

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS

General Review of Important Happenings Presented in a Brief and Comprehensive Manner for Busy Readers—National, Political, Historical and Commercial.

General Greely has reorganized the relief work in San Francisco.

The friendship of Russia and Great Britain has been cooled by the Jewish massacres.

The sultan of Morocco has signed the treaty promulgated by the Algerias convention.

Political signs in the East point to Roosevelt as the candidate to run against Bryan.

Cross Creek, a small Pennsylvania town, has been wiped out by fire caused by an electric storm.

The strike of bituminous coal miners in Michigan has been ended by the men accepting the 1903 wage scale.

The president will likely visit the canal zone next fall and see for himself the progress being made on the canal.

Canada proposes laws which will stop business of every kind on Sunday, even railway trains. No games or performances will be allowed where an admission is charged.

At a meeting of the board of supervisors of San Francisco city and county the tax levy was fixed at \$1,322 per \$100. The new levy is 16 cents and 2 mills higher than last year.

King Haakon and Queen Maud have been formally crowned as rulers of Norway.

The Russian donna blames the government for the recent massacres and calls on the cabinet to resign.

Experiments are being conducted in Kansas to ascertain the result of meat preservatives. Dogs are the subjects.

General Greely says at least 50,000 people in San Francisco are still dependent on the supply camps for food.

Formal announcement has been made by Attorney General Moody that he will prosecute the Standard Oil for accepting rebates.

The Transcontinental Insurance company is reported to have only assets sufficient to pay 10 per cent of its San Francisco losses.

A grand jury at Portland has indicted 12 men for connection with frauds in the recent state election. More indictments will probably be made.

Insurance companies have refused to pay a dollar of insurance at Santa Rosa, California, claiming the earthquake ruined the city. The state insurance commissions has pledged its support.

The peasant revolt is growing in Southern Russia.

English woman suffragists have been arrested for rioting.

Fresh mutinies have occurred in several big Russian garrisons.

Bryan says his kind of conservatism were he president would be to destroy the trusts utterly.

The passage of the lock canal bill by the senate is considered a personal victory for Roosevelt.

Idaho is asking or information regarding the insurance companies which refuse to pay their San Francisco losses in full.

A bulletin just issued by the census bureau shows that there are 83 manufacturing concerns in Alaska with a capitalization of \$10,000,000.

Los Angeles physicians have just removed the heart of a man and after washing it replaced the organ. The patient's chances of recovery are good. In an accident the prong of a wooden rake pierced the man's breast, carrying in dirt which lodged on the heart.

The United States has a lower death rate than any country in Europe except Norway and Sweden, according to a bulletin issued by the Census bureau. Consumption is far in the lead as the cause of death, but this disease has shown a decrease of nearly 40 per cent in the past six years.

The Korean revolt is spreading.

Japan plans to monopolize the trade of the Orient.

Fire at Los Angeles destroyed a block in the wholesale district.

A number of Russian newspapers have been suppressed for printing news of the Bialystok massacre.

The house has passed a bill granting California 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands.

It is expected that the Italian government will soon issue an order for the complete exclusion of American canned meats.

Count Witte expresses the opinion that the Russian douma is becoming revolutionary in its character. He also says the Jews have brought their troubles on themselves.

A submarine eruption recently threw up a small island near Boroslov, an island in Alaskan waters. Boroslov was upheaved in the same way 100 years ago and another small island in 1882.

The Hermans land case trial at Portland is expected to take place the first of July.

TRADE OF UNITED STATES.

Foreign Commerce is Greatest With European Countries.

Washington, June 26.—An analysis of the foreign commerce of the United States, contained in a bulletin issued by the department of Commerce and Labor, says that in the fiscal year 1905, 48 per cent of the imports into the United States was drawn from Europe, 20 per cent from North America, 13 per cent from South America, 14 per cent from Asia. Of the exports from the United States in the same year, 67 per cent went to Europe, 17 per cent to North America, 4 per cent to South America, 8 per cent to Asia, 2 per cent to Oceania and 1 per cent to Africa.

A comparison with the figures for earlier years shows a gradual decline in the share of our imports supplied by Europe and in the share Europe takes of our exports. This is due largely to the enlargement of our trade with the Orient.

Imports from Europe have grown from \$384,000,000 in 1895 to \$541,000,000 in 1905; from North America, \$134,000,000 in 1895 to \$227,000,000 in 1905; from South America, from \$112,000,000 to \$151,000,000, but the bulletin adds that in 1906 they will fall about \$14,000,000 below those of 1905, chiefly on account of a reduction of the quantity of coffee and India rubber imported. From Asia the imports have grown from \$78,000,000 to \$163,000,000 in 1905.

Exports to Europe have grown from \$628,000,000 in 1895 to \$1,021,000,000 in 1905; to North America, from \$108,500,000 to \$260,500,000; to South America, from \$33,000,000 to \$50,000,000, and to Asia from \$17,330,000 to \$128,500,000.

MARINES ARE READY.

May Be Called Upon to Quell Incipient Revolution at Panama.

Panama, June 26.—The administration of President Amador has been perpetuated as the result of the elections here today, but the conditions are now such on the isthmus that were it not for the presence here of a large body of American marines, well armed and equipped, and several galling guns mounted along the canal strip, a revolution would already be in progress. As matters stand there is a feeling of sullen discontent among the more progressive of the inhabitants of the Panama republic, which may yet break out in open revolution.

Threats of assassination are freely made and it is openly asserted by the Liberals that Dr. Amador will hardly live much longer. Today's election, while only for members of the Municipal council, was admitted to be a test, and upon its outcome depended the result of the general elections to be held later.

It is rumored that a large number of Guatemalans are on the way here for the purpose of aiding in an attempt to overthrow the Amador administration. Color is lent to this report by the presence on the outskirts of the city of a detachment of 300 American marines with galling guns. They were sent by Governor Magoon, who has so far declined to explain their presence.

IMPORTED YELLOW FEVER.

Single Case is Reported at Mississippi Quarantine.

New Orleans, June 26.—One case of yellow fever was reported today at the Mississippi river quarantine station, 95 miles below New Orleans. This is the first case of yellow fever reported in Louisiana this year by the state board of health. The patient is a Cuban sailor who arrived at quarantine June 18 on the steamer Holstein from Havana. The Holstein is still detained at quarantine, having been disinfected. No other cases of elevated temperature have yet appeared on the Holstein.

Dr. C. H. Iron, president of the state board of health, said to the inspecting party that he does not believe yellow fever is epidemic in New Orleans or in Louisiana. The existence of yellow fever at Rio Janeiro and also of two cases of bubonic plague at that port were reported to the state board by officers of the steamer Sallust, arriving here today. The Sallust was disinfected at quarantine.

Secret Convent Found.

Mexico City, June 26.—A building on Moscos street has been raided and discovered to be a convent existing in violation of the laws of reform. The place had many cells, a chapel, a refectory, and other features of convent life. The inmates wore the garb of Carmelites with face veils. Legal proceedings will be taken against the nuns in the court of the First district. It is long since a convent has been discovered and raided here. Religious orders engaged in teaching and works of charity have not been interfered with.

Track Cast Into Swamp.

Salt Lake, June 26.—A gang of 100 men in the employ of the Oregon Short Line picked 60 feet of Rio Grande Western track at 3:30 this morning and threw it into a swamp. Ignoring a deputy sheriff who attempted to serve a writ of injunction from the District court, the men put down Short Line steel and ran a train of flat cars on the new track. The contested right of way is in the northern part of the city and gives access to a factory.

Governor Harris Ill.

Chicago, June 26.—A special to the Record-Herald from Cleveland says: Governor Andrew L. Harris, of Ohio, is ill at his home in Easton, Preble county. He is suffering from exhaustion and acute indigestion and it is doubtful if he will be able to return to Columbus to take up his duties.

NEWS ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

CHANGE CRIMINAL LAWS.

Attorney General Crawford Would Remedy Many Defects.

Salem—Attorney General Crawford has started a movement for the revision of the criminal laws of the state by removing defects and enacting new laws, so that the guilty shall not escape upon technicalities. He has addressed a letter to each of the prosecuting attorneys of the state, asking them to submit to him such recommendations upon the need of criminal legislation as they may think best, and he will lay the whole matter before the judiciary committee of the next legislature.

In his letter Mr. Crawford says that probably every district attorney has in his experience found some laws which are so defective in their terms that men who are guilty cannot be convicted, and have found some offenses for which no statute whatever is provided. He says that the time to remedy the defects in the criminal laws is during a session of the legislature, and, in order that this may be done properly, the laws should be drafted before the legislature meets.

The prosecuting attorneys, he thinks, are in the best position to learn of the defects in the laws, and he wants them to suggest the changes that should be made. With recommendations before him from all the prosecuting attorneys, the attorney general will be able to lay before the legislature information that will enable that body to place the criminal laws in a much better condition than they have ever been before.

A very striking illustration of the defective condition of the criminal laws was found when the state land fraud prosecutions were begun in Marion county something over a year ago. There was no law under which men could be convicted after they had sworn falsely in making applications for the purchase of school lands.

There was no statute making it a crime to sign a fictitious name to an application for the purchase of school land. There was no law to be found for the punishment of a notary public who affixed his seal to an instrument which he had drawn, and to which he had signed a fictitious name.

At nearly every term of court men who are placed on trial escape punishment, although proven guilty, because the statute does not quite cover the crime committed. It is defects of this kind that Attorney General Crawford wishes to remove. He is not seeking to make crimes of small offenses which are of no importance, but merely so to correct the laws that it will be possible to secure conviction when men are found guilty of acts which every one recognizes as criminal in character.

Settlement Named After Wagon.

Arlington—Some 30 years ago a few men settled on a flat about 12 miles south of Arlington. In the crew was only one wagon—an old Schutler. In some way they began calling this neighborhood Schutler, from the old wagon. A few years later it was, as it is now, known as Schutler Flat. When the Condon branch railroad of the O. R. & N. Co. was built, a station was established near this place, and is named Schutler. This is one of the finest farming sections in Gilliam county, and thus from an old wagon a name is found for a fine wheat belt.

Grain Sack Problem Serious.

Pendleton—The grain sack problem promises to be serious for the farmers of Umatilla county, who will use 2,000,000 this year. At the present prices, 10 cents each, this means \$200,000 in this county. Other Eastern Oregon counties, it is estimated, will use at least 2,000,000 more, making a total of \$4,000,000 for this section. This entails the expenditure of nearly half a million dollars for grain sacks, which, together with the expense of harvesting the crop, represents an enormous expenditure of money before anything is realized from the crop.

Historic Sites To Be Marked.

Eugene—Acting upon a suggestion made by Professor F. G. Young, of the State university, the Native Daughters of Martha Mulligan cabin No. 3 have taken up the matter of marking some of the early historic places of interest in or about Eugene. Miss Ann Whiteaker has appointed committees of finance, location and program. It was decided to mark with basaltic columns, taken from Skinner's butte, the location of the Skinner cabin, the first built in Eugene, the first schoolhouse and the place where the first court was held.

Prunes Promise Great Yield.

Salem—The rains of the past two weeks have not done as much damage to berries in this vicinity as expected, and a good crop is being gathered. The wet weather has made pasturage excellent and an enormous crop is assured. With few exceptions, prune growers report bumper crops, and in some orchards the fruit is so abundant that weak limbs are already breaking. A few cherries have been cracked by the wet weather.

Bend Ships Horses.

Bend—Many horses are being shipped from Bend and vicinity to Portland and other points in the valley. Many riders are out on the ranges rounding up all available horses. It is feared that considerable horse thieving has been going on in this section, as a number of valuable horses are missing, and as some suspicious characters have been seen on the ranges of late it is feared that the animals have been run off.

WILL SHIP 400 CARS.

Bountiful Yields From Grand Ronde Orchards is Assured.

La Grande—It is estimated by the principal fruit growers of Grand Ronde valley that the output for this section this year will be 400 carloads. The estimate on apples, which are the largest crop, is 314 cars; pears, 65 cars; peaches, plums and cherries, 20 cars. These figures are considered reliable, as there was but little variance in the different estimates given and the estimates on pears all agreed. This forecast is made on the expectation of a continuation of the present favorable conditions, which could hardly be improved upon; the fruit is set on the trees as full as it can be to give first-class quality.

In securing the foregoing report it was also possible to obtain some interesting figures relative to the enormous increase in the apple orchard acreage. There are now 200,000 apple trees in this valley and of this number 146,000 are in bearing. That is to say, this is the number of trees of five years old and upwards. Five years hence, when the whole number of trees are in bearing, the yield of an average crop year will be a million boxes, or about 1,666 car loads. It is not too much to say that within a short time the apple crop income of this valley will be a million dollars a year.

Even at the cider factory price of \$5 per ton, ten-year-old trees will on average years yield at the rate of \$142.63 per acre.

While the apple is in the ascendancy as the commercial fruit of this valley, the cherry plays quite a part. Cannery representatives are here now making contracts for cherries at 4 to 4 1/2 cents per pound. The La Grande fruit growers will have about 20 tons to offer, but this includes only the sweet varieties suitable for canning, such as Royal Anns and Centennials.

Old cherry trees in some orchards in the valley have yielded as high as 800 pounds to the tree. The price paid is \$80 per ton and at this rate old trees will yield \$3,200 and upwards per acre. All these figures and estimates are based on as reliable facts as are obtainable. It is not necessary to exaggerate the fruit industry of Grand Ronde. The truth is good enough.

May Test New Law.

Salem—Just what additional revenue will come to the state treasury as the result of the passage of the laws taxing the gross earnings of telegraph, telephone, express and other corporations is not known for a certainty. The Western Union Telegraph company will have to pay about \$3,800. The Pacific States Telephone company will have to pay more probably. None of the corporations will pay until it has tested the law in the courts, so it is said. Some have estimated the revenue at \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year.

Working for Coast Railroad.

Newport—J. F. Stewart, William Scarth and O. Krogstad, members of the Toledo corporation organized for the purpose of securing the right of way for the coast railroad, were, in this city last week agitating the forming of a company of Newport people to help in the endeavor to bring the railroad through this section. They succeeded in arousing the citizens to such an extent that a company with \$5,000 capitalization is proposed to be formed.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 72@73c; bluestem, 74@75c; red, 70@71c; valley, 72c. Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$31.50@32; gray, \$31.50 per ton. Barley—Feed, \$24@24.50 per ton; brewing, nominal; rolled, \$25@26. Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$12.50 @13 per ton; clover, \$7.50@8; cheat, \$6@7; grain hay, \$7@8; alfalfa, \$13. Fruits—Apples, \$2.50@3.50 per box; apricots, \$1.25@2 per crate; cherries, 75c@1 per box; strawberries, 5@7c per pound; Logan berries, \$1.75 per crate. Vegetables—Beans, 6@8c; cabbage, 13c per pound; lettuce, head, 15@25c; onions, 8@10c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; radishes, 10@20c per dozen; rhubarb, 3c per pound; spinach, 2@3c per pound; parsley, 25c; turnips, \$1@1.25 per sack; carrots, 65@75c per sack; beets, 85c@1 per sack. Onions—New, 1 1/2@2c per pound. Potatoes—Fancy graded Burbanks, 50@60c per hundred; ordinary, nominal; new California, 2@2 1/2c per pound. Putter—Fancy creamery, 17 1/2@20c per pound. Eggs—Oregon ranch, 21@22c per dozen. Poultry—Average old hens, 13@13 1/2c per pound; mixed chickens, 12@12 1/2c; broilers, 15@16c; roasters, 9@11c; dressed chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, live, 17@17 1/2c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22c; geese, live, 8 1/2@9c; ducks, old, 11@12c; young, 12 1/2@13c. Hops—Oregon, 1905, 9 1/2@12c. Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 18@23 1/2c; valley, coarse, 22 1/2@23c; fine, 24@25c; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound. Veal—Dressed, 4@7c per pound. Beef—Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4 1/2@5 1/2c; country steers, 5@6c. Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, with pelt on, 8c. Pork—Dressed, 7@9c per pound.

WHIPPED INTO LINE.

Few Insurance Companies Have Failed to Comply With Law.

San Francisco, June 25.—That the insurance companies fear the weight of official displeasure is shown by the fact that there are now but five or six companies which have neither furnished their lists of policy holders nor extended time for proof of loss. Assistant Attorney General George Sturtevant said today that his office is now ready to commence action against the companies which have not been dealing fairly. He added: "We have found a way to reach both the six-bit concerns and the outlaw companies, as we term those who have neither filed lists of policy holders nor granted extension of time for filing proof of loss. Wherever it is found necessary, both penalties under the statutes will be enforced— forfeiture of bond and ejection from the state."

The financial condition of practically all of the companies involved here will, it is stated, be disclosed on July 1, when the companies will be compelled to file in the state of Georgia semi-annual statements of their condition. Georgia is said to be the only state in the Union requiring semi-annual statements. Chairman Spencer, of the "dollar for dollar" committee of the board of underwriters, said today that the outlook is dubious. "There are undoubtedly a large number of companies which must go to the wall soon," he said. "I do not want to specify, nor would I say that all the honest and solvent companies are in the 'dollar for dollar' class. I do not want to impugn the motives of any of the companies that propose a compromise. Some of them undoubtedly cannot pay and are offering the best they can."

"Some of the companies are now making a delay to learn the extent of their liabilities and will then pay what they owe. Others are delaying in bad faith. These will have to wait and go out of business, unless they can make good soon."

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN RUSSIA.

Peasants Murder Two Rural Police for Killing a Cow.

St. Petersburg, June 25.—The peasants of the village of Kruptyagorsk, enraged at the killing of a cow by two members of the rural police, called a commune meeting, formally condemned the two men to death and executed the sentence.

At Kiev messengers on the Southwestern railroad, who were carrying \$125,000, were attacked yesterday by four robbers who killed one messenger, wounded a second, seized the money and drove away in a gallop in a cab. Two of the messengers pursued the robbers and wounded the robber who was carrying the money, with the result that he fell from the cab and the money was recovered.

At Ufa, Prince Manveloff, an extensive landed proprietor and a former officer of the guards, was killed on the streets yesterday. The crime, it is supposed, was committed for political reasons.

Dispatches from Bialystok report that the citizens there are panic stricken owing to unconfirmable rumors that the excesses would be revived today. Patrols are to be seen everywhere, and strict martial law is enforced. Three men, two of whom were Christians, were recently shot for failing to obey orders to halt.

NO PRISON FOR JOHN D.

Government Not Likely to Indict Big Oil Trust Men.

Washington, June 25.—Although the department of Justice has announced that it proposes to begin criminal proceedings against the officials of the Standard Oil company, the intimation is given out that it is doubtful if indictments may be found against such men in the Standard Oil company as John D. Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers and John D. Archbold. An official in the department of Justice indicated today that while the government would press the prosecutions vigorously, he did not have an idea that the officials of the Standard Oil company would be reached in the criminal proceedings any more than the presidents of railroads, personally, are reached through similar proceedings.

Recognize Only the Douma.

Moscow, June 25.—It is reported that troops in the local garrison have notified their officers that they will remain loyal to the crown as long as the czar and the government respects the rights and privileges of the douma. It is asserted, but not yet confirmed, that the soldiers have notified the officers that they will decline to obey any orders from them should the douma be dissolved, but will hold themselves under the orders of the president of that body, declining the recognize the president of the present government.

House Built With Cactus.

Pasadena, Cal., June 25.—Luther Borlank, the California wizard, is building himself a \$5,000 residence at Santa Rosa. Two cactus leaves which he raised on his own land will pay for it. This is the interesting statement made by Barbara K to D. W. Coolidge, secretary of the Pasadena board of cactus, who has just returned from a visit to the Borlank home. It means that \$5,000 was the reward for producing his new spineless cactus.

Roosevelt Signs Traveling Bill.

Washington, June 25.—Late this afternoon President Roosevelt signed the bill making an appropriation of \$25,000 a year for the traveling expenses of the president.

GREAT DANGER TO IRRIGATION

Congress May Divert Fund to Drainage of Swamps.

Washington, June 23.—Early in the present session of congress Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, introduced a bill authorizing the expenditure of \$1,000,000 out of the national reclamation fund for draining swamps in his state. When the bill went before the committee on irrigation it was found that every acre to be benefitted was in private ownership, and the bill, if enacted, would not open to entry a single acre of public land. Notwithstanding these disclosures, the senate committee ordered a favorable report out of courtesy because Hansbrough is a member of the committee. It was then stated that a majority of the committee believed the bill a bad one, and it was stated by several senators that it would never be permitted to pass the senate. Nevertheless the bill did pass and is now before the house, where its chances of passing seem equally good.

Movement to Use Western Money to Drain Private Land in Eastern and Southern States Gains Impetus—Nine Separate Bills Now Pending for This Purpose.

A bill is now pending to divert \$1,000,000 from the reclamation fund to drain the Dismal swamp in Virginia and North Carolina; another is pending to drain the Everglades of Florida; only a few days ago a bill was introduced to take another \$3,000,000, and expend it in draining the big swamps of Arkansas and Missouri, and, in addition, there are two bills pending for the drainage of swamps in Minnesota, and three general bills providing for the government drainage of swamps in all parts of the United States. If the Hansbrough bill passes, it will open the way for these other measures of similar character, and it will be only a short time before the greater portion of the reclamation fund, instead of being used for irrigating the desert lands of the West, as originally intended, will be expended in reclaiming swamps in states that have contributed not a cent to the reclamation fund and never will contribute. This legislation is a rank injustice to the West, which is counting on using its own public land receipts for the reclamation of its deserts, and unless somebody calls a halt, the work of government irrigation will soon be brought to a standstill.

REGISTER FOR CROW LANDS.

Crowds of Easterners Are Arriving at Billings, Montana.

Butte, June 23.—A Miner special from Billings states that Easterners are flocking to that place by the hundreds to register for the Crow lands. Today they numbered approximately 850, which is 200 greater than it was yesterday. The crowds which arrived today were larger than any since the registration began, which was a week ago.

The delegation of 200 came in this morning on the Burlington train from the East. Most of those on board came from Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska points. But one hailed from Connecticut, while another gave his address as South Carolina.

The Northern Pacific brought in numbers from Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Many of the prospective settlers have secured tents and have gone to the reservation, where they will establish camps and make a thorough inspection of the lands. At the present rate the registration in this city will not exceed 10,000.

Appeals to English Women.

London, June 22.—The newspapers this morning print an appeal from the women of Georgia, Russia, to the women of England, complaining that by order of the Russian government Cossacks invaded the central and western provinces of Georgia and destroyed, burned and looted four towns and 200 villages, treating the population with the utmost brutality, not even children escaping murder. The names of the signers are withheld at their own request, but they include a princess and the wives of many high officials.

Dowie's Place of Refuge.

Chicago, June 23.—Willard G. Voliva was again on the stand in the Dowie hearing today. He told of a secret room in the basement of Dowie's residence, the door of which was lined with steel. He said Dowie had told him many times that he had constructed this chamber for a refuge because he believed members of the Masonic order were constantly plotting against his life. Dowie frequently declared, he said, that he was in constant danger.

Root Considers Action on Massacre.

Washington, June 23.—Secretary Root is giving consideration to the Jewish massacres in Russia, having already discussed them with the president. So far he has taken no action.