

Bohemia Nugget

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COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week. Presented in Condensed Form. Most Likely to Prove Interesting.

President Roosevelt has announced that he will send Barrett to Japan.

A riot in the French chamber of deputies had to be suppressed by soldiers.

The postoffice department has begun issuing the 8-cent stamps bearing the Martha Washington face.

Italy also has claims against Venezuela and has ordered two cruisers to that country to enforce her demands.

A violent storm which swept the coast of Nova Scotia caused many marine disasters and some loss of life.

A Mexican scout was captured by Yaqui Indians, his feet cut off and then compelled to walk. He fell dead after 100 yards.

The anthracite miners claim that the coal companies keep them continually in debt and are thus able to enforce all demands.

Justice Holmes, the new member of the United States supreme court, has taken the oath of office and entered into his new duties.

There is much suffering in London on account of the severe cold weather. Fully half a million are without employment in the United Kingdom and many of them have no food or protection from the cold.

King Edward will visit Ireland next year.

Another St. Louis boodler has been convicted.

Ex-Speaker Reed's condition remains unchanged.

Two German warships have arrived in Venezuelan waters.

President Roosevelt will visit the Northwest next May.

A general exchange of troops in the Philippines has been ordered.

King Alfonso is having a great deal of trouble in securing a cabinet.

Blacklisted miners told the strike commission their side of the trouble.

The anthracite coal trust is negotiating for the purchase of the independent companies.

Fire in Cleveland, Ohio, resulted in the death of three firemen and a heavy property loss.

At least 25,000 took advantage of the low passenger rates from the East and located in California during September and October.

Emperor William, in an address to workmen, denounced socialism and warned them to have nothing to do with its doctrines.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed is critically ill.

The Cuban reciprocity treaty is sure of being ratified by the senate.

Mr. Buck, United States minister to Japan, died very suddenly of apoplexy.

The men who held up and robbed the Bridger, Montana, bank have been captured.

The German reichstag was the scene of more rioting during a debate on the tariff question.

Senator Mitchell and Commissioner Hermann deny the prevalence of land frauds in Oregon.

An effort will be made to raise several Spanish gumbats sunk in Lano lake, Mindanao island, in 1898.

The senate committee on military affairs will report in favor of the house bill reorganizing the militia and placing it on the same footing with the regular army.

The house committee on appropriations has agreed on the pension appropriation bill. It appropriates \$139,847,600, which is \$5,730 more for the current year.

The official vote of California on governor, as announced by the secretary of state, is: Pardoe, Republican, 146,286; Lane, Democrat, 143,783; Pardoe's plurality, 2,503.

France will expel many more religious orders.

The Chinese government is planning a steamship line to the Pacific coast.

It is announced that President Roosevelt contemplates a hunting trip in Alaska next spring.

The prospects are that Oklahoma only will be admitted as a state at this session of congress.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up a train in which the emperor of Japan was riding.

The bank at Bridger, Carbon county, Montana, was held up by three masked robbers and \$10,000 secured.

The opinion of the press all over the world is that the president's message is one of the ablest ever delivered by any president or monarch.

A bill has been introduced into congress amending the irrigation law. It would permit reclamation and purchase under cash entry law, also allow the leasing of water power developed by the government.

The United States will not mix with Venezuela's financial affairs in the proposed new loan.

A bill has been introduced in congress which, if passed, will have the effect of abolishing the office of commanding general of the army, now held by General Miles. It creates a general staff corps to act with the secretary of war.

During November the public debt was lowered a trifle under a half million dollars.

The international copyright treaty with Spain has been restored to full effect by the exchange of diplomatic notes.

KILLED IN FIRETRAP.

Fire in a Chicago Hotel Causes Death of Fourteen People.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—Fourteen men met death by suffocation this morning in a fire which occurred at 8 o'clock in the Lincoln hotel, 178 Madison Street. Thirteen of those who lost their lives were stifled while lying in their beds. One victim was taken from the building before life was extinct, but died in the ambulance on the way to the hospital.

Coroner Trenger, after inspecting the building, united with Fire Chief Musham in declaring that the building was a veritable trap, and never should have been used for hotel purposes. Chief Musham declared that there were such wide cracks in the floor that the smoke poured through the building in clouds, rendering escape extremely difficult for those on the upper floors.

There was no fire escape on the front of the building, although one was in process of construction. The scaffolding was up, and from it dangled several ropes, down which a number of people slid to the pavement after all escape by the stairway had been cut off.

The hotel was four stories in height, and contained an unusual number of rooms for a hotel of its size. Afterward Chief Musham declared that they were the smallest rooms he had ever seen in any building. Had there been fewer partitions, he declared, the chances of life for those sleeping on the upper floors of the hotel would have been greatly increased.

F. A. Smith, proprietor of the hotel, declared that there were, as nearly as he could judge without his books, about 126 people in the hotel. It was, in fact, filled to its utmost, and many applicants for rooms were turned away last night with the information that they could not be accommodated.

Night Clerk Weber discovered the smoke pouring through the halls shortly before 6 o'clock, and did his best to alarm the guests, but the smoke was so dense and increased so rapidly that he was able to arouse only a small number, and he was then compelled to grope his way to the street to avoid suffocation.

The guests came down the one stairway of the building in all stages of undress, and several leaped from the windows of the second story and escaped without serious injury.

The firemen, who arrived with great promptness, saved many lives by carrying people down ladders from the windows. The smoke on the inside of the building was so thick that the firemen were unable to do more than to take the people out of the windows. Those who were not able to reach the windows in a few minutes after the fire broke out were suffocated. A portion of the third and second floors was burned, and the blaze was extinguished within 40 minutes after the first alarm.

As soon as the smoke permitted the firemen to live inside the building, a careful search was made of all the rooms, with the result that 13 men were found to have been stifled before they had been able to leave their beds. All of the dead had rooms on the third and fourth floors.

WOES OF THE MINERS.

Strike Commission Listening to Evidence of Men Themselves.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 5.—At yesterday's session of the Anthracite strike commission the representatives of the miners continued to call witnesses, mostly practical miners, who told their story of conditions as they exist in the Hazleton, or middle, coal fields. The miners tried to show by these witnesses that the Cox and other companies had violated the agreement entered into by both sides when the commission was appointed, that the strikers should return to work and be given their old places back where they had not already been filled. Some of the witnesses called testified that they were not given back their old places, and maintained that the men prominent in the union in the various localities during the strike were discriminated against. The commission has decided to invite the mine inspectors to appear before them, because the miners assert that the workers fear to inform the mine inspectors of dangerous or unhealthy places in the mines, because the inspectors are usually accompanied in the mines by some representative of the company, who may cause the man's discharge. This is a new point before the commission.

Proceedings of the Senate.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The senate was in session today one hour and five minutes most of which time was spent behind closed doors. After the reception of a number of bills and petitions, Mr. Beveridge had read the resolution adopted by the delegates to the Oklahoma convention favoring the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state, and opposing the house omnibus statehood bill. The senate then went into executive session, and at 1:50 adjourned until Monday.

No More Outside Aid.

Shamokin, Pa., Dec. 6.—The Ninth District executive board of the United Mineworkers met here today, when it was officially announced that the district would not receive any more aid from the bituminous men for the miners yet idle owing to the recent strike. Secretary Hartley reported that there were between 8,000 and 9,000 men and boys out of work in Schuylkill, Northumberland, Columbia and Danphin counties, comprising the district. Each local is at present looking after idle miners.

To Investigate Pensions.

Washington, Dec. 6.—A joint resolution providing for a commission to investigate the pension laws has been introduced in the senate by Scott, of West Virginia. The resolution provides that the commission shall consist of two senators and two members of the house. It is given authority to make inquiry into the advisability of a provision for pensions for all persons who served in the civil war for 90 days or more.

To Lay Pacific Cable.

San Francisco, Dec. 6.—The British steamer Silverton, which is to lay the cable between this city and Honolulu, arrived here today from London, after a voyage of 80 days.

PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS

Chief Executive Delivers Annual Message

AN ABLE DOCUMENT

SPEAKS OUT HIS VIEWS IN FORCEFUL LANGUAGE.

Favors Revision of Tariff on Some Plan Which Will Not Disturb the Country—Heartily Commends Action Taken in Irrigation Matter—Alaska Should Be Given Needed Laws.

THE MESSAGE AT A GLANCE.

Build isthmian canal.
Perfect public land laws.
Protect game on forest reserves.
Give Alaska needed legislation.
Create a treasury of commerce.
Extend free mail delivery.
Establish reciprocity with Cuba.
Irrigation act should receive attention.
Organized capital and organized labor must work together for the good of the nation.
International arbitration should be extended.
A general staff should be at the head of the army.
Filipinos are enjoying greater liberty than ever before.
Control of corporations should be in the hands of the government.
Build up navy so as to be able to treat Monroe doctrine as cardinal feature of our foreign policy.
Retain laws to the extent of business demands, but do not jeopardize the integrity of the country in general.
All future financial legislation should look to an interchangeable currency, convertible into gold at the will of the holder.

Washington, Dec. 3.—President Roosevelt's annual address to congress was read in both houses yesterday.

Following is a synopsis of the document:

To the senate and house of representatives: We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which made it possible, and by wise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will undoubtedly be periods of depression. The war will recede, but the tide will advance. This nation is seated on a continent flanked by two great oceans. It is composed of men the descendants of pioneers, or, in a sense, pioneers themselves; of men winnowed out from among the nations of the old world by the energy, boldness and love of adventure found in their own eager hearts. Such a nation, so placed, will surely wrest success from fortune.

In my message to the present congress at its first session I discussed at length the question of the regulation of those big corporations which are popularly known as trusts. Our aim is not to do away with corporations; on the contrary, these big aggregations are an inevitable development of modern industrialism, and the effort to destroy them would be futile unless accomplished in ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politic.

I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade, can be prevented under the power of congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states." If it prove impossible to enact a law that will regulate these corporations, then, assuredly, we should not shrink from amending the constitution so as to secure beyond peradventure the power sought.

Stability of economic policy must always be the prime economic need of this country. This stability should not be fossilization. The country has acquired in the wisdom of the protective tariff principle. It is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed or that there should be violent and radical changes therein. Our past experience shows that great prosperity in this country has always come under a protective tariff; and that the country cannot prosper under fitful tariff changes at short intervals. It is most earnestly to be wished that we could treat the tariff from the standpoint solely of our business needs. The well being of the wage earner, like the well being of the tiller of the soil, should be treated as an essential in shaping our whole economic policy. There must never be any change which will jeopardize the standard of comfort, the standard of wages of the American workman.

One way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by reciprocity treaties. They can be used to widen our markets and to give a greater field for the activities of our producers, on the one hand, and on the other hand to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer needed for protection among our own people or when the minimum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of good accomplished.

It would be both unwise and unnecessary at this time to attempt to reconstruct our financial system, which has been the growth of a century; but some additional legislation, I think, desirable. It is suggested that all future legislation on the subject should be with a view of encouraging the use of such instrumentalities as will automatically supply every legitimate demand of productive industries and of commerce, not only in the amount, but in the character of circulation; and of making all kinds of money interchangeable, and, at the will of the holder, convertible into the established gold standard.

How to secure fair treatment alike for labor and capital, how to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employe, without weakening individual initiative, without hampering and cramping the industrial development of the country, is a problem fraught with great difficulties and one which is of the highest importance

to solve on lines of sanity and far-sighted common sense as well as devotion to the right. This is an era of federation and combination. Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public; and the conduct of each must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to the law, of individual freedom and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Each should remember that in addition to power it must strive after the realization of healthy, lofty and generous ideals. Every employer, every wage earner, must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others.

It is earnestly hoped that the secretary of commerce may be created, with a seat in the cabinet. The rapid multiplication of questions affecting labor and capital, the growth and complexity of the organizations through which both labor and capital now find expression, the steady tendency toward the employment of capital in huge corporations, and the wonderful strides of this country toward leadership in the international business world justify an urgent demand for the creation of such a position.

I hope soon to submit to the senate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. On May 20 last the United States kept its promise to the island by formally vacating Cuban soil and turning Cuba over to those whom her own people had chosen as the first officials of the new republic.

Cuba lies at our doors, and whatever affects her for good or ill affects us also. So much have our people felt this that in the Platt amendment we definitely took the ground that Cuba must hereafter have closer relations with us than with any other power.

As civilization grows warfare becomes less and less the normal condition of foreign relations. The last century was fore a marked diminution of wars between civilized powers; wars with uncivilized powers are largely mere matters of international police duty, essential for the welfare of the world.

Whenever possible arbitration or some similar method should be employed in lieu of war to settle difficulties between civilized nations, although as yet the world has not progressed sufficiently to render it possible or necessarily desirable to invoke arbitration in every case.

The congress has wisely provided for building at once an isthmian canal, if possible at Panama. The attorney general reports that we can undoubtedly acquire good title from the French Panama canal company. The work should be carried out as a continuing policy without regard to change of administration; and it should be begun under circumstances which will make it a matter of pride for all administrations to continue the policy.

Of Porto Rico it is only necessary to say that the prosperity of the island and the wisdom with which it has been governed have been such as to make it serve as an example of all that is best in insular administration.

On July 4 last peace and amnesty were promulgated in the Philippine islands. Some trouble has since from time to time threatened with the Mohammedan Moslems, but with the late revolutionary Filipinos the war has entirely closed. Government has now been introduced. Not only does each Filipino enjoy such rights of liberty and the pursuit of happiness as has never before known during the recorded history of the islands, but the people, taken as a whole, now enjoy a measure of self government greater than that granted to any other Oriental by any foreign power, and greater than that enjoyed by any other Oriental under their own governments, save the Japanese alone. Too much praise cannot be given to the army for what it has done in the Philippines, both in warfare and from an administrative standpoint, in preparing the way for civil government; and similar credit belongs to the civil authorities for the way in which they have planted the seeds of self government in the ground thus made ready for them.

The army has been reduced to the minimum allowed by law. It is very small for the size of the nation, and most certainly should be kept at the highest point of efficiency.

A system of manning our army in bodies of some little size has been begun and should be steadily continued. Without such manning it is folly to expect that in the event of hostilities with any serious foe even a small army corps could be handled with advantage.

Our officers and enlisted men are such that we can heartily take pride in them, but they must be thoroughly trained, both as individuals and in the mass. In the circumstances of modern warfare the man must act far more on his own individual responsibility than ever before, and the high individual efficiency of the unit is of the utmost importance.

I urgently call your attention to the need of passing a bill providing for a general staff and for the reorganization of the supply departments on the lines of the bill proposed by the secretary of war last year.

For the first time in our history maneuvers on a larger scale are being held under the immediate command of the admiral of the navy. Constantly increasing attention is being paid to the gunnery of the navy, but it is yet far from what it should be.

There should be no halt in the work of building up the navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. We have deliberately made our own certain foreign policies which demand the possession of a first class navy. The isthmian canal will greatly increase the efficiency of our navy if the navy is of sufficient size; but if we have an inadequate navy, then the building of the canal would be merely giving a hostage to any other power of superior strength. The Monroe doctrine should be treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy; but it would be worse than idle to assert it unless we intended to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy.

The striking increase in the revenues of the postoffice department shows clearly the prosperity of our people and the increasing activity of the business of the country.

Rural free delivery service is no longer in the experimental stage; it has become a fixed policy. The results following its introduction have fully justified the congress in the large appropriations made for its establishment and extension.

Few subjects of greater importance have been taken up by the congress in recent years than the inauguration of the system of nationally aided irrigation for the arid regions of the far west. A good beginning therein has been made. Now that this policy of national irrigation has been adopted, the need of thorough and scientific protection will grow more rapidly than ever throughout the public land states.

Legislation should be provided for the protection of the game, and wild creatures generally, on the forest reserves. The senseless slaughter of game should be stopped at once. It is, for instance, a serious count against our national good sense to permit the present practice of butchering off such a stately and beautiful creature as the elk for its antlers or tuks.

So far as they are available for agriculture, and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the national irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the homemaker, the settler who lives on his land, and for no one else. In their actual use, the desert land law, the timber and stone law, and the continuation clause of the homestead law have been so perverted from the intention with which they were enacted as to permit the acquisition of large areas of the public domain for other than actual settlers and the consequent prevention of settlement. Moreover, the approaching exhaustion of the public ranges has of late led to much discussion as to the best manner of using these public lands in the west which are suitable chiefly or only for grazing.

In view of the capital importance of these matters, it might be well for a commission of experts to investigate and report upon the complicated questions involved.

I especially urge upon the congress the need of wise legislation for Alaska. It is not to our credit as a nation that Alaska, which has been ours for 35 years, should still have as poor a system of laws as is the case. It is a territory of great size and varied resources, well fitted to support a large, permanent population. Alaska needs a good land law and such provisions for homesteads and pre-emption as will encourage permanent settlement. We should shape legislation with a view not to the exploiting and abandoning of the territory, but to the building up of homes therein. The forests should be protected, and, as a secondary, but still important matter, the game also. Laws should be enacted to protect the Alaskan salmon fisheries against the greed which would destroy them. It would be well if a congressional committee could visit Alaska and investigate its needs on the ground.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House Dec. 2, 1902.

CASH FOR PENSIONS.

House Appropriates Nearly \$140,000 for Old Soldiers.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The house Saturday passed the pension appropriation bill carrying \$139,800,000 without a word of debate, and devoted the remainder of the day to the passage of bills on the calendar, quite a number of which were passed. To prevent the passage of a bill to prohibit the military bands from engaging in competition with private bands, W. A. Smith, of Michigan, made the point of no quorum, and the house thereupon adjourned. It was agreed that the London dock charge bill should be considered and voted upon today.

On the call of committees bills were passed to readjust the time for holding court in the Western judicial district of Texas; to confer jurisdiction on the circuit court and district courts of South Dakota in certain Indian cases; to create a new division of the Western judicial district of Missouri; to incorporate the society of military surgeons; to increase the maximum period in which livestock can be confined in care without unloading from 28 to 40 hours; to grant right of way for telegraph and telephone lines in Alaska from 80 to 320 feet; to set aside lands in South Dakota as a public park to be known as Wind Cave national park; for the relief of certain settlers upon the Wisconsin Central railroad; and the Dallas military road grants; to incorporate the general educational board; defining what shall constitute and provide for assessments on oil mining claims, and fixing the punishment for the larceny of horses, cattle and other livestock in Indian Territory.

Americans Would Have to Pay.

New York, Dec. 9.—Experts familiar with the trade of Venezuela, under normal conditions, assert, says a Tribune dispatch from London, that the customs revenues are derived chiefly from imports of flour from the United States and Canada, and exports of coffee to the same markets, and that the seizure of the customs for the settlement of British and German claims would involve the payment of debt through duties levied upon commerce from and with America.

Cuban Children Set Free.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The 11 Cuban children who have been detained in New York during the past several weeks by the authorities were ordered released today by the treasury department, and they will immediately proceed to the Point Loma University Brotherhood school, in California. This decision was reached after a hearing at the department today. The meeting was behind closed doors, but it developed the fact that the school is not objectionable in any way.

Great Tunnel Finished.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 9.—The last spadeful of earth that separated the workmen engaged in digging the two sections of the big waterworks tunnel, 100 feet under Lake Erie, was removed today, and, after six years of continuous labor, the tunnel is practically completed. Its purpose is to supply the city with pure water from an intake crib five miles out in Lake Erie. Since the work began 50 lives have been lost through explosions and other accidents.

IN WINTERS GRIP NEWS OF OREGON

ATLANTIC COAST SWEEP BY STORM OF WIND AND SNOW.

Telegraph Wires Down and Communication Difficult—Storm is General From New England to Virginia and Throughout the South—All Europe Suffering From Snow and Cold.

New York, Dec. 8.—A furious storm of wind and snow has swept the Atlantic coast for two days, and seems to have been general, not only in the new, but also in the old world. From New England on the North to Virginia on the south, the gale straddled the coast with wrecks, and, aided by the snow, tore down telegraph wires so that communication was seriously interrupted. Railroads were also blocked by the snow, which ranges from four to 12 inches in depth. As the storm advanced, the cold grew more severe, and the whole seaboard is in the grasp of winter.

The cold wave has extended to the far south, frost being experienced as far as Mississippi. It was accompanied by storms of rain and snow, which quickly melted and swelled the rivers to such a point that they in some cases overflowed their banks and drove away the inhabitants, and in one case washed out a railroad bridge. The snowfall and cold weather has been general throughout Europe, England being covered with four inches of snow, the canals in Holland and the harbor of Copenhagen being blocked with ice, and many villages in Switzerland being isolated by the deep snow.

None of Crew Escaped. Norfolk, Va., Dec. 8.—Reports received in Norfolk tonight are to the effect that none of the crew of the ill-fated schooner Wesley M. Oler escaped. Only one chance of a rescue is known. The German steamer Kohn, from Bremen to Baltimore, reported the crew of an abandoned schooner aboard while entering the Chesapeake.

The three-masted schooner William D. Hilton and Motelle Phillips and several smaller craft were blown ashore in the harbor during the gale. The steamer Underwriter, which was towed the Oler from Nassau, has not yet been heard from, and fears are entertained that she foundered in the gale. The crew of the schooner Ida Lawrence abandoned that vessel in a roiling condition off Hatteras early this morning and were rescued with difficulty by the lifesavers.

WORKING FOR ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Barrett is Now Securing Exhibits From Oriental Countries. Washington, Dec. 8.—When the president comes to take up the question of the succession to the vacancy caused by the death of Minister Buck, at Tokio, it is understood that his name John Barrett, of Oregon, at present commissioner general of the St. Louis exposition to Asia and Australasia, to be minister. Mr. Barrett is now some where in the neighborhood of the Straits Settlements. He has been working to secure a good Asiatic representation at the St. Louis exposition, and his efforts have been attended with success, for he has induced both China and Japan to embark upon large government exhibits when they had decided not to represent a new world. He is now bound for Australia, where it is his hope to change the minds of the premiers in Australia and New Zealand.

CANNOT ACT TILL JUNE.

Election of New Colombian Congress Will Delay Canal Treaty. Washington, Dec. 8.—If United States Minister Hart, at Bogota, is correctly informed, no treaty providing for the construction of the Panama canal can be ratified by the Colombian congress before June 1 next. He has reported that the congressional elections have been called for the middle of next March, and Colombians here say that a period of at least 60 days is required to assemble a new elected congress, and then some time must elapse before it is in working order.

Secretary Hay, therefore, has decided to allow the treaty to be ratified in Washington first, presuming that he succeeds in negotiating one, unless the senate interposes an objection, which is not anticipated. It is expected that early this week Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge here, will be given all the powers necessary for him to sign a treaty.

Valuable Letter of Washington.

Boeton, Dec. 8.—A letter of George Washington, written October 29, 1785, to his friend, Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia, was sold at auction at a collector's sale today for \$500, the purchaser being a New York man acting as agent. The letter is given in full in Sparks' life of Washington, and is of some length. Its subject matter relates to a grant of money by the Virginia legislature to Washington in reward for his services in the Revolution, and his refusal of the same.

Wash Off the Bacteria.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Twelve million bacteria inhabit the skins of half a pound of cherries, according to Dr. Ehrlich, a German scientist, who has made extensive experiments in regard to the infection of fruit with bacteria. Currants come next, with 11,000,000 to half a pound, and grapes next, with 8,000,000. An account of these experiments has been transmitted to the state department by the United States Consul Clark Marry, at Berlin. The doctor urges that fruit be cleaned by either peeling or washing before it is eaten.

The Colorado Robber-Hunt.

Denver, Dec. 8.—A special to the News from La Junta, Colo., says a telephone message from the "J. J." ranch has been received to the effect that a posse last night overtook the three men who robbed the Carlton postoffice and later shot Sheriff Tate, and in a battle which ensued two of the robbers' horses were killed. The fugitives, however, held up a party of hunters, securing fresh horses, and escaped. The posse is still in pursuit.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Prosperous Southern Oregon Mine—Real Estate Transfers in Marion County Increasing—Aged Man 80 Hours Without Food or Shelter—Benton County Hog Discovered with Jaundice.

A poultry show will be held in Albany December 22, 23 and 24.

A masked man held up the postoffice at Springwater, Clackamas county, but secured only 60 cents.

The Northern mining and milling company has been organized at Oregon City with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

The board of trustees of the Oregon insane asylum have added Dr. A. E. Tammie as a physician to the medical staff at the asylum.

The suspension of timber land entries until they can be investigated is much broader than at first account given out. It embraces all of the offices in Oregon, Washington and California.

Notice has been received at Albany from the postoffice department that the site for the Albany postoffice has been leased for 10 years. The building will be enlarged and remodeled throughout.

D. A. Applegate has been awarded the contract for carrying the mails daily between Ashland and Klamath Falls for \$4,600. The contract begins December 27, 1902, and runs until June 30, 1906.

A scheme has been foiled at Houghton to secure several large tracts of public lands by fraud. The officers were watching the case, and at the appointed time of hearing the principals failed to show up, having received notice that they were being watched.

The Willamette paper and pulp company and the Crown paper company, of Oregon City, have practically completed arrangements for the establishment of apparatus permitting them to use crude oil for fuel in their mills. Contracts have been made with a California company to supply oil.

Much local interest is being manifested in the city elections throughout the state, which occur from December 1 to April 1. Several cities have three tickets in the field.

Horns Stokes, aged 78 years, became lost in the woods at Looking Glass, Southern Oregon, where he resides, and when found had been 56 hours without food or shelter.

A case of jaundice has been found in a hog killed by a Benton county farmer.

Mrs. Bride Sinnott, widow of the late N. B. Sinnott, died at her home in The Dalles Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Sinnott was one of the most widely known pioneer residents of that section of the state.

Prospects are very encouraging in the gold mining district in the Santiam country. Considerable development work is being done and new machinery installed. A smelter will be shipped in early next summer.

The Greenback mine, on Grave creek, Southern Oregon, has a new 20-stamp mill completed and ready to begin a much larger business than it has been able to do in the past. Over