

Heppner Gazette

Issued Thursday of Each Week

HEPPNER.....OREGON

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.

A general strike has been ordered in Russia in August.

Dreyfus has been decorated with a cross of the Legion of Honor.

There has been a wholesale slaughter of blacks by Germans in Africa.

Perpetual daylight in Alaska seriously interferes with wireless telegraphy.

Another row has broken out in the government printing office at Washington, D. C.

AF ranch woman has been arrested in Paris for robbery. She concealed her plunder in a wooden leg.

The warehouses of the International Harvester company at Sterling, Illinois, have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

Fire almost totally destroyed the plant of the United States Leather company at Prentiss, Wisconsin. The loss is placed at \$600,000.

Henceforth the canal commission will pay all laborers in silver. The change was made on account of West Indian negroes, who would rather starve than spend gold.

Two Vienna doctors called in consultation on a case disagreed and a duel followed. Both were wounded and sent to the hospital. In the meantime the patient recovered without medical assistance.

It is believed the czar will dissolve the douma.

Suppression of newspapers caused a riot in St. Petersburg.

Peace has been signed among the Central American republics.

The last of the ladrone chiefs in the Philippines has surrendered.

Germany proposes to exclude American canned meat of every description.

A revolution in Mexico is threatened, inspired by hostility to Americans.

The National Livestock exchange denounces the reports recently made on the meat packing industry.

John D. Rockefeller will be arrested immediately on his arrival in the United States. He has sailed for this country.

The whole city of Syzran, Russia, has been destroyed by fire. The conflagration has rendered 35,000 persons homeless, who are also without food.

Meager reports have been received of a fierce fire in Yokohama, Japan. More than a thousand houses were destroyed and some life is known to have been lost.

The capital of Alaska has been moved from Sitka to Juneau.

Scotland will try to induce parliament to grant home rule.

Santo Domingo will borrow \$20,000,000 and pay all outstanding claims.

Germany and Austria will help the czar if another revolution breaks out.

A forest fire in Calaveras county threatens destruction to California's big trees.

The bishop of Zululand accuses the British troops of wantonly killing many natives.

Santos Dumont has a new airship which he believes an improvement over anything yet built.

The mayor of Socorro, Tex., says reports of the recent earthquake were greatly overdrawn.

The English parliament will appropriate \$1,000,000 for the relief of the unemployed this winter.

The National Pure Food convention endorsed the stand taken by President Roosevelt on the pure food law.

General Stoessel, commander of Port Arthur, during the Russo-Japanese war, has been sentenced to death by a military commission for surrendering to the Japanese.

Misouri is after the ice trust.

Evidence is being secured against the tobacco trust.

A French dirigible balloon recently remained in the air eight hours.

The government is preparing to gauge many Oregon and Washington streams.

The Virginia 2-cent-a-mile railroad rate law has been declared unconstitutional.

A tramp steamer bumped into the new battleship Rhode Island, springing her armor plates badly.

Kansas packing houses have been given five days to clean up or close up.

The executors of the estate of the late Marshall Field estimate the value of the property left at \$25,000,000.

All express companies operating on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads have consolidated and hereafter will be known as the Northern Express company. The deal also includes the Adams Express company on the Burlington.

BALANCE FAVORS ISLANDS.

Philippine Exports Exceed Imports First Time Since Annexation.

Washington, July 24.—The two most noteworthy features of the commercial returns of the Philippine islands for 1905 are a balance in favor of the islands for the first calendar year period in the history of the American occupation, and the advance of American goods to the first rank in the import trade. The favorable trade balance is due to increased export values, which aggregated \$33,454,744, or more than \$4,000,000 in excess of the exports for 1904. An increase of \$500,000 in American trade in 1905 with the islands, combined with a decline in rice imports, gives to the United States the lead, and in view of the anticipated further decline in the demand for foreign rice in the islands, the United States is expected to continue to increase its lead.

The increase of \$2,000,000 in the imports from the United States in the last five years is largely made up of imports of iron and steel and their manufactures; cotton, raw and manufactured, and illuminating oil. The iron and steel trade approximated \$3,000,000 in value. Great Britain gained most in the iron and steel trade with the islands, but the United States takes the lead, whereas Great Britain was formerly in the lead. There is still great room for improvement in the exports from the United States to the islands.

CANNED MEAT EXPORTS.

Japan Used Large Quantities During War With Russia.

Washington, July 24.—Complete figures of the exports of American canned meats for the past fiscal year are shown today in a statement issued by the department of Commerce and Labor. The value of canned meats exported from the United States in June, 1906, was \$461,100, against \$797,127 in June, 1905, and in the fiscal year 1906, \$9,233,410, against \$9,977,045 in 1905.

The figures for the fiscal year 1906 included: Canned beef, \$6,430,448; canned pork, \$1,215,857; and other canned meats, \$1,587,107. The quantity of canned beef exported in the fiscal year was 64,523,350 pounds, as against 66,688,568 pounds in 1905.

The reduction in exports occurred almost exclusively in the shipments to Japan, which country took large amounts of American beef during the war, but greatly decreased her imports on the disbandment of the army. The exports to Japan during the fiscal year 1906 were 2,306,583 pounds, against 14,687,165 pounds in 1905, and in the month of June, 1906, were 34,412 pounds, against 3,612,188 pounds in June, 1905.

The United Kingdom was the greatest buyer of canned beef, exports to that country increasing 4,758,815 pounds for the fiscal year, but decreasing for the month of June, 1906.

YEARN FOR OLD HOME.

No Houses for Hundreds Who Would Return to San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 24.—San Francisco's greatest need is homes. The people who were driven from the city at the time of the disaster are eager to return, several thousand laborers are imperatively needed to aid in the work of rebuilding, but there are no houses for them. The rehabilitation committee has set to work to furnish relief, but the resources at its command will admit of only slight assistance. This committee will build some 3,000 homes for workmen, but this will not even serve to house the thousands still living in tents.

It is to individual initiative that the city must look. Evidences that this will be forthcoming are beginning to appear.

In the Richmond district, the section located between Golden Gate park and the neck of the bay, several homes are being erected and have been rented in advance.

Still it is to the stretch of land south of Market street that the people must look for the rebuilding of homes in sufficient quantity to solve the problem. Here dwelt the thousands of the city's poorest and it is to this section that they wish to return.

Unbreakable Passenger Car.

Washington, July 24.—A steel passenger car has recently been completed in Pittsburgh for the Southern railway which is regarded as the beginning of the general use of steel instead of wood for all kinds of railway cars. The car is 74 feet 46 inches long over all and weighs 110,000 pounds. There was no wood used in its construction except for the interior decorations, and that wood was made fireproof. It is said that the car could not be telescoped in a collision, neither could the ends be smashed in, and it is non combustible.

Kaiser as Czar's Evil Genius.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—Tonight stories were industriously spread that the emperor's final decision to dissolve parliament was not taken until he had communicated with Berlin. According to one story, a member of the German embassy engaged a wire for direct communication with Emperor William, and only after receiving and transmitting a 1,000-word dispatch from Emperor William to Emperor Nicholas was the ukase finally signed.

Cigarmakers May Establish Stores.

Chicago, July 24.—The Cigarmakers' union, it is understood, has taken up seriously a proposal to establish factories for the making of cigars in all the large cities in the United States, and also of stores under the control of the union, through which to get the manufactured goods to the consumers.

GREAT DEMAND FOR CANAL BONDS

First Issue of \$30,000,000 Subscribed Several Times Over.

An Average Premium of Nearly 4 Per Cent is Offered—One Firm Made Offer to Take Whole Issue at a Suspiciously High Premium—Interest at 2 Per Cent.

Washington, July 21.—Bids were opened at the Treasury department late yesterday for the \$30,000,000 10-30 Panama Canal bonds, bearing 2 per cent interest, under Secretary Shaw's circular of July 2 and, although no awards will be made until today or later, it is evident that the entire issue has been subscribed for at an average of from 103.94 to 103.96. Mr. Shaw and other officials of the Treasury department expressed themselves as highly pleased and entirely satisfied with the figures obtained.

The total number and amounts of bids made will not be ascertained until today, but it is apparent that the whole issue has been subscribed for several times over. The largest and best single offer was that of Fisk & Robinson, of New York, who made six bids of \$5,000,000, each at an average of 103.85. Smaller bids at higher prices, however, will probably reduce the amount which will likely be awarded to them to about \$15,000,000. One bid of 106 for the whole issue came from a man named Lindsay at New Orleans, but on account of conditions named and for other reasons the bid was not considered. Several telegraphic bids were received too late to be considered, but the prices named were too small to be successful.

The secretary having stated that the bonds would be numbered serially beginning with the highest bid, one offer was made at 125 for \$1,000, thus securing to the bidder bond No. 1. An examination of the best bids shows that offers of 104 1-16 and up aggregated \$15,894,860; 104 to 104 1-16 aggregated \$1,100,880; 103.75 to 104 aggregated \$14,177,000.

LOSS LOOMING BIG.

San Francisco Insurance May Reach Total of \$300,000,000.

San Francisco, Cal., July 21.—It now looks as if the insurance risks in the burned district of San Francisco will foot up considerably more than \$250,000,000, and the total may go up to nearly \$300,000,000. The estimates of insurance managers have been crawling upward all the time, and the figures given in reports filed by the companies with the New York Insurance department indicate that even the highest estimate which they have made is too low.

Several weeks after the conflagration a detailed estimate of the amount of each company's risks fixed the total insurance in the burned district at \$252,363,000. Thirty-three companies which have made sworn returns to the New York Insurance department, admit a liability of \$182,499,000. The estimate of their liability was \$96,063,000. Taking the same percentage of differences for all the 108 companies which were included in the list, the total of their liabilities would be placed at \$269,271,000.

An addition must be made for Lloyd's, for the "underground" concerns, and for the companies which had some risks here but were not named with the 108. This addition may be estimated at \$10,000,000, which brings the total up to about \$280,000,000.

From this calculation the German, of Freeport, and the German National are omitted, as their returns to the New York Insurance department have a peculiar look. On the basis of the returns of the thirty-three companies above referred to, the German, of Freeport, and the German National, would be involved to the extent of \$6,213,000 in the disaster, but they admit a loss of only \$2,817,000.

Reciprocity Treaty With Spain.

Madrid, July 21.—American Minister Collier has left Madrid for San Sebastian, where today he will sign with Foreign Minister Gullon the new commercial treaty between the United States and Spain. The document is considered most advantageous to both sides, overcoming a number of increases in the Spanish tariff, which became operative July 1, and giving Spain reciprocal advantages. The press welcomes the agreement as entirely satisfactory and as evidence of the friendly intercourse between the two governments.

Foreign Trade \$2,970,000,000.

Washington, July 21.—A statement issued today by the department of Commerce and Labor says the foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year just ended aggregated \$2,970,000,000. If the trade with Porto Rico and Hawaii, which was included in our foreign commerce prior to their annexation were added, the total would materially exceed \$3,000,000,000. Total imports were \$1,226,000,000, and exports \$1,744,000,000.

Great Demand for Troops.

Odesa, July 21.—General Kaulbars has been overwhelmed recently with appeals for military assistance from landowners in the districts of Kheron, Yekaterinoslav and Poltava, against the peasantry, who are organized and led by revolutionists.

DOUMA DISSOLVED.

Czar Places Russia Back Under His Own Despotism Rule.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—Russia's first experiment in parliamentary government came to an ignominious end Saturday night with the promulgation of two imperial ukases, the first dissolving the present parliament and providing for the convocation of its successor on March 5, 1907, more than six months hence, and the second proclaiming the capital of Russia and the surrounding province to be in a state of extraordinary security, which is only infinitesimally different from full martial law. This measure of safety is to provide for the outbreak which undoubtedly will be provoked by this daring measure. It is now but a step to dictatorship.

There is little doubt that the order for the convocation of the new assembly will still further postpone the time, unless the new parliament promises to be more amenable than the present.

The delay in fixing the time for the new elections seems to indicate a decision to change the present basis of suffrage to perhaps a basis of universal suffrage with which the advisers of the emperor hope to swamp the educated liberals, the Socialists and the workmen with the vast mass of peasantry.

The only uncertainty is the coming storm—when and where it will break. The advocates of the "mailed fist" believe that, by dissolving parliament and provoking a collision now, they will find the revolutionary leaders not prepared for an uprising at Moscow, whereas further delay would nearly give the revolutionists the time needed to organize and to continue the corruption of the army.

There are no precedents in Russian history for the execution of an order of prorogation, but today probably will find the palace in possession of the militia and the surrounding streets delivered to the emperor's guards.

WILL USE BOMB.

Terrorists Mark Victims for Death—Trepoff is Warned.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—Although the victory of the reactionists seems at present to be complete, neither the Socialists nor the Terrorists have accepted the situation, and, while the people are apparently completely overawed by the display of force on the part of the authorities, it will be necessary to continue the use of the bayonet for some time. General Trepoff himself is authority for the statement that he has again been warned that he is marked for assassination. Despite this fact, he continues actively at work, although at all times surrounded by a heavy guard.

The Socialist members of the douma have held a number of secret meetings, but so far they have refrained from carrying out their avowed determination of issuing a proclamation attacking the czar, the reactionary element and more especially their former allies, the Constitutional Democrats. If they do so, trouble must come.

ENTER LAND AT SHOSHONE.

Boomers' Scene of Operations Transferred From Lander.

Washington, July 23.—In accordance with a supplemental proclamation issued by the president, the register and receiver of the land office for Lander, Wyo., district, shall receive entries for lands in the ceded portion of the Shoshone reservation at Shoshone, Wyo., from August 15 to October 3, 1906, instead of at Lander, as provided in the proclamation of June 2. This action was based on the fact that the railroad now building into the reservation will not be constructed from Shoshone to Lander until after August 15, and the change is made to accommodate prospective entrymen.

All persons who draw numbers at the drawing, which begins at Lander, Wyo., on August 4, 1906, which numbers entitle them to make entry between the dates of August 15 and October 3, inclusive, must proceed to Shoshone, Wyo., and make their entries instead of going to Lander, as provided in the first proclamation. After October 3 entries will be made at Lander.

Investigation To Be Made.

San Francisco, July 23.—A military investigation and a grand jury inquiry have been ordered to inquire into the mystery surrounding the disappearance of nine wagonloads of liquors dispatched from the Moulder school warehouse to the Jefferson park hospital store-room. Major General Greely, commanding the department of the Pacific, has ordered Lieutenant Colonel John P. Wisser, inspector general, to trace the disposition of every bottle of liquor sent here for relief purposes that passed through the army station.

Guatemalans Shot All Prisoners.

San Salvador, July 23.—The Salvadorean newspapers accuse the Guatemalan troops of having killed Salvadoran prisoners. They say that General Cristales, when the armistice was signed, returned to the Guatemalan army all the imprisoned officers and soldiers of Guatemala, but the papers assert the Guatemalans were unable to take a corresponding step because all the prisoners they had captured were shot.

Threaten Revolt of Fleet.

Sebastopol, July 23.—A meeting of 2,300 sailors from the warships here today drew up economic demands for presentation to Admiral Skrydloff. Unless these demands are fulfilled the men say the whole of the Black sea fleet will revolt.

TEXAS TOWN IS RUINED

Earthen Walls of Socorro Tumble After Many Shocks.

Walls of Hotel Fall While Guests Are at Dinner and All Stampede—Extinct Volcano Suspected of Reviving and Causing Shocks—People Flee in Panic.

El Paso, Tex., July 19.—Earthquake shocks numbering between 50 and 60 have practically made a ruin of the town of Socorro, 160 miles north of this place. The courthouse is a mass of ruins, and practically all the houses in town are damaged. According to reports received, there is no loss of life. The damage has been wrought by a continuation of slight quakes, which have caused the walls of structures already cracked to tumble to the earth. The first shocks were felt on Sunday, but the real damage has been confined to the last two days.

E. M. Fink, a cattle buyer who came from Socorro today, declares he was sitting at dinner at the Winkler hotel on Monday, when the entire side wall of the dining room fell in, and the guests and all the waiters scattered in every direction. The people are in a panic and all who can do so are leaving town.

There is a crater of what is thought to be an extinct volcano not more than eight miles from Socorro, and the inhabitants think that perhaps the volcano has something to do with the remarkable series of shocks. The temperature of the water in Hot Springs at Socorro has increased over ten degrees and it is thought that this furnishes new evidence of internal upheaval of a local nature, and that the earth is disturbed at great depths in the immediate vicinity of the town.

The National railroad is sending box cars into the town to take the people away so great is their desire to leave the town.

Huge boulders have been jarred down on the track from the mountain sides, and trains have been delayed thereby. The bridge abutments have been affected to such an extent that orders have been issued to Santa Fe trainmen to proceed with great caution over bridges within a radius of 30 miles of Socorro.

UTAH COAL LANDS STOLEN.

Federal Agents Procuring Evidence for Prospective Suits.

Salt Lake City, July 19.—Rumors to the effect that agents of the Federal government are busy in Utah preparing to institute suits of a sensational nature for the recovery of vast areas of public domain, current here for several months, were revived today, with an additional statement that within ten days suits would be brought in the Federal court here to recover to the government more than 30,000 acres of coal lands, alleged to have been acquired by coal companies through fraudulent means, part as agricultural or grazing lands through selection by the Utah state land board, being later transferred to the coal companies.

Other coal lands are said to have been filed on as such by dummies who later transferred them to the corporations. More than 100 entries of this character are said to have been run down.

While these reports cannot be absolutely verified, a Federal official in this city today admitted that suits are in preparation, making the additional statement that the Federal officials instructed with the matter had received positive instructions from Washington not to talk, but to prepare for action. It is stated also that a Federal grand jury may be called to sift the evidence that has been gathered in preparation for the prosecution of the civil cases.

Arkansas After Trust.

Little Rock, Ark., July 19.—Suit was entered today against the five cottonseed oil mills of this city by Attorney General Rogers and Prosecuting Attorney Rhoton, charging them with being members of a combine in violation of the anti-trust law, and alleging restriction of trade. The suits ask judgment in the sum of \$5,000 per day, aggregating \$130,000 against each company, and ask also the revocation of their charters in this state. It is understood suits will be entered against the remaining 34 mills.

Crops May Rot.

Warsaw, July 19.—The agrarian strike is still spreading and now extends throughout several provinces, in which the harvest is threatened with destruction by the refusal of the peasants to work in the fields. The Landowners' union has refused to grant the demands of the strikers. During the last few days Warsaw terrorists have attacked and robbed 20 government police stations. Wholesale murders of policemen have occurred.

Stromboli Opens New Crater.

Rome, July 19.—An alarming eruption is reported at Stromboli, the volcano in the Lipari islands off the north coast of Sicily. A new crater has opened, which is belching out huge quantities of fiery matter, and all vegetation in the vicinity is being destroyed.

RED TAPE TATTERED.

Assistant Secretary Ryan Taken Initiative and Buys Sunnyside Canal.

Washington, July 20.—Acting Secretary of the Interior Ryan today approved the purchase of the Sunnyside irrigation canal in Eastern Washington, and authorized the payment of \$250,000 for the same to the Washington Irrigation company. The approval of this purchase removes the last obstacle in the way of the construction by the government of the Teton and Sunnyside irrigation projects.

Had this sale not been concluded today, the Washington Irrigation company would have withdrawn its offer and the government would have been obliged to abandon both its projects, or else enter upon prolonged litigation. Notwithstanding the fact that Secretary Hitchcock approved the Tieton and Sunnyside projects more than six months ago and authorized the purchase of the Sunnyside canal at the above price, the owners of the canal have been unable to collect one cent from the government, because the secretary of the Interior has not approved the formal purchase, some of the government lawyers having found trivial objections which they believed should be corrected before the government paid for the canal. Mr. Hitchcock, on his counselors' advice, refused to pay over the money.

BIGGEST OF ALL DRYDOCKS.

Will Be Built of Concrete at Bremerton Navy Yard.

Washington, July 20.—Plans for the largest and best drydock in the world are being prepared in the bureau of Yards and Docks at the Navy department, to cost \$1,250,000 and to be constructed at the Bremerton navy yard, Puget sound, Washington. This amount is the largest ever appropriated for a dock, and the new dock will be able to take in the largest battleship, either in course of construction or in contemplation. The location has already been selected, and borings are being made to learn the depth of foundation. It is to be a concrete dock of the largest pattern and materials will be purchased on the Pacific coast if practicable.

The dock is to be so constructed that it can be lengthened if vessels of greater length should be built in the future. It will be 37 feet in depth over sill, which will provide for the docking of any vessel that can be built, unless some new unknown system of building is developed. The greater depth of the new dock is also designed to meet cases where a vessel has been injured and draws much more than the ordinary depth on account of the injury.

NATION ENTERS BUSINESS.

Japan Makes Great Stride Forward on Road to Socialism.

Washington, July 19.—According to advices received by the bureau of manufactures, the Japanese government has undertaken one of the greatest experiments in the world's history, which indicates a clear purpose to protect, supervise, develop and nationalize all Japanese industries. It is stated that the provision for the nationalization of railways was but a single step in the great plan of industrial nationalization toward which the country is fast approaching.

The movement for Manchurian nationalization has received careful attention, and it is now proposed that a company shall be formed by the government and private capitalists jointly for the purpose of operating the railroads, forests and mines in Manchuria.

If successful along the lines Japan is now working, it is said that the individuals and corporations of America that are striving for the trade of the Orient will discover that they are not competing for this trade against individuals and corporations of Japan, but that they are in commercial conflict with the Japanese nation itself.

Embezzles Igorrotes' Cash.

Washington, July 20.—The War department was advised today of the arrest in Chicago of Truman K. Hunt, who brought to this country a band of 50 odd Igorrotes from the Philippines. Acting under instructions from the War department, Hunt has been formally charged with holding from the Igorrotes for 15 months salaries which he agreed to pay, and also with embezzling \$1,000, money they had made by selling souvenirs from their far-away home. Hunt was at one time governor of the Igorrote district.

British Anti Cigarette Bill.

London, July 20.—The committee of the house of lords on juvenile smoking has resulted in favor of legislation on the lines of Sir Ralph Littler's bill in the house of commons, providing a penalty for selling cigarettes to a child under 16 years of age, imposing a penalty on anyone found in possession of cigarettes or smoking tobacco, and authorizing the police, schoolmasters and parkkeepers to stop youths from smoking and to confiscate their tobacco.

Refugees Are Returning.

San Francisco, July 20.—It was estimated that within three weeks of the fire on April 18, fully 335,000 people left San Francisco. According to computations made today, just three months after the fire, there are now in San Francisco 365,000 people, with 50,000 more waiting in nearby cities for opportunity to return as soon as suitable accommodations can be had.