

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.

Cassie Chadwick is ill in her prison home at Columbus, Ohio.

Dreyfus is the hero of France since he has been proven innocent.

Peasants are causing a reign of terror throughout the Russian empire.

Hitchcock resents the statement of Senator Fulton that he is in his dotage.

Suits have begun in San Francisco against the "six-bit" insurance companies.

Two men attempted to rob a Denver bank in daylight, but were foiled and both were caught.

A British steamer in Chinese waters was attacked by pirates and two passengers killed and the captain wounded.

Milukoff is the choice of the Russian Democrats for premier, but the czar still balks at yielding to the party's demands.

Four negroes are under arrest in North Carolina for murdering an entire family. One of the men has confessed, implicating the other three.

A flood in Rhodes canyon, 15 miles north of Trinidad, Colorado, swept away a number of houses. One man was drowned and a hundred people left homeless.

The war in Central America may involve Honduras and Nicaragua.

The government has begun an investigation of the elevator business.

Italy wants Great Britain and France to reduce their standing armies and says she will do likewise.

Thirty-nine laundry companies of Cincinnati, Ohio, have been indicted for violating the anti-trust law.

The only hope of averting an open contest in Russia is for the czar to make terms with the moderates.

Ether Mitchell and Mrs. Creffield admit they conspired to kill George Mitchell. No others were in the plot.

The Vatican is fast falling into decay and it will be necessary for the pope to spend \$100,000 to put the building in condition.

Japan says she is not trying to monopolize the Manchurian trade, but that the door is wide open and every country has an equal chance to capture the prize.

The whole of the province of Veroneth, Russia, is affected by excesses arising from the agrarian movement. The peasants are rising everywhere and burning estates.

Extensive reforms are proposed in the British army.

Some of Bryan's admirers say he will organize a new party.

The Russian cabinet has offered its resignation to the czar.

Anarchy reigns in Russia and open rebellion is expected at any time.

Thousands of Jews are fleeing from Russia. It is claimed 40,000 left Warsaw in a single day.

The most destructive fire in 80 years has just swept Stockholm, Sweden. The loss is placed at \$710,000.

Captain Dreyfus has been declared innocent and will be restored to his old rank and shortly promoted.

Ex-President Regalado, of Salvador, has been killed in battle while leading a force against the Guatemalan troops.

The grand jury of the District of Columbia has indicted the ice company officials of Washington for conspiring to control and raise the price of ice.

Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Russian Black sea fleet, died from the wound inflicted by a sailor in revenge for the admiral having refused to pardon some men who had mutinied.

The Longworths are visiting in Paris. Lord Roberts wants a larger British army.

Rebels are in full control of Moto Grosso, Brazil.

The open door in Manchuria is blocked by Japan, who is absorbing the trade.

The upper house of the Russian parliament favors the abolishment of the death penalty.

Admiral Kojestvensky has been acquitted. It was held that on account of his wounds he was not responsible.

Turkey opposes having an American ambassador, fearing thereby that the American claims will be forced upon the sultan.

Leroy Beaulieu, the great French historian, predicts the overthrow of the czar unless he yields to the demands of the people.

More than 1,000,000 immigrants entered the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30 last. The immigrants brought with them \$19,000,000.

After a boycott of three years Great Britain has received a minister from Serbia.

CLEARING AWAY DEBRIS.

Hundreds of Carloads Dumped Daily From San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 17.—Certain visitors to San Francisco have given loud voice to their disappointment at seeing the city debris strewn three months after the disaster. "It is an impossible task that San Francisco has undertaken," they write home, and their lamentations come back by wire to this city.

It is true that almost three months have elapsed, and it is also true that acres and acres of debris lie in the heart of the city. Moreover, it is highly possible that much of the debris will remain for several months.

What these visitors have neglected to observe is that the debris is being carted away at the rate of 240 carloads a day. The dirt is carried in wagons to the bunkers on First street, and from there trains convey it to the Protero swamps, where it is doing reclamation work.

Throughout the old business section of the city dangerous walls still stand, but the board of works has taken steps to have them torn down. This board has also called upon property owners to clear away the sidewalks on which their buildings front. When this is done many of the streets still blocked will be opened. Such important streets as Stockton and Pine are not passable their entire length. The city is not waiting idly for the disappearance of the debris, but reconstruction and cleaning are going on simultaneously.

MINING FRAUDS IN BRAZIL.

Country is Full of Schemes to Obtain Money of Gullible.

Washington, July 17.—Consul General George E. Anderson, in a report to the bureau of manufacturers from Rio Janeiro, charges that while some bona fide Brazilian diamond mines may result profitably, that country is full of schemes which are either out-and-out frauds or are based on claims and facts so slight as to make them little less than frauds.

The report says the United States and Great Britain, especially New York, Chicago and London, are the chief financial base of operations for a number of promoters, who have never done any mining, and that there are a number of so-called mining companies now soliciting stock subscriptions in the United States whose officers are not even certain where the land they claim as property lies.

The report states that experienced men in Brazilian mining fields say that not a single mining company operating in the gold and diamond fields of Brazil has paid a dividend. The consul general adds that it is a lamentable fact that a large proportion of the Brazilian mining enterprises are frauds and that there are now men of the United States with enterprises which represent nothing more than the money they can get from the American public.

TEST OF CANNED MEATS.

Congress Will Know What is the Effect of Age.

Washington, July 17.—The bureau of chemistry, Agricultural department, is to carry on a series of tests this summer to ascertain definitely whether canned meats deteriorate. One of the bitter contentions over the meat inspection amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill hinged on the senate requirement that packers should place the date of manufacture on each can of meat.

The packers, however, insisted that this was unwarranted, because they claimed that meat, once put up in air tight cans, would last forever. They declared that canned meat was as good in ten years as it was in ten days, and they brought to bear testimony of an official of the department to corroborate their statements. Some members of congress had their doubts about this, however, so it has been decided to make a thorough investigation and find out whether the packers were correct or not.

Officers Preach Revolution.

St. Petersburg, July 17.—At a meeting held today at Gatchina, 30 miles from St. Petersburg, attended by three of the Guard regiments, an officer addressed the men on the subject of the soldiers' union, which is being organized. He pointed out that the league was democratic and was being organized for the purpose of guarding the constitution and establishing constitutional institutions and to prepare the army to come over to the people when they were ready and armed for resistance. The speech was received with applause.

Killed at Peterhof.

London, July 17.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says that General Koslov, of the headquarters staff, was murdered in the park at Peterhof Saturday. His assailant used a revolver. The three shots fired were all effective. The murderer was a well dressed man. He has been arrested, but not identified. The case is regarded as mysterious, as General Koslov was not connected with any political agitation.

Thousands Without Homes.

Nizhni Novgorod, July 17.—A fire which broke out here today raged for six hours before it was checked. When it was finally extinguished 275 houses had been destroyed and more than 3,000 families had been rendered homeless. The loss is placed at \$400,000.

NEWS ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

LINN CROPS ARE ABUNDANT.

Record Grain and Hay Output Expected—Labor Scarce.

Albany—Ceres has dealt bountifully with Linn county this year. There is not a failure to record thus far. Even the strawberries, reported ruined by the late spring rains, recovered from the temporary setback and made a full crop. Linn county farms are the picture of industry and prosperity. Every variety of farm product will be almost a full yield, and some, particularly the hay output, will surpass all previous records.

Hay is now in its busiest stage, and the enormous size of the crop will tax the resources of the farming community to care for it before the threshing season. This year's hay crop is notable for the great amount of vetches grown. This greatest of all stock foods thrives in the Willamette valley, and Linn farmers are beginning to realize the fact. It has many of the properties that rejuvenate the soil, and is itself a profitable product. Running as high as five tons to the acre, it not only yields enormous stacks of hay, but also furnishes excellent pasturage.

There is a market shortage on farm laborers in Linn county, and farmers are experiencing extreme difficulty in housing their crops.

All classes of grain will be ready for harvest soon, and almost at the same time. This complicates matters and creates a greater demand for help than ordinary. To meet the occasion farmers are doubling forces in the haying and in this way the work is progressing rapidly, and soon the greatest output of hay Linn county has ever produced will be on the market.

A part of the work of threshers this year will be separating seed from the vetch straw. Large orders for vetch seed have been received, a number of them coming from Portland wholesale houses.

Many Claims to Adjust.

Salem—When the next legislature convenes one of the most important duties which will devolve upon the joint committee on claims will be the adjustment of a large list of claims aggregating a total of over \$425,000 in principal, upon which interest will be demanded from the state at the legal rate of 6 per cent, and for all periods of time ranging from three months to a year and a half. The most complex question which the committee and the legislature must determine is which of the claims for interest, in equity, should be allowed and which should be rejected.

Report of Land Board.

Salem—The monthly statement of Clerk G. G. Brown, of the state land board, shows that a total of \$29,426.88 had been collected in the land department during the month of June for the sale of school, agricultural and swamp lands. A statement of the condition of the several funds on hand in the land department follows: Common school fund, principal, \$305,901.77; common school fund, farms, \$158,318.33; university fund, principal, \$688; university fund, farms, \$3,170; agricultural college fund, principal, \$16,025.07; agricultural college fund, farms, \$5,935.

Must Tell Police Their Troubles.

Salem—If the gillnet fishermen do not want their rights to fish in the tide waters of the Columbia river to be imposed upon by owners and operators of fish traps, gears, etc., they will have to take their troubles to the "policeman" and have the matter adjusted by the courts through the regular process. This, in effect, is the decision arrived at by the state board of fish commissioners while considering the complaint of illegal fishing with traps in the tide waters of the Columbia made by Secretary H. M. Lortsen, of the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective union.

Linn Losing Undesirable Element.

Eugene—Prohibition in Lane county is the cause of 50 or 60 men employed by the Booth-Kelly Lumber company in the sawmills and logging camps quitting their jobs. Last week was pay day and quite a number more signified their intention of quitting. The company is not worrying over the matter, as it is felt that the worst element among the several hundred employees is gotten rid of, and their places can easily be filled by sober men.

Hot Winds Cause Damage.

The Dalles—The east wind which prevailed recently unquestionably did more or less damage to grain. Farmers from different parts of the county report late grain badly injured, but they do not consider that early spring or fall grain is badly damaged. A week of cool weather or a good rain would be most beneficial and would restore most of the damaged crops.

Oregonians Who Drew Locations.

Pendleton—Among the names of the prize winners in the drawings for the Crow Indian lands in Montana, which took place July 3, occur those of Hugh K. McCollum of Pendleton and Arthur Blevins of Pilot Rock. Other Oregonians who were among the fortunate are Clyde Brenner of Heppner and W. E. Owens of Portland.

Union County Grain Safe.

La Grande—July 5 was the hottest day of the season. On that day the thermometer registered 101, on July 6, 99 and the night of July 6, 68, which was the hottest night so far of the summer. July 7 the thermometer stood at 89. So far not the slightest damage has been done the crops.

VALLEY FARMERS COMBINE.

Will Obtain Their Grain Bags Independent of Buyers.

Salem—There is a lively war on between Willamette valley farmers and the valley millers and warehousemen, growing out of the question of furnishing sacks for grain. It has always been the practice for warehousemen and millers to furnish sacks to farmers and take the value of the sacks out of the purchase price of the grain when sold. Recently millers and warehousemen in other valley counties decided to discontinue this practice and to require farmers to buy the sacks outright. Marion and Polk county grainbuyers have practically agreed to the same plan, though no formal action has been taken.

"This is a blessing to valley farmers," declared W. A. Taylor, a prominent grain farmer. "The warehousemen have got none the start of us, for already we have begun arranging to buy sacks independent of them. We have placed ourselves in their power too long. Now the farmers will build granaries on their own farms, buy only sacks enough to haul grain from the field to the granary, let the grain lie loose in bins, and thus be compelled to buy only one-tenth as many sacks as they do."

"I have learned by experience that I can sometimes get 8 cents more a bushel for my wheat by having possession of the grain when I get ready to sell. Farmers can make enough in a single season by increased prices of wheat to pay for their granaries."

"Let the warehousemen combine. We are doing something in that line ourselves and we shall buy our sacks without paying tribute to the warehousemen."

Hot Weather Cooks Fruit.

Salem—The excessively hot weather of the past week has done a great amount of damage to such small and tender fruits as the raspberry, logan berry and even cherries. In some instances the fruit has been literally cooked on the vines or trees and has been spoiled for sale as a first-class article. Because of the long season of cool, moist, cloudy weather the fruit was in no condition to withstand the sudden change to dry, hot weather.

Big Log Drive in Progress.

Albany—The Spalding Logging company is now dumping into the Willamette river above Albany its annual drive of logs for the mills at Oregon City, and for its own lumber mills at Newberg. This year's drive will consist of 12,000,000 feet of logs, and will be one of the largest on record. It is now in the vicinity of Harrisburg, in Linn county, and will be several days getting down to Albany.

Benson Files Bond.

Salem—Secretary of State-elect Frank W. Benson has filed his official oath and bond in the sum of \$10,000 with Governor Chamberlain, who has approved the same.

W. C. Bristol is Reappointed.

Oyster Bay, L. I.—President Roosevelt has reappointed William C. Bristol United States attorney for the district of Oregon.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 70¢@71¢; b'nestem, 72¢@73¢; red, 68¢@69¢; valley, 71¢.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, 32¢; gray, 31¢ per ton.

Barley—Feed, 23.75¢ per ton; brewing, 24¢; rolled, 25¢@26¢.

Rye—\$1.50 per hundred.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$11@12.50 per ton; clover, \$8.50@9¢; cheat, \$6.50@7¢; grain hay, 7¢@8¢; alfalfa, \$11.

Fruit—Apples, \$1.50@1.75 per box; cherries, 4¢@8¢ per pound; currants, 9¢@10¢; peaches, 75¢@81¢ per crate; plums, \$1@1.25; strawberries, 5¢@8¢ per pound; gooseberries, 8¢ per pound; Logan berries, \$1.35@1.50 per crate; raspberries, \$1.75@1.85 per crate; blackberries, 8¢ per pound.

Vegetables—Beans, 5¢@7¢ per pound; cabbage, 1 1/4¢ per pound; corn, 25¢@35¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 75¢@1¢ per box; lettuce, head, 25¢ per dozen; onions, 10¢@12¢ per dozen; peas, 4¢@6¢ per pound; radishes, 10¢@15¢ per dozen; rhubarb, 3¢ per pound; spinach, 2¢@3¢ per pound; tomatoes, \$1.25@2.25 per box; parsley, 25¢ per box; squash, \$1@1.25 per crate; turnips, 90¢@1¢ per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.

Onions—New red, 1 1/4¢@1 1/2¢ per pound; new yellow, 1 1/4¢@2¢ per pound. Potatoes—Fancy graded Burbanks, old, 40¢@50¢ per sack (110 pounds); ordinary, nominal; new, Oregon, 75¢@1.50.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 17 1/2¢@20¢ per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 21 1/2¢@22¢ per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 12¢@13¢ per pound; mixed chickens, 11¢@12¢; fryers, 16¢@17¢; broilers, 15¢@16¢; roosters, 9¢@10¢; dressed chickens, 14¢@15¢; turkeys, live, 16¢@17¢; turkeys, dressed, choice, 17¢@22¢; geese, live, 8¢@8 1/2¢; ducks, 12¢@13¢.

Hops—Oregon, 1905, 11¢; olds, 8¢ per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 18¢@23 1/2¢; valley, coarse, 22 1/4¢@23 1/4¢; fine, 24¢; mohair, choice, 28¢@30¢ per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 5¢@7¢ per pound.

Cows—Dressed, 3¢ per pound; cows, 4¢@5 1/4¢; country steers, 5¢@6¢.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7¢@8¢ per pound; ordinary, 5¢@6¢; lambs, fancy, 8¢@8 1/2¢.

Pork—Dressed, 7¢@8 1/2¢ per pound.

MONEY FOR KLAMATH.

Hitchcock Adds \$1,000,000 to Fund for Reclamation.

Washington, July 16.—The acting secretary of the Interior has transferred another \$1,000,000 of the reclamation fund for the Klamath irrigation project, making \$2,000,000 now immediately available for construction. The greater part of this will be spent in Oregon, a small portion of the irrigated land being in California. Work is being energetically pushed on the construction of the outlet tunnel from Klamath lake.

The secretary also pledges \$2,400,000 to complete the project. This additional money is to be available as soon as needed. This increase is the result of Senator Fulton's work during last session.

This increased allotment is possible because the public land receipts for the past year greatly exceeded the department's estimates. While the returns are not complete, it is found that the receipts will exceed the estimates by more than \$2,000,000, and this increase has been divided among four states, Oregon and California on the Klamath project; Washington, whose increases have been heretofore announced, and Idaho, which gets additional money for its two projects now building.

Doubling the cash allowance for the Klamath project opens the way for the letting of new contracts to reclaim land not included in the first unit, now under construction. Just what work will be taken up next has not been fully determined. Much will depend on the recommendations of Engineer Henry, who now has full charge of this project.

The Klamath project can be built as a whole or in sections. It was originally intended to build it by units, completing one unit before taking up the next. It has been found, however, that there will be no trouble in getting settlers upon these lands as fast as water is ready and for this reason it was determined to push work hereafter.

While only \$2,000,000 is actually available for immediate use, another \$2,400,000 will be forthcoming by the time the engineers are able to use it. Considerable land to be reclaimed is now lake bed or swamp. Until the water has been drained off and these lake beds dried, it will be impossible to complete the project. This draining and drying process will require several years; but in the meantime all land now arid which is intended to be reclaimed will be brought under ditches. Under the allotment just made it is believed that work on the Klamath project can proceed without interruption until the last ditch is dug and water turned on every available acre.

The allotment for the Boise-Payette project is increased to \$1,490,000, and for the Misidoka to \$1,555,000. The previous allotment for each was \$1,300,000. The Boise-Payette project will cost more than the original allotment.

WILL BUILD GREAT CANAL.

J. J. Hill Says He Will Connect Hudson Bay and Great Lakes.

Chicago, July 16.—Not satisfied with his gigantic railroad undertakings, which after 30 years appear to be only a little more than half completed, James J. Hill is now turning his attention to canal building and has given his word to his friends that boats will be running from the Great lakes to Hudson bay before the first vessel passes through the Panama canal. As the proposed water route is through the Winnipeg river and Lake Winnipeg, his purpose in making the Manitoba capital the eastern terminal of his new Canadian transcontinental line instead of some point on Lake Superior is explained. The building of the canal will make him practically master of the transportation business of the Northwest and will protect him against the incursions that have been made into his territory by other railroad interests within the past few years.

It is proposed to have the canal start from some place on Lake Superior, traverse the district northwest through the Rainy river and the Lake of the Woods to the Winnipeg river and past the city of Winnipeg to Lake Winnipeg. From there it would be necessary only to dredge out the canal channel into Hudson bay, thus connecting the Great lakes with the bay and Atlantic ocean.

Roosevelt Willing to Mediate.

Oyster Bay, July 16.—In extending the good offices of the United States in conjunction with Mexico to end the dispute between Guatemala and Salvador, President Roosevelt has a program of action outlined. The United States will follow the suggestion of the contending governments, if they indicate a desire to accept the mediation offered. No suggestion as to the mode of procedure to be followed will come from the United States, it is announced here today, unless request or suggestion should be made by Guatemala or Salvador.

Honduras Joins In.

Panama, July 16.—A telegram received here from San Salvador says that Honduras declared war against Guatemala today. According to this same message the following proclamation has been circulated in Salvador: "General Bonilla, commander of the Salvador army, has repelled the Guatemalan forces at Matapama, in Salvador, 10 miles east of the Guatemalan frontier. The victor's army of Salvador retained the positions captured."

Government Loss by Disaster.

Washington, July 16.—Quartermaster General Humphrey of the army has compiled a statement showing that the amount necessary to be expended as a result of the fire in San Francisco under the various titles of appropriations for his department aggregates \$2,268,478.

MAY BUILD TO SPOKANE

So Says Hill Concerning His Road Down North Bank.

Portland & Seattle To Be a Road of Low Grades and Few Curves, but When Finished Will Be Best Ever Built—Construction Was Fearfully Expensive.

Portland, July 14.—James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, and one of the most dominant figures in the railroad world, reached Portland last evening by the steamer Capital City from The Dalles. With him are Louis W. Hill, vice president of the Great Northern; Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific; W. L. Darling, chief engineer of the Northern Pacific; A. H. Hogeland, chief engineer of the Great Northern; all of St. Paul; C. M. Levey, president of the Portland & Seattle railway, and B. E. Palmer, assistant general superintendent of the Northern Pacific, of Tacoma, and Cory T. Hutchinson, an electric engineer from New York. In the party are four stenographers and Mr. J. J. Hill's servant.

In speaking of the new road down the north bank, Mr. Hill said:

"It is likely the Portland & Seattle will be extended to Spokane. We cannot say definitely, but there are surveys in the field, and if we can get a low grade, we will no doubt build. We could use the Northern Pacific line from Pasco, but it is expected that the line will extend from Portland to Spokane. The Portland & Seattle railway will be the best new road that was ever built in the United States. It will be a road of low grades and few curves, and it will be very expensive, but when it is built it will be the best construction ever undertaken in this country. 'Low grades are equivalent to deep water in the harbor. Portland can overcome the lack of deep water by easy grades. The Columbia river offers great opportunities in low grades, but construction is fearfully expensive. There are miles where the cost of building the road will run over \$100,000 to the mile. And this is exclusive of the cost of tunnels, of which there are several to the mile in many places.'"

Mr. Hill said that he does not need to look over his terminals in the city, as he knows already what they are. Work will be begun soon, he said, on the required buildings to care for the business handled by the new Hill road in this city.

CHAINS WELDED ON THEM.

Brutal Treatment of Sealers Captured by Russians.

Victoria, B. C., July 14.—Captain T. H. Thompson and Joe Knapp, American citizens; Edward McNeill, George McCallum, Canadians; Joe Villosa, a Spaniard, who reached Kobe after being released from prison in Siberia after serving two years, were cruelly treated, according to letters received here. The prisoners were seal hunters employed on the Japanese sealer Kyoichi Maru, formerly the Diana, of San Francisco, and were captured by the cruiser Gromoboi in August, 1904, and taken to Nicolaiensk, and thence to Khabarovsk.

Captain Thompson, navigating officer of the sealer, whose home is in San Francisco, was suspected of being a spy because of some drawings found in a notebook. He was loaded with chains welded on his arms and legs by blacksmiths, and confined for six months in a small, unlit cell, built of wood and swarming with vermin. When brought out for trial he was unable to walk, and was practically dragged to the court along the snow. The trial had been concluded when the prisoners were brought in, and each had been sentenced to 16 months' imprisonment.

Forest Fire Near Sandpoint.

Butte, Mont., July 14.—A Sandpoint special says: Owing to a bad forest fire burning for the second time this season, the Spokane International Railroad company has suffered losses near Colburn. Several hundred ties, poles and piling, which belonged to the company, went up in smoke, caught in the path of the fire, which is thought to be under control this morning. The fire drove out Contractor Purvis, the men and horses being hurried to Colburn for safety. The railway company lost two culverts.

Contract for Waships.

Washington, July 14.—Secretary Bonaparte today awarded the contracts for the two 16,000-ton battleships South Carolina and Michigan, one to the Cramps, of Philadelphia, and the other to the New York Shipbuilding company, of Camden, N. J. The Cramps' bid was \$3,540,000 and that of the New York Shipbuilding company \$3,585,000. The boats are to be of the reciprocating type, so far as engines are concerned.

New Outbreak in Santo Domingo.

Washington, July 14.—Broken telegraph wires between Monte Cristi and Cape Haytien