
Pork—Dressed, 6@7 1/2¢ per pound.

WAR PARTY GAINS RECRUITS

Claim of Indemnity Causes Vigorous Action in War Office.

St. Petersburg, July 31.—The intimation of Mr. Sato, Baron Komura's secretary, that Japan will claim full indemnification for the cost of the war beside the island of Sakhalin, has gained recruits for the war party from among the class which had hoped Russia would be able to offer the railroads to Port Arthur and Dalny, the island of Sakhalin, and other valuable considerations in lieu of a direct cash indemnity.

The war office is not slackening preparations for continuing the war in case the peace negotiations are unsuccessful. The gap in general Linievitch's army caused by the losses at Mukden has been filled and the railroad is working to its full capacity, carrying reinforcements to form fresh corps.

A dispatch from Irkutsk announces the completion of work on the trans-Baikal line. In order to relieve the traffic on the railroad, Prince Hilkoff, minister of railroad communications, has sent three steamers loaded with rails and a flotilla of river steamers by way of the Arctic ocean to the mouth of the Yenisei river, whence they will be transported by that river to Krasnoyarsk, which is within 400 miles of Lake Baikal.

CHINA WANTS INDEMNITY TOO.

Russia Must Pay for Illegal Occupation of Manchuria.

Berlin, July 31.—The Lokal Anzeiger prints an interview with a prominent Chinese diplomatist, evidently the Chinese minister at Berlin, who says that the dowager empress and the emperor have sent a circular letter to all viceroys and governors and to Chinese ministers abroad, asking them to state fully their views as to what attitude China should take in the settlement of the Manchurian question.

The diplomatist further states that China, in determining what indemnity to demand from Russia, will include not only the reduction in public revenues during the war, but a sum sufficient to cover damages suffered through years of illegal occupation of that country. He assumes that Japan will keep her word and hand over Manchuria to China, but thinks it will be impossible for China to install the old form of government there, since the improvements the Russians and Japanese have introduced make a modern system of administration necessary. The diplomatist concludes:

"China will not longer play the role of a mere spectator, but will assert her claims with energy in the Portsmouth negotiations and interesting developments will certainly follow."

INSPECT ON OTHER SIDE.

Proposed That Chinese Be Scrutinized Before They Start.

Washington, July 31.—A new way out of the perplexing difficulties surrounding the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law is being considered by the department of Commerce and Labor. It is proposed to put the regulations into more practicable form and at the same time throw a sop to Chinese susceptibilities by having the inspecting and regulating done on the other side.

This can be managed by establishing representatives of the state and immigration services at ports in China with a view to examining the claims of Chinese desiring to come to America, and if the examination proves that they are exempt, to issue credentials to them, which will be accepted without question at American ports. By this plan the investigation will be much more simple and satisfactory.

Defense of Columbia River.

Washington, July 31.—A board of army officers, including Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Murray, Artillery corps; Major Langhitt, of the engineers, and the district artillery officer on the Columbia river, will meet and collect data for the submarine defense of the fortifications at the mouth of the Columbia river, and also report on existing mines, buildings and structures in connection with harbor defense and recommend new works deemed necessary to complete submarine work at the entrance to the river.

July Deficit is Smaller.

Washington, July 31.—The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures, which will be issued by the treasury department on August 1, will show the receipts for July, 1905, to have been approximately \$49,180,000, and the expenditures about \$62,960,000, leaving a deficit for the month of \$13,680,000. The deficit last July was \$17,300,000. There was no extraordinary receipts or expenditures, and none will appear in July, 1905.

Yaquis Will Surrender.

Nogales, Ariz., July 31.—After six years of continuous fighting, the Yaqui Indians in Mexico are suing for peace. A peace conference is being arranged for, and if there is no hitch in the present plans, Yaqui leaders will meet representatives of the Mexican government at Urez, Solano, Mexico. No date for meeting has been made public, but the Indians are already reported to be gathering in the vicinity of Urez.

British Ship is Seized.

Seattle, July 31.—The British ship Josephine, Captain J. P. Heffler, from Vancouver, B. C., has been seized by the United States marshal at Ketchikan, Alaska. The captain and crew are in jail. The vessel landed a cargo from a Canadian port at an American port without a permit.

AFTER BIG FELLOWS

One Millionaire in Jail Worth a Thousand Others.

STATEMENT OF ATTORNEY HENEY

Does Not Believe in Convicting Man Who Has Been Bought and Letting Buyer Go Free.

Portland, Aug. 1.—Scathing in his denunciation of graft in public life, merciless in his arraignment of the motives of the defendants, severe in his charges against the attorneys for the defense, dramatic in his earnestness of speech and effort, Francis J. Heney made his argument yesterday in presenting the case of the government in the Williamson-Geener-Biggs trial to the jury.

Those high in public life who need their offices for private gain and for the practice of illegal business were held up before the jury as men worse than thieves and robbers.

"It has been intimated by the defense in this case," said Mr. Heney, "that I have told the witnesses when they came before the grand jury as witnesses that I was not after the little fish, but after the big ones. It has been insinuated that my movements lurked a political motive, but I need only to bring this to mind for you to know how false it is. Though the defense has never been able to get a witness to say that I told him I was after the big fish, I will say it myself. I am after the big fish, and as long as there is a hook and a line or a bit of tackle in the government box I will keep after them. Graft is ruining Russia today; graft ruined Rome, the ancient empire of the world, and, unless the juries of the nation sustain the laws of the United States, graft will ruin this country."

Turning to the defendants and their motives, the attorney held that when a guilty man attempts to prove defense for himself he always hews as close to the truth as possible. "But crime leaves its scar upon the conscience and the mind," said Mr. Heney, "until if we open wide enough the windows of the soul we can see the markings left. It is this consciousness of scar that has led the defendants in this case to plan the defense they have. I am after the big fish I do not want the poor devils who have been seduced through the influence of power and wealth. I want the big fish. One millionaire in the penitentiary is worth one thousand of the poor devils he bought, as an example to the world."

WAR WITH BRITAIN IMMINENT.

German Paper Says German Navy is Ready for Action.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—A very considerable sensation has been caused by the publication in the Tegel Zeitung of a statement that a war between Germany and Great Britain is imminent. The paper says:

"According to the most reliable information furnished to the editor, war between this nation and England may not be averted. All German warships have been fully prepared for prompt action, having received secret instructions that war is considered inevitable." Tegel is a Berlin suburb, where are located the extensive works of Messrs. Borsig, the well known machine and gun manufacturers. This firm controls the newspapers and the assumption is that the "reliable information" emanated from that firm.

Distress Among Italians.

New Orleans, Aug. 1.—Much distress is beginning to appear among the Italian population growing out of the practical suppression of the fruit business from Louisiana on account of the quarantines, and relief work is one of the tasks which the Italian societies and citizens' committees will now have to address themselves to. While the six-day detention order of the board of health lasts, all the lines which have been operated from the steamers into New Orleans will divert their ships to Mobile.

Seek the Judgeship.

Portland, July 29.—The scramble for the district judgeship has begun afresh, since W. W. Cotton threw away the plum, and aspirants for the job are slanting their eyes toward Clatsop county, where dwells Senator Fulton, and toward the third floor of the Federal courthouse, where holds forth District Attorney Francis J. Heney. That Mr. Fulton and Mr. Heney have the strongest pull of anybody in Oregon is realized by all the candidates.

Rojestvensky is Recovering.

Tokio, Aug. 1.—Rear Admiral Rojestvensky's condition has made satisfactory progress since the operation that was performed on his forehead. He was able to leave his bed and sit in a chair yesterday. Pains in one foot, however, prevent his walking freely, but no cause for uneasiness exists. The admiral has expressed his sincere satisfaction with the treatment accorded him.

Taft Party at Nagasaki.

Nagasaki, Aug. 1.—The steamer Manchuria arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. The governor, mayor and other officials went aboard and extended official welcome to Secretary of War Taft and Miss Roosevelt.