

# The Estacada News

Issued Each Thursday

ESTACADA ..... OREGON

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Russian oil men have asked government aid to resume business.

Rain has relieved the drouth in many sections of India threatened by famine.

Baron Komura is seriously ill and may not be able to return to Japan as soon as planned.

A stampede occurred at a cattle show at Salamanca, Spain, and 120 persons were injured.

The Mexican government has put a stop to all forms of gambling, including lotteries, in the republic.

The cotton crop of Mexico this year is estimated at 90,000 to 100,000 bales, against 75,000 bales last year.

The call for the American Mining congress, which meets in El Paso, Texas, November 14, has been issued.

Postal officials who have inspected the coast cities oppose pneumatic tubes for Portland, Seattle and Tacoma, but the service will be installed in San Francisco.

William Kelly, the oldest convict in Sing Sing prison, has just celebrated his 85th birthday by giving a reception to the other convicts. He was sentenced for life 34 years ago for murder.

Experiments with the use of fuel oil on British battleships have been so satisfactory that the government has ordered the erection of an oil storage depot at Plymouth, and will store oil at other home ports.

Norway and Sweden are again on the verge of war.

Two Chicago women in bloomers will tour the world.

The Republican party celebrated its 50th birthday September 9.

Cuba wants the reciprocity treaty with the United States extended.

A Mexican mining man has sued Thomas W. Lawson for mining stock worth \$3,000,000.

Governor Folk, of Missouri, has started for the Portland fair and will launch his presidential boom.

The German government has a firm grip on the cholera situation and the disease is not spreading to new districts.

Despite the fact that a peace treaty has been signed, both armies in Manchuria stand ready for a big battle, and skirmishes are of daily occurrence.

Major General Wood says that the Moros have been pacified to such an extent that Americans are safe to travel over any part of the island without a guard.

It has developed that the Japanese, when they gave up their demand for indemnity, secured the right to fish in Russian territorial waters, the sea of Japan, the sea of Okhotsk and Bering sea. These rights are worth \$30,000,000 annually, far more than the indemnity asked.

Swedish-Norwegian relations are again warlike.

China has placed a big flour order in the United States.

Municipal ownership is the issue in the New York campaign.

More graft has been discovered in the army supply department.

Shonts has let contracts for housing and feeding canal employes.

Disorders at Baku are subsiding, but are not yet stopped. Troops are pouring into the disturbed districts.

An earthquake in Southern Italy killed more than 400 persons and destroyed many towns and villages.

The president has removed Public Printer Palmer and appointed Oscar J. Ricketts to fill the office temporarily.

The Grand Army has elected James Tanner, of New York, commander in chief. He was pension commissioner under Harrison.

An independent telephone line is planned from New York to Portland.

Japanese rioters at Tokio have torn down a statue of Ito, recently erected. The disorders, however, are growing less, and quiet is expected soon.

The various railroads have carried 76,094 passengers from east of the Rockies to the Pacific coast this summer. Of this number 47,113 came direct to Portland.

A rotten building in New York fell, killing two people and injuring 20 others.

The sultan of Morocco has granted France's demands.

In the past year 9,152 members of the G. A. R. have died.

The Norwegian-Swedish conference is in danger of a disagreement.

The New York hop crop will not be over 60 or 70 per cent of last year's.

A mob near Fort Worth, Texas, burned a negro at the stake. He had confessed his crime.

After a silence of 18 months inquiries are being sent to the Pacific coast from Vladivostok for flour and wheat.

Cholera continues to spread rapidly throughout Prussia, but the government is working hard to suppress the disease.

A meat famine is general in Germany. Live cattle are worth 14 3/4 cents per pound and live hogs 14 cents. The government has been petitioned to admit cattle free of duty.

Japanese disorders may interfere with a resumption of the flour trade.

### Whole Caucasus in Revolt.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 12.—Alarming dispatches were received from the Caucasus this morning. Bulletins from Baku say conditions are worse than at any time since the race war and revolt sprang up. Not only have battles between Armenians and Tartars been resumed, but Russian revolutionists are in desperate conflict with imperial troops, and all the resources of the War department of that part of the empire are required to control the situation. It is feared that all Trans-Caucasia shortly will pass into their hands.

### Holding Its Grip.

New Orleans, Sept. 12.—The fact that the general mass of the people are not working with the same zeal that marked the earlier stages of the fight is given by the authorities as one of the reasons why yellow fever is not declining as steadily as it was a couple of weeks ago. The death rate continues to be exceedingly low, because the fever is now only occasionally found among the Italians, but more new cases are reported daily than the Marine hospital authorities expected would be reported at this time.

### Uniforms for Forest Service.

Washington, Sept. 12.—In the near future forest rangers and all field employes of the Forest service will be uniformed. Their suits, patterned after army uniforms, will be of drab green tint, the equipment to further consist of a gray flannel shirt, gray felt hat, black riding boots and double breasted overcoat to match the suit. Buttons bearing an embossed fir tree and the words "Forest Service" will be used on the uniforms.

## TWELVE ARE DEAD

### New York Elevated Car Falls to Street Below.

### MORE THAN FORTY ARE INJURED

### Train Leaves Track On Curve and One Car Lands on Pavement With Trucks on Top.

New York, Sept. 12.—Through somebody's blunder, a Ninth avenue elevated train went through an open switch at Fifty-third street about 7 o'clock this morning. One car crowded with people fell to the street, and 12 persons were killed and more than 40 injured, 14 of them seriously.

The cause of the accident and the immediate responsibility remain to be seen. The motorman of the wrecked train is a fugitive, while a switchman, conductor and four guards are under arrest. The switchman is charged with manslaughter and the trainmen are held as witnesses.

Whatever may have caused the mishap, the accident, the worst in the history of the overhead railroads in New York, came when a south bound train on the Ninth avenue line was switched off to the Sixth avenue line at the Forty-third street junction. The motorman, expecting a clear track on the direct line of the Ninth avenue, without regarding the warning signal that the switch was open, rushed his train along at a high rate of speed. The first car swung around the right angle curve, holding to the rails because of the weight of the train behind. Then the strain became too great. The couplings broke, the second car was whirled about almost end for end, and, to the horror of those who looked on from below, pitched into the street.

Those passengers who had not jumped from the platforms and windows before the plunge came were thrown into a mass at the forward end of the car. As the injured men and women were struggling to free themselves the heavy front trucks of the third car fell almost in their midst, as the car itself jumped partly off the elevated structure and was wedged against a building at the southeast corner of Ninth avenue and Forty-third street.

### Russian Army Waits News.

Lamatenzi, Manchuria, Sept. 9.—The result of the Portsmouth conference was officially announced to the Russian forces today. The army, however, is still without official orders from St. Petersburg to cease its warlike activities, and the situation is intense. The soldiers are waiting for an armistice to be declared, and they cannot understand how Russia can talk of peace while the Japanese continue reconnaissances in force and outpost engagements. The fighting of September 3 in Corea cannot be understood here.

### Famine in Nine Provinces.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 9.—The first sitting of a ministerial conference to deal with the famine which threatens a number of provinces was held today. It was attended by the governors of the provinces, representatives of the Zemstvos and Red Cross and philanthropic societies and marshals of the nobility. Reports were presented showing that distress is acute in the provinces of Saratoff, Rizan, Samara, Penz, Tamboff, Orel, Voronesh, Toula and Viatka.

### Last of Missouri Bribery Cases.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 9.—The bribery case against ex-State Senator Charles A. Smith, of St. Louis, was dismissed today. This disposes of all the legislative bribery cases except those against D. J. Kelly, said to be in Canada.

### BABY CROP DECLINING.

### Rapid Decrease in Birthrate of Oregon and Washington.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The Census Bureau through a recently published bulletin, calls attention to the fact that the birth rate is declining in Oregon faster than in any other state in the Union, and Oregon, which only 45 years ago held the record birth rate of the United States, is now nearing the foot of the list. In 1860 the birth rate in Oregon was nearly double that in the entire United States; five years ago, according to the last census, Oregon had fallen below the general average, and well below almost every other state in the West, California excepted.

Oregon, a good Roosevelt state on political issues, seems to disagree with Mr. Roosevelt on the race suicide question, for Oregon is tumbling from its lofty position to the foot of the list at a rate which, if kept up for two more decades, will place Oregon behind every other part of the country in this important respect.

Take Washington: The record of that state is not to be applauded. It is almost, but not quite, as bad as Oregon's. Back in 1860, when there was a child for every woman between the ages of 15 and 49 (which is not saying that every woman between those ages was possessed of one lone child), Washington stood third on the list of states as to birth rate, being ranked only by Oregon and Utah. Since then there has been a gradual decline, until, according to the census of 1900, the rate in Washington is only 469, five below the general average for the United States.

Then there is Idaho, which is neither a record-breaker nor a slouch. In 1870, the time of its first census, the rate was 715. It has fallen but 5 per cent, for the last census showed it to be 644—away above the general average, in fact, a rate that is exceeded only in North Dakota, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

### EFFORT TO INTIMIDATE.

### Witness So Testifies in Land Fraud Cases Before Hunt.

Portland, Sept. 12.—Have the defendants in the Williamson-Gesner-Biggs case tried to intimidate the witnesses for the government? According to the testimony of Campbell A. Duncan, brought out yesterday morning by District Attorney Heney, and unshaken by the cross examination of Mr. Bennett, the effort has been made. For the first time in the course of the third trial the spirit of sensationalism was introduced yesterday morning, when Duncan told of his visit to Representative Williamson in his rooms at the Imperial hotel, and stated that the visit had been prompted by the advice and request of Attorney Barnes, of Prineville, who has figure has the silent shadow during the three trials. Campbell A. Duncan, was called as the first witness of the day. He was called in the morning and the afternoon found him still on the stand.

The witness gave much the same testimony as at the first and the second trials, though there were one or two more points brought out, owing to the more lenient ruling of Judge Hunt than were put in evidence at the first and second trials. One statement of importance and one that will perhaps play an important part in the settlement of the case, was made by the witness, who told of having had a conversation with Marion R. Biggs in which Biggs stated that while no written contract could be made between Gesner and the applicants for timber lands, yet an understanding could be reached by which the claimants could know that they would be able to sell their claims to the firm of Williamson & Gesner at a stated figure, as soon as title had been gained from the government.

### Crisis in Negotiations.

Christiana, Sept. 12.—The tone of the Norwegian newspapers indicates that the commissioners of Norway and Sweden, regarding the dissolution of the union, have reported an empassé.