

NEWBERG GRAPHIC

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NEWBERG.....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.

The Chicago beef trust inquiry is to continue.

New York state senators are accused of grafting.

The Texas legislature has indorsed the war on the Standard Oil company and the alleged beef trust.

A Warsaw anarchist was blown up by his own bomb while attempting to hurl it into a company of soldiers.

According to the latest St. Petersburg advices from Kuropatkin the Japanese are being repulsed on all sides.

The chemists who examined the contents of Mrs. Stanford's stomach state positively that they found no strychnine.

Fire at the coal landings on the northern bank of the Jyne, at South Shields, England, caused a loss of \$1,000,000.

One of the finest private dormitories at Yale college has been badly damaged by fire. The fire is supposed to have started from a cigarette stub.

The bulk of the Stanford millions goes to relatives. Various charitable institutions get \$105,000 and the Stanford university is well taken care of.

The Bryan, Texas, cotton oil plant burned, causing a loss of \$100,000.

An excursion train bound for the inaugural was wrecked near Pittsburg and seven people killed.

The Indian appropriation bill makes no provision for the purchase of the Colville, Washington, Indian reservation.

The civil appropriation bill as finally agreed upon by both houses of congress gives the Pacific coast and Alaska \$2,450,000.

Representative Hermann has been indicted at Washington, D. C., for burning 25 letter files just prior to his retirement from the general land office.

The United States Steel company has announced that the wages of 170,000 of its employees will be advanced on April 1. The payroll will be increased \$12,000,000 by this raise.

The Columbia River & Northern railway, running from Lyle, on the Columbia river, to Goldendale, Washington, has been sold for approximately \$1,000,000. Eastern capital is the purchaser, but it is believed that in reality the road goes to the Northern Pacific.

Commissioners Garfield has submitted a report to the president on the beef trust. The report shows a comparatively small profit on beef killed, but on the private car lines operated by the trust 14 to 17 per cent is the net earnings. On one line the profit was as high as 22 per cent during 1904.

Russian soldiers in Manchuria are offering little resistance and many surrender.

More anti-trust laws have been passed by the legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska.

The senatorial deadlock in the Missouri legislature continues with no prospect of an early break.

Burglars blew open the bank safe in Clarksville, Oklahoma, and secured several thousand dollars and escaped.

The contest between Peabody and Adams for the governorship of Colorado will result in the latter being declared elected.

The steamer Oregon was successfully beached at Eureka, Cal. The fire in her hold was difficult to extinguish and much of the cargo will be lost.

It is now certain that Mrs. Stanford was given strychnine and every effort is being made to discover who placed the poison in the harmless medicine.

Kuropatkin has been ordered to retreat to Harbin to save his army. His left wing has been driven back and a severe defeat inflicted.

The internal situation in Russia is growing steadily worse. Bombs are freely used on troops by strikers and the czar is in abject terror of assassins.

A terrorist arsenal has been found in Moscow.

A Nevada mob has lynched a high wayman.

Japan will ask a new war loan without foreign aid.

Congress has agreed on a minister to Morocco at a salary of \$7,500 a year.

Provision has been made for instruction at West Point of jiu-jitsu.

Six large buildings and a number of smaller ones in East Liverpool, Ohio, were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$500,000.

Ice gorges at East St. Louis have done much damage to property. The new \$250,000 government dike has been completely demolished.

Severe measures have been adopted to put down the revolt in Poland. In Warsaw the strikers are growing worse, and a coal famine is threatened.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Monday, February 27.

Charles Swayne, district judge of the Northern district of Florida, was today acquitted by the senate of all 12 articles of impeachment against him.

President Roosevelt's policy of building up a great navy came in for more criticism today in the senate when the naval appropriation bill was under consideration. The bill was passed, carrying appropriations of \$100,300,000.

The house agreed to the conference report on the army appropriation bill. The sundry civil appropriation bill was passed, carrying \$45,272,280.

Tuesday, February 28.

The senate spent almost the entire day discussing amendments to the Indian appropriation bill. It was agreed that no funds should be used for church schools. An amendment was adopted appropriating \$500,000 to carry into effect an agreement entered into with the Klamath Indians.

The house today considered the general deficiency appropriation bill, but reached no conclusion. The bill amending the homestead laws as to unappropriated and unreserved lands in South Dakota and Colorado so as to allow selection of 640 acres instead of 160 acres was also discussed. A number of minor bills were passed.

Wednesday, March 1.

During the day the senate considered and passed three supply bills, aggregating an appropriation of over \$357,000,000, and at night took up a fourth bill, carrying over \$67,000,000. The bills passed were the postoffice, pension and river and harbor bills. The sundry civil bill was not completed at time of adjournment. A large number of minor measures were passed.

The house passed the general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the great supply measures to be acted upon during this congress. The total amount carried is \$31,224,079. The bills amending the homestead laws as to certain lands in South Dakota and Colorado were passed.

Thursday, March 2.

The senate today passed the sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying about \$68,000,000. The general deficiency bill, carrying \$29,769,466, was passed. An agreement cannot be reached on the bill for the government of the canal zone and it is possible the present law will continue.

The house agreed to the conference reports on the fortifications, agricultural and river and harbor appropriation bills. The naval appropriation bill was sent back to conference.

Both houses have decided to send committees to attend the opening of the Lewis and Clark fair, and \$10,000 has been appropriated to defray their expenses.

Friday, March 3.

The last day's session of the house before the final adjournment of the 58th congress at noon tomorrow found that body almost thorough with its work. The conference reports on the Indian and postoffice appropriation bills were agreed to. At the evening session the sundry civil, the river and harbor and general deficiency bills were agreed to as reported from conference.

The conference reports were agreed to by the senate on the same measures the house acted on. The present temporary government for the Panama canal zone was continued.

The statehood bill is dead and the house will resurrect it in the next congress.

Saturday, March 4.

Both houses met at 10 o'clock. According to custom a resume of appropriations made during the present congress was given. The total appropriations were \$697,048,104, while the estimates for the next fiscal year were \$725,590,515. The customary resolutions were adopted thanking Speaker Cannon and President Pro Tem Frye. Speaker Cannon was presented with a handsome loving cup by the members of the house. At 11:50 the senate, after swearing in the vice president and new senators, adjourned sine die. The house adjourned without day at 11:55.

More Facts About Land Laws.

Washington, March 3.—Additional reports sent to congress today by the president from the public land commission include much material gathered by the special agents of the land office. They relate to grazing on public land, leases for grazing purposes, operations under the timber and stone act and under the homestead and the desert land laws. These reports were not made in time to secure any action at this session, but will furnish information upon which legislation can be founded in the next congress.

Nebraska Anti-Trust Bill.

Lincoln, Neb., March 3.—The house today passed the anti-trust bill. It has still to be considered by the senate. The bill exempts domestic corporations, and its author said that, while it affected all foreign corporations, it was aimed specially at the so-called beef trust and the Standard Oil company. Publicity by the medium of complete reports to the attorney general and severe penalties for violation of the anti-trust provisions are leading features.

Suspected Assassin Caught.

St. Petersburg, March 3.—The police at Tsarskoe-Selo, who since the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius have redoubled the ordinary precautions for the protection of the imperial family, have arrested a suspect, who claimed to be a nephew of General Fock, but whose papers are irregular, and who was found to be armed with a loaded revolver. An investigation is on foot.

WITH GREAT POMP

President Roosevelt Installed as Chief Executive.

MULTITUDE SEES THE CEREMONY

He Swears Fealty to the Constitution Amid Scene of Brilliant Splendor.

Washington, March 4.—President Roosevelt took the oath of office before a vast gathering of the people he has been elected to serve. The attendant scenes were not unusual. Inaugurations from the time the east front of the capitol first became the setting for the ceremony have been much the same. Many of the central figures have officiated in like capacity on other occasions when presidents have acceded to the highest office in the gift of the American people. Chief Justice Fuller, in administering the oath, repeated a solemn function he has performed four times—today his last. Yet, with all this repetition, nothing was jaded and everything appeared new.

The official entrance was dramatic. All except those who participated in the ceremony were seated. When the justices of the supreme court, with the exception of Chief Justice Fuller, emerged from between the Corinthian pillars and marched down the sloping carpeted aisle to their stations, they were greeted with applause. The justices wore their robes and skull caps. Then came the members of the diplomatic corps in their gorgeous uniforms, and they evoked thunderous applause.

Throughout this scene the demeanor of the multitude was that of interested expectancy. The enticing prospect of seeing the gorgeous and stately pageants in review detracted in no manner from the keen interest in the less brilliant program in immediate prospect. The attraction responsible for the assembly of so vast a throng was demonstrated by the tremendous burst of applause which heralded the president's approach.

President Roosevelt came forth from between the massive pillars quietly and composedly. He was escorted by Chief Justice Fuller. With measured tread in harmony with the dignified step of the chief justice the president advanced in state down the long aisle of distinguished guests. By this time all were standing, and nothing could be heard above the roar of thunderous welcome. As the president passed down the aisle he bowed his head, and with characteristic sweep of his hat bowed in acknowledgment of the salutations from the stand and the ovation from the people.

At a sign from Chief Justice Fuller the clerk of the supreme court stepped forward, holding a bible. A hush fell over the crowd. The president raised his right hand, and the oath to support the laws and constitution of the United States was reverently taken amid deep silence. When this had been concluded there was practically no demonstration, and the president began his inaugural address. As soon as he finished speaking he re-entered the capitol, and as he disappeared within the building a signal was flashed to the navy yard, and the roar of 21 guns was begun in official salute to the president.

Fairbanks Sworn In.

Washington, March 4.—In the presence of as many of his fellow citizens as could be crowded into the senate chamber, Charles Warren Fairbanks was today inducted into office of vice president of the United States. The ceremony was quickly followed by the final adjournment of the 58th congress, the beginning of a special session, an address by the vice president and the swearing into office of almost a third of the membership of the senate. All these official acts took place in the chamber just before the inauguration of the president. The inauguration of the new vice president was severely simple, and as brief as simple. The oath was administered by Senator Frye as president pro tem of the senate.

Inaugural Ball Ends Day.

Washington, March 4.—The inaugural festivities closed at midnight with a ball that in splendor, attendance and artistic effect fittingly ushered out a brilliant day. Thousands of handsomely gowned women with escorts from every state in the union and nearly every civilized country paid their social debts to the nation's chief executive for the next four years. The setting for the ball was beautiful with a wealth of various colors in evergreens, palms and flowers.

Within Sight of Mukden.

Mukden, March 4.—The Russian positions in the center are unchanged. The east flank is fighting close to Manchuria, while the Japanese occupy Sufangtai on the southwest. On Thursday and also today Japanese corps gave battle on the southwest within sight of Mukden. Russians report that a Japanese force has broken around the right and is moving north, though it is believed the Russians hold the Sinnamon road at the Liao river.

The President's Cabinet.

Washington, March 4.—The members of President Roosevelt's cabinet are: Wm. H. Taft, war; James Wilson, agriculture; Victor H. Metcalf, commerce and labor; Ethen A. Hitchcock, interior; George B. Cortelyou, postmaster general; William H. Moody, attorney general; John Hay, state; Leslie M. Shaw, treasury; Paul Morton, navy.

PEACE IS NEARER AT HAND.

Russians' Only Hope is in a Decisive Defeat of General Nogi.

London, March 7.—The intensely dramatic situation in Manchuria developed by General Nogi's rapid advance and its strategic possibilities have raised excitement in Europe to the highest pitch. English papers for a long time have practically ceased to receive war specials, and in this respect are lacking much information that is available in Associated Press dispatches.

It is believed here that General Kuropatkin is in a very tight place, and the chances of his extricating his army are keenly discussed. The abandonment of Mukden is considered to be inevitable, the only question being whether he will be able to effect a retreat to Tie pass.

An immediate repulse of General Nogi's army, it is held, might save the situation, but failing that, General Kuropatkin will have committed to him the dangerous and difficult task of retiring northward, harassed by flanking attacks by the Japanese army. Whatever may be the result it is felt that peace is appreciably nearer.

According to the Daily Telegraph's Antwerp correspondent, the Russian official purchasing agent there has received orders to cease buying for government account. This is a significant statement, if true, as Antwerp has been throughout the war the principal center of Russian purchases for carrying on the conflict in the Far East.

FOR GERMAN TRADE.

Overtures for Reciprocity Treaty are Being Quietly Made.

Berlin, March 7.—Relative to the German government's overtures for a reciprocal trade arrangement with the United States, it is stated that there is no disposition here to expose Germany to a refusal nor to place the United States in a position where it would be obliged to refuse, provided the American government regards the time opportune. Therefore the German ministry desires to learn, informally, privately, as it were, how such a proposal would be treated.

That the state department has some idea that the commercial treaty may be discussed is indicated by its intention to retain Consul General Macon here for some months or until it is seen whether a commercial treaty would be considered, instead of sending him to Paris.

The German government has been testing public opinion on the subject by unofficial publications, such as the Commercial Treaty association's recent letter advocating a treaty with the United States, arguing that it is one of the natural consequences of Germany's arrangements with other countries. The editorial treatment of the association's letter was generally favorable.

CRASH HEAD-ON.

Express and Freight Trains Meet on Curve in Montana.

Missoula, Mont., March 7.—Two men are dead and six people injured as the result of a collision of a freight train and the west-bound Twin Cities express on the Northern Pacific at Bearmouth this afternoon at 2:30.

The express was 30 minutes behind time and the freight had orders to wait at Bearmouth siding. Engineer Sheehan misunderstood his orders and proceeded east. As the freight rounded the curve east of Bearmouth it crashed head on into the express.

A high bank shut off the view of both engines, and no attempt had been made to slow down. Both engines were thrown from the track and the mail and express cars telescoped, but the passenger coaches came to a dead stop and remained on the track.

The dead and injured were brought to this city on a relief train. The injured are being cared for in the company hospital. Traffic has been resumed.

Dodging Military Service.

Vienna, March 7.—As a result of inquiries which were commenced in December last it has been discovered that in Upper Hungary there has been a system of falsification of records, such as the changing of names, false entries of deaths, etc., by which many thousands of young Hungarians have avoided obligatory military service. These practices have been in vogue in certain localities for the past 12 or 15 years, and the authorities declare that those guilty of the falsifications will be severely punished.

Japanese Squadron Sighted.

London, March 7.—The German steamer Numida, according to the correspondent of the Daily Mail at Hong Kong, reports having sighted two Japanese squadrons on Saturday, 100 miles southeast of Hong Kong. The first squadron, comprising nine battleships and cruisers, was seen at 2 o'clock in the morning, going at full speed with all lights out, and the second squadron, of 13 large warships, was sighted in the afternoon.

Soldiers Keeping Lodz Quiet.

Lodz, March 7.—The town is quiet. Strong military patrols guard the streets. There are 7,000 workmen from the Pozzanski cotton mills on strike. The outlook is not promising. The workmen are indignant because several mill owners are remaining abroad and threaten to cause trouble unless the latter return.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

NO STATE FAIR THIS YEAR.

Attorney General Says State Funds Cannot be Used for Race Meet.

Salem—"No state fair can be held in 1905," declares Attorney General Crawford, in answer to an inquiry from the state fair board. The legislature at its recent session passed an act authorizing and directing the state fair board to expend the annual appropriation of \$10,000 for improvements in 1905, and relieving the board from holding an exhibit in that year.

The fair board, however, was anxious to hold a fair this year and sought to find authority therefor in section 4138 of the code, making it the duty of the board to hold "an annual fair or exhibition," which section has not been repealed.

The attorney general holds that, although this section has not been repealed, expressly or by implication, the legislature has suspended the holding of the fair for one year. He also holds that the annual appropriation of \$10,000, together with the additional \$5,000 appropriated by the legislature, must be used for improvements at the fair grounds during the year 1905, and that any sum not so used will revert to the general fund. In conclusion Attorney General Crawford says there is nothing to prevent the board from holding a race meet in 1905, but none of the state appropriation can be used for that purpose.

SNOW COVERED WASCO FIELDS.

Only Damage to Wheat is Along the Columbia River.

The Dalles—From reports farmers make, Wasco county has withstood the recent cold better than almost any other section of Eastern Oregon. During the cold weather snow covered all grain fields, with the exception of those in the extreme north part of the county, hence very little, if any, damage, was done fall grain in the principal wheat section of the county. Along the Columbia river the snow had melted before the freeze came, and in that section grain has been more or less injured, and reseeded will be necessary. On Tygh ridge and about Dufur, the most extensive grain growing section, the damage is nominal, and only isolated instances will need reseeded. Where the snow has gone off since the freeze grain is of good color and thrifty, and bids fair to make an excellent crop.

New Grants Pass Iron Foundry.

Grants Pass—Two carloads of machinery have arrived here for the new Grants Pass Iron and Steel works, the enterprise that has become a necessity by the rapid growth of the mines and the demand for mining machinery and castings. Local people are backing the enterprise, and it will be the largest foundry and machine shop in the state south of Portland. The huge planing machine, turning lathes and drill press, capable of handling the largest castings or shaftings, are among the consignments and are being unloaded. A five-ton and three-ton cupola will handle the casting for the foundry.

Contracts to Sell Wool.

Pendleton—Kil Kenney, who resides southwest of here, has contracted his wool for this year to Zack Brown, the hide dealer of this city, receiving 13 cents a pound for the clip. The wool comes from the Sandy district, and, although the price seems small for this year's crop, it is an advance of 3 cents over last year and is a good figure. Mr. Kenney is one of the few of the county who have contracted, as the greater number of the sheepmen desire to hold, believing that the price will advance even more than it has.

Cougars Destroying Stock.

Cottage Grove—Cougars are quite numerous in the hills west of this place. A few farmers have reported a combined loss of \$140 in the last few months and numerous goats and sheep have been disappearing for the past month. Several cougars have been killed this winter, and if there was a bounty for the killing this part of Lane would furnish its share of the beasts. Where a cougar turns his attention to goats, he often "gets away" with about two a day.

Peach Crop Injured by Cold.

Milton—S. S. Shields, commission merchant here, says that on his investigation and inquiry from others the peach crop for the coming year has been seriously injured by the recent severe cold snap. He estimates that there will be half a crop or better. The varieties most injured are the Elberta, Solway and the late Crawford. Other varieties seem to have fared better. Other kinds of fruits seem to have escaped.

Almond Trees in Bloom.

Grants Pass—Almond trees are in bloom in Grants Pass, the warm weather of the past month having brought them out several weeks earlier than usual. Peach trees are also ready to burst into bloom, and will be in full bloom within the next ten days. The bloom is very heavy on the almond trees, and if not nipped by late frosts, the crop of almonds from Southern Oregon will be good this season.

Will Open Seed House.

Pendleton—S. H. Forshaw, the florist, has leased the Deepain building on Alta street, formerly occupied by D. Kemler with a grocery store, and will open a seed room, handling also cut flowers and nursery stock.

GRAIN OUTLOOK GOOD.

No Damage Done by Cold in Grand Ronde and Acreage Large.

La Grande—Up to the present prospects for the largest grain crop ever raised east of the Blue mountains are most flattering in the Grand Ronde. The late cold spell did not do the slightest damage to any of the fall sown grain, which is looking excellent. Since the passing of the cold wave the Grand Ronde has been having ideal weather. Farmers in the valley are overhauling their agricultural implements with the intention of doing a greater amount of plowing than ever. Ground both in the Grand Ronde and Wallawa valleys is in excellent condition, owing to the abundant rainfall during the winter months, the acreage in 1905 will far exceed that of any previous year.

Not only in cereals, but also in sugar beet cultivation will the acreage be increased. G. W. Buckman, one of the prosperous farmers in this valley, will plant 200 acres in beets. He will also put in 2,000 acres in wheat, and will do all his plowing by steam this season.

RICHER THAN FIRST REPORTED.

Strike in Bohemia Mine Improves on Further Development.

Cottage Grove—The strike in the Crystal Consolidated mine in Bohemia, made over a month ago, of six feet of ore, partly free milling and partly base, has greatly improved since then. The drift has been extended some 25 feet and the ledge now shows seven feet of solid ore. The ore is high grade. Tests were made on the ore at the time of the strike and assayed \$54 per ton, carrying copper, lead and zinc.

One of the miners just arrived from there reports that the ore is now much better than it was given when the test was made. The company is getting everything ready to start its stampmill as soon as the weather will permit, probably April 1. The object of milling this ore is to reduce it to concentrates, which will probably be 4 to 1, and separate the copper, lead and zinc on their concentrators. The concentrates will then be shipped to smelters where that class of mineral is treated.

Another Independent Line.

Chemawa—Poles have been set and wires strung for the Chemawa farmers' telephone line. A stock company has been formed and incorporated and the members of the association have done the construction work among themselves. An agreement has been entered into with the Pacific States telephone company on terms that will assure the subscribers of the system very reasonable rates. They now have about 30 phones on the system, which taps one of the best suburban districts of the capital city, and will mean an increase of business for several Salem firms.

New Telephone Line March 5.

Pendleton—The change from the old style telephone system to the central energy system will be completed by the 5th of March, when the cut over will be made. Under present circumstances the old telephones may be used with the new board, which has been placed in position, but the new instruments will not work with the old board. The new instruments are a great improvement over the old ones in appearance, being much smaller. The battery box is dispensed with and the electricity generated at the central office.

Purchases Large Sheep Ranch.

Pendleton—Joseph Dougherty has sold his interest in the firm of Dougherty Brothers to his brother Patrick, and has purchased Cass Matlock's farm over the Morrow county line, together with his sheep. The farm consists of several thousand acres, and the price paid was \$15,000, including 2,200 sheep. Patrick Dougherty will continue the raising of sheep on the ranch formerly held in joint partnership.

To Enlarge Mill at Weston.

Weston—J. J. Morton, of Weiser, Idaho, has purchased the flouring mill of Frank Blair, Sr. Mr. Morton is going to enlarge and remodel the mill, which, when completed, will have a capacity of 50 barrels a day. He will have it in shape to commence on the new crop. The power will be steam, with water when Pine creek affords a sufficient supply.

Grand Ronde Farm Sold.

La Grande—John S. Killan has purchased a 240-acre farm west of Summerville from J. F. Westover, paying \$12,000, or \$52.20 per acre. It is considered one of the first-class farms in the Grand Ronde.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 85c; bluestem, 92c; valley, 87c per bushel.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.35@1.40; gray, \$1.40@1.45 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, \$14@16 per ton; clover, \$11@12; grain, \$11@12; cheat, \$12@13.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 16½@17c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27½@32½c. Potatoes—Oregon fancy, 75@90c; common, 27½@30c.

Apples—4-tier Baldwins, \$1.25@1.50; Spitzenbergs, \$1.75@2.

Hops—1904, 24@26c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 19@20c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12@17c; mohair, 25@26c per pound for choice.