

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.

All Poland is rioting and every factory is closed.

Ambassador Condor has resigned, to take effect in October.

F. A. Heinze, the Montana copper king, is buying copper mines in Mexico.

A number of yellow fever cases have been discovered along the Upper Mississippi river.

The Norwegian storking has decided to negotiate with Sweden for the purpose of dissolving the union.

The feeling throughout Europe is that peace cannot be concluded between Japan and Russia at this time.

Kermit Roosevelt is hunting in South Dakota in an endeavor to break his father's bear killing record.

Five deaths have resulted from the collision between a trolley car and a passenger train at Cincinnati last week.

Three persons were killed and two freight trains demolished in a head-on collision 18 miles from Topeka, Kansas, on the Union Pacific railroad.

Fire in East Portland destroyed 22 buildings and a large amount of elevated roadways. The loss will reach \$100,000, with only about \$20,000 insurance.

A Chinese envoy has been sent to America to study the exclusion question.

The Sultan of Sulu proposed marriage to Miss Roosevelt and took a refusal.

An earthquake of some violence has been felt throughout the entire Mississippi valley.

Minister Conger denies that he is to go to China to endeavor to check the boycott against American goods.

Radicals denounce the national assembly called by the czar. They claim it will do the people more harm than good.

A yellow fever patient is a prisoner in the New Orleans city jail and has caused several panics among officials and prisoners.

Russia is again being shaken with internal troubles. Added to the riots and strikes comes protests of Cossack troops against service in suppressing the rioters.

It seems probable that peace negotiations will be broken off. Russia insists that Japan must change her terms on Sakhalin and indemnity and the latter are as firm in their refusal.

The court of inquiry on the Bennington disaster reports that the explosion was caused by the steam gauge refusing to register the amount of steam carried and the boiler blew up because of an over-pressure.

The engineer in charge ordered a subordinate to close an air cock and instead he closed the steam gauge cock, which was the reason the amount of steam would not register.

A Chicago preacher is to be tried for cheating a railroad.

A dozen persons were injured by the collapse of a roof at Marblehead, Massachusetts.

A number of officers from the United States army will attend the annual maneuvers of the French army.

New Orleans is burning tons of sulphur to kill the mosquito which is causing a spread of yellow fever.

A number of railroad companies must appear before the Kansas Federal court and tell why they gave rebates contrary to law.

Settlers are pursuing the band of Arizona Apache Indians on a raid in New Mexico. The Indians are wearing full war paint and using poisoned arrows.

Reports from the New York Health department show a decline in typhoid fever, which for a time assumed proportions of an epidemic.

Practically the whole of Germany's colonial empire is in revolt.

The United States government has notified China that she must end the boycott against American goods before negotiations will be opened looking to a betterment of immigration conditions.

Associate Justice Tucker, of Arizona, is accused of grafting.

Acting Mayor Fornes, of New York, has been sued for divorce.

The czar has issued a manifesto summoning a national assembly.

Eighteen bodies have been recovered from the wreck at Bruce, Virginia.

Bombs have been sent to two New York bankers. No damage was done.

A German port has refused to entertain the British fleet in the Baltic sea.

Telegraph operators on the Great Northern have voted to return to work.

A heavy wind, accompanied by rain, did great damage to property in Topeka, Kansas.

WHOLE TOWN ILL.

Yellow Fever Worse Outside Than in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Aug. 23.—With the fever checked in the city, and provision under way to prevent further infection, from the country, the local situation is still encouraging. Of the new foci, three are above Canal street. At Rosa park, a fashionable residence park opening into St. Charles avenue, a well known citizen and member of Governor Blanchard's staff, is the victim. Another case is at a boys' college far down town, one of the employes being stricken. Rev. Father Aveille, pastor of St. Maurice's church, is another patient reported today. Of the deaths, only one occurred uptown, that of a clerk who had been living here nine months.

The news from outside the city shows the continued seriousness of the situation. Definite information was received from Dr. J. A. Devron, the state board of health physician sent to Leeville, at the mouth of Bayou la Fourche, a few days ago. His reports show that the first news received from there was not exaggerated. During two days of work there he found 69 cases of yellow fever, 53 suspected cases and about 145 cases of dengue. He adds:

"There are about 300 houses and families here, and I do not think there is a single house which has not one or more cases of sickness. The people are completely distracted. All seem to have lost ambition to work. They are completely demoralized." He asks for more doctors and nurses, as the situation is beyond the capacity of one man. He reports one or two deaths since his arrival.

St. Tammany parish reports a case on the road between Mandeville and Lewisburg, which came from New Orleans.

Hanson City reports six new cases, Kenner one and Sarpy plantation two. There was one death on Elizabeth plantation in Iberville. St. Rose and St. Charles parishes have two cases and one is dead.

READY TO FIGHT.

Czar Is Sending Troops and Supplies to the Far East.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—According to a special cablegram to the Daily News from St. Petersburg, Mr. Witte's mission at Portsmouth is considered ended and a rupture is expected at once. The dispatching of troops and provisions to the scene of the war in the Far East has been vigorously resumed, and a special minister of Siberian railroads and waterways has been appointed. "Nobody," he says, "shares in the optimism of the government." A general recently returned from Manchuria is quoted in an interview today as saying:

"The coming campaign will be of short duration. The numerical increase in the armies will only impede the retreat which Linievitch must make, because victory is impossible. The soldiers are demoralized and undisciplined, the chiefs incapable, distrustful and disliked." He continued: "The claim that Japan has reached and passed its climax and is now exhausted is ridiculous. The Japanese are gaining strength in proportion as we are losing. Any delay will only increase the price of peace."

JAPAN'S REVISED CONDITIONS.

Offer to Sell Sakhalin as Proposed by Roosevelt.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 23.—It was learned at midnight that Japan had already made a concession to Russia, which had been declined, and that at today's session she will make a further modification of her original peace conditions.

Japan has offered to sell to Russia half of the island of Sakhalin. Russia has refused the proffer. Her proposition will be to sell to Russia the entire island of Sakhalin, stipulating that, if this deal is made, she will waive her claim for reimbursement of war expenditures, surrender of interned war ships and limitation of Russian naval power in the Pacific.

It is understood that this is the modification that has been secured through the intercession of President Roosevelt. The feeling tonight is one of increased hope.

Peace Conference on Grain Rates.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—A meeting will be held in this city today for the purpose of trying to effect some sort of a settlement of the grain rate war. There is no desire on the part of the majority to engage in a ruinous rate war on the threshold of a crop season which promises to break all records in the West. But the Chicago Great Western claims that no satisfactory and lasting peace agreement can be reached unless all lines unite in abolishing elevator allowances. The other roads have already declined to abate this allowance.

Cure for Leprosy Proved.

Manila, Aug. 23.—What appears to be a well authenticated instance of the cure of leprosy by the X-ray treatment has been found here. A few weeks ago a patient who had been affected with leprosy and who had been under treatment for that disease died of liver complaint. After the patient's death every part of the body was subjected to a searching microscopical examination by bacteriologists, but not the slightest trace of leprosy could be found.

New Names for Captured Ships.

Tokio, Aug. 23.—The imperial Navy department has rechristened the captured Russian warships as follows: The Peresviet has been named the Sagami; the Poltava the Tango; the Bayan the Aso; the Pallada the Tsugaru and the Variag the Soya.

PACKERS COMBINE

Independent Companies to Fight the Beef Trust.

RAILROADS WILL LEND A HAND

Organized in Secrecy, They Begin the Attack in Chicago, After Establishing Their Plants.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—Carefully laid opposition to the beef trust, which, it is asserted, will reach gigantic proportions shortly, began operations at the partially completed packing plant owned by the Independent Packing company this morning. With the utmost secrecy two companies—the other the Western Packing & Provision company—have organized in Chicago and their plants will cost nearly \$500,000 when completed.

While the packers of the beef trust circle were warding off the attacks of the Interstate Commerce commission as to private car lines and the Federal grand jury as to combination and conduct of their business, the wholesale butchers, hotel men and restaurant men, as well as other large consumers of meat were secretly organizing with a determination to succeed so strongly in their minds that no word reached the public till this week.

Men interested in the new concerns say the railroads have privately given assurances that they will aid the independents to almost any extent, as they have tired of what they term the packers' manipulations and sometimes treachery.

The two plants now nearly completed are both in the stockyards district. The independent company's \$150,000 packing plant is at West Forty-first and Halsted streets, and the Western company's \$300,000 plant is at Morgan and Thirty-eighth streets. The third and largest independent plant will be built next summer and will cost more than \$500,000 in itself. The company which will build it is ready to obtain its charter, but will defer action until actual work on the plant begins.

STATE LAID WASTE.

Storm Sweeps Through Minnesota With Great Fury.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 22.—Devastation, terrible and complete, was wrought on all sides of the Twin Cities by the storm of Sunday night, according to reports just received here. Through all the region from Anoka to Fillmore counties reports tell of disaster and loss of life and property.

Members of families are missing and it is believed they are buried under the debris, which was strewn broadcast by the wind. Many instances of maiming are reported and the total loss of life will not be known for some days.

Crops which had been cut and were ready for threshing suffered in many places and standing corn was damaged by hail and wind. Hailstones several inches in circumference worked havoc with the crops in some sections.

Large sections of railroad tracks were swept away south of here and the mail trains on certain portions of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road were run yesterday on improvised tracks, making slow time on account of the enforced insecurity of the roadbed.

In some of the farming localities the grain was stripped from the stalks, even in the shocks, by the furious rain and wind, and haystacks were completely demolished. Huge trees, which have successfully withstood the storms of years, were uprooted and hurled before the wind, and barns and other out-buildings were completely destroyed.

The damage done to buildings and crops in the southern counties will reach many thousands of dollars, but no accurate estimate can be formed until complete reports are received.

All sections report that the storm was cyclonic in its nature and from some points reports tell of a funnel shaped cloud that descended with the most intense fury, leaving destruction in its path.

Navies Will Fraternize.

New York, Aug. 22.—New York will be the scene of a remarkable demonstration of fraternity and goodwill between the tack tars of the navies of Great Britain and the United States during the first week in October on the occasion of the visit of the second cruiser squadron of the British fleet. On or about the first Monday in the month 1,200 American sailors will entertain a like number of their British brethren. Arrangements are making for a great banquet, smoker and theater party as the principal events.

Indians Want Statehood.

Muscogee, I. T., Aug. 22.—The chieftaincy of the five civilized tribes to the number of 200 delegates met here today to declare for separate statehood for Indian Territory, aided and abetted by white residents of Indian Territory, who for both business and sentimental reasons are opposed to a union with Oklahoma. This is the first time the tribal citizens of the territory ever assembled to notify congress that they are ready for statehood.

Texan Health Regulations.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 22.—It has been ordered by the State Health department that all persons entering Texas by northern gateways must furnish health certificates properly attested. Identification of persons must also be given in certificates.

WILL DRIVE CONGRESS.

Legislation Must Be Passed On Railroad Rates and Tariff.

Washington, Aug. 22.—In abandoning the idea of calling an extra session of congress in November, President Roosevelt has handed out no encouragement to the men who are fighting railroad rate legislation, or to the stand-pat Republicans who disagree with him on the tariff question. The abandonment of an extra session in November will have little effect upon the actual work of the next congress. It simply means that, instead of getting together and organizing in November, congress will meet on the first Monday in December, will organize in the days preceding the holiday recess, and will be ready for work soon after the first of January, instead of the first of December. But congress will not shorten the session, for the time that is taken off at the beginning will be tacked on at the end, and it is now probable that the first session of the Fifty-ninth congress, instead of adjourning in April next, will run well into the summer.

President Roosevelt has not abandoned hope of securing the passage of a railroad rate bill, nor has he given up hope of securing a readjustment of the tariff to meet new conditions. And it may be set down as an absolute fact that, if the president makes clear his position and in a message to congress insists upon railroad rate legislation as well as tariff legislation, the house of representatives will pass bills very closely in line with his ideas, and won't waste much time about it.

The people of the United States, especially the voters, have become pretty thoroughly imbued with the idea that there ought to be legislation on the railroad rate question. They believe the president would not have taken his firm stand without cause, and the people are with the chief executive. A great many of them, undoubtedly a large majority, agree with him that the time has come when there should be a readjustment of tariff rates, especially the rates that affect industries no longer needing protection behind a tariff wall, but which are taking advantage of the protection afforded by the Dingley law to sell their products abroad at less price than they command in this country.

If the president wins his fight for railroad legislation he may have to sacrifice the tariff bill at the coming session, but it is known he regards the railroad question as the more important of the two at this time, and would probably be willing to compromise on these grounds, if he can get a satisfactory rate bill. The discussion of the railroad question, or rather the discussion of the tariff question coupled with the discussion of subjects injected for filibustering purposes, will occupy so much time that there will be little opportunity to consider a tariff bill in the senate.

The house, which must originate tariff legislation, may frame and pass a tariff bill, while the senate is wrestling with the rate problem, but the chances are that the senate will not be obliged to surrender to the president on the tariff question at the coming session, provided it passes the rate bill favored by the president. There is hardly time in a single session to dispose of two such great questions, but there is no telling what President Roosevelt may be able to do.

TROLLEY BROKEN IN PIECES.

Hit by Flying Freight Car at a Butte Street Crossing.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 22.—Ten persons were killed and more than a score were injured, some fatally, here tonight, as the result of a freight car dashing into a crowded open trolley car at the crossing of the street car and the Great Northern railroad tracks on Utah street.

Passengers on the car, men, women and children, were returning from Columbia Gardens. The motorman, as usual, stopped his car before reaching the railroad crossing. At that moment a Butte, Anaconda & Pacific yard engine was making a flying switch of loaded freight cars across Utah street.

The motorman, thinking everything was clear, started across the railroad track, when the trolley car was struck by a freight car, thrown 25 feet and crumpled into kindling wood. The freight car landed on top of the mangled passengers.

Going to Fight Yankees.

New York, Aug. 22.—The Tribune tomorrow will say: "Venezuela has placed orders in Europe for torpedo boats with guns and ammunition at the cost of about \$2,500,000, a larger amount than that little South American republic has ever expended at one time for war materials. An American, who has just returned from Venezuela, is authority for the statement that President Castro recently declared that he was 'going to fight the Yankees,' which is given as the cause of the large orders for war material."

Rains Do Not Retard.

London, Aug. 22.—The Telegraph's Tokio correspondent says that despite the heavy rains the Japanese have advanced in Northern Korea. The Russians abandoned their advance works and were driven back. After crossing the river the Russians destroyed the bridges and there was no sign of the Russians south of the Tumen. The Japanese army in Korea has already effected a certain communication with Field Marshal Oyama.

Russian Transport Captured.

Tokio, Aug. 22.—Commander Kamchkatka reports that his squadron has captured the big Russian transport Australia in the harbor of Petropavlovsk. She will be sent to Saabro.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

NEW SYSTEM BEST.

State Saves Much in Transporting Insane Patients.

Salem—After almost three months' operation under the new law governing the transportation of insane, it is found that the new system costs practically one-half as much as the old. Under the former system the sheriff or a deputy brought insane persons to the asylum, receiving a per diem of \$3 and all traveling expenses. Under the new system the insane asylum authorities send an attendant from the asylum to the county seat to bring the patient to Salem.

In some instances the cost of transportation has been reduced to one-third of what it was formerly, while in other cases the reduction is less than one-half. Thus it cost under the former laws \$18.73 to bring a patient from Portland, but now it costs only \$6.79. From Clatsop county, which furnishes a large number of patients, the former cost was about \$45, but now it is only \$15. Marion county, which also supplies a large number of insane, formerly cost the state \$6.69 for transporting patients, but this has been reduced to \$1. In the case of patients from distant counties, like Baker, Coos, Tillamook and others, where the railroad or stage expenses are heavy, the saving is not so great.

The figures given are not exact, for no exact account can be kept of the time of attendants who are sent out after patients. The attendants who are employed in that work render some service at the institution, and spend some time bringing back patients who have escaped. The saving, however, when all allowances are made, will be from 40 to 50 per cent.

Winter Wheat Good.

La Grande—Harvesting in the Grand Ronde valley is now well under way, and so far the yield of fall and winter sown wheat is good, the average being 40 bushels per acre of an excellent quality, many fields yielding 50 bushels. Spring sown grain is very light and will not yield more than half a crop. The hay crop is very good, and the same condition prevails in Willowa county as to hay and grain as in this valley. The sugar beet crop is much better than at any previous season, and the sugar factory is expecting a much longer and more profitable run than last season.

Goes Fifty Bushels.

Pendleton—Mr. Hughes, of Helix, states that wheat just harvested and threshed on his ranch and that of his brother in the vicinity of that place will yield on an average of 50 bushels to the acre. There are also a number of fields of oats which will nearly if not quite come up to this figure. Late reports from either direction in this vicinity seem to indicate that the estimates given out earlier in the season understated rather than overstated the yield, as in no case is the yield falling short of the estimate given.

Fruit and Grain at Milton.

Milton—Fruit is coming into market now in quite large quantities. The peach crop is rather short in this locality, but the melons are plentiful and cheap, and large shipments are being made to outside points. The second crop of strawberries has made its appearance in the market here, and while the crop is light the berries are of excellent quality. The farmers in this locality are about through with their harvesting.

Blaze Starts From Slashings.

Woodburn—Starting from burning slashings on the Mrs. P. L. Kennedy place, east of Woodburn, fire has burned over that farm and the Snyder and Moreland farms. Strenuous efforts of firefighters saved the buildings, although Moreland's house is encircled by fire, and not yet out of danger. The course of the flames is now toward Butte creek, and may do considerable damage before the fire is under control.

Josephine Farmers' Institute.

Grant's Pass—From September 9 to 15 three sessions of farmers' institutes will be held in Josephine county, under the directions of Dr. James Withycombe, director of the State Experiment station, accompanied by a staff of professors and directors from the Oregon Agricultural college. The meetings will be held at Provolt, Grants Pass and Kerby.

Few Sales of Wheat.

Pendleton—There has been little doing in the wheat market here during the present week, and few sales have been made since Saturday, when about 200,000 bushels were sold in Pendleton. The quality of the wheat in this district this year is exceptionally good, all grading No. 1, with the exception of now and then a little smut.

Monmouth School to Open.

Independence—The Oregon State Normal school at Monmouth will continue as though the appropriation asked for at the last session of the legislature had been granted. The lack of appropriation must, of course, inconvenience somebody, but it has not given rise to the question as to whether or not the school would continue.

Slaughter of Lane Pheasants.

Eugene—County Clerk Lee has issued 70 fire permits and 290 hunters' licenses since the new laws went into effect. From all reports pheasants are being slaughtered in all directions and the license money is doing nothing in the way of protecting game.

EUGENE MILL TO START.

Will Be Operated in Connection With Plant at Union.

Eugene—John P. Wilbur, purchaser of the Eugene woolen mill, is here arranging to reopen the mill October 1. He will install considerable new machinery, and elevators, better to carry on the work and transport goods from one department to another. He announces that this mill will be operated in connection with his mill at Union.

A large scouring mill will be erected at Union, and scoured wool from there will be shipped to Eugene and mixed with the coarser valley product. The Union mill will make a specialty of white goods, for which it is particularly adapted, while the Eugene mill will be devoted to the manufacture of flowered dress goods, blankets and robes.

About 100 hands will be employed here, making a payroll of something like \$4,000 per month. Mr. Wilbur states that the two mills will have a combined capacity of about \$20,000 worth of finished goods per month.

Linn Wheat Is Short.

Albany—Wheat is a short crop in Linn county this year owing to the long continued dry weather. A few days of rain just at the right time would have made this year's crop the bumper product for the county, but the rain failed to come. As it is, the wheat in most sections runs about 16 bushels per acre. The heads are not well filled, and the grain is a little light. Some of the harvesting machines are unable to make expenses for the owners at the agreed prices for threshing, and threshing-machine men have in many instances been compelled to give up the rating agreed upon and charge for their work by the hour.

20,000 Cars Yearly.

Klamath Falls—Twenty thousand cars of export freight per annum is what Consulting Engineer Jacobus, of the Reclamation service, estimates as the possibilities of the Klamath country for a railroad company, when the government irrigation project has been completed and the lands under it developed, together with the rise of concomitant industries. Mr. Jacobs included shipments of general farm and dairy products, stock, timber, and perhaps sugar beets.

Can't Buy Many Good Sheep.

Pendleton—Sheep buyers from the east are experiencing great difficulty in finding in the market here the class of sheep demanded in the eastern market, and when they have the good luck occasionally to find a few, the owners are indifferent about selling, and in many cases absolutely refuse to set a price on them. This condition is said to be due to the fact that sheepmen sold up very close last year, and also to the substantial advance in the price of wool this season, with the prospect of a still further advance the coming season.

Good Chance for Umatilla.

Pendleton—Following a conference here between Chief Engineer Newell, of the Reclamation service; Consulting Engineer Henry and John T. Whistler, engineer for Oregon, regarding the irrigation projects in Eastern Oregon, Mr. Newell states that the project of government irrigation of lands north of the Umatilla river, near Echo, is very promising, and very likely will be undertaken unless the Malheur difficulty should be settled soon.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 69@70c per bushel; bluestem, 74@75c; valley, 75c. Barley—Feed, \$20.50 per ton; brewing \$21. Oats—No. 1 white feed, old, \$28 per ton; gray, old, \$27; white, new, \$23@23.50; gray, new, \$22 per ton. Hay—Timothy, old, \$13@15 per ton; new, \$11@12.50; clover, \$8@9. Fruits—Apples, 90c@1.75 per box; peaches, 65@85c crate; plums, 75c@1 per crate; blackberries, 5@6c per crate; cantaloupes, \$1@2.50 per crate; pears, \$1.50 per box; watermelons, 1@1 1/4c per pound; crabapples, 50c per box; grapes, \$1@1.50. Vegetables—Beans, 1@4c per pound; cabbage, 1@1 1/4c per pound; cauliflower, 75@90c per dozen; celery, 75@85c per dozen; corn, 8@9c per dozen; cucumbers, 10@15c per dozen; tomatoes, 50@60c per crate; squash, 5c per pound; turnips, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; carrots, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; beets, \$1@1.25 per sack. Onions—Red, \$1.25 per hundred; yellow, \$1.25. Potatoes—Oregon new, 75@80c per sack; Merced sweets, 3 1/4c per pound. Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/4@30c. Eggs—Oregon ranch, 22 1/4c per dozen. Poultry—Average old hens, 13@13 1/2c; mixed chickens, 12@13c; old roosters, 10c; young roosters, 11@11 1/2c; springs, 1 1/2 to 2 pounds, 14@14 1/2c; 1 to 1 1/2 pounds, 14 1/2@15c; turkeys, live 18@22c; geese, live, per pound, 8@9c; ducks, old, 13c; ducks gray 13c; white 14c. Hops—Choice 1904, 17@19c per pound. Wool—Eastern Oregon, average best, 19@21c; lower grades, down to 15c, according to shrinkage; valley, 25@27c per pound; mohair, choice, 31c per pound. Beef—Dressed bulls, 1@2c per pound; cows, 3 1/2@4 1/4c; country steers, 4@5c. Veal—Dressed, 3@7 1/2c. Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 6 1/2@7c per pound; ordinary, 4@5c; lambs, 7@7 1/2c. Pork—Dressed, 6@8c per pound.