

# 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.

Bryan admits he is a candidate for president.

Radical reforms are promised in the Chinese government.

California will endeavor to shake off the grip of the Standard Oil trust.

Seven rioters have been shot in the presence of the populace at Orizaba, Mexico.

The Union Pacific has granted shipping facilities to boycotted Wyoming coal companies.

The Texas legislature is devoting much time to investigating the conduct of Senator Bailey.

The Wells-Fargo Express company is to replace the Pacific Express company on the Union Pacific.

A Chicago man has been acquitted of crime on the ground that he committed it in his sleep. The judge is also a sleep walker.

Eight men crossed the Columbia river at The Dalles on the ice. It was rather difficult but only one fell in and he was rescued without injury.

After standing loyally by Judge James Wickensham, of Alaska, for four years, President Roosevelt may send some other name to congress for confirmation.

Bids have been opened for Panama canal contract. The lowest is lower than the estimate made by the commission and they will probably get the work. Their profit is estimated at \$9,450,000.

The pope has issued an encyclical denouncing French church laws.

The last horse car line in New York City is to be equipped for electricity.

Thousands of Chinese in the famine district are living on grass and roots.

Congressman Charles Curtis has been nominated for senator by Kansas Republicans.

Hearst has won the first point in his appeal to oust McClellan as mayor of New York.

The Union Pacific will probably be ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission to sell the stocks of other roads.

Japan has given no reason for not sending the squadron to visit the Pacific coast as planned.

Alaskans are endeavoring to have the president's order withdrawing coal land from entry removed.

A move to investigate Gugenheim's purchase of a senatorship has been squelched by the Colorado legislature.

A resolution has been introduced in the Idaho legislature favoring exclusion of Japanese coolies.

### PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 66c; bluestem, 68c; valley, 66c; red, 64c.  
Oats—No. 1 white, \$25@26; gray, \$24.50@25.  
Barley—Feed, \$21.50@22 per ton; brewing, \$22.50; rolled, \$23@24.  
Rye—\$1.40@1.45 per cwt.  
Corn—Whole, 26c; cracked, \$27 per ton.  
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$13@14 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14@16; clover, \$8@8.50; chest, \$7.50@8.50; grain hay, \$7.50@8.50; alfalfa, \$11.50; vetch hay, \$8@8.50.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@35c per pound.  
Butter Fat—First grade cream, 33 1/2c per pound; second grade cream, 2c less per pound.  
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 32 1/2@33c per dozen.  
Poultry—Average old hens, 14@15c per pound; mixed chickens, 13@14c; spring, 14@15c; old roosters, 10@11c; dressed chickens, 16@17c; turkeys, live, 17@17 1/2c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22c; geese, live, 10@12c; ducks, 14@15c.  
Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2@9c per pound.  
Beef—Dressed bulls, 1@2c per pound; cows, 4@5c; country steers, 5@5 1/2c.  
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8@9c per pound; ordinary, 6@7c.  
Pork—Dressed, 6@8 1/2c per pound.  
Fruits—Apples, common to choice, 50@75c per box; choice to fancy, \$1@2.50; pears, \$1@1.50; cranberries, \$1.50@12 per barrel; persimmons, \$1.50 per box.  
Vegetables—Turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, 90c@1 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; horseradish, 9@10c per pound; sweet potatoes, 3c per pound; cabbage, 2c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; celery, \$3.75@4.25 per crate; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; bell peppers, 8c; pumpkins, 2c per pound; spinach, 4@5c per pound; parsley, 10@15c; squash, 2c per pound.  
Onions—Oregon, \$1@1.25 per hundred.  
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, fancy, \$1@1.20; common, 75@90c.  
Hops—11@13 1/2c per pound, according to quality.  
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 13@18c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@23c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 26@28c.

### COLDEST IN YEARS.

Icy Grip Holds Northwest—Shortage of Fuel Increases.

Portland, Jan. 15.—With the mercury steadily falling all day Sunday and Monday and promising to continue at a low point today, Portland is shivering from the effects of the severest cold snap in many years. Between 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. Sunday the temperature fell 7 degrees virtually without a break. When the weather bureau closed Sunday night at the latter hour the thermometer registered 17 degrees above zero and yesterday hovered near that mark all day. With the fuel shortage more acute than ever before, the cold wave could hardly have struck Portland at a more unfortunate time. What is true of Portland applies to nearly every city in the Pacific Northwest, as the cold snap is general. At Vancouver the Columbia river is frozen over. The Willamette river is full of running ice and may become blocked at any time. Navigation on the Columbia is at a standstill.

Many of the lower river boats have been taken off their runs and from present indications nothing will move for several days.

### Inland Empire Icy.

Spokane, Jan. 15.—The whole Inland Empire is in the grip of the most severe cold weather known for a decade. At Pullman the mercury dropped to 18 degrees below zero; at Palouse, the minimum was 11 below zero; Sand Point, Idaho, reports 12 below; Moscow, Idaho, witnessed 10 degrees below; North Yakima reports 7 degrees below, and in Spokane the lowest mark recorded is 1 below. In Yakima valley equally cold weather was experienced seven years ago, but elsewhere the present cold snap is the most severe in 10 years.

The unprecedented shortage of fuel throughout the Spokane country adds to the inconvenience of the situation. Coal is scarce and selling at abnormally high prices. In some districts wood is fairly plentiful, while in the Big Bend and Central Washington sections all fuel is reduced almost to the vanishing point. General suffering is certain to ensue if the temperature does not rise speedily.

In various sections the railroad companies have notified the coal dealers that coal cannot be delivered for an indefinite period, and it is announced that large consignments of coal from Canadian mines to the Inland Empire points have been diverted by the Canadian Pacific railroad to Alberta and Northwest Territory points where the weather is exceedingly severe and fuel is demanded by suffering settlers.

Throughout the Palouse the frost has damaged deciduous trees. In orchards the crackle of bursting fruit trees is compared to the report of shot guns.

Stock has not yet suffered, but all animals are being fed heavy rations and a speedy rise in the price of forage is predicted. One foot of snow covers the ground and wheat crops will not be damaged by frost.

### Cold Wave is General.

St. Paul, Jan. 15.—A cold wave of considerable intensity has developed in Eastern Montana and Western North Dakota. At 8 o'clock last night readings at stations in the Canadian Northwest showed temperatures ranging from 14 below zero to 32 below. In the United States the coldest place was Havre, Montana, with a temperature of 22 below. Other temperatures were: Helena, 14 below; Miles City, Montana, 10 below; Bismark, N. D., 6 below; Williston, N. D., 18 below; Devils Lake, N. D., 16 below.

### Montana Situation Serious.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 15.—The worst spell of winter weather experienced in Montana for many years now prevails. Unusually heavy snow in the northern part of the state and extremely cold weather is stopping the operations of trains, endangering lives of cattle and sheep, and even menacing human life in remote districts. Old stockmen say the outlook is more serious for their herds than at any time since the memorable winter of 1887-88.

### Farmers Use Corn for Fuel.

Spokane, Jan. 15.—Driven to extremes by the scarcity and high cost of coal, farmers in the vicinity of Washuena are burning corn on the cob. One bushel of corn is equal to two of coal in price, and when used as fuel it is little more expensive.

### CONFER ON THE MESSAGE.

Mutual Water Companies of Imperial Valley to Meet.

Imperial, Cal., Jan. 15.—Chairman H. N. Peck, of the joint committee of the six mutual water companies of the Imperial valley recently appointed with a view to procuring means for the settlers purchasing the property of the California Development company, today sent a call to all directors of the six companies to meet next Thursday in conference on President Roosevelt's message.

It is probable that a water users' association will be formed to carry on negotiations for the purchase or to favor government control in line with the president's recommendations, providing the Reclamation service is willing to make the concessions from its usual rules necessary to protect the rights of the water users of the Imperial valley.

### Train Hits Open Switch.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 15.—Running at a high rate of speed, Rock Island passenger train No. 33, which left here at 6:30 yesterday evening for Chicago, dashed into an open switch at Barney, N. M., 190 miles north of El Paso early this morning. Five persons were killed and eight injured.

## DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL BODY OF LAWMAKERS

Saturday, Jan. 12

Washington, Jan. 12.—The senate listened to a debate on the race question today in which Tillman was the principal participant and Patterson, of Colorado, his opponent. They brought into striking contrast the ideas of the South and North. President Roosevelt's action in the Brownsville matter was the subject of discussion.

Tillman held that nothing was involved in it except the race question, and that the administration was responsible for the growing acute condition of the race question in the South. The president, he maintained, had encouraged the negro to assert his equality, and then had wrought vengeance on a whole battalion for following that encouragement. He condemned the president's action in some respects.

Patterson defended the President's right to dismiss the troops, but said there might be some ground to question its policy. He condemned in strong terms what he regarded as the radical position of Tillman, and predicted the extinction of the Democratic party in the North would follow a continuance of such tactics.

Friday, Jan. 11.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The senate today without division passed the McCumber service pension bill. The bill was so amended as to make it applicable to the survivors of the Mexican as well as the Civil war and to prohibit the payment of fees to pension attorneys.

Considerable time was also given to the Smoot case, several senators speaking in favor of the Utah man retaining his seat.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The house today adjourned till Monday after breaking all records so far as pension legislation is concerned. Six hundred and twenty-eight private pension bills were passed in 1 hour and 35 minutes.

Thursday, January 10.

Washington, Jan. 10.—By a vote of 70 to 1 the senate today passed a bill providing that railway employees engaged in handling trains shall not work more than 16 consecutive hours which period is to be followed by ten hours off duty. The one negative vote was cast by Senator Pettus.

The bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government, was reported to the senate today. It carries \$30,855,834, a net increase of \$225,450 over the amount as passed by the house.

All propositions for raising the salaries of members of congress and members of the cabinet, including the provisions inserted by the house increasing the pay of cabinet members, the vice president and speaker of the house to \$12,000 a year, were rejected. It is expected an amendment will be offered on the floor of the senate to restore these items.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Late this afternoon, Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, and Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, were only prevented from meeting in a personal encounter by the intervention of members on the floor of the house. Mr. Gaines was making a speech on his bill to "dock" members' pay for absence from the house and was being twitted by both sides of the chamber by his evident embarrassment. During his speech he charged Mr. Mahon with being absent from the house 95 per cent of the time. Mahon immediately jumped to his feet, declaring the statement a lie. The two senators started for each other, but were pulled apart before any damage was done.

While the army appropriation bill was under consideration in the house today an amendment was adopted appropriating \$250,000 for the construction and maintenance of military and post roads and trails in Alaska, to be expended under the direction of the board of road commissioners.

The army appropriation bill, with sundry amendments, was passed by the house, and the fortifications appropriation bill was taken up, four hours being given to general debate.

Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The senate today debated La Follette's bill limiting working time of railroad employees.

A tentative understanding was reached that a vote on the general service pension bill will be taken next Friday.

The Brownsville matter was postponed because Tillman, who is indisposed,

Fence Order Bears Fruit.

Washington, Jan. 9.—President Roosevelt's order compelling removal of all fences from public land has already borne fruit. Senator Burkett, of Nebraska, has introduced a bill authorizing the leasing of all public grazing land under the direction of the secretary of agriculture, holders of leases to have the privilege of fencing land so obtained. The bill places no restriction on the amount of land that may be leased by any individual or company, but gives the preference right to homesteaders and settlers.

More Money for Lighthouse Tender.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The house today favorably reported the bill increasing the cost of a light house tender for the Thirteenth district to \$200,000. The sum of \$140,000 was appropriated for this vessel at the last session, but the amount proved inadequate owing to the increased cost of materials and the department was unable to award the contract. If the pending bill is passed the ship will be built this summer. The plans are now ready.

desired to address the senate on the subject.

Washington, Jan. 9.—By a vote of 27 to 50 the house in committee of the whole today, having the army appropriation bill under consideration, refused to strike out an item of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of paying the expenses of regiments, battalions, squadrons and batteries of the organized militia to participate in such brigade or division encampment as may be established for the field instruction of the troops of the regular army.

During the discussion of the army appropriation bill today, Representative Kahn, of California, declared the absence of the caucuses was responsible for the unusual number of desertions during the past year.

Tuesday, January 8.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Practically all of today was given over by the senate leaders of both parties to an effort to bring harmony between opposing views concerning the proposed investigation of the affray at Brownsville, Tex. What amounts to an agreement between Senators Foraker and Lodge has been attained by their friends, but inasmuch as it was decided not to present the compromise until all of the senators desiring to do so had made speeches on the subject of the dismissal of the negro troops, it is not absolutely certain that the peace plans will not be upset.

The compromise is not greatly different from the resolution presented by Lodge and a similar resolution which Foraker had intended to offer as a substitute for his original resolution. It provides for the investigation by the senate committee on military affairs of the affray at Brownsville, and to this are to be added provisions that a subcommittee be sent to Brownsville, and that the expenses of the investigation be paid out of the contingent fund of the senate. Such a resolution would ignore the constitutional and legal questions that have been debated for several days.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The house immediately after the approval of the journal today began the consideration of the military appropriation bill. Chairman Hull began debate by a comprehensive statement of the contents of the army budget, which carries \$2,500,000 more than last year.

Other speeches were made by Slayden, of Texas, on his bill to discontinue the enlistment of negroes in the army of the United States; by Zeno, of Indiana, against the ship subsidy bill and by Gaines, of Tennessee, who spoke in commemoration of the ninety-second anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

Monday, January 7.

Washington, Jan. 7.—President Roosevelt's dismissal of the negro troops was again the subject of contention in the senate today, and indications point to a protracted debate before any of the pending resolutions on the subject are voted on. Lodge developed a new phase of the question by presenting a resolution providing for an investigation of the "affray" at Brownsville and, by silence, conceding the authority of the president to take the action he did. Foraker accepted Culberson's amendment authorizing the committee to visit Brownsville if it desired. His resolution was supported by Lodge in an address and opposed by Foraker, who followed, and spoke until 5:30 o'clock, giving notice then that he would conclude tomorrow.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The house today passed a bill providing for judicial review of the orders excluding persons from the use of the United States mail facilities after a debate lasting most of the day.

In presenting reasons why the bill should pass, Crumpacker, of Indiana, its author, said the power given to the postmaster general under the statute to issue final orders was not at all an administrative discretion. It rather partook of the nature of a police power for the regulation of the morals of the people of the country. Crumpacker contended that the whole fraud order law was an unusual proceeding in that, if it had been confined to institutions and practices that were essentially fraudulent or were inherently bad and criminal, such as green goods concerns, lotteries and the like, as originally contemplated by congress, there would be no complaint against it.

Let Them Go Away to Get Warm

Washington, Jan. 9.—In view of the fact that many homestead settlers are said to be freezing in North Dakota and the rules of the department of the Interior provide in many cases that residence of the settlers shall be continuous, Senator Hansbrough has prepared a resolution permitting the settlers leave of absence for three months to extend over the winter period, which absence shall not interfere with their entry rights. All homesteaders affected by these conditions are to make application by affidavit.

All Hit at La Follette.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Criticism was made in the senate yesterday of the La Follette bill limiting the hours of continuous employment of railway train crews, and several letters from railway employes in opposition to the measure were put in the record. The discussion was participated in by Gallinger, who first presented a published criticism that he was endeavoring to weaken the measure by amendment. This he denied.

### STOP SALTON FLOOD.

President Makes Special Recommendation to Congress

Washington, Jan. 14.—President Roosevelt Saturday sent to congress a special message on the flooding of the Imperial valley in Southern California, in which he severely condemns the methods of the California Development company, which owns the irrigation works, and recommends that the government buy out this company and its subsidiary companies, make a treaty with Mexico to carry water through the territory of that republic and construct great irrigation works to cover the whole lower valley of the Colorado and to permanently control that stream. He estimates the cost at \$2,000,000, all of which would be repaid by the settlers in the same way as under the reclamation act.

He begins by describing the situation in the Imperial valley, as already published. He tells how the California Development company dug a canal from the river into the Salton Sink, passing partly through Mexican territory.

He then tells how the river broke its banks and flooded the valley, how the Southern Pacific company advanced money to the development company to repair the break, receiving a majority of stock as security, how the Southern Pacific closed the break last November, but how a sudden rise in March last started the water again into the valley, and says that if the break is not closed before the spring floods in March all the property values in the valley, with 6,000 to 10,000 population, will be wiped out. He says that ultimately the channel in the main stream will be deepened up to and beyond Yuma, destroying the homes and farms there, the great railroad bridge and the government works at Laguna dam. The Southern Pacific, having already spent about \$2,000,000 for the protection of its interests, declines further aid to the development company, and has joined the latter company and the settlers in an appeal to the government to construct permanent works to restrain the river.

The president says that if the river is not put back into its natural bed, it will not only do the further damage already mentioned, but will leave in a desert condition 700,000 acres of land as fertile as the Nile valley, capable of producing \$100 a year per acre. This area is capable of adding at least 350,000 to the permanent population of California and Arizona, and much of the land will be worth \$500 to \$1,000 an acre, or a total of \$350,000,000 to \$700,000,000. He says the Southern Pacific is now repairing levees to keep out the high water due next March, but permanent work is needed. He would refund no money expended prior to November 1, 1906, and would leave the amount to be paid for work done since that date for future consideration.

### PACKING TRUST COMPLETE.

All Firms Except One Combined in \$500,000,000 Beef Merger.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—That the merger of the beef packing establishments of the country, except Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, which has been predicted for several years, has come to pass, is declared in a morning paper. None of the interests said to be concerned could be reached for confirmation or denial of the report.

It is asserted that the negotiations are completed and that arrangements are now in progress by which territory will be allotted to the several companies interested in the alleged deal, this territory to be considered exclusive for the purposes of trade. The tentative capitalization is placed at \$500,000,000.

Louis F. Swift, executive head of Swift & Company, is said to be the accredited head of the combination, and J. Ogden Armour is represented as desirous of retiring from active connection with the packing business as soon as he can arrange his affairs to that end.

Included in the merger are not only the Swifts, Armours and Morrises; but Libby, McNeill & Libby, the Anglo-American Provision company, the Omaha Packing company, the Lipton Packing company, Hammond company, Continental Packing company and Hately Bros. These minor companies are to pass to the National Packing company, and Edward Tilden is to be the executive head of them, according to rumor.

### Prompt Shipments of Livestock.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Senator Culberson introduced a bill Saturday to require common carriers to furnish cars for the shipment of livestock within reasonable time. He stated that some time ago he presented a memorial from the Livestock association of Texas praying for relief from car shortage; that this memorial had gone to the committee on commerce, but as yet no action had been taken. Hansbrough called attention to the necessity of extending the scope of the bill to cover shipments of grain.

### Doubles Forest Reserve.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has withdrawn 665,600 acres of unalienated public land in Western Colorado from all forms of disposal under the public land laws for an addition to the Uncompahgre forest reserve. The land includes a part of the Uncompahgre plateau and a part of the San Miguel valley. They extend from a point south of Montrose westward to the boundary of Utah. The addition comprises about 800,000 acres.

### Stewart Declines Land Office.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Philip R. Stewart, of Colorado, has notified the president that his business engagements are such that he will not be able to accept the position of commissioner of the general land office, to be made vacant by the retirement of Commissioner Richards, March 4.

## BLOCKS WAY TO PATENTS

Western Men Do Not Like President's Timber Order.

Inquiry by Special Agents Takes Too Much Time—Many Bills Proposed to Change Coal and Oil Land Laws—Sell Timber Only and Keep Land.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Western men in congress do not take kindly to President Roosevelt's order holding up every public land entry, pending investigation of each individual case by special agent. The president, upon advice of Secretary Hitchcock, made this order in the expectation that congress, in order to relieve the congestion, would hastily appropriate money to permit the employment of a vast number of special agents, but it seems that no such liberality will be shown if the Western men adhere to their present opinion. They are now, in most instances, inclined to believe that the president's order was too sweeping and that it will work more harm than good. Mr. Hitchcock, however, is firmly convinced that this is the only way to head off fraudulent entries. But as one experienced Westerner said:

"Who is to guarantee the honesty of several hundred special agents?"

Senator Hansbrough, chairman of the committee on public lands, will renew his fight to secure the repeal of the timber and stone act and the substitution of a law authorizing the sale of government timber at not less than its appraised value. Mr. Hansbrough has drawn a new bill which shall reserve to itself title to all public timber land and sell only the timber. The bill stipulates that persons residing in the immediate vicinity of any government timber land may take, without cost, not to exceed 100,000 feet, B. M., in any one year, for their own use for farm and domestic purposes. Timber land shall remain open to entry under the mining and coal land laws, and timbered land chiefly valuable for stone shall be subject to entry under the placer mining laws. Persons developing claims on forest land may cut therefrom not to exceed 100,000 feet, B. M., in any one year, provided they need such timber in developing and operating their claims.

Coupled with and very similar to the legislation providing for the disposal of public timber are the various bills now pending proposing to regulate the use of coal, gas and oil on government land. There are many bills for this purpose, all drawn along one general line. In the main they propose that the government shall retain title to coal, oil and gas-bearing land and shall permit the development of their resources on a royalty basis. This land is now tied up under a sweeping withdrawal ordered by the president, and until some sort of legislation is enacted it will be impossible for private capital to get hold of and develop the coal, gas and oil resources on any part of the public domain.

### ALASKA LEADS THEM ALL.

Mint Director Estimates Total Gold Production for 1906.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The director of the mint today made a preliminary estimate of the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1906.

Of the more important increases in the production of gold as compared with 1905 Alaska stands first with a gain of \$6,316,000; Nevada comes next with \$45,000,000, and Arizona third, with \$523,000. Colorado shows a loss in gold production of \$2,900,000 and California a loss of \$564,000.

In silver production Montana shows a loss of 2,000,000 ounces, Colorado a loss of 65,000 ounces and Utah a gain of 2,217,000 ounces. The figures for all the states show a net gain in gold production of \$7,920,700 and a net gain in silver production of 82,100 ounces.

### No Trace of Bodies.

Pittsburg, Jan. 12.—Fifteen or more men were completely incinerated in six feet of molten metal in last night's explosion at the Jones & Laughlin Steel company's furnaces, according to an investigation made today. Tons of the fiery substance were showered over 40 workmen. Of these between 15 and 20 cannot be found. Twelve dead bodies have been recovered and 10 are in hospitals, frightfully burned. It is believed that not a trace of the men engulfed in the hot metal ever will be found.

### Don't Learn of Castro's Condition.

Caracas, Jan. 12.—Nothing definite regarding the illness of President Castro has developed here. The usual rumors that he is in a desperate condition are current, but no one in an official capacity will confirm them. The country is quiet. Friends of Vice President Gomez state that, in case he is called to accept the presidency by command of Castro on account of the latter's death, he will fulfill all foreign obligations to the letter.

### Tennessee Backs Up Roosevelt.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 12.—The house of representatives adopted a joint resolution endorsing the action of President Roosevelt in dismissing the battalion of negro soldiers in connection with the rioting at Brownsville.