

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 says Roosevelt is an honest reformer.

The entire middle West is suffering from a blizzard.

The Heinze savings bank at Butte will be reopened.

Senator Forsaker says Roosevelt is the champion muckraker.

The new battleship Mississippi has been placed in commission.

The government has brought suit to dissolve the Harriman merger.

The English expect a visit from Roosevelt as soon as his term is ended.

Two of the smaller street car systems of New York have gone into the hands of a receiver.

A New York newspaper man claims William A. Rockefeller, father of John D., died in 1906.

Most French newspapers commend the recent special message of the president to congress.

A Kansas City jury grand has just returned 200 indictments for violation of the Sunday closing law.

It is believed the talk of war with Japan will bring increased appropriations for the defense of the Pacific coast.

Hawaii fears a flood of Japanese coolies.

Bryan praises the president's special message to congress.

The battleship fleet has started through Magellan straits.

The house committee on census wants a census of all standing timber in the United States.

President Ripley, of the Santa Fe, denies the charges of Roosevelt that his road has granted rebates on oil.

Senator Bourne says Roosevelt's special message is bound to carry him to the White House for another term.

A tornado just north of Wesson, Miss., laid waste a strip three-quarters of a mile wide and several miles long. Six persons were killed and a number injured.

Officials of the Japanese government say that they, like other nations, are interested in the fleet's trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as they want to know how the ships stand the strain.

Ruef has pleaded not guilty to 14 charges of offering a bribe. The cases will be set for trial February 14. Schmitz, who is also indicted on these same counts, has already pleaded not guilty.

The battleship fleet has been sighted at the entrance of Magellan straits.

China looks on the movement of the Atlantic fleet as more than a pleasure cruise.

Terror reigns supreme in Lisbon due to the arrest of conspirators against the government.

Ruef says he did not negotiate with the graft defendants and that Langdon broke his immunity contract.

Japanese who are supposed to be spies have been at every port where the battleship fleet or torpedo squadron has stopped.

Chinese printers have been excluded under the alien contract labor laws, and New York Chinese papers are temporarily tied up.

The government has planned a series of scientific re-seeding experiments on several of the national forest ranges to determine how much damage done by over-grazing can be remedied.

Officers have just recovered what is believed to be a part of the loot of robbery of the Pacific Express company's office in Sidney, Neb., in 1887. At that time bullion valued at \$127,000 was taken and but little of it was ever disposed of.

The revolution in Hayti is said to be over.

In the stomach of a coyote killed near Santa Rosa, Cal., 42 chicken heads were found.

New York's police dogs are now in active service. They are on duty from 10 p. m. to 3 a. m.

The government is taking testimony at Louisville, Ky., against the American Tobacco company.

Federal authorities are said to have taken steps to establish the largest army depot in the United States at San Francisco.

While drilling a well near Billings, Mont., a strong flow of gas was struck at a depth of 200 feet.

Terrific floods have occurred throughout Bavaria. Traffic has been suspended on many of the railroads.

The announcement that John D. Rockefeller is giving work to the unemployed is attracting an army.

During 1907 the police of the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, New York, arrested 149,494 persons.

NEW LAND POLICY.

Secretary Garfield Aids Entrymen Instead of Hindering.

Washington, Feb. 4.—It is the purpose of Secretary Garfield to so conduct the Interior department and so interpret the public land laws as to actually aid every bona fide entryman who is endeavoring to establish a home on the public domain. Secretary Garfield holds that the land laws were enacted for a purpose, and so long as the law is not abused, he intends that the entryman shall enjoy its provisions, and so long as he acts in good faith, shall have the encouragement and aid of representatives of the department. In other words, Secretary Garfield is proceeding on the theory that every man is honest until proven guilty; he is human enough to recognize that honest men may make errors which do not lay them, or should not lay them liable to the law. A reading of Mr. Garfield's annual report, made public yesterday, will convince any man that there has been a phenomenal—almost incomprehensible—change in the manner of conducting the Interior department.

Under Secretary Hitchcock, the entire force of the Interior department and general land office, on special instructions from the secretary, proceeded on the theory that the public land laws were enacted to prevent men acquiring public lands; every technical failure to comply with the law was regarded as ground for criminal prosecution; every obstacle was placed in the path of the honest, as well as the dishonest entryman, and Mr. Hitchcock retired from office with the astounding record of having actually deprived hundreds of honest settlers of their lands, while he permitted shrewd thieves to gobble up large tracts under his very nose. The report of Secretary Garfield will carry encouragement to every entryman who is striving to acquire public land for an honest purpose. It is a most cheering document.

IMPERIAL VALLEY CONTESTS

Fifty Improved Claims of Non-Residents Are Jumped.

Imperial, Cal., Feb. 4.—Out of 1,500 land claims, in the Imperial valley, about 50 improved claims belonging to nonresidents have been jumped on the ground of failure to comply with the law. A recent decision of the commissioner of the general land offices reverses the practice that office has held heretofore that any person could take a number of assignments from claimants so long as the total does not exceed 320 acres. It is now held that a person can take but one assignment.

Many claims, including scores of well developed farms, are affected by the reversal, and a number of contests are filed. The mutual water companies have combined to send representatives to Washington and lay the matter before Secretary Garfield. An appeal will be taken from the decision of Commissioner Dennet on the ground that the Supreme court holds that an established ruling of a department of the government cannot be annulled by a reversal of the ruling.

No apprehension is felt by claimants as to the outcome, but it is considered necessary to present the matter to Secretary Garfield.

WOOD CHIEF MATERIAL.

Small Percentage of Buildings Built of Cement or Brick.

Washington, Feb. 4.—In a report today regarding building operations and the timber supply the geological survey says that the increasing price of lumber and a rapidly increasing use of perfected fire proof systems of construction should do much in holding down the amount which forests are called upon to yield each year, but so far these more substantial materials have not decreased the lumber cut of the nation. Notwithstanding the increased use of cement and other fireproof materials, the last reports of the building operations in 49 of the leading cities of the United States for the year collected by the geological survey, show that 59 per cent were of wooden construction. This does not include the large quantity of lumber used for the construction of dwellings, stores and other buildings in the thousands of small cities and towns, scattered over the country and not included in the 49 cities on which a reckoning was made.

"Yellow Peril League."

Denver, Colo., Feb. 4.—Several hundred representatives of union labor, in mass meeting this afternoon, formed the "Yellow Peril Exclusion League," designed to prevent further influx of Asiatic coolie labor into the United States. One of the speakers said that thousands of Japanese were coming into the United States through the port of El Paso as students. A prominent Japanese of San Francisco, he said, was at the head of the enterprise and conducted the business from a clothing agency in the City of Mexico.

Took Drydock to Manila.

San Francisco, Feb. 4.—Otto Werner, Charles Bradley, J. H. Van Horn, T. Myers and Walter E. Rudolph, engineers who were in charge of the drydock Dewey on its trip from the Atlantic coast to the Philippine islands, reached here today on the transport Cook and will proceed East tomorrow. The Dewey left the Atlantic coast on December 28, 1905, and arrived at Olongapo, Philippine islands, on July 10, 1906.

Mail From Fleet.

New York, Feb. 4.—The steamer Thespis which arrived today from Rio Janeiro brought 20 sacks of mail from the American battleships.

NEWS ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

FARMERS PLAN WAREHOUSE

Exporters' Terms Unsatisfactory to Weston Wheatgrowers.

Weston—Farmers of the Downing neighborhood, near Weston, which is a region of 50-bushel wheat and \$100-an-acre land, are planning to build their own warehouse at Downing station. The movement has been under way ever since the exporters raised their handling charges and adopted a form of wheat receipt unsatisfactory to the farmers. They have just been given definite assurance by the O. R. & N. company that the company has adopted an open policy and will grant warehouse room at Downing station or elsewhere at a purely nominal charge. The farmers interested in the movement are jubilant, and will hold a mass meeting to arrange for the building of the warehouse. This, they declare, they will certainly do unless the exporters reduce their handling charges and change their form of receipt. Farmers here are organizing along co-operative lines and have a very flourishing farmers' union, which meets regularly.

May Trade Territory.

Albany—The residents of northern Benton county are agitating for a change in the boundaries of Linn and Benton. It is proposed to make an even trade and allow Linn to annex one township or more in Benton, immediately across the river from this city, and to exchange therefor a township lying across the Willamette from Corvallis. It is thought this plan will meet with the approval of the residents of the sections concerned and make it possible for them to have better roads and receive more benefits from the taxes paid for the care of roads and bridges. At present the roads across the river in Benton county are badly neglected as likewise are the roads leading into Corvallis on the south side of Linn. The residents of these sections are said to be generally favorable to this change.

Initiative Petition Filed.

Salem—The petition for the initiative of the question of the division of Wasco county and the creation of Hood River county has been filed with the secretary of state by W. B. Andrus, of the Hood River Commercial club. The petition is said to contain 10,357 signatures, and is composed of a number of separate pamphlets, each of which is provided with an artistic cover design, with three luscious red-cheeked apples on the obverse and a tempting strawberry on the reverse.

Good Quality of Lime.

Salem—J. Frank Hughes and W. A. Carter, of this city, are successfully engaging in the manufacture of lime at Gold Hill, with a plant that turns out 100 barrels per day of an article that is claimed to be 98 per cent pure. Mr. Carter has just returned from the lime-kilns and the firm has secured orders from the paper mills at Oregon City and Lebanon. The Southern Pacific has made a rate to Portland of 15 cents per hundred.

Linn Stock Doing Well.

Albany—Reports from all parts of the county are that cattle and sheep are wintering to better advantage than for many years. On account of the mildness of the weather fields and pastures furnish excellent grazing and unless the valley should experience extreme changes within the next few weeks it is thought all danger of a hard winter will have passed and the farmers not be obliged to draw on their stored supplies of feed.

Burns Land Office Business.

Burns—The land office in this city for the quarter ending December 31 shows an increase over the same period in 1906. The year 1907 has been one of the liveliest years for the Burns land office since it was established here, and it is expected that 1908 will be still better, as the country is getting better advertising than in former years, and a large rush of new settlers is expected here in the spring and summer.

Portland Retires Certificates.

Portland—It is stated by the committee of Portland bankers having in charge the banking operations of the Portland banks during the recent depression, that all of the \$1,000,000 of clearing house certificates issued during that time have been redeemed, including \$250,000 loan certificates issued to the suspended Merchants' National bank.

Warning to Druggists.

Salem—G. W. Blakeley, of the state board of pharmacy, is making a tour of Western Oregon, gathering evidence as to violation of the pharmacy law. He says that many druggists are being conducted in violation of the statute, and that prosecutions will be brought unless the offenses cease.

Another Horticultural Society.

Freewater—The Horticultural society has permanently organized and will be called the Milton-Freewater Horticultural society. A series of meetings is to be held in the near future in Milton, Tumalo, Grand, Fernside and Bienville hall, in the interests of horticultural education.

Elgin Livestock Shipments.

Elgin—During the past week a great many hog shipments have been made from the Wallows and Elgin country. Several carloads have gone to Walla Walla and about 10 loads went to Troutdale, while several carloads of cattle have gone to Portland in the past several days.

CLEAN UP ORCHARDS.

Springbrook Fruitgrowers to Fight Tree Disease.

Springbrook—The fruitgrowers of Springbrook, Yamhill county, met last week for an open discussion of their local interests. C. E. Hoskins spoke at some length on the necessity of a more systematic and vigorous effort to clean up orchards, and also introduced the question of getting in touch with the Willamette Valley Development league. Others present spoke of the various phases of orchard work.

Resolutions were adopted declaring for a vigorous campaign against the San Jose scale and indorsing the state inspection laws and upholding the county inspectors and courts in enforcing the laws where this is found necessary.

Cannery for Dallas.

Dallas—The matter of establishing a cannery in Dallas to be conducted by home stockholders, is now well under way, over two-thirds of the necessary capital being already subscribed. The capital stock has been divided into 100 shares of the par value of \$25 each, not more than two shares being sold to any one person or firm. A site for the cannery has already been donated in the north part of the city, and the building will be started early in the spring. There is enough fruit in and around Dallas and vicinity to make the proposition a paying one, and the work will be gradually enlarged to keep pace with the number of new trees being set out.

Last of Machinery Enroute.

North Powder—The last wagonload of the four carloads of mining machinery delivered here last week for the Indiana, or Muir, group of mines, 22 miles from North Powder, at the head of Grand Ronde river, has started on the new road. The Indiana Mining company, which owns and spares no expense in the development of the Muir mines, has 40 men at work installing a new concentrator, the capacity of which is 100 tons per day. There is also an electric hoist under construction for the purpose of sinking a shaft 1,000 feet below the present level.

Salem Druggists Censured.

Salem—Salem drug stores have been put under the ban of the state board of pharmacy by a visit of Secretary Blakeley, who is authority for the statement that they are not complying with the law which provides that the drug and prescription business shall be in the care of a registered pharmacist. District Attorney McNary also recently made the discovery that no record of the sale of poisons was being kept as is required.

Eight Miles of Shade Trees.

Eugene—An order has been placed with an Oregon nursery by the citizens of Fairmont for 1,000 trees to be planted along the streets of this suburb of Eugene. The trees are to be planted about 50 feet apart on both sides of the street, and will stretch over a distance of eight miles.

Poultry Show at The Dalles.

The Dalles—As the result of a meeting of local poultry fanciers a poultry show will be held here some time during February. Committees on arrangements are at work and the show will be open to any and all poultry enthusiasts.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@35c per pound. Poultry—Average old hens, 12@12½c per pound; mixed chickens, 11½@12c; spring chickens, 12@13c; roosters, 8@10c; dressed chickens, 14c; turkeys, live, 13c; dressed, choice, 16@17c; geese, live, 9@10c; ducks, 16@17c; pigeons, 75c@80c; squabs, \$1.50@2. Eggs—Fresh ranch, candied, 25@26c per dozen. Veal—75 to 125 pounds, 9@9½c; 125 to 150 pounds, 7c; 150 to 200 pounds, 5@6½c. Pork—Block 75 to 150 pounds, 6@7c; packers, 5@6c. Fruits—Apples, \$1.25@2 per box; pears, \$1.25@1.75 per box; cranberries, 48@11 per barrel. Vegetables—Turnips, 75c per sack; carrots, 65c per sack; beets, \$1 per sack; beans, 20c per pound; cabbage, 1@1½c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.75@2 per dozen; celery, \$3@3.50 per crate; onions, 15@20c per dozen; parsley, 20c per dozen; peas, 10c per pound; peppers, 8@17c per pound; pumpkins, 1@1½c per pound; radishes, 20c per dozen; spinach, 6c per pound; sprouts, 8c per pound; squash, 1@1½c per pound. Onions—\$2.50 per hundred. Potatoes—40@75c per hundred, delivered Portland; sweet potatoes, \$3.25@3.50 per hundred. Wheat—Club, 84c; bluestem, 86c; valley, 84c; red, 82c. Oats—No. 1 white, 28c; gray, 23c per ton. Barley—Feed, \$27 per ton; brewing, \$32; rolled, \$29@30. Corn—Whole, 32.50; cracked, \$32.50. Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$18 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$20@21; clover, \$14@15; cheat, \$13; grain hay, \$14@15; alfalfa, \$15.50; vetch, \$14. Hops—1907, prime and choice, 6@7½c per pound; olds, 1@2c per pound. Wool—Eastern Oregon, average best, 13@20c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 18@20c per pound, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 29@30c per pound.

KING IS MURDERED.

Carlos, of Portugal, and His Heir Killed by Plotters.

Lisbon, Feb. 3.—King Carlos, of Portugal, and the Crown Prince Luis Philippe, were assassinated Saturday, and the city is in a state of uproar. The king's second son, the infant Manuel, was slightly wounded, but Queen Amelie, who strove to save the crown prince's life by throwing herself upon him, was unhurt.

A band of men waiting at the corner of the Praco de Commercio and the Rua de Arsenal suddenly sprang toward the open carriage in which the royal family was driving to the palace, and, leveling carbines which they had concealed upon them, fired. The police guard fired upon the assassins and killed two of them.

The royal family was returning from Villa Vicosa, where it had been sojourning, and was on the way from the railroad station to the palace. A strong guard was in attendance, because of the recent uprising in the city and the discovery of a plot to assassinate Premier Franco and overthrow the monarchy. But the band of murderers had selected the most advantageous spot for the commission of the crime, for it was concealed from the eyes of the party until the vehicle had come into the Praco de Commercio, a large square.

The bodies of the king and crown prince rest in the royal palace, and beside them the queen sat throughout the night, sometimes with her hand pressing the forehead of King Carlos and sometimes stroking the face of the dead crown prince. The condition of the newly proclaimed king, Manuel, is satisfactory to the physicians in attendance. His wounds are not severe, and if there are no complications, of which there are no signs now, he is expected to make a speedy recovery. He carries his arm in a sling, and declares that he suffers no pain.

The bodies of King Carlos and Prince Luis were embalmed yesterday and will lie in state according to the custom of the court.

The funeral will probably be held February 10.

GOES TO ASYLUM.

Jury Acquits Thaw But Declares Him Insane.

New York, Feb. 3.—Adjudged not guilty of the murder of Stanford White by reason of insanity at the time the fatal shots were fired, Harry Kendall Thaw Saturday was held by the court to be a dangerous lunatic and was whirled away to the state hospital for the criminal insane at Matteawan.

The verdict came after 25 hours of waiting, and when every one connected with the case had abandoned all hope of an agreement ever being reached in this or any other trial. Four hours after the foreman's lips had framed the words "not guilty," with the accompanying insanity clause, Thaw, protesting he was sane, was on his way to Matteawan. A little after midnight he had been received in the institution under commitment papers which directed his detention "until discharged by due course of law."

DEATH IN ITS PATH.

Tornado Kills Eight and Wounds 100 in Mississippi.

Wesson, Miss., Feb. 3.—Extending 40 miles from west to east, the path of destruction made by Friday's tornado just north of here was found to have suffered a worse disaster than at first reported. In the tornado path the known dead number eight, the fatally injured four and the seriously injured at least 100. There are fears that the death list may reach 15 or 20, most of those believed to be dead being negroes who have not been accounted for since their cabins were crushed.

The tornado cut a path about half a mile wide. Relief parties have been sent out. All streams are swollen and the country roads are strewn with fallen trees.

Insurance Must Be Paid.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 3.—The English insurance companies that lost heavily in the earthquake and fire of January, 1907, have had a further verdict handed down against them. Two test cases for the payment of losses sustained at the time of the earthquake were recently decided adversely to the companies. The companies appealed to the Supreme court. Today the Supreme court upheld the decision of the lower body, which had decided that the fire was not of earthquake origin.

Wants a Central Bank.

New York, Feb. 3.—Speaking at the annual banquet of the School of Commerce, William J. Ridgeley, controller of the currency, expressed himself as fearful that the political situation is such at present that the prospects of getting legislation to reform the country's banking system are far from bright. "A central bank and a credit currency," he said, "are the things upon which we must rely, and not politics, to prevent panics."

Bank Closed in Brooklyn.

New York, Feb. 3.—The Home Bank of Brooklyn, an institution on which a run was started, did not open for business Saturday. The Home bank is a small institution, located in South Brooklyn. It has a capital stock of \$100,000 and a surplus and divided profits amounting to \$53,670. The deposits, which formerly averaged about \$500,000, have been reduced greatly since the October panic.

SENDS MESSAGE TO THE SOLONS

Employers Liability Act and Injunctions Are Features.

Curb Bad Corporations, Protect Good Ones and Subdue Stock Gambling—Government Should Compensate Injured Employees—Also Supervise Railroad Finances.

Washington, Feb. 1.—President Roosevelt yesterday sent to congress a special message which is devoted mainly to a vigorous defense of his policy as regards railroads and trusts from the assaults of his critics and an even more vigorous denunciation of those critics and those whom they champion.

Beginning with the recommendation of new employers' liability bills, both binding the government and interstate corporations, and of laws restricting the issue of injunctions, the message proceeds to renew the president's former recommendations for legislation dealing with railroads and monopolies. Then it enters upon a reply to the criticism of the president's policy, not mincing words in its characterization of his antagonists as lawbreakers. It shows their inconsistency in criticizing Judge Landis and Wellborn after having condemned the president's much milder criticism of other judges. It advances measures to prevent stock gambling, attributes the panic to speculation and high finance, and declares that, even if the president's policy did contribute to the panic, it is better than to allow dishonest business to thrive. He declares his purpose of continuing the same policy without flinching.

While the message was being read in the senate, many senators simply scanned their printed copies at first, and before it was half finished they generally took up other matters. When the striking passages were reached, many of the senators looked around the chamber and exchanged smiles. Tillman seemed especially pleased with the document; La Follette paid very careful attention; Beveridge, McCumber, Knox, Gallinger, Nelson, Elkins, Hemenway and Burrows, on the Republican side, and Culberson, Teller, Davis, Bankhead and Overman, among the Democrats, were especially attentive to the document.

On the conclusion of the reading of the message, Senator Davis, of Arkansas, promptly moved that 10,000 copies of the message be printed as a public document.

"It is the best Democratic doctrine that I have ever heard emanating from a Republican source," said Davis.

The motion was agreed to, and without further comment the message was referred to the committee on interstate commerce.

The reading of the message in the house was listened to with intense interest, by the members, of whom there was an unusually large number in attendance.

As the reading of the message progressed in the house, numerous members were heard audibly to exclaim "most unusual," "this is red-hot," etc. The president's vigorous denunciation of wrongdoers was greeted with loud applause, as was his defense of Federal judges who punish offenders for violations of the law.

The frequency of the applause increased as the reading proceeded. The hum of conversation over the message subsided and the members followed every word. But the climax came when the reading was concluded.

Without regard to party, the members loudly applauded, cheered, thumped their desks and gave other evidences of their approval of the document. After a moment's silence, the applause broke out again, several members, including many Democrats, arising from their seats and clapping their hands.

The message then, on motion of Payne, of New York, was referred to the committee on the state of the Union.

After Trade in the Orient.

Seattle, Feb. 1.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul will shortly begin an active campaign for its share of trade in the Orient. President A. J. Earling, who is in Seattle, said: "Negotiations have been made for a line of steamships between Puget sound and the Orient. J. H. Hiland, third vice president of the St. Paul, and F. A. Miller, general passenger agent, have been sent to investigate traffic conditions in China and Japan, and will report upon the possibilities of trade development."

Cut in Price of Steel.

New York, Feb. 1.—About 70 steel men, representing the United States Steel corporation, the Republic Steel company, the Bethlehem Steel company, the Jones & Laughlin Steel company and the Pennsylvania Steel company, were in conference in this city today and tonight. None of those present would talk, but it was stated unofficially that the subject of the conference was a proposal to reduce the price of steel in general.

Workmen Begging for Food.

Buffalo, Feb. 1.—The office of the superintendent of poor at West Seneca was besieged today by 50 men begging for food. The partial suspension of the steel and iron industry there has caused much suffering among the foreign laborers.