

EVENTS OF THE DAY

A Comprehensive Review of the Important happenings of the Past Week Presented in a Condensed Form Which is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers.

A heavy snow storm covers the entire eastern half of Kansas.

Ex-Congressman I. N. Evans, of Philadelphia, is dead, aged 64.

Dr. David McDill, surgeon at Fort Leavenworth, died from apoplexy.

Foreign papers generally comment favorably on the president's message.

Negotiations for a Russian loan of \$40,000,000 have been resumed at Paris.

The British ship Nelson is reported lost off Gray's harbor, Wash., with all on board.

The transport McClellan left Manila for New York with the first battalion of engineers.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the Isthmian canal report have been submitted to the senate.

In November 3,708,766 pounds of coffee were exported from Porto Rico, most of which went to Europe.

Chile has purchased two torpedo boat destroyers in England. Argentina has decided to purchase a battleship of 11,000 tons.

The enrollment of Harvard university, including students of all classes, teachers and administrative officers, is 6,158, against 6,317 last year.

Overdue ship Roanoke is safe.

The Chinese empress is favorable to reform.

Stranded bark Baroda was floated Saturday.

Foreign press comment on Roosevelt's message.

The tariff bill was debated in the German reichstag.

The campaign in Samar is being carried on energetically.

Combination of redwood lumbermen is in course of formation.

A peace commission has gone to meet the Colombian rebels.

Leaders in congress believe new legislation is necessary for the islands.

Cubans again protest to Secretary Root against interference in their election.

Portland Chamber of Commerce adopts strong resolutions for opening Columbia river.

Salem proposes to make telephone company pay a tax on each phone or reduce its rates.

The President's message was read in both houses. Committee were appointed to take action on the death of McKinley. Western senators and congressmen approve the message.

Henderson was re-elected speaker of the house.

International livestock exposition has been opened at Chicago.

Germany and Russia have planned an anti-anarchist convention.

Attorney general of Minnesota says law is against great railway combine.

Municipal elections have been held by Oregon towns throughout the state.

British hope to include Skagway, Alaska, within the boundaries of Canada.

The supreme court has decided that duty on goods shipped to Porto Rico is permissible.

Negotiations of United States for the Danish West Indies islands are practically closed.

Oregon senators are almost sure to get good committee assignments during the present session.

The Christmas tree industry has obtained an early start in Maine this year and already carloads and even vessel loads are going forward to the large cities.

The safe of the bank of Holly, Cal., was broken open with nitroglycerin. The burglars failed to open the inner strong box, where all the funds of the bank were deposited.

The Bullerites indulged in a remarkable demonstration in London.

Since the year 1775 more than 5,000,000 soldiers have worn the uniform of the American army and borne its flag to victory.

A report submitted to the international ecumenical conference in London of the Methodist church shows that there are 24,991,421 adherents of the Methodist faith.

J. Gordon Coogler, poet and printer, died in Columbia, S. C. His verses have been universally read.

Rev. J. B. Dunwoody, who married President Roosevelt's parents, is still living in a little town in Colleton county, S. C.

Four steam canal boats and 15 consortships plying on the Erie canal are to be sent to the Philippines.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, has sent to Father McGee, of Washington, an altar cloth worked in gold, with lace trimmings.

Count von Moltke left for Germany after a study of engineering methods of the United States, in which he was much impressed with American enterprise.

A new emigration law in Italy confines departures to Naples, Genoa and Palermo.

The steamships Campania and Lucania, 170 miles apart, communicated by wireless telegraph.

Wireless telegraphy has been established between Spezia, Italy, and Cape Corse, on the island of Sardinia, a distance of 93 miles.

John D. Rockefeller has presented 40,000 marks to the fund for the American church in Berlin, which now amounts 200,000 marks.

WENT OVER A BLUFF.

Freight Train on Canadian Pacific Falls Over a 300 Foot Embankment.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 9.—At 5:15 this morning, as a Canadian Pacific freight train was proceeding east at a slow rate around a dangerous curve 400 feet above the Fraser river, Engineer Randall suddenly came upon a rock slide scarcely 50 yards ahead of him. A signal was given to the brakemen and the engine was reversed, but it was too late. The train was going scarcely five miles an hour, but the heavy train behind piled the engine on the rocks, and before the engineer and fireman could jump, the roller over and over 300 feet down the sheer bluff towards the river. The engineer and fireman were thrown out and crushed to death beneath the engine.

Three cars of the freight were wrecked, going over the bank after the engine. As a result of the accident the west bound train was delayed six hours.

The official statement issued by the railway officials states that the ill-fated train, struck the rocks at quite the wildest part of the whole mountain section. The weather was clear and frosty and to this is charged the slide that caused the disaster. When the air is cool in these localities the rock cracks and the track being the only obstruction for any part of the mountain separating itself from the parent body, it must receive the deposit.

The regular freight had passed the spot less than two hours before, while the section patrol had been over and found all O. K. a short time before.

AGUINALDO HARMLESS.

Congressman Weeks, of Michigan, Believes He Should Be Set Free.

San Francisco, Dec. 9.—Congressman Edgar Weeks, of Michigan, who arrived from Manila on the transport Hancock, when asked about conditions in the Philippines said:

"I saw Aguinaldo and spent half a day with him. He is not an intelligent man, and I think feels that he is inferior in intellect to the Americans. He seemed to me not clever, but cunning. The general opinion among military men is that Aguinaldo should be allowed to escape. He is a dead issue and is no longer a menace to the United States. It is supposed that he does not want to run away, as he would at once be assassinated by the friends of General Luna, whom he ordered to be killed.

"The new method of educating the natives as adopted by this government is wrong. Refined, handsome young ladies from Vassar and other colleges went down to the Philippines to educate these natives. They have had to put up with all kinds of privations and to eat native food, and in some places their lives have been in danger. I think this is entirely unnecessary. In place of these young ladies, discharged soldiers of education, who had become acclimated, should be appointed and the young ladies should be sent home.

"The question of the Sultan of Sulu and his harem is a very small question when you are confronted with the great questions that are now involved. The sultan lives in a dirty, tumble down house, and he may have several wives, but he is a very insignificant person. I do not fear any trouble with him."

What Cuba Needs.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Gen. Leonard Wood, governor of Cuba, was at the capitol today, conferring with senators in the interest of Cuban reciprocity. General Wood told the senators that some measure of reciprocity on Cuban sugar and tobacco, particularly the former, is essential to give the island the stability and prosperity which was contemplated when the United States dispossessed Spanish rule. Concerning the renewed reports from Havana that Maso's influence is being exerted in favor of Palma, General Wood says that every care is being taken to avoid such influence, the existence of which he believes to be much overestimated.

Train Wrecked a Station.

Frankfort, Dec. 9.—A large part of the handsome railway station here was wrecked this morning by the Orient express, the air brakes of which failed to work. The train dashed into the station at full speed, jumped the platform, and came to a standstill in the middle of the waiting room. A few of the passengers were badly bruised. The people about the station and in the waiting room had remarkable escapes.

Clash With Strikers.

Rich Hill, Mo., Dec. 9.—In a clash between striking coal miners and law officers today, two officers and two miners were shot and seriously injured. Company B, of the National Guard, has been called out, as more trouble is feared, and will arrive here early tomorrow morning. The strike has been on about 10 days and was caused by trouble that arose over the appointment of a pit boss and weighman.

More Trouble for Turkey.

Vienna, Dec. 9.—A dispatch to Nieu Frie Press from Constantinople says the new Austro-Hungarian vice consul at Smyrna was fired at and wounded November 29, by a customs guard attached to the tobacco excise administration.

Two Killed and Seven Injured.

Pittsburg, Dec. 9.—Two persons were killed and seven injured in a fire at Carnegie, Pa., this morning.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance.—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth.—Latest Market Report.

There is one case of smallpox at Weston.

The O. R. & N. is erecting a new depot at Hot Lake.

There are at present 1,232 inmates in the state insane asylum at Salem.

The Japanese section house at Union was burglarized but the thieves were caught.

At La Grande the other day 4,000 bushels of wheat was purchased for the retail trade.

A number of farmers around Salem have received as high as 48 cents for their wheat.

An organization has been effected in Baker City for the purpose of maintaining a free public library.

The drill and machinery for the oil well to be drilled at Springfield has arrived and work will be commenced at once.

Nearly all the Polk county prune crop has been shipped. Most of the fruit went to the East. Good advances were made.

A painter of The Dalles was bound and gagged by robbers who secured \$50. The robbery took place in the man's shop in the business portion of town.

Union county lost the case against Baker county, in which the former contested the annexation to the latter of a strip of land known as the Panhandle.

Two hold-ups occurred recently in Salem.

Socialists in Salem have organized for the purpose of taking part in the coming state campaign.

The old placer diggings, 40 miles west of La Grande, are being worked for quartz with good results.

A 10 stamp mill and other new machinery is to be installed in the Copper Stain mine, near Grants Pass.

The Grand Ronde Lumber Co., with mills at Perry, is constructing a \$100,000 dam for floating logs in the Grand Ronde river.

The Malheur Gold Mining Company, with mines in Malheur county, has commenced extensive improvements upon its property.

The Western Oregon Poultry and Stock association has been organized in McMinnville to encourage the breeding of blooded poultry and stock.

The Tip Top mine, in the Williams district, Southern Oregon, has been sold to San Francisco capitalists. Consideration has not been made public.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 59¢@60¢; bluestem, 60¢@61¢; Valley, 59¢@60¢.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.65@3.20 per barrel; graham, \$2.50.

Oats—Nominal 95¢@1.00 per cental. Barley—Feed, \$1.60@1.65; brewing, \$1.60@1.65 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$16.50@17¢; middling, \$20¢; shorts, \$17¢; chop, \$16.50.

Hay—Timothy, \$11@12¢; clover, \$7@8¢; Oregon wild hay, \$5¢ per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 22¢@25¢; dairy, 18¢@20¢; store, 12¢@14¢ per pound.

Eggs—Storage, 20¢@22¢; fresh, 27¢@28¢; Eastern, 22¢@25¢.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13¢@14¢; Young America, 14¢@15¢.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.50; hens, \$4.00; dressed, 9¢@10¢ per pound; springs, \$2.50@3.00; per dozen; ducks, \$3 for old; \$4.50@5.50 for young; geese, \$6@6.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11¢@12¢; dressed, 12¢@15¢ per pound.

Mutton—Lamb, 3¢@3.50 gross; dressed 6¢@6.50 gross; sheep, \$3.25@3.50 gross; dressed, 6¢@6.50 per pound.

Hogs—Gross-heavy, \$5.12¢@5.15¢; light, \$4.75¢@5.00¢; dressed, 6¢@7¢ per pound.

Veal—Small, 8¢@8.5¢; large, 7¢@7.5¢ per pound.

Beef—Gross top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows and heifers, \$3.50; dressed beef, 3¢@7¢ per pound.

Hops—\$4.00 per pound.

Wool—Valley, \$11@14¢ per sack; Eastern Oregon, \$8@12¢; mohair, 21¢@21.5¢ per sack.

Potatoes—\$5@5.50 per sack.

The distress caused in the eastern provinces of Russia by the failure of the crops is so severe that the authorities have forbidden the newspapers to publish any save official information.

The production of anthracite coal this year in Pennsylvania is greater than in any previous year.

A young society woman who lost a bet on Shamrock II rode for an hour in Broadway, New York, attired as a cowboy.

Colorado is now boasting of being the "Switzerland of America."

The railroad report that they took 60,000 tourists into that state during the past summer.

John W. Gates has bought the Kansas City & Northern connecting road, his object being to secure a transcontinental system.

The Italian authorities took vigorous measures to prevent contemplated anarchist demonstrations in celebration of the electrocution of Calozog.

A monument of Tennessee marble, erected to the memory of 32,000 Tennesseans who enlisted for service in the federal army in the civil war, 6,000 of whom never returned home, was dedicated in the National cemetery at Knoxville, Tenn.

THE CANAL COMMISSION.

Recommendations Sent to Congress—Nicaragua Route Has Many Advantages.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission was sent to congress yesterday. The commission favors the Nicaragua route, and makes an estimate of \$189,864,062 as the total cost of construction of the canal through Nicaragua. The estimated cost of the Panama route is \$144,233,358, but the report says it would cost \$109,141,000 to obtain the Panama concession. The commission values the work done at \$40,000,000.

The report says that the Panama route is feasible as a sea-level canal, while the Nicaragua route must be by locks, but Lake Nicaragua will furnish an inexhaustible supply of water for the canal. The Nicaragua route has no natural harbors at either end, but satisfactory harbors may be constructed. Harbors already exist at each end of the Panama route, but considerable work must be done at the entrance of the harbor on the Atlantic side. With adequate force and plant the commission estimates that the Nicaragua canal can be completed in six years, exclusive of two years for preparation. Ten years is estimated to complete the Panama canal.

The total length of the Nicaragua route is 133.66 miles, and the Panama route 49.09 miles. The estimated cost of operating and maintaining the Nicaragua canal annually is \$1,350,000 greater than that of the Panama canal. The estimated time for a deep draught vessel to pass through the Panama canal is 12 hours, and through the Nicaragua canal 33 hours. The Nicaragua route, the report says, is more advantageous for commerce, save that originating on the west coast of South America. For the Gulf ports the advantage is two days, and for most of the ports on the Atlantic and Pacific one day. The Nicaragua route is said to be better for sailing vessels on account of favoring winds. Hygienic conditions also favor Nicaragua.

TOO OLD TO LEAD.

Crocker Talks About His Retirement From an Active Part in Politics.

New York, Dec. 5.—In an interview with Richard Crocker, the Evening Post today quotes the Tammany leader as saying: "You won't see much more leading on my part in the future. I am getting old and worn out, and I cannot be a field horse for everybody any longer. I admit that the leader of Tammany Hall should stay in New York all the year around, and I cannot stay here for more than a part of the year. If I tried to stay here all the time I could do no work at all. All this talk about me being state leader and trying to dictate in national politics is nonsense. I am in no condition to do any kind of leading, but, of course, I will always take deep interest in Tammany's best I can."

When asked if he was training anybody to succeed him as leader, he replied: "Oh, I have not come to that yet, and I have not planned my future, except that I will go to England in January or February. The Tammany executive committee will meet next Monday and you may hear more of the matter then."

CANADA'S DESIRES.

Stated in a Speech by John Charlton at a Buffalo Banquet.

Buffalo, Dec. 5.—John Charlton, M. P. of Havelock, Ont., a member of the Joint High Commission, was the guest of the Liberal Club at a banquet tonight. Among other things, Mr. Charlton said: "The day swiftly approaches when positive action on the part of the United States will be necessary to avert possible action in the repressive direction of the press of Canada. The Canadian desires broad, liberal and friendly trade relations, but these conditions must exist on more than one side. Canada is prepared for any reasonable arrangement of trade policies that will tend to develop commerce, and enduring peace. To this end let us arbitrate the Alaskan boundary question and adjust our mutual fiscal system to promote our mutual prosperity. Let us for the moment forget the duties of the American Union could be extended to the British provinces and secure to the greatest attainable extent the material advantages that would rise from unions."

Will Stimulate Trade.

Cheap cigars and cheaper rice are expected to be the most important results of the supreme court decision relative to the Philippine tariff law. Raw sugar also will come in free, but as that will be handled by a trust, it is not considered an article of commerce, and the removal of the duty will hardly affect the price. The duty on Philippine cigars has been very heavy, according to the collector's statement, and the imports have not been large at this port.

Condition of the Merchant Marine.

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the Congress. It is discredited by comparison to that of other nations which are up to the mark in every way. We should not longer submit the revenue which is only a trifling portion of our great commerce to the hands of foreign nations.

Financial Matters.

In many of the American banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function; there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce.

Surplus in the Treasury.

The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the Government, thanks mainly to the reduced Army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be any possibility of a deficit, but after providing against any such contingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. In his report to the Congress the Secretary of the Treasury has made these questions at length, and I ask your attention to the report and recommendations.

Pearre's Anti-Trust Bill.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Representative Pearre, Republican, of Maryland, has proposed a plan of dealing with the tariff and trusts somewhat similar to the plan proposed last year by Representative Babcock, which caused much discussion. Mr. Pearre's bill authorizes and directs the suspension of tariff duties on imports when their sale or manufacture are monopolized. Provision is also made for a commission to report to the president on the subject.

FROM PRESIDENT TO THE NATION

Roosevelt's First Message For Congressional Attention

Publicity Is Best Remedy For Unsafe Conditions—Exclude Chinese and Guard All Immigration—Develop Our Islands and Let Cuba Come to Stand Alone—Increase the Navy, Improve the Army and Remain the World's Leading Nation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—President Roosevelt's message to Congress follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives: The Congress assembled this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 14th of September, while attending the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, and in that city on the 14th of that month, died of a heart attack the President of the United States.

The shock of the grief of the country was bitter in the minds of all who saw the dark days while the President yet hovered between life and death. The Federal Courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who, by a conspiracy or by law, is in line of succession for the Presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportionate to the gravity of the offense against our institutions. Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race, and all mankind should band against the anarchist.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Restoration of Confidence and Return of Prosperity.

During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the Nation is to be congratulated for its recovery. Prosperity can never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous means. In dealing with business interests, for the Government to undertake, by crude and ill-considered legislation, to do what may be called to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at odds. For the Government to undertake an endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrong really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to supply remedies.

Regulation of Corporations.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness, but from a just sense of the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy.

"You won't see much more leading on my part in the future. I am getting old and worn out, and I cannot be a field horse for everybody any longer. I admit that the leader of Tammany Hall should stay in New York all the year around, and I cannot stay here for more than a part of the year. If I tried to stay here all the time I could do no work at all. All this talk about me being state leader and trying to dictate in national politics is nonsense. I am in no condition to do any kind of leading, but, of course, I will always take deep interest in Tammany's best I can."

When asked if he was training anybody to succeed him as leader, he replied: "Oh, I have not come to that yet, and I have not planned my future, except that I will go to England in January or February. The Tammany executive committee will meet next Monday and you may hear more of the matter then."

CANADA'S DESIRES.

Stated in a Speech by John Charlton at a Buffalo Banquet.

Buffalo, Dec. 5.—John Charlton, M. P. of Havelock, Ont., a member of the Joint High Commission, was the guest of the Liberal Club at a banquet tonight. Among other things, Mr. Charlton said: "The day swiftly approaches when positive action on the part of the United States will be necessary to avert possible action in the repressive direction of the press of Canada. The Canadian desires broad, liberal and friendly trade relations, but these conditions must exist on more than one side. Canada is prepared for any reasonable arrangement of trade policies that will tend to develop commerce, and enduring peace. To this end let us arbitrate the Alaskan boundary question and adjust our mutual fiscal system to promote our mutual prosperity. Let us for the moment forget the duties of the American Union could be extended to the British provinces and secure to the greatest attainable extent the material advantages that would rise from unions."

Will Stimulate Trade.

Cheap cigars and cheaper rice are expected to be the most important results of the supreme court decision relative to the Philippine tariff law. Raw sugar also will come in free, but as that will be handled by a trust, it is not considered an article of commerce, and the removal of the duty will hardly affect the price. The duty on Philippine cigars has been very heavy, according to the collector's statement, and the imports have not been large at this port.

Condition of the Merchant Marine.

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the Congress. It is discredited by comparison to that of other nations which are up to the mark in every way. We should not longer submit the revenue which is only a trifling portion of our great commerce to the hands of foreign nations.

Financial Matters.

In many of the American banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function; there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce.

Surplus in the Treasury.

The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the Government, thanks mainly to the reduced Army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be any possibility of a deficit, but after providing against any such contingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. In his report to the Congress the Secretary of the Treasury has made these questions at length, and I ask your attention to the report and recommendations.

Interstate Commerce Law.

In 1887 a measure was enacted for the regulation of interstate railways, commonly known as the interstate commerce act.

The cardinal provisions of that act were that railway rates should be just and reasonable, and that all shippers, local lines and commodities should be accorded equal treatment. A commission was created and endowed with what were supposed to be the necessary powers to execute the provisions of this act.

The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be such as to be open to all shippers alike. The Government should see to it that the rates of the railways are just, and within its jurisdiction territory, and should provide a speedy, inexpensive and effective remedy to that end.

Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture, during the past 15 years, has steadily broadened its work on economic and social and has accomplished results of real value in upbuilding domestic and foreign trade. It has gone into new fields until it is now in touch with all sections of our country and with two of the island groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction, whose people must look to agriculture for a livelihood. It is endeavoring to make the world for grain, grasses, fruits and vegetables specially fitted for introduction into localities and the several states of territory where they may add materially to our resources.

Value of the Forests.

The practical usefulness of the National forest reserves to the mining, grazing, irrigation and other interests of the regions in which the reserves have been established is a subject of increasing importance. The spread demand by the people of the West for their property is increasing. The forest reserves will inevitably be of still greater use in the future than in the past. Additions should be made to them when ever practicable, and their usefulness should be increased by a thoroughly business-like management.

At present the protection of the forest reserves is the duty of the Land Office, the mapping and description of their timber with the United States Geological Survey, and the establishment of plans for their conservative use with the Bureau of Forestry, which is also charged with the general advancement of practical forestry in the United States. These various functions should be united in the Bureau of Forestry, to which they properly belong.

Reclaiming Arid Lands.

The reclamation of the unsettled arid lands presents a different problem from that of the conservation of the forests. It is necessary to create a new source of streams. The object of the Government is to dispose of the water in such a way that it will be used to the benefit of the people. Whatever the Nation does for the extension of irrigation should harmonize with, and tend to improve, the condition of those now living on irrigated land. We are not at the starting point of this development. Over \$200,000,000 of private capital has already been expended in the construction of irrigation works, and many millions more are being expended. We have not yet reached the point where we can begin to think of the reclamation of arid lands.

Lax and uncertain laws have made it possible to establish rights to water in excess of actual use or necessities, and many streams have already passed into private ownership, or a control equivalent to ownership.

Nation's Aid Justified.

The benefits which have followed the unaided development of the past justify the Nation's aid in the reclamation of the more difficult and important work yet to be accomplished.

INSULAR MATTERS.

What Must Be Done to Develop Hawaii.

In Hawaii our aim must be