

WIND-UP OF RAILWAY WAR

Clearwater Country Goes to the Northern Pacific.

O. R. & N. PRESIDENT TO RETIRE

The Northern Pacific is to have trackage down the Columbia and the Union Pacific to Puget Sound.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 22.—A special from New York says:

The dispute between the Northern Pacific and the O. R. & N. Co., over the right of the respective roads to extend their lines in the Clearwater territory in Idaho, has been settled, and the Northern Pacific is master of the situation. The O. R. & N. Co. has withdrawn its claims to the Clearwater country, which is left in undisputed possession of the Northern Pacific, and the next move will be the retirement of A. L. Mohler from the presidency of the O. R. & N. Co. and his transfer to the presidency of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf.

Formal announcement of the two roads will be deferred until February 5, when the official time of the six months' truce between them will expire, but the papers in the matter are practically ready for signature, the fight is ended, and there will be no more trouble.

The termination of the Clearwater difficulty marks the end of one of the most bitter railroad wars ever waged in this country. Every phase of railroad politics, diplomacy and force was brought into play by the lines interested. The Union Pacific took up the question in dispute. In order to facilitate an amicable settlement the Northern Pacific offered the use of its Portland Tacoma line to the Union Pacific in exchange for similar track privileges on the Columbia, and the Union Pacific was offered the alternative of accepting the proposition or having the Northern Pacific parallel the line of the O. R. & N. Co. from Lewiston to Portland. The Union Pacific has had the offer under consideration several months, and it has finally decided to accept it, and to refrain from extending the O. R. & N. lines in the Clearwater district.

SPOKE FOR THE BOER.

Senator Hale Denounced Great Britain's War.

Washington, Jan. 22.—A speech, sensational in its interest and international in its scope, was delivered in the senate today by Hale, of Maine. The occasion of the utterance was the simple question whether a resolution introduced by Allen, of Nebraska, calling for information as to the recognition by this country of the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal republic should be directed to the president or secretary of state. Hale made the question the subject of an impassioned speech in which he declared that nine-tenths of the American people sympathize with the Boers in their gallant struggle for liberty against one of the greatest powers in the world. He declared that the war which Great Britain is waging is the most fatal blow at human liberty that has been struck in the century. He declared "that the American people are not in sympathy with Great Britain in the South African war to stamp out the liberty of the people," and when Mr. Balfour, in the house of commons, made such a statement, "he should be met with some disclaimer from this side of the Atlantic." He declared that the English people themselves were not in favor of this war, which "had been brought on by a sharp cabinet minister engaged with gold speculators." Hale spoke with unusual force, decisiveness and earnestness, even for him, and his passionate eloquence claimed the closest attention of every auditor.

The resolution, which previous to Hale's speech had caused a sharp colloquy between Allen and Spooner, of Wisconsin, was passed finally as amended. Morgan of Alabama addressed the senate briefly on the financial bill.

Innocent Man Hanged.

St. Paul, Jan. 22.—A special to the Dispatch from Redwood Falls, Minn., says: A report has just reached here from relatives of the deceased that old man Slover recently died in California, and that he made a confession to the effect that he killed Moses Lufkins, in Gales township, this county, some 12 years ago, instead of William Rose, who was afterward hanged for the crime.

Concession to Americans.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 22.—The provincial government has declared its intention of amending its alien exclusion law so as hereafter to permit Americans to hold claims purchased from Canadian locators. Such a concession quite satisfies the Americans in Atlin.

Will Aid Oom Paul.

Portland, Or., Jan. 22.—A number of Boer sympathizers in Portland have united to form a society for the purpose of raising money to assist Oom Paul and his followers. Arrangements are now making to secure a hall and speakers for a meeting.

HOPES OF TRANSVAALERS.

Getting Used to War and Have Ceased to Mind It.

New York, Jan. 22.—An idea of the high hopes entertained in the Transvaal republic of the outcome of the war with Great Britain is given in a letter written by E. Houthakker, assistant stationmaster at Johannesburg, to his sister in Brooklyn. The letter was sent in November by way of Lorenzo Marques. The letter says in part:

"We are getting used to it a bit now. Since October 15 no more letters reached us from beyond the Transvaal. A solitary cable dispatch manages to come through occasionally, but then it is a week old. At first I still maintained correspondence with Cape Town, but that is no more possible now. The Boers are scoring an enormous success, and they have already conquered the biggest part of Natal. They are pushing already into Cape Colony, where they are joined by the burghers. Kimberley is likewise completely surrounded, as well as Mafeking, while in the northern part of the Transvaal the Boers are already beyond our boundaries. On every side the British are getting a good thrashing.

"The internal arrangements here are excellent. All the English have left the country. Order is beautifully maintained. The Boers still remaining may be seen daily leaving for their various commands.

"Johannesburg now is fearfully quiet. All the male population has been drafted into a special constabulary. No one is allowed out after 9 P. M. With the exception of 10 mines, which are being worked by the government, all the mines on the rand are shut down.

"Up to the present 1,500 English are prisoners, among whom are 50 officers, and 6,000 are slain. Our loss does not amount to 200, including the dead and wounded. It sounds like a miracle. It still looks doubtful who will come out ultimate conqueror, but as things look now the burghers stand a good chance. No fighting has occurred in their own country. The supply of food is plentiful. The English soldiers are not worth much and surrender easily. Already two of their generals are dead. Cape Colony will revolt.

"No doubt it will surprise you to see me having changed thus, but that could not be otherwise, after having witnessed everything. It is now clear that Chamberlain's sole aim has been for three years to make war against the Transvaal and obtain possession of its territory."

Yaqui Nation to Make a Last Stand.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—A special to the Record from El Paso, Tex., says: "The Yaqui Indians of Sonora, the only race in all Mexico that was able to survive the Spanish invasion and preserve its individuality, are making their last stand against the Mexican government. Thus far it seems the Mexican soldiers have been found inadequate to cope with the Yaquis.

A proclamation has been issued by the ruler of the Yaqui nation, addressed to "The American People," and in part is as follows:

"The Yaqui nation has begun its struggle for independence. It will no longer tolerate the Mexican army in Sonora. The nation has established a provisional government, the offices of which are at Babise. In the event of the success of the Yaqui people over the Mexicans, no foreigners except native born Americans will be allowed in Sonora for several years. The property and persons of Americans in Sonora will be protected by the Yaquis in every way."

Scheme for Hawaiian Electric Roads.

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—L. P. Matthews, of Cleveland, O., representing an Eastern syndicate which proposes to construct electric railroads in Hawaii, is on his way home. He says that \$5,000,000 may be expended, and added:

"In the near future more than a million dollars' worth of ties and lumber will be shipped from Puget sound points to Hawaii for the projected roads. Plans already perfected call for the construction of some 310 miles of electric lines. Most of the roads will be in and around Honolulu and elsewhere on Oahu island. Ferryboats will be run between the termini of these roads and the various islands."

American Soldier Attempted to Kill Otis.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—A special to the Record from Victoria, B. C., says: J. P. Molers, who arrived from Manila, tells of an attempt on the life of General Otis. In conversation in reference to the situation there he said that General Otis once appeared on the firing line, when a shot from the rifle of one of the soldiers whizzed uncomfortably close to his head. As to who fired the shot no clew was discovered.

Brews Were Burglars Bold.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 22.—John and Thomas Brew, supposed to have been lost in a storm off the northern coast, are said by the police to have left behind, in a shack formerly occupied by John Brew, a quantity of odds and ends, which the police claim to have identified as having been stolen from various Vancouver stores and residences which had been entered by burglars. There is a collection of tools sufficiently large and varied for a well-equipped carpenter shop.

FLORICULTURE.

The Census Bureau Desirous of Preparing Returns of Last Year's Statistics.

Owing to the unusual intelligence of florists as a class, and the fact that the statistics of their business which the census office requires, relate almost entirely to the year 1899, a plan has been formed for taking an early census of floriculture by mail, on special schedules, and to tabulate and publish the returns thereof early, while other branches of the great work of enumeration are in progress.

There are approximately 10,500 florists in the United States. The names and addresses of a majority of them have been secured and classified by the division of agriculture in the census office, and each known proprietor will soon receive a copy of the special schedule devoted to this interest. It will be accompanied by a list (so far as ascertained) of all the florists in his section, to be by him corrected, added to and returned to the department for use in making the record complete and reliable.

This special schedule is not elaborate or complicated. It may be filled out easily and quickly by any florist who keeps a reasonably accurate run of his business. It asks for the (1899) acreage devoted to floriculture and of each crop or variety of plants and flowers; the total area in square feet under glass and the area of each crop or variety of flower or plant raised thereunder; the number of persons employed and the total wages paid to them; the amount expended for catalogues, postage, and fertilizers respectively, and the gross receipts from the sales in each subdivision of the business.

No private individuals will be permitted to have access to the schedules after they have been filled out and returned, nor will the names of persons or firms giving information be published in the census report. Figures only will be used and published, and the entire process and record of gathering information will be confidential.

As the law requires the regular enumerators to obtain certain information as to tenure, value, etc., during their visits in June, the next census of floriculture, if the florists themselves shall be prompt and conscientious in filling out and returning the special schedules soon to be sent to them, will be the most perfect in history.

They will be put to no expense, and the necessary stationery, with envelopes properly franked, will be provided for their use.

Dawson to Skagway on a Wheel.

The second man from Dawson to Bennett over the ice with a wheel has arrived in Skagway, and is elated over the prospects of the bike for use on the trail, says the Alaskan. He says the automobile is being talked of in Dawson for use on the interior roads, one advantage over horses it is hoped it may have in the land being the elimination of feed bills. R. P. McLennan is the man who brings the news.

Mr. McLennan rode a great part of the distance on the wheel, and predicts the bike will be a big factor in winter travel on the Yukon. He recommends it to any one wishing to make a quick trip without freight or much baggage.

He was 14 days making the trip, but predicts that after the lakes are all frozen and the roads are packed well and the roughness worn off the trip between Dawson and Bennett should be made without any great effort in from five to six days.

"The first 100 miles out from Dawson," says Mr. McLennan, "was good traveling. Then on either side of Selkirk for 20 miles the road was very rough. This side or that the road was very good, save for 10 miles of the Dominion cut-off. The Canadian Development Company is cutting down with axes and mattocks the 10 miles of rough road along the river this side of Selkirk, and Dumbolton is cutting down the other side, thus making the stretch on both sides suitable for double teams. Sledding is good from Caribou through to Dawson, and the road in all places, except those mentioned as rough, is as a rule packed hard and smooth as a pavement. All freight on scows blockaded near Thistle and Stewart is being moved to Dawson by sled, also some from Five Fingers. The Klondike will be a greater producer next season than ever, as much dear work done in primary development last season will count next. Steam thrawers will help, and Sulphur, Gold Run and Dominion promise to rank among the star creeks."

Pacific Coast Chat.

Lake county, Oregon, pays \$4.25 a week each for the keep of its paupers.

The Lake county court last week put its O. K. on 721 bounty scalps—one cougar, 47 wildcats and 673 coyotes.

In 1898 Whatcom postoffice receipts were \$10,355.43, and in 1899, \$12,732.10.

The quarterly report of Pierce county shows receipts of \$336,000, of which \$100,000 goes to Tacoma as its share of the taxes.

There is talk of putting in two new salmon canneries at Blaine. One of the plants, if built, will be operated by Oregonians.

GRAND RONDE AWAKE.

Will Feed the Rich Mining Country Tributary.

The effect of the mining development of Eastern Oregon is beginning to be felt in the agricultural districts, says a writer in the Oregonian. An agrarian population is slow to take up new lines of industry. Remaining for years in one place and settling into fixed habits of action, varied only with the seasons, farmers and interior merchants do not readily adapt themselves to changing conditions. Revolutions in agricultural systems often are delayed until imposed by immigrants who infuse fresh blood and foreign ideas into the community. Thoughtful experiment and moderate speculation bring about development.

The Grand Ronde valley, the richest and most extensive valley of Eastern Oregon, is waking up to wonderful opportunities. It finds itself the agricultural center of a mineral zone which is attracting and giving support to thousands of people. The Cornucopia and Snake river mines, 60 miles east, and the Baker City, Sumpter and Granite mines, within the same distance south and southeast, are tributary to the fields, meadows, gardens and orchards of the Grand Ronde. And now that the mining camps are making frequent and heavy demands upon this land of plenty, residents begin to have an appreciation of their holdings. So many of them have had their cupidity aroused by touching the gold and silver which is flowing in from the mining camps that organization is under way to get more of the precious stuff. It is agreed that Grande Ronde should place herself in position to traffic directly with all the producing mining centers. The Hilgard, Granite & Southwestern Railroad Company is an effort in that direction.

The project of a railroad up the Grand Ronde canyon and over the summit of the Blue mountains and down a fork of the John Day river to Granite is not a result of mining enterprise only. It is a necessity for timber and sawmill operators. But the farmers of the Grand Ronde valley look upon it with great favor because it will put them in quick and close communication with the best market which a farmer may hope for—a mining camp.

Oregon's Gold Output.

The question of having Oregon's gold output correctly reported by the mint officials was brought up by a letter from Representative Tongue by the Portland Chamber of Commerce. The letter read: "The director of the mint still undervalues the output of Oregon's gold mines. Can you give me any definite information?" It was brought out in the discussion which followed that complete figures of Oregon's gold yield are difficult to obtain. Mr. Batchelder explained that the mines are private enterprises, the same as mercantile houses, and that mine-owners are naturally averse to telling the public how much business they do. An effort will be made by the Chamber of Commerce to supply Representative Tongue with trustworthy data.

Progress at Copper Butte.

W. B. Gilkison, one of the original owners of the new mines at Copper Butte, east of Union, in Union county, speaks very enthusiastically of the work that is being done on the new property. He says the pay-roll at Copper Butte now aggregates \$1,600 per month. A shaft 55 feet deep has been sunk and drifts are now being run from this. Sixteen or 17 men are employed there, a double shift working in three places. Some of the ore now being extracted is very fine, and is satisfactory to owners. Great things are predicted for this camp.

Pacific Mail's Big Boat.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer Alcoa, which recently arrived at San Francisco from China, is the largest vessel that ever entered that port and carried the largest cargo that ever entered at San Francisco, although she was partly discharged at Honolulu. She was loaded with 11,854 tons, of which 9,614 tons went to San Francisco. She had to use three docks to unload.

Fine Was Reduced.

The barkentine J. M. Griffiths, which reached Port Townsend from Neuchang, China, some time ago without consular bills of health, was fined \$5,000 by the Port Townsend customs officials. The vessel appealed to the treasury department and notification has been received to the effect that the fine has been reduced to merely a nominal sum—\$10.

A new method of domestic refrigeration was shown at the recent international export exposition held in Philadelphia. Instead of delivering blocks of ice to put into the home refrigerators, a sheet iron tank filled with frozen distilled water is delivered and this tank is slipped into the refrigerator. The water in the tank is completely frozen when delivered, of course, and as it melts much more slowly the consumer's expense is not so great. And then, too, the ice water made by the melting ice is held in the tank and assists in keeping things cool.

Refreshments are not served at parties because guests are hungry, but because people drop their reserve when eating begins and become sociable.

SPECULATION WAS SLACK.

Payments Through Clearing-Houses Less Than a Year Ago.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Whether the new year will surpass or keep pace with the old is the question which gives special interest to every week's returns. Comparing now with business by far the largest and most prosperous ever known a year ago, more than 40 per cent larger than in January, 1898, which, in its turn, had shown heavier business than in any preceding year, it cannot be expected that such a gain will be repeated. But the decrease of 9.6 per cent in payments through the clearing-houses is wholly due to great speculative activity at New York last year, with sales of 12,081,832 shares against 6,518,920 to the same date this year, for payments outside this city have been 4.3 per cent greater than a year ago, and greater than in the same part of any other month.

This week one contract of 10,000 tons for a Western road, and two for bridges requiring 11,000 tons, are the only big transactions reported in iron products. Perhaps the most important industrial event is the marketing of woolen goods at prices averaging 18.4 per cent higher than last year, many makes being promptly sold up and withdrawn, while others sell so well as to give great encouragement.

Business in cotton goods begins to increase, though in staples it is still moderate.

The market for breadstuffs is not active nor have changes in prices of elevator wheat been of any consequence, but the active May option shows a sharp decline. Atlantic exports continue far below former years; in three weeks, 6,093,325 bushels against 13,224,082 last year.

Failures for the week have been 243 in the United States, against 248 last year, and 40 in Canada, against 32 last year.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, \$1.50@1.75 per sack.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1.25
Potatoes, new, \$16@20.
Beets, per sack, 75@85c.
Turnips, per sack, 60c.
Carrots, per sack, 50c.
Parsnips, per sack, 75@85c.
Cauliflower, 75c@\$1 per dozen.
Cabbage, native and California, 75c@\$1.00 per 100 pounds.
Apples, \$1.25@1.50 per box.
Pears, \$1.00@1.25 per box.
Prunes, 60c per box.
Butter—Creamery, 32c per pound; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 34c per pound.
Eggs—20@21c.
Cheese—Native, 16c.
Poultry—13@14c; dressed, 14@15c.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00@19.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$28; feed meal, \$23.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$21; whole, \$23.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straight, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.80; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14.00; shorts, per ton, \$16.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.50 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 7½@8c; cows, prime, 7c; pork, 7c; trimmed, 8½c; veal, 8½@10c.
Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12½c; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 50@51c; Valley, 50c; Bluestem, 52c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$2.90; graham, \$2.25; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 34c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$15@16.00; brewing, \$18.00@18.50 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$9.50@11; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 42½@45c; dairy, 30@37½c; store, 22½@27½c.
Eggs—17@17½c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12½c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2.50@3.50; geese, \$7.00@8.50 for old; \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$6.00@9.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15@17c per pound.
Potatoes—55@80c per sack; sweets, 2@3½c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1½c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, \$1.15@1.50; carrots, \$1.
Hops—7@10c; 1898 crop, 5@6c.
Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@14c; mohair, 27@30c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½c; dressed mutton, 6½@7c per pound; lambs, 7½c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.50@6.00 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$3@3.50; dressed beef, 6½@7½c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6½@7½c; small, 8@8½c per pound.