

# NEWS ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

## OFFICIAL CANDIDATE LIST.

Names as They Will Appear on Primary Ballots at Election.

**Salem**—The following is a list of the Republican and Democratic candidates for nomination for senators and representatives in congress and state officials as they will appear on the official primary ballots:

**Republicans**—Senator—Short term, Fred W. Mulkey, Multnomah county; senators, long term, Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Multnomah county; H. M. Calk, Multnomah county; Stephen A. Lowell, Umatilla county; E. L. Smith, Wasco county; E. B. Watson, Multnomah county.

**Representative, First district**—Willis C. Hawley, Marion; Samuel B. Houston, Washington; Walter L. Toozee, Marion. **Second district**, W. R. Ellis, Umatilla; William J. Lachner, Baker; John L. Rand, Baker; George S. Shepherd, Multnomah.

**Governor**—Harvey K. Brown, Baker; T. T. Geer, Marion; C. A. Johns, Baker; Charles J. Schibrede, Coos; James Withycombe, Benton.

**Secretary of state**—Frank W. Benson, Douglas; Claud Gatch, Salem; Lot L. Pearce, Marion; Frank T. Wrightman, Marion.

**Treasurer**—John H. Aitkin, Baker; E. V. Carter, Jackson; Ralph W. Hoyt, Multnomah; Augustus C. Jennings, Lane; Thomas F. Ryan, Clackamas; George A. Steel, Clackamas.

**Supreme judge**—Robert Eakin, Union.

**Superintendent public instruction**—J. H. Ackerman, Multnomah.

**State printer**—William J. Clarke—Marion; Willis S. Duniway, Multnomah; J. R. Whitney, Linn.

**Attorney general**—M. A. Crawford, Douglas; George H. Durham, Josephine.

**Commissioner of labor**—O. P. Hoff, Multnomah.

**Democrats**—Senator—long term, John M. Gearin, Multnomah.

**Representative, First district**—P. A. Cochran, Marion; Charles V. Galloway, Yamhill. **Second district**, James Harvey Graham, Baker.

**Governor**—George E. Chamberlain, Multnomah.

**Secretary of state**—P. H. Sroat, Marion.

**Treasurer**—J. D. Matlock, Lane.

**Supreme judge**—T. G. Hailey, Umatilla.

**State printer**—J. Scott Taylor, Klamath.

**Attorney general**—Robert A. Milner, Multnomah.

Each one of the above filed the required petition with the secretary of state.

The names of Oglesby Young and H. B. Nicholas, Democratic candidates for Circuit judges in departments 3 and 4, of Multnomah county, will not appear on the official ballots. Secretary Dunbar was obliged to reject their petitions for the reason that they were verified by J. T. Milner, who had not himself signed the petitions.

### Insure Water for Land.

Salem—The State Land board is preparing to enforce a rule with regard to the sale of lands reclaimed under the Carey act, which will insure the settler ample supply of water for all land purchased. Until recently contracts have been entered into for the sale of land before the irrigation canals were completed or exact supply of water available known. In order that there may be no question in future, the board will insist on knowing how much water is available for each segregation and the number of acres to be sold will in no instance be more than the visible supply of water will irrigate.

### Furnish Ditch is Completed.

Pendleton—W. J. Furnish announces that the Furnish ditch, which is to reclaim 20,000 acres of land in the western end of this county, is finished. Of this amount of land, 10,000 acres are now ready for water, and there are at least 10,000 more which can be brought under the ditch. This land is adjoining the big Umatilla reclamation project which the government now has in hand. The Furnish ditch is 30 miles in length, while the government canal will be 22 miles long and will also supply water for 20,000 acres.

### Sees Danger to Sheep Herds.

Pilot Rock—The Cunningham Sheep & Land company has finished shearing. R. A. Kelsey, a member of the firm, reports an excellent quality of wool this season, which he attributes to the heavy rains, which washed the fleeces unusually clean. Mr. Kelsey apprehends difficulty by the sheepmen of Oregon as a result of the division of the summer range, and the invasion by Washington woolgrowers of Oregon's territory.

### Storing Wool in Heppner Warehouses.

Heppner—Wool is beginning to arrive at the warehouses here, where it will be stored until the sales days in the latter part of May and the first of June. A large crop will be produced in this county this year, and very little is being contracted, stockmen preferring to hold until the sales days, when it will be sold to the highest bidder.

### Cut Timber Illegally.

Prineville—John Dee and A. R. Eastwood were arraigned before United States Commissioner M. R. Biggs last week on a charge of cutting timber on government land. They were held in the sum of \$50 to appear before the United States grand jury.

## SPEAKERS FOR CHAUTAUQUA.

Willamette Valley Directors Making Up Program for Year.

Oregon City—The board of directors of the Willamette Valley Chautauqua association is preparing the program for the 1906 assembly to be held at Gladstone next July. Dr. Charles Edward Locke, who was in Portland 10 years ago, but is now pastor of one of the largest Methodist churches in the United States, at Brooklyn, N. Y., will be one of the speakers. Captain Jack Crawford, the famous post-scout, has been engaged for the coming assembly, as has also Rabbi Leon Harrison, of St. Louis, who will be heard in two lectures, on "Shylock" and "The Glory and Shame of America."

Professor Mark B. Beal, of the Occidental college of oratory, of Los Angeles, will be the elocutionist this year. Dr. W. C. Sherman, of Sacramento, who last year had charge of the class in Bible study, has been retained for another year. Other classes will be conducted as usual in music, domestic science, United States history, elocution, English literature, physical culture, English Bible study and a W. C. T. U. institute.

The Chautauqua management is in communication with a great many other lecturers and entertainers with whom contracts will be entered into if possible. Another meeting of the board of directors will be called soon, when the program will be completed.

### New Rail Lines for Lane.

Eugene—Portland, New York and Eugene capitalists who recently applied to the city council for franchise to construct a system of street railways here, announce that they intend to build an electric line between Eugene and Springfield and a steam railway from there up McKenzie river to the Blue river mining district. Length of the electric line will be four miles. That of the steam road about 45 miles. The Willamette river will be bridged at Eugene, and the line will reach Springfield up the eastern banks of the river.

### Cherry Crop Destroyed.

Scappoose—Early cherries, with few exceptions, are killed by the early frosts. Royal Annes are completely destroyed, as well as early pears. Apples, prunes and plums are apparently all in good condition, having been uninjured. Nearly all orchards in this locality are being sprayed this season. Fruits from the Scappoose district are not inferior to any in quality, as attested by premiums won at the Lewis and Clark exposition.

### Plan to Supply Court Reports.

Albany—The County court will probably order the Supreme court reports—44 volumes—for use of the court and county officials and the Circuit court. An effort may be made at the next session of the legislature to secure a measure providing that the state shall furnish the County courts of each county with the Oregon reports as statutes and sessions laws are supplied to county officials and justices of the peace.

### New Mill at Scappoose.

Scappoose—The Brace Lumber company is building a sawmill on a tract bought of Rev. Mr. Brown. The mill will cut 30,000 feet a day. This makes five mills within a radius of eight miles of Scappoose. The new mill will be in operation in about three weeks.

### PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 66@67c; bluestem, 66@68c; red, 64@65c; valley, 68c.  
Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$27.50; gray, \$27 per ton.  
Barley—Feed, \$23.50@24 per ton; brewing, \$24@24.50; rolled, \$24.50@25.50.  
Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, choice, \$17@18 per ton; common, \$13@14; valley timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7.50@8; cheat, \$6@7; grain hay, \$7@8; alfalfa, \$12.  
Apples—\$2@2.75 per box.  
Vegetables—Asparagus, 8@12c per pound; cabbage, 2 1/4c per pound; cauliflower, \$2.25 per crate; celery, 75@90c per dozen; head lettuce, 35@40c per dozen; onions, 40c per dozen; radishes, 20c per dozen; rhubarb, \$1@1.25 per box; spinach, \$1 per box; parsley, 25c; turnips, \$1@1.25 per sack; carrots, 65@75c per sack; beets, 85c@1 per sack.  
Onions—No. 1, 70@90c per sack; No. 2, nominal.  
Potatoes—Fancy graded Burbanks, 50@60c per hundred; ordinary, nominal; new California, 5@6c per pound; sweet potatoes, 2 1/4@2 1/2c per pound.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 20@25c per pound.  
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 16c per dozen.  
Poultry—Average old hens, 13 1/2@14c per pound; mixed chickens, 13@13 1/2c; broilers, 25@30c; young roosters, 13@13 1/2c; old roosters, 11@12c; dressed chickens, 15@16c; turkeys, live, 16@16 1/2c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 18@20c; geese, live, 8@8 1/2c; geese, dressed, 10@11c; ducks, 17@19c.  
Hops—Oregon, 1905, choice, 7@10c; olds, 5@7c.  
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 15@20c; valley, 24@26c per pound; mohair, choice, 25@29c.  
Veal—Dressed, 3 1/4@3c per pound.  
Beef—Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4@5c; country steers, 4 1/2@5 1/2c.  
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 9@9 1/2c per pound; ordinary, 4@5c; lambs, with pelt on, 10@11c.  
Pork—Dressed, 6@8 1/2c per pound.

## OFFER TO ARBITRATE.

Miners Willing to Let Conciliation Board Settle Trouble.

New York, April 6.—Having failed to come to an agreement themselves, the hard coal miners of Pennsylvania, through their representatives, today proposed to the operators that all matters in dispute be referred to a board of arbitration for settlement, the tribunal to be composed of the board of conciliation which was created by the award of the Anthracite Strike commission in 1903, with Judge Gray, of Delaware, or any person he may appoint, as chairman and umpire. If the operators accept the proposition and a convention of miners meets to approve the plan, the 160,000 men now idle in the anthracite fields will return to work at once. While it had been reported for several days that the miners might ask that the differences be arbitrated, the proposition came to them as a great surprise, as they did not believe the union leaders were ready to leave the controversy to a third party at this time.

That the operators will accept the miners' proposal as submitted is not generally believed; in fact, it is intimated they may flatly refuse the offer, on the ground that existing conditions are the result of arbitration. The employers have decided to consider the miners' latest move and promise to give President Mitchell and his men an answer on Monday, when another meeting of the two sub-committees will be held in this city.

The anthracite board of conciliation consists of six members—three representing the operators and three the miners. This board held frequent sessions during the last three years, settling local disputes in the anthracite region. The award of the strike commission provided that, when it could not agree, a Federal judge in the Third judicial district should appoint an umpire, who should make a decision. Judge George Gray, president of the strike commission, made the appointments. During the first two years he selected Carroll D. Wright, ex-United States commissioner of labor, as the umpire, but during the last year Charles P. Neill, the present labor commissioner, acted as the arbiter.

## FURIOUS WITH FOREIGNERS.

Chinese Excited by Picture of Magistrate Killed by Priest.

Peking, April 6.—The Nanchang affair of February last, during which a Chinese magistrate met death as the result of a dispute with French Catholic missionaries which caused a riot and the killing of a number of French and British missionaries, continues to inflame the Chinese. The native papers in the north of China this week print pictures of the magistrate's corpse, showing his wounds, with sensational articles written in a style which appeals to the lower classes, exhorting the people not to forget the outrages and to prepare to defend themselves against foreign brutalities.

The belief that a French priest murdered the magistrate is universal and probably no other incident ever excited such widespread resentment against the missionaries. In many places the Catholic converts and the other Chinese are living on the basis of armed neutrality, and but for the presence of the troops stationed near the missions by the government's orders, the slightest friction would result in massacre.

### Disturbance in Coal Field.

Philadelphia, April 6.—The situation in the coal fields remains unchanged. Occasional disturbances are reported from various sections, but they are regarded as inconsequential. As a result of the attacks made on the breaker of the Fernwood colliery, the Erie, company, which owns the land occupied by the miners, has ordered them to vacate the property. The miners are said to have shot out nearly every window in the breaker.

A detail of state police today arrested seven Italian laborers at Moccanaqua, near Wilkesbarre, who yesterday prevented non-union men from operating the West End washery. They were sent to jail.

### Wants All Railroads Appraised.

Washington, April 6.—By unanimous vote today the National association of Railway Commissioners adopted the resolution of B. H. Meyer, of Wisconsin, offered yesterday, declaring it to be the sense of the association that the congress of the United States should authorize and direct the Interstate Commerce commission, or some other department of the Federal government, to ascertain the inventory value of all railways in the United States, and to fix a valuation on the railway property of each state separately.

### Viosca Has Been Vindicated.

Washington, April 6.—Charges made against James Viosca, the American vice consul at La Paz, have been investigated by the State department and the Navy department, and the result is a complete vindication of Mr. Viosca. It was charged by Charles Pauson, who, until his death a short time ago, was employed at the United States naval coaling station at Pichilingue bay, that Viosca withheld part of the pay of employes at the station.

### Will Build Island for Fort.

Washington, April 6.—The creation of an artificial island in the middle of the entrance to Chesapeake bay is proposed by the joint board on coast defense, as an absolute essential to the defense of the National capital and the cities of Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News and even Richmond. The government will dump stone on the middle ground as foundation for a fort.

## RUSSIA HOLDS TO MANCHURIA

Refuses Demands of China to Give Up Claims Now Held.

Deadlock is Reached in Negotiations, But Russia is in Possession—Chinese Say Their Government Never Sanctioned Concessions—Both Work Secretly.

Peking, April 5.—The Russo-Chinese negotiations appear to have reached a deadlock. At any rate, they are dragging along slowly. M. Pokotiloff, the Russian minister to China, and Tong, the Chinese commissioner appointed to negotiate an agreement with Russia regarding Northern Manchuria, have conferred only two or three times during the past month.

Russia has the upper hand, because she holds nearly all the privileges she contends for, while demanding that China officially grant them. The Chinese, on the contrary, it is said, are also determined to withstand all foreign encroachments. Both parties are trying to keep the details as secret as was the case with the Chinese-Japanese treaty.

One contention is believed to be about the mining and other concessions which the Tartar generals in Manchuria gave to Russian corporations, and which Russia wants the Chinese government to ratify. The Chinese, however, insist that their government never sanctioned these concessions, and that therefore they are invalid.

## IRRIGATED LAND TOWNSITES.

House Passes Bill Allowing Sale of Lots for Reclamation Fund.

Washington, April 5.—Representative French today called up and passed through the house Senator Heyburn's general townsite bill, authorizing the Reclamation service to set aside townsites on government irrigation tracts and sell lots at public auction, the money going into the reclamation fund instead of into the treasury, as it would under the general townsite law. The bill also provides that towns on reclamation tracts and other towns may receive a municipal water supply from government canals, and where there is surplus power developed under any project, it may be leased for ten-year periods, the money to go into the reclamation fund.

The Reclamation service considers this bill highly important, believing it will ultimately yield from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

The bill passed today is not the Heyburn townsite bill recently reported. This bill probably will not be passed, because general opposition developed in the house.

## DECLINES TO INTERFERE.

President Refuses to Appoint Commission on Strike.

Washington, April 5.—It is stated at the White house that the president has made a reply to the telegram received from the coal operators and that while the text will not be made public, there is authority for the statement that the president has decided not to interfere as long as conditions remain as they now are.

Columbus, O., April 5.—John H. Winder, president of the Ohio Operators' association, today gave out part of a letter he has received from President Roosevelt, in which the president answers the request that a commission be appointed by him to settle the miners' strike. The president said:

"To appoint a committee to meet with the miners and operators, as you request, would necessitate action on the part of congress. As yet, I am not prepared to say what action I personally will or can take in the matter."

## Changes in Coeur d'Alene Bill.

Washington, April 5.—By unanimous consent of the Idaho delegation, the Idaho delegation, the senate amendment to the Indian appropriation bill authorizing the opening of the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation to settlement was altered to make all save mineral land subject to homestead entry, but no commutation is allowed on timber land. This was done at the instance of Dubois to prevent large timber corporations from gobbling up all the best timber. Change was made to open the reservation by act of congress.

## Insure Their Own Hops.

San Francisco, April 5.—The hopgrowers of Sonoma county who are members of the Hopgrowers' exchange will soon organize an insurance company of their own and will insure their own crops, particularly during that dangerous period, the drying season. The growers believe that they can insure their product more cheaply than the old line companies. The Sonoma hopgrowers control almost the entire hop crop of the state.

## Prepares to Fight America.

Moscow, April 5.—General von Macko, the Russian representative of the Red Cross, has just returned here from Japan. He declares that the Japanese are actively engaged in war preparations and he adds that it is evident that the enemy in view is America, and that operations are being planned against the Philippine islands.

## HOMELESS—HOW THE CZAR SUPPRESSES REBELLION IN RUSSIA.



This picture illustrates one of the many terrible scenes that are now taking place in the Baltic provinces, where troops are suppressing the rebellion and crushing out the very suspicion of it by wholesale farm-burning. This particular farm, which is not far from Riga, was visited by troops, who found bullets and rifles there. They burned the rifles and then set fire to the farm; they also arrested the occupants, leaving the mother of the family to weep over the destruction.



St. Petersburg is now considered to be the unhealthiest capital in Europe.

Disappearing paper is a French novelty. Ordinary paper is first steeped in sulphuric acid, diluted according to the intended durability, and is then dried and glazed, the acid being partially neutralized by ammonia vapor. The material is adapted for temporary use. Sooner or later it fails to pieces, however, and it is recommended to those whose correspondents forget to burn their letters.

Medical thermometers are expected to be accurate, as much depends upon them. Since the beginning of verification recently at a French laboratory, 440 of these instruments have been tested, and 69 per cent have failed to satisfy the required conditions of accuracy, their errors exceeding the admissible 0.15 degree. French patients, therefore, appear to have been mostly watched with faulty thermometers.

Growing in the spray of the great Victoria Falls in South Africa, a new gladiolus has been discovered, and named the "Maid of the Mist." Four bulbs of this plant, sent to England, have been induced to sprout and bloom by virtue of constant spraying in a hot-house. There the interesting discovery was made that the petals of the flower are so arranged as to form a penthouse to protect the stamens and pistils from the unceasing downpour to which they would otherwise be subjected in the native haunts of the plant.

In strong contrast with the uncertainty about the population of China is the exactness of the figures given for the population of Japan in the Japanese Blue Book for 1905, which has been printed in English by the Japanese government. The population of the islands constituting Japan proper is 47,812,702, and that of the island of Formosa 3,050,235. Japan comprises 100 main islands and nearly 500 small islands, making the name "Island Empire" peculiarly appropriate. The total area of these islands is about 161,000 square miles. It is noted that there is a close approximation to equality in the division of the population between the two sexes.

Dr. C. A. White of the Smithsonian Institution points out that the theory of Doctor de Vries of Amsterdam, according to which new species of plants come into existence, not by a long process of natural selection, as Darwin supposed, but through sudden mutations, the cause of which remains unknown, applies equally well to new species of animals. The giant dinosaurs, for instance, whose remains, as found in our Western "bad lands," excite so much amazement, appear by paleontological evidence to have sprung suddenly into being and as suddenly to have disappeared. All the other animal types also seem to have been well characterized when they first made their appearance. The theory of the origin of species by mutation, when applied either to the plant or animal kingdom, does away with the demand made by the natural selection theory for inordinately long periods of time, during which existing races were brought gradually to their present condition.

## MAKES \$400 PER DAY.

George Ade, Former Reporter, Now Money King of Literature.

George Ade's income from his plays and books is now \$150,000 a year. This is the annual interest at 6 per cent on \$2,500,000. George Ade in all probability will be the first literary man in the history of the world to earn \$1,000,000 from his writings; that is, the first man to receive this amount during his life

time. The royalties of Dickens, Thackeray and Scott have amounted to vast fortunes, but their earning capacity greatly outlasted their terms of life.

When Kipling's income in the height of his popularity reached the sum of \$50,000 a year, the world was astounded. He was the first of the prodigious literary earners, and he made a dent on the pages of books that will last as long as the English language. It is safe to say that Kipling's income is one-fourth that of Ade's to-day. Kipling's splendid novel, the greatest novel of the 19th century, The Light That Failed, was practically a failure as a play, though it was very shabbily dramatized. It is doubtful if altogether the earnings of this book will amount to that of The College Widow when the latter's career as a play alone is done.

Roughly speaking, 15 years ago, Ade was working for \$5 a week. To-day he



GEORGE ADE.

is earning over \$400 a day. There is only one other man in this country who could rival Ade as a literary financial success. This man refuses to compete. He is Finley Peter Dunne, who created Dooley, and, although his copy is worth a dollar a word he makes no attempt to produce it. Humor pays. Both of these men evolved in Chicago newspaper offices.

Mrs. Wharton, whose human insight and literary workmanship is incomparable, William Dean Howells, Gilbert Parker, Mrs. Humphry Ward and Mark Twain are all large earners in the world of books, but their combined annual income does not largely exceed that of Ade's alone. Robert Louis Stevenson, who, like Kipling, has not yet come into his own, did not receive \$150,000 in all his writing days. The united earnings of Copernicus, who discovered the shape of the earth and the movements of the stars; Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, and Darwin, one of the pioneers of evolution, did not amount to Ade's annual income.

## The Approved Type.

We were about to engage a new chauffeur.

"Two hundred a month, the salary you demand, is reasonable enough," we said; "but can you furnish a reference from your last employer?"

"Oui, monsieur; in one month," the applicant replied.

"In one month?" we objected. "But why not now?"

The fellow's explanation was voluble and ready.

"Helas, monsieur," he said, "my former employer is in the hospital, and it will be quite a month before he will be able to write again."

## The Poor Bard.

She looked a little sadly around the poet's bleak, bare attic.

"A nice enough room," she said, "but how do you heat it?"

"Well, when it gets too cold," said he, "I light a match."