

Washington County News

Issued Each Week

WEST GROVE, OREGON

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

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

uban officials believe the insurrection has reached its limit.

he government has withdrawn negro troops from Texas garrisons.

arriman is gaining control of the western as well as St. Paul road.

he National Red Cross will receive for the relief of stricken Chilean es.

he steamer Manchuria, which went a reef in the Hawaiian islands, is idly going to pieces.

he town of Llalil is reported to ve entirely disappeared as a result of Chilean earthquake.

Pat Crowe has given up his old life engaged in newspaper work; so he told the Omaha police.

Dowie has been trying to settle diffie with Voliva, but the latter has cined the prophet's terms.

Mine gas in the coal mines near Manoy City, Pa., killed two miners, ably fatally injured five others and out a dozen were overcome.

The railroads companies convicted at c. Louis of giving rebates to the pack- has taken an appeal to the United tates Circuit court of Appeals.

An insurrection in Cuba is spreading an alarming fashion.

San Francisco has raised \$10,000 for relief work in stricken Chilean cities.

Several more members of the dissolved Russian douma have been arrested.

It is reported that John D. Rockefeller will establish a home for aged chorus girls.

French secret service men have captured a supply of bombs intended for use on President Fallieres.

San Francisco bank clearings have passed Pittsburg and the now stands sixth in the United States.

The state of Illinois will see that prisoners released from the penitentiary are provided with work.

The Pacific Mail steamer Manchuria went on a reef off Rabbit Island, in the Hawaiian group. The vessel will likely prove a total wreck. No lives were lost.

Word has been received at San Francisco that the government transport service will remain at the bay city. Plans for the erection of new docks and supply stations at Fort Mason have been approved and work will start within a few weeks.

Railroads have voluntarily reduced grain rates in Minnesota.

The governor of Warsaw has been seriously injured by a bomb.

Activity of the police frustrated a plan to assassinate King Alfonso.

It is said the sultan of Turkey has decided to recognize Leishman as an ambassador.

Many immigrants who would be refused admittance at a port of entry are being smuggled in through Mexico.

Bookbinders in the government printing office threaten to strike on account of the action of a foreman toward the men.

A San Francisco woman refugee feels greatly insulted because she was given a pair of No. 8 stockings when she wears No. 3 shoes.

The Chilean disaster will be a hard blow to English insurance companies, as they carry more South American risks than any others.

Union printers at their recent international convention decided to erect a new building at their Colorado Springs home to be used by the wives of aged inmates.

Police in all parts of the Russian empire are flooding the minister of the Interior with resignations since the revival of terrorism directed especially against these officers.

A massacre of Jews is expected in Warsaw, Russia.

A cave-in at Clinchport, Va., entombed 50 miners.

Labor leaders have declared war on Cannon's candidacy for re-election to congress.

Portland police are looking for Paul Stensland, president of the wrecked Chicago bank.

The president has appointed James S. Harlan, of Chicago, a member of the Interstate Commerce commission.

Roosevelt is said to have declared for Canon for president.

During the fiscal year just ended our exports to Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska increased about 20 per cent.

Russian terrorists continue the slaughter of police. The government has begun wholesale arrests and exile.

A tidal wave is reported from the Hawaiian islands. The general height was five feet and but little damage was done.

STORM FOLLOWED THE SHOCK.

Earthquake, Fire, Wind and Lightning Terrified Valparaiso.

Valparaiso, Aug. 22.—The loss of life by the earthquake of Thursday, August 16, probably will not be short of 3,000, while the property destroyed is estimated at \$100,000,000, and probably is far in excess of that sum.

Order is being maintained with the utmost severity by the military, police and armed citizens' patrols, who are empowered to shoot looters on the spot. The authorities are showing the utmost energy in the protection of property.

With the first terrible shock of the earthquake buildings collapsed, their walls falling with a tremendous noise. The inmates in many cases were unable to escape. The shock was followed almost immediately by a fierce storm, the wind prostrating the walls that had been weakened by the earthquake, and these broke trolley wires, which flashed incessantly. The second shock was even heavier than the first.

Five minutes afterward fires started in every direction, and immediately the whole town, which had been momentarily in darkness, was illuminated by gigantic flames. The firemen made a desperate fight, though there was but little water, as most of the mains had been broken by the early tremor.

FOREIGN CAPITAL TO REBUILD.

Its Interests Are Large and Chilean Credit Is Good.

New York, Aug. 22.—Quan Tonkin, a Chilean civil engineer, who is now in New York, said last night:

"In Valparaiso local and foreign interests are so great that it is absolutely certain the city will be rebuilt. The financial burden of rehabilitation will not be thrown on Chile alone, but also on the numerous foreign interests, which include most of the nations of the world. Of the foreign interests I believe the English will be the heaviest losers, especially the many English fire insurance companies that suffered such great losses in the destruction of San Francisco. However, it must be kept in mind that Chile enjoys very high financial credit, especially in the London market, where her bonds are quoted at 99 3/4 per cent. The external debt of Chile is about \$105,000,000, which has always been scrupulously served, and it takes only 21 per cent of the Chilean government revenue to serve this debt. The Chilean state railway alone represents nearly as much as the external debt, while the salt petre lands represent four or five times as much more."

KUROPATKIN IS NEEDED.

Disgraced General Has Full Confidence of His Soldiers.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 22.—Is General Kuropatkin, once the pride of the entire Russian army, war minister and fighter by nature, but whose laurels were trampled under foot by the victorious Japanese at Liaoyang, in the earlier days of the fighting in Northern Korea and Manchuria, to be vindicated. That is the question uppermost in the mind of every officer of the army tonight, and also the chief topic of discussion at the military clubs, on the question arising through the industrious circulation of a report that the czar has sent for the general and intends to place him once again at the head of the department of War. Such action would overthrow all ancient Russian traditions, but it is apparently necessary.

Kuropatkin is the one man, and probably the only one in all Russia, who is in a position to reorganize the army. He is loved by the common soldier, who believes that he is the only officer of general rank who has his interest at heart. If intrusted with the task of bringing back the allegiance of the troops to the "Little Father," he could do it, and the knowledge that this is so is responsible for the belief here that he is to come into his own again.

Since his return from the front, a disgraced and broken hearted man, the general has been in retirement at his mother's home, but it is generally expected that he will soon be back in the capital in his old position as minister of war.

Wilson Inspects Incognito.

Omaha, Aug. 22.—Secretary Wilson, of the department of Agriculture, unattended, arrived at a local hotel late last night, and, without registering or disclosing his identity, early this morning drove in a closed carriage to the packing plants in South Omaha. After a short inspection of several of the plants the secretary again returned to this city, saying: "I am going to South Omaha, but I don't want my identity known. I have inspected all the packing plants and found them in good condition."

Storage Dam Is in Danger.

Phoenix, Aug. 22.—As the results of heavy rain in the Salton watersheds, the work of the contractors on the government storage dam at Roosevelt performed during the past three or four months has been greatly damaged, and unless the water falls rapidly, everything in the way of construction, together with much of the machinery, will be washed away. Tonight the whole volume of the river was pouring through a channel 50 feet wide.

Police Will Keep Order.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—Payment by Receiver Fetner of a dividend of 20 per cent to depositors of the defunct Milwaukee Avenue State bank, ordered by the court last week, will begin tomorrow morning. There were 22,000 depositors in the institution when it failed, and in anticipation of a rush on the place tomorrow an extra detail of police has been asked for to keep order.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

MILKING MACHINE TESTS.

Demonstration of Their Value To Be Given at State Fair.

Salem—Milking machines in operation will be one of the principal features of the dairy department at the State fair, which opens here September 10. Farmers and dairymen have always been interested in the subject of milking machines and their interest is becoming particularly strong in the last few years when dairying in this state has been hampered by the difficulty in securing milkers. Men do not like to milk and will not take work of that kind if they can get anything else at the same wages. But milking machinery has not generally been found to be successful and dairymen have been compelled to depend upon such labor as they could get.

There are some manufacturers of milking machines who think the, have contrived apparatus that will extract the lactical fluid from the patient or impatient cow, whether she be a hard milker or an easy one. Machines so simple that a boy can run them, are alleged to be ready for the farmer who doesn't like to milk and cannot hire somebody else to do it for him. Machines adjustable for tall cows or short ones, kickers and nonkickers, Jerseys, Holsteins or scrubs, await the doubting questioner of the dairy herd. It's all a matter of proof and the state board of agriculture proposes to give the manufacturers of milking machines the opportunity to prove by actual demonstration.

There will be plenty of cows at the fair and the owners of machines will be called upon twice a day to do the milking. If the machines work to the satisfaction of the farmers, there will be some business in milking machines. If they don't work, the cows and their owners will give the machine manufacturers the laugh.

But whether the machines work or don't work, the state board of agriculture will give the farmers a chance to see them tried, and beyond doubt there will be ranchers around the stock pens twice a day to see the demonstration, and the fun, if any of the cows object to the unaccustomed treatment.

New Hospital at Chemawa.

Chemawa—Plans and specifications have been received at the Indian school here for a new brick \$15,000 hospital, for which bids will be received and the contract awarded September 13. The building is to be supplied with the latest improved methods of heating and ventilation, and will be equipped with the best sanitary appliances. It will be steam heated and electric lighted. The main building will be two stories, 80x33, and will have two wings, 31x24. In connection with the new hospital the school management will continue and extend the open air sanitarium which it has been running since spring with excellent results.

Oregon Flax Good.

Salem—George Verbeke, son of one of the wealthiest linen manufacturers of Ghent, Belgium, and a member of the firm of Morel & Verbeke, is in Salem to make a scientific investigation into the possibilities for the development of the flax and linen industries of Oregon. He said: "I have been able to arrive at only one conclusion as a result of the limited investigations which I have made during my stay here, and that is that Oregon certainly produces a very high grade of flax, equal to any that I have ever seen, and, in my judgment, it is capable of being manufactured into the choicest of linen fabrics."

Burned Trees Have Value.

Albany—Experienced lumbermen state that activity on the part of mill men will save much of the timber in the burnt district up the North Santiam river. The fire as it rushes through the green timber burns those parts of the trees which are loaded with pitch, and leaves the wood but little charred. All the limbs and foliage are devoured, and the pitch bark is burned through, but the part that is valuable for lumber is injured but little. This charred timber may be utilized for milling purposes at any time within four years after the fire as a rule.

State Will Profit.

Salem—That the sale of the Oregon Central wagon road lands to Minnesota and North Dakota investors means much to the settlement of Southeastern Oregon is the belief of W. F. Dunlap, of the state printing office, who was formerly a newspaper man in North Dakota. He bases his opinion on his knowledge of the work these men have done in North Dakota in the way of colonizing large tracts of land purchased in that state.

Clackamas Farmers Are Pleased.

Oregon City—Gottfried Moehne, a farmer at Shubel, reports a yield of 74 bushels per acre from a five-acre field of oats. An exceptionally good yield of wheat and oats, both in quality and quantity, is reported by Clackamas county farmers as far as the harvest has progressed. A yield of 70 bushels of oats per acre is also reported from the farm of George Laselle near New Era.

Cuts Heavy Crop of Oats.

La Grande—James Halley harvested 10 acres of oats last week, which will average 80 bushels. The straw was so heavy and thick that the binder could not only half a swath at a time, and it took two days to cut the grain. This should not be considered bad for a "half-crop" year.

VALLEY VALUES ARE RISING.

Land Purchased Last Year Increases About 28 Per Cent.

Salem—That the big profits in Oregon real estate are not made in Portland alone, or in city property alone, is indicated by an investment made less than a year ago by A. M. La Follette, a Mission bottom farmer. La Follette bought a 90-acre farm last fall at \$62.50 an acre, paying all that his neighbors thought the place worth. He bought it more for the investment than for use, for he already has all the farm land he needs. A few days ago he was offered \$80 an acre for the same farm, or an increase of \$17.50 an acre.

The total investment was \$5,625, and the amount offered a year later was \$7,200, or an increase of \$1,575, or about 28 per cent. Mr. La Follette thinks it will advance still further and yield him a much larger profit, so he refused the offer. He thinks the building of electric roads through the valley will raise farm land values in the next few years.

Physician to Indians.

Chemawa—Dr. F. E. Slater, of Salem, has been appointed physician for the Omaha and Winnebago Indians of Nebraska, and will leave for his post soon. Dr. Slater was the physician at the Chemawa Indian school for nearly a year. He became interested in the Indian work and requested a permanent appointment from the commissioner of Indian affairs. Dr. Slater gave excellent satisfaction at the Indian school here in treating the diseases incident to Indians.

Nevada Capitalists Buying.

Lakeview—Dr. W. H. H. Patterson, a Reno, Nev., capitalist, and Mr. Norrardy, a Tonopah mineowner, arrived here recently and went to the Coyote Hills strike. Both gentlemen are extensive mineowners in the Tonopah mining district. They have also investigated the Pine creek mines, 15 miles from Lakeview, and it is stated on good authority that Dr. Patterson paid \$10,000 for a tenth interest in a group of claims there.

Wheat Record at Weston.

Weston—Weston claims the largest crop threshed in Oregon, and perhaps in the Northwest, in proportion to the acreage seeded. J. M. Bannister had exactly 5,642 sacks from 208 acres, one mile west of town, an average of 63 bushels an acre, at 140 pounds to the sack. The wheat is Dale Glory, which has been grown to a considerable extent around Helix but has just been introduced in the Weston country.

Coquille Mills Are Busy.

Coquille—The sawmills in this vicinity are running overtime, which is practically the first time they have run even full time since the San Francisco earthquake. Many of them would run night and day if hands could be obtained. All kinds of laborers are scarce, especially carpenters.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 67@68c; bluestem, 70@71c; valley, 71c; red, 64@66c.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$22@22.50; gray, \$20@21.

Barley—Feed, \$20 per ton; brewing, \$22.50; rolled, \$23@24.

Rye—\$1.30 per cwt.

Corn—Whole, \$26; cracked, \$27 per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, \$11@12.50 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$16; clover, \$7@7.50; cheat, \$6.50; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$10; vetch hay, \$7@7.50.

Fruits—Apples, common, 50@75c per box; fancy, \$1.25@2; apricots, \$1.25@1.35; grapes, \$1@1.75 per crate; peaches, \$1@1.10; pears, \$1.75, plums, fancy, 50@75c per box; common 50@75c; blackberries, 5@6c per pound; crab apples, 75c per box.

Melons—Cantaloupes, \$1.75@2 per crate; watermelons, 1@1 1/2c per pound.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c; cabbage, 1 1/2@2c per pound; celery, 85c@1 per dozen; corn, 15@20c per dozen; cucumbers, 40@60c per box; egg plant, 10c per pound; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; bell peppers, 12 1/2@15c; radishes, 10@15c; per dozen; rhubarb, 2@2 1/2c per pound; spinach, 2@3c per pound; tomatoes, 60@90c per box; parsley, 25c; squash, \$1@1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.

Onions—New, 1 1/2@1 3/4c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 70@75c; sweet potatoes, 4@4 1/2c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 22 1/2@25c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 21 1/2@22c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13c per pound; mixed chickens, 12 1/2@13c; springs, 13 1/2@14c, old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 16@22c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22 1/2c; geese, live, 8@10c; ducks, 11@13c.

Hops—1906 contracts, 18@20c; 1905, nominal; 1904, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 15@19c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 25@30c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2@8c per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4 1/2@5 1/2c; country steers, 5@6c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, fancy, 8@8 1/2c.

Pork—Dressed, 7@8 1/2c per pound.

HEAT SHRIVELS THE GRAIN.

Reports of Damage to Crops in the Central West.

Sioux City, Iowa, Aug. 21.—Hot winds the past two days, following a week of unusual torpidity, the maximum temperature being daily from 90 to 100, has created fear among grain men that widespread damage to the late grain and corn has been done. Today has been a scorcher, although there are indications tonight of a let-up.

From Western South Dakota, Western Nebraska and the northern central part of South Dakota and Southern Minnesota reports today are that late grains had been ripened so rapidly that the berries are badly shriveled. The greatest harm is expected in cornfields, which have not in ten years, according to reports a week ago, promised such abundant yields. Corn is in tender tassel, with kernel in the most sensitive stage of its life. Where moisture has been sufficient the damage will be light, but in the vast territory west and northwest from here it has been dry for two or three weeks and when the hot winds came the vegetation has been largely robbed of its power of resistance. Good authority places the depreciation in the corn crop as the result of the last week of fierce heat at from 5 to 10 per cent on the average, with much greater loss over various extensive regions.

PROPERTY LOSS IN MILLIONS.

Death Roll at Valparaiso May Reach Two Thousand.

Valparaiso, Chile, Aug. 21.—At 7:52 o'clock last Thursday evening Valparaiso experienced an earthquake of great severity, and during that night 82 shocks were felt. Most of the buildings of the city are either burned or damaged. The loss will be enormous, probably reaching \$250,000,000. Two thousand persons killed is considered to be a fair estimate of the casualties.

Vena del Mar, three miles from Valparaiso and having a population of over 10,000, Quiriba, 225 miles to the southward, with a population of 25,000; Santa Limache, 15 miles to the northwest, with a population of 6,500; Quillota, 25 miles to the northwest, with a population of 10,000, and villages all around were destroyed. Most of the damage was due to fire, which started immediately after the first shock.

The whole population is sleeping in the hills, the parks or the streets. Food is very scarce. Milk costs two Chilean dollars, and it is almost impossible to obtain meat, even at high prices. The railways are all destroyed.

Rain, which began to fall immediately after the first shock, stopped an hour afterward. The nights are very cold and windy; the people sleeping in the open are suffering greatly.

The captain of a steamship which arrived from San Francisco says the situation here is worse than that following the disaster at San Francisco.

VERY FEW PEOPLE KILLED.

Santiago Escapes With Immense Destruction of Property.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Cable advices were received at the Chilean legation today, dated at Santiago, Chile, August 18, stating that the earthquake in that city was very severe, but that there were few casualties. Up to the time of filing the dispatch, which the charge d'affaires believes was Saturday evening, no news had been received in Santiago from Valparaiso on account of the interruption to the railroad and the telegraph lines.

A dispatch to the State department from the consul at Iquique reports that Valparaiso is in ruins from an earthquake and is on fire. It is stated that at the time of filing the dispatch there was no communication with Santiago and no further details were obtainable. The date of this dispatch is in doubt.

Mr. Buchanan, the head of the American legation to the Pan-American congress at Rio, cabled the State department today stating that no information had been received at Rio Janeiro regarding the earthquake, and asked for news. Secretary Adee cabled the information contained in the dispatches from Minister Hicks at Santiago.

RECOMMENDS EARLY REMOVAL.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 21.—General W. E. McCaskey, commanding the department of Texas, has made a recommendation to the War department that the negro troops at Brownsville and elsewhere along the Rio Grande in Texas be immediately withdrawn. This information is obtained from an authentic source. The recommendation further suggests that the forts now garrisoned with negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry be left without garrison in the interim before their relief can be sent.

MAY TIE UP ALL THE BUILDING.

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—A general tie-up of building operations in this city on all the larger buildings is threatened as a consequence of the refusal of the contractors to grant the demands made by the hoisting engineers. Yesterday the hoisting engineers, who now receive \$5 a day, served individual demands for an increase of \$1 a day on all contracts, to take effect tomorrow. The contractors decided not to grant the increase asked for.

Many Towns Reported Destroyed.

Lima, Peru, Aug. 21.—According to news received here, the towns of Vina del Mar, Petoras, Hierro Viejo, Llalil, Santa Rosa de Los Andes, Nogales, Melon and Zouapallar, Chile, have been destroyed by the earthquake.

CHINESE FOR CANAL

Commission Asks for Bids to Supply Coolie Labor.

WANTS 2,500 IN FIRST BATCH

Reserves Option of Calling for More at Will—Strict Terms for Their Return.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Specifications for bids to furnish Chinese labor for the construction of the Panama canal were issued today by the Isthmian Canal commission. The basis for bidding is, for 2,500 coolies, although it is made clear that the commission may call for such additional numbers of Chinese laborers as it may need should the experiment be successful, but the number shall not exceed 2,000 per month. All proposals must be received not later than 10 A. M. September 20, at which time they will be opened. The usual conditions regulating competitive bidding for government supplies are prescribed by the specifications.

Individuals, co-partnerships or corporations competent to fulfill the terms of the proposal will be permitted to bid, but the proposals must be accompanied by a certified check or a bond for \$50,000. The bond of the successful bidder will be advanced to \$100,000, which will be forfeited if he should fail to enter into a contract. Proposals are to be expressed in terms of hourly wages, payable in gold currency of the United States or its equivalent, for the labor of not less than 2,500 Chinese for a period of not less than two years, which may be extended.

Chinese laborers will be required to work ten hours each day. Overtime will be paid in excess of ten hours and for all the work upon Sundays or holidays at the rate of time and a half. The holidays recognized are January 1, February 22, July 4, November 3, Thanksgiving day, December 25 and the first and last days of the Chinese New Year.

SANTIAGO HURRYING RELIEF.

No Railroad for a Month—Madman Proclaims End of World.

Santiago, Chile, Aug. 21.—The mayor of Santiago declares it will take one month to re-establish railroad communication between here and Valparaiso. It has been discovered that certain parts of the bay of Valparaiso are considerably shallower, and new soundings will be necessary.

As a result of the destruction of all the drugstores in Valparaiso, medicines and drugs are lacking. Eighteen ambulances with beds, a consignment of medicines and a number of nurses are leaving for Valparaiso. Shipments of provisions are being shipped as quickly as possible.

The destruction of the village of Papulo, Zapilla and Renza has been confirmed.

FIRES ARE QUENCHED.

Valparaiso Guarded by Troops—Provisions Cannot Get Through.

Valparaiso, Aug. 21.—The fire which broke out after the earthquake here, as a result of stubborn efforts, finally being suppressed. Dynamite was largely used to this end.

The streets of the city are constantly patrolled by military and other forces. Many robbers have been shot and killed. Martial law prevails.

Telephone communication between here and Santiago was restored today. The telegraph wires, however, are still down, and the railroad is not yet working. Letters to the outside world are sent to Santiago by horsemen.

Meat is being distributed in the streets here by order of the authorities, and trainloads of provisions have been started from Santiago, but cannot get through.

American Gold Mine Deal.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 21.—The newspapers here report that Americans are negotiating for the purchase of the Nerchinsk gold mines, which have been the cause of a great scandal in which several grand dukes were involved. The mines are supposed to contain quartz worth \$2,000,000,000 and the court camarilla is reported to be anxious to dispose of them, but the Americans have been chary of purchasing concession which might be repudiated by parliament at any time that it is desired.

No Americans Killed.

Lima, Peru, Aug. 21.—Dispatches from Valparaiso received here today state that the earthquake there caused immense destruction. The loss of life is not stated. The government was asking the Chilean congress for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the reconstruction of Valparaiso. The banks of Valparaiso will be opened tomorrow for two hours. No newspapers are published. No Englishmen or Americans were killed or injured.

Poor Old Robinson Crusoe.

New York, Aug. 21.—A report received this city today that the San Francisco American earthquake destroyed the island of Juan Fernandez, off the Chilean coast. It belonged to Chile, and on it were a penal settlement and a few men. This is the island made famous by the thrilling adventures of Robinson Crusoe.