

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.

China is adopting more measures against foreigners.

A bottle message set afloat in 1882 has just been picked up in Seattle harbor.

Trepoff has nervous prostration from the continual strain to which he is subjected.

Japan is getting considerably worked up over the killing of Japanese sealers by Americans.

Train loads of Farley's strike breakers en route to San Francisco had to strike for better food.

The revolution in Cuba is spreading far and wide, and the government fears outside intervention, probably by the United States.

The officials of the United Railways of San Francisco have agreed to the arbitration of the street car strike provided the men return to work in the meantime.

Secretary Wilson, after inspecting the packing houses in several of the large cities, refuses to make concessions to the packers, and it appears that he did not find things as nice as they might be.

Five hundred lawyers are attending the meeting of the American Bar association in St. Paul.

San Francisco has contracted for the building of 4,000 small houses, to be finished in 12 weeks.

It is estimated by the Panama canal commission that \$25,000,000 worth of work can be done annually.

Four Greek laborers were killed and another fatally injured by being struck by a Baltimore & Ohio train.

Chinese are planning to establish a chain of newspapers in Canada with which to combat the \$500 per capita tax.

The city scaler of Chicago has ordered suits begun against four of the largest packing houses in that city for selling short weight.

President Roosevelt has cabled to King Frederick, through the American minister, his congratulations on the opening of the cable to Iceland.

The Swift Packing company, which is about to establish an immense packing plant in Portland, will also build its own cars and steamship docks.

If the Standard Oil company is required to give bonds for its appearance in all the indictments against it at the same rate that has been required in the first indictment, it will have to put up a bond of \$8,350,000.

Holland will inspect and stamp all meat hereafter exported.

The American Bar association is now holding its annual convention in St. Paul.

The police of Riga captured a depot of revolutionary stores, including 24 bombs.

A policeman, two gendarmes and a conductor were killed on a train by a band of seven revolutionists near Tamboff, Russia.

The Japanese government announces that after September 1, 1906, Dalny will be a free port of entry for goods of all nations.

The Nevada state insurance commissioner says he will revoke the licenses of all companies which fail to pay their San Francisco losses.

Senator W. A. Clark will build a branch railroad line from Las Vegas, N. M. into San Francisco. Over half the line is already completed.

The czar is badly scared by the recent terrorist outrages, and it is thought he is about to place the government in the hands of a dictator.

A man traveling overland in New Mexico found two men sitting upright in their wagon, dead, and their four-mile team also dead. They had been struck by lightning.

The city of Troy, Montana, suffered a \$10,000 loss by fire in its business district.

Three were killed and ten injured in a Great Northern trainwreck in Montana.

Smoke from forest fires is causing serious trouble to ships along the Oregon coast.

A Worcester, Mass., daily paper tried the new spelling for one day, but had to have extra help in several departments.

President Eliot, of Harvard, says it will be a long time before President Roosevelt's spelling reform becomes general.

San Francisco is so badly in need of lumber that it is being imported from British Columbia, and paying the duty of \$2 per thousand feet.

San Francisco people have to get up extra early so as to walk to work, the street car companies making no attempt to run cars since the strike began.

REVOLT GROWING RAPIDLY.

Santiago in Rebellion—Insurgents Control Santa Clara Province.

Havana, Sept. 4.—The situation here is far darker than at any previous time since the insurrection broke out. News of an uprising in Santiago province, while not yet published here, is spreading about the city and causing the gravest concern. When Mr. Steeper, the American charge d'affaires here, was told the contents of an Associated Press Santiago dispatch, he endeavored to verify it through the State department, but was told it was absolutely untrue. Subsequently it was verified from private newspaper sources. The extent of the rising in Santiago is not known, but it is the opinion here that the worst calamity of all to the Palma government would be an insurrection in Eastern Cuba.

The Associated Press was informed tonight by two reliable eyewitnesses that Cardenas, which hitherto has been considered a perfectly peaceful city, was the scene yesterday of desultory fighting between police and rural guards on one side and roving insurgents on the other.

The only province remaining perfectly peaceful is Puerto Principe.

The Associated Press correspondent at Cienfuegos telegraphed tonight that there are 3,000 armed insurgents in that vicinity and that all the small towns in Santa Clara province are controlled by insurgents, who attack and loot trains and seize the property of foreigners as well as that of Cubans. Trinidad is surrounded by insurgents, and the government appears powerless to protect the property of Americans and other foreigners. Railway trains are held up at will, and passengers searched. The Cuban Central railroad has declined to assume responsibility for the safety of passengers or freight.

Recruiting for government forces is making good progress here. The government continues to make fine headway wherever there is open fighting.

The troops in the western part of Pinar del Rio have not yet come up with Pino Guerra, and, according to the Associated Press correspondent with the troops, there is no present likelihood of their doing so, as the troops might march for ten years and all the while Guerra would be just ahead of them in the hills. There are thousands of mount air trails with which the insurgents are familiar and which lead in all directions. If Guerra cared to harass the government, its troops could be killed off by sharpshooters. The government has no cavalry in Pinar del Rio, and the only real soldiers are the artillerymen, but, as they are on foot, they cannot cope with the well mounted veterans on the insurgent side.

FREEZE OUT FOREIGNERS.

American and British Merchants Fear Enmity of China.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 4.—Advice received from Peking by the steamer Tartar tell of increasing anti-foreign machinations. The correspondent of the Tokio Mainichi reports that Tung Saoyi, vice minister of foreign affairs, is taking advantage of his growing influence in the government to strengthen the powers of Chinese who have been appointed directors of customs, having the support of the anti-foreign element among the Chinese.

The correspondent says American and British communities are much incensed at the Chinese attitude, Americans in particular feeling great anxiety as to the future course of events in China. The Peking police have instructed Chinese that no premises of any kind must be rented to foreigners.

The same correspondent says that the Chinese commissioners who have returned from travels abroad have had a conference with the emperor and empress dowager and the decision was reached to formulate a constitution for China.

The Asahi's correspondent says drastic changes in the central and provincial administrations are contemplated. At Peking there will be a premier and two general secretaries to control the eight state departments and in each vice royalty the administration will be divided into seven sections. Chitung Chou Fuh is quoted to the effect that the constitutional government in China will be established in the course of from 10 to 15 years.

Insurgent Office in New York.

New York, Sept. 4.—In an office building at Pine and Water streets the Cuban junta established offices today. Colonel Aguirre, Major Joseph A. Castellany and Senor Nordose, who will be the official representatives of the revolutionary movement in this country, were present. There were no ceremonies. Colonel Aguirre said that the junta in New York is not to be used for the purpose of revolution. Its efforts, he said, will be directed solely to keeping the American people informed as to the true course of the movement.

Navy Yard Men in Union.

New York, Sept. 4.—Employees in navy yards, naval stations, arsenal and gun factories, today formed a national organization, today formed a national organization, today elected officers. The declaration of principles contains: "Adopt and put into operation an effective plan for keeping the employees more steadily employed by having the men in the different crafts join hands, in order that the best interests of the government and the employees can be served."

Warning of More Bombs.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 4.—The woman who assassinated General Min still refuses to disclose her identity, but she admits that her passport is false and has warned her jailers that St. Petersburg is on the eve of a series of acts of terrorism.

NEWS ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

PAY OF TEACHERS.

Receiving Highest Salaries Now in History of State.

Salem—Salaries of public school teachers in Oregon are now higher than ever before in the history of the state. Thirty years ago the average monthly salaries were \$45.88 for males and \$33.84 for females. During the '90s, when times were good, salaries increased and those of male teachers reached the highest point just before the panic of 1893. The average salary paid to men in the public schools was then \$51.11.

The salaries of female teachers touched the highest point in 1891, when the reports showed an average of \$42.43. The compensation of instructors in the public schools then started on a decline and so continued until 1897, when men were receiving an average of \$41.75 and women \$33.97. For the last nine years salaries have been steadily advancing and have now reached an average of \$60.02 for men and \$44.95 for women.

Multnomah county pays the highest salaries, but of the outside counties Lake pays the highest to men and Harney the highest to women.

OREGON RANGE FREE.

Grazing Tax Law is Declared To Be Unconstitutional.

Salem—The Oregon Supreme court has declared the grazing tax law of 1905 unconstitutional. The decision will have no very far reaching effect, for it has not been generally enforced or observed. A test case was brought up from Umatilla county, with the result that there is one more ray of light cast upon the problems of tax legislation in Oregon. The decision will likely be of advantage in some respects to the legislature of 1907, which will give particular attention to the enactment of tax laws.

Briefly stated, the 1905 statute was declared void because it is a revenue tax law and not a license law. It possessed the language and elements of a tax law and not of a license law. The act provided that a tax of 20 cents a head shall be paid upon all sheep owned by non-residents and brought into this state for pasturing.

Schools Show Good Advance.

Salem—Material advancement is shown in the conditions of the schools of the state by the figures contained in the summary of Superintendent Ackerman's annual report, which he has just given out for publication. By this statement it is shown that the school population has increased by at least 5,000 during the past year, and the total days' attendance has been increased to at least a million. Notwithstanding this latter increase, however, the average daily attendance has fallen off by over 100 days, but the average months school taught during the year has advanced from 6.05 to 6.19.

Will Add Two Grades.

Lebanon—At a recent meeting of the voters of the local school district it was decided to lease the Santiam Academy building and grounds and add the 11th and 12th grades to the present high school course. The change will become effective October 1. The following corps of instructors has been elected for the ensuing year: Principal, E. K. Barnes; vice principal, Frank McDougal; of Dallas; assistants, Mrs. C. F. Bigbee, Miss Harriet Alexander, of Gresham; Miss Mary McCormick, Miss Margaret Cotton, Miss Tressa Moffitt, of Salem.

City Water for Ashland Normal.

Ashland—The Ashland public schools will open for the fall term Monday, September 3. The State Normal at Ashland will not begin work this year until September 26, the opening date being fixed later than usual so as to give time to get a number of important improvements at the buildings and grounds further under way. A contract was let last week for a new heating plant, which will cover the principal buildings on the campus.

Pay Hop Pickers by Weight.

Woodburn—At a meeting in this city recently of the Willamette Hop-growers' association, 85 hopmen were present. It was decided that all growers should endorse the system of picking by weight, but at the same time it was left to the discretion of growers whether to pick by weight or to use measuring baskets of nine bushels each. The general opinion was expressed that the price of picking should be 50 cents per box or \$1 per 100 pounds.

More Power is Needed.

La Grande—Owing to the increase in demand for electric power, the electric company has been unable to get along with the energy developed at the Cone power house and it was found necessary this week to use some of the power from Morgan lake. In all the company is now using 700 horse power, and this amount will be gradually increased.

Postoffice for Myrick.

Pendleton—The postoffice at Myrick station has been re-established, after having been discontinued for several months. It is a fourth class office and the postmaster is William Love. Myrick is a small station on the line of the W. & C. R. R., 12 miles northeast of Pendleton. It is in the midst of the rich wheat growing section.

FARMERS ARE INDEPENDENT.

Can Hold Their Wheat Until the Price Suits Them.

Salem—That the farmers of the Willamette valley are less under the control of warehousemen and millers than ever before is asserted by W. A. Taylor, a prominent Waldo Hills farmer, who has taken the lead in the task of breaking the hold of the buyers of wheat.

"Farmers are this year buying their sacks to a greater extent than ever before," he says, "and they are under no obligations to any buyer. They are entirely free to sell when they can get the highest price. Then many farmers are planning to store their grain on their farms until they get ready to sell, instead of hauling to a warehouse immediately. They will make a sale first and haul the grain afterwards, and get better terms."

"I have noticed," continued Mr. Taylor, "that millers and warehousemen are pretty anxious to get possession of wheat and have been offering inducements to get farmers to store grain in their warehouses. Notwithstanding the declaration that no more sacks would be lent, sacks have been offered in the hope that thereby the intending buyer would secure an advantage. Not many of the farmers are trying themselves up, however."

Files on Big Power Site.

Engene—S. W. Curtis, of San Francisco, said to represent the Pittsburg Reduction company, of Niagara Falls, has filed notices of location of a power site on Horse creek, a tributary of the McKenzie river, in the vicinity of Foley springs, 60 miles east of Engene. He files on 20,000 miners' inches under a six-inch pressure, and it is estimated that 30,000 horse power can be generated. Mr. Curtis declines to make any statement regarding the intentions of his employers, but it is presumed that they may, some time in the future, establish a manufacturing plant in Engene or vicinity.

Hood River Prepares for Fair.

Hood River—Hon. E. L. Smith, president, and G. J. Gessling, secretary, of the Hood River Biennial Fruit fair, have issued a call for a mass meeting of the residents of the town and valley for the purpose of making arrangements for this event, important to fruit growers. The meeting will take place September 1 in the Commercial club rooms, when plans will also be perfected for entertaining the Oregon State Irrigation association.

Lack of Cars Closes Plant.

Engene—The Royce & Peterson excelsior plant has closed down here on account of the failure of the Southern Pacific to furnish cars. All warehouse space has been exhausted, and there was no recourse but to stop manufacturing. The company's plant at Junction City can run about two weeks longer, and then it will have to shut down if cars are not available.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 67@68c; bluestem, 70@71c; valley, 71c; red, 64@65c.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$22@22.50; gray, \$20@21.
Barley—Feed, \$20 per ton; brewing, \$22.50; rolled, \$23@24.
Rye—\$1.30 per cwt.
Corn—Whole, \$26; cracked, \$27 per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$11@12.50 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$16; clover, \$7@7.50 each, \$6.50; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$10; vetch hay, \$7@7.50.

Fruits—Apples, common, 50@75c per box; fancy, \$1.25@2; apricots, \$1.25@1.35; grapes, \$1@1.75 per crate; peaches, \$1@1.10; pears, \$1.75, plums, fancy, 50@75c per box; common 50@75c; blackberries, 5@6c per pound; crab apples, 75c per box.

Melons—Cantaloupes, \$1.75@2 per crate; watermelons, 1@1 1/2c per pound.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c; cabbage, 1 1/2@2c per pound; celery, 85c@1 per dozen; corn, 15@20c per dozen; cucumbers, 40@60c per box; egg plant, 10c per pound; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; bell peppers, 12 1/2@15c; radishes, 10@15c; per dozen; rhubarb, 2@2 1/2c per pound; spinach, 2@3c per pound; tomatoes, 60@90c per box; parsley, 25c; squash, \$1@1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.

Onions—New, 1 1/2@1 1/2c per pound.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 70@75c; sweet potatoes, 4@4 1/2c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 22 1/2@25c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 21 1/2@22c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13c per pound; mixed chickens, 12 1/2@13c; springs, 13 1/2@14c, old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 16@22c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22 1/2c; geese, live, 8@10c; ducks, 11@13c.

Hops—1906 contracts, 18 @ 20c; 1905, nominal; 1904, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 15@19c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2@8c 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, fancy, 8@8 1/2c.
Pork—Dressed, 7@8 1/2c per pound.

TRANSPORT ON THE ROCKS.

Sheridan in Perilous Plight on Coast of Hawaiian Islands.

Honolulu, Sept. 3.—Hanging on a rock amidstships, the United States transport Sheridan is ashore on Barber's point, the southwestern extremity of the island of Oahu, on which stands Honolulu. Her position is alarming, as she rests on a sharp coral reef with wild surf dashing on the shore and rendering it well nigh impossible to land a boat, as there is no beach.

The Sheridan struck at 4 a. m., and promptly blew her whistles, but did not get into communication with the shore until the wireless telegraph station at Barber's point was opened in the morning. She lies broadside to the shore, and is rolling noticeably.

All morning boats were vainly trying to find a landing place, but at last the second officer got ashore and saved his boat's crew, though the boat itself was swamped in the breakers. He denies a report that the machinery broke down before the steamer grounded. Natives reached the vessel through the surf in canoes.

The Sheridan has aboard 125 through passengers and 50 soldiers, and their transfer to the shore or to other craft is a serious problem. Captain Peabody has signalled the steamer Claudine to take them to Honolulu. If possible, the transfer will be made at once, the revenue cutter Manning assisting.

Captain Peabody says that, if power is applied soon, he believes the Sheridan can be saved, but otherwise there is little hope. The swell is very heavy and the coral reefs are very sharp. Good order is maintained on board the vessel. The Sheridan's engines are being repaired and coal is being rapidly thrown overboard with a view to trying to float her at high tide. The tug Fearless and several inter-island steamers have gone to her assistance.

Captain Peabody is reported to have assumed all the responsibility for the accident, saying that the vessel was in too close.

CONTRACTS FOR NEW ROAD.

St. Paul Ready for Construction to Columbia River.

Spokane, Sept. 3.—Contracts for the building of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road from the Bitter Root mountains to the Columbia river have been let to H. C. Henry, of Seattle.

The route follows down the St. Joseph river from the Idaho line to a point below Ferrell, or St. Joe, Idaho, then goes on to Tekoa, Washington, passes on to Rosalia, goes along the south side of Rock lake and then reaches Lind, on the Northern Pacific.

From Lind the line will practically follow the survey of the old Northern Pacific cutoff from Lind to Ellensburg.

Contracts for a part of the work have been let to Grant Smith & Co. The firm includes E. N. Jones, of Jones & Ouseur, railroad contractors of Spokane. Mr. Jones said tonight:

"We have our cut-off now at Rosalia, and will start work at once. We shall need a thousand men, and we will pay \$2.50 a day. Our work is to be done a year from next January."

NEW JAPANESE LINE.

Mikado Will Subsidize Steamers for Manchurian Trade.

Victoria, Sept. 3.—The steamer Tartar, of the Canadian Pacific railway company, which arrived today from the Orient, brought news that the Japanese government proposes to subsidize a steamship line to connect Dalny with the North Pacific coast of the United States, and also Shanghai, Dalny and Vladivostok lines of steamers in its general scheme to develop Manchurian trade. Whether the United States connection will be done by a line between Dalny and Yokohama connecting with the already established Japanese lines to Seattle and San Francisco, or a direct line is not definitely stated.

Palma and Capote Quarrel.

Havana, Sept. 3.—Rumor is busy with suggestions of conspiracy among the police and an open quarrel between President Palma and Vice President Mendez Capote. Both reports lack definite confirmation. In certain quarters Capote is suspected of bargaining with the insurgents. In the reported quarrel at the palace bitter words are said to have passed, culminating in Palma denouncing Capote as a traitor. The vice president is said to have replied that Palma was a president without power.

Coast Railroad Building.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—The Southern Pacific is fast completing its plans for the connection of Eureka and San Francisco and the extension of the road on to Portland, forming a coast line. The basis of the plan is the California Northwestern, which is under the control of the Southern Pacific. It has just been announced that the junction of the Southern Pacific and the California Northwestern lines will be effected at Santa Rosa.

Famine Spreading.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—By the end of September the famine will have spread to the provinces of Kazan, Samara and Saratov. The Zemstvo treasuries are exhausted, and the whole net of feeding the people devolves upon the central government. The grain required in the four provinces for food and sowing will cost approximately \$21,500,000.

FOOD AND LABOR PRICES RISING

San Francisco Workmen Get No Benefit from High Wages.

Rents Are Exorbitant—Twelve Dollars Per Night in Hotels—Bread and Butter Free, but Restaurants Recoup by Charging More for Other Viands, Especially Meats.

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—Two months ago it was stated that labor in San Francisco had reached the highest known record for wages. Since then labor has eclipsed its own record. Not only has labor advanced, but house rents and food have gone up with rapid strides during the last two months.

Today another modest little restaurant crossed out its printed prices and inked in advances on the margin. For a small slice of roast beef which was formerly procured for 25 cents, 30 cents must now be paid. It is a little cafe where the patrons sit up to a counter bare of cloth. It is patronized mostly by the workmen in the burned district and the newspaper employes, and its prices are as low as they can be placed.

The proprietor for some reason or other felt called upon to explain. The increase, by the way, is about 20 per cent.

"It is this way," apologized the host. "I pay half again as much for things as I did before the fire. To begin with, I get five loaves of bread less than formerly for \$1. The bakers struck, and to meet the increase in wages, the price of bread had to be raised.

"Then the price of meat went up again this week. The delivery men got an increase to something like \$78 a month, so the butchers have boosted the price.

"Fruit and butter are way up, and just the other day the waiters threatened to strike and we had to raise them. They used to get \$14 a week, now they get \$16.50. So what could I do? I had to raise my prices or go out of business."

He told the truth, but only part of the truth. Wages in nearly every line have advanced since the fire. Some bricklayers are now receiving \$10 a day. In many cases hod carriers receive \$6, marble cutters \$7, electricians \$5.50, plumbers \$7, plasterers \$10, structural iron workers \$6, tile setters \$7.50, cement workers \$6, steamfitters and sheet metal workers the same, painters \$5 and foremen on general jobs \$10.

The figures quoted represent the highest wages paid in the trades mentioned at the present time. The union scale counts for very little at present. All contractors are forced to exceed it in order to get men. They are bidding against each other, and the end does not seem to have been reached. Strike has followed strike, and now, with increased wages in almost every line of industry, nobody is any better off than before.

DEFECTS IN BIG WARSHIPS.

Wrecked Montague and Great Dreadnaught Poorly Riveted.

London, Sept. 1.—Statements have been circulated about defective workmanship on English battleships. It was asserted that in salvaging the Montague, which went on the rocks off Lundy island in June last, grave defects in her riveting were discovered, but these statements were immediately denied from authoritative quarters.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Portsmouth makes a similar statement about the new monster battleship Dreadnaught, alleging that in the hurry to get the vessel completed her plates were badly fixed. Soon after the vessel was launched, the correspondent says, some holes were found without rivets, and the men responsible were dismissed. Some leakage also was found and she is now in drydock.

Indians on Warpath.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 1.—The Babine River Indians, whose haunts are near the headwaters of the Skeena river, have revolted, and the rising is of such a serious nature as to have compelled a call for the militia. The operatives on the Skeena river are declared to be utterly unable to cope with the situation and unless a force of military is rushed north with dispatch there is grave danger that murder may be done. It is declared that a force of not less than a hundred men is absolutely necessary.

Statistics of Terrorism.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—Official statistics of the terrorism of the past week show that 101 officials, gendarmes, police and soldiers were killed, 92 were wounded, 912 private persons were killed or wounded, 34 spirit shops were plundered, private and individual institutions were robbed of \$180,815 and state institutions of \$84,981. Besides these, there were over 150 armed attempts to rob banks, houses, etc.

New Spelling in College.

Bethlehem, Pa., Sept. 1.—Prof. Mansfield Merriam, of the department of civil engineering of Lehigh university, today posted notice to the students in his department that hereafter the Carnegie system of reformed spelling would be used in all quizzes and lectures, bridge reports, etc.