

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.

Chinese are returning to their homes in Manchuria.

The czar has ordered more troops to Baku to guard the oil fields.

Nan Patterson has married her former husband, Leo G. Martin.

Norway and Sweden are said to have compromised on terms of separation.

The mikado has cabled Komura that he wishes the peace envoy to speedily recover.

An official report says the recent riots in Japan were not in any manner anti-foreign.

Heavy rains have caused much damage in parts of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri.

The presidential campaign now on in Cuba is proving decidedly strenuous. A number of prominent men on both sides are in jail.

Lieutenant Mitchell, son of Senator Mitchell, discovered a plot of 21 Federal prisoners at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, to escape.

A plan is on foot to have the government move the navy yard from Bremerton to Lake Washington. The latter place is more convenient to railroads.

A formal call has been issued for a convention to meet in Chicago October 26. The object is to impress upon congress the extent of the demand of the people for railroad rate legislation.

Slight earthquake shocks continue in Italy.

Wholesale assassinations are the order at Baku, Russia.

The yellow fever situation at New Orleans is improving.

Five cases of yellow fever have been discovered at Cienfuegos, Ohio.

The gulf between Norway and Sweden is widening and they are on the verge of war.

Foreign engineers on the consulting board believe a sea level canal at Panama will prove best.

The government has completed its side in the third trial of the Williamson-Gesner-Biggs case.

By an explosion in a fuse factory at Avon, Conn., seven persons were killed and seven more fatally burned.

The old Grant farm of 440 acres near St. Louis, long the home of General U. S. Grant, has been sold for \$118,000 and will be converted into an amusement park.

Western Iowa and Eastern Nebraska have been visited by a tornado. Five people are known to have been killed and many hurt. The property loss will be heavy.

The Baldwin airship Gelatine has made the most successful flight of any airship in the world. During the last flight the aeronaut started from the exposition grounds, beat the street cars into the city, maneuvered over the business portion and returned to the starting place.

Spain has ordered a quarantine against German vessels putting into her ports.

The state auditor of Indiana has been removed by the governor and accused of embezzlement.

Representative McCleary, of Minnesota, favors an import tariff on coffee to offset the government deficit.

Admiral Rojstvenky has entirely recovered from the wounds he received in the battle of the sea of Japan.

Baron Komura, the Japanese peace envoy, is recovering from his illness and expects to start home October 2.

The president has approved the contract for the hotel and subsistence concession on the Panama canal zone, let by Chairman Shonts.

Oyama and Linievitch have arranged an armistice.

A crank who desired to see the president and talk with him about the price of coal has been placed in an asylum.

The Union Pacific has completed a second gasoline car at its Omaha shops which is a great improvement over the first. On its trial trip a speed of nearly a mile a minute was attained.

Nebraska Republicans, at their state convention, nominated Charles B. Letton, of Fairbury, for justice of the Supreme court. Resolutions were also adopted demanding action on railroad rates.

The New York legislative committee probing life insurance companies' methods has found that enormous dividends are being paid, one company paying profits exceeding the purchase price.

Witte has left America for Europe.

Many Colombian laborers are being employed on the canal.

Sweden refuses to change terms of disunion with Norway.

LOOKING TO JAPAN.

China Prefers to Seek Knowledge From Her Neighbor.

New York, Sept. 19.—What effect the war in the Far East will have on the propaganda of the Christian religion in Japan was the subject of a lecture at the West Branch Young Men's Christian Association by Dr. Ibuka, president of an institution of learning in Tokio, and himself a Christian.

That the recent outbreak in Tokio and the attack upon the churches was the result of merely a local feeling and did not represent any widespread anti-foreign feeling in the empire, was the assertion of the lecturer.

"When the war with Russia first began, I and my fellow Christians in Japan were uneasy for fear that the struggle should result in a lasting animosity toward the Christian religion in the empire. At first the cry was raised that it was a struggle of Buddhism versus Christianity, and the Russians did many things to foster this sentiment, but it was not long until this illusion was dispelled and the people were brought to see that religion and religious beliefs had no part in the war.

"Already China has become aroused to the fact that she has much to learn, and she is seeking this knowledge from Japan rather than from European countries. Hundreds of the young men of Japan are taking positions as instructors in the Chinese institutions of learning, and hundreds of the young men of China are coming to the colleges of Japan for instruction. It is vitally necessary that the young men should be taught the truths of the Christian religion if it is to be spread in China."

REVISE LAND LAWS.

One Great Measure Roosevelt Will Recommend in Message.

Washington, Sept. 19.—President Roosevelt, in his forthcoming message to congress, will urge the remodeling of the public land laws, and among other things will specifically recommend the repeal of the timber and stone act, the law which has been responsible for more fraud and which has caused the government greater actual loss of money than any other public land statute.

The president will base his recommendation upon the report of the Public Lands commission, consisting of Commissioner Richards, of the general land office, F. H. Newell, head of the Reclamation service, and Gifford Pinchot, chief forester.

This commission submitted to congress at its last session a second report on its investigation, and, among other things, said:

"Instances of the beneficial operation of the timber and stone act may be cited, but when it is considered from the point of view of the general interest of the public, it becomes obvious that this law should be repealed."

Since the foregoing report was published, the commission has submitted to the public printer a great appendix, containing data and facts upon which its conclusions were based. This appendix has not yet been made public.

SCARED BY THE TARTARS.

Russian Troops at Baku Refuse to Leave Barracks.

Baku, Sept. 19.—The situation through the Caucasus continues to grow worse and worse and the authorities are unable to do anything towards checking the Tartars, who continue to ravage the countryside, murdering all who oppose them and ravishing and torturing all females without regard to station. The troops are so badly scared by the rioters that they refuse to leave their headquarters and content themselves with firing a few shots at long range at small bodies of armed Tartars, who occasionally approach the barracks.

During the past 24 hours armed bodies of Tartars have attacked and burned the remaining oil towers in the district and at the present time not one of them remains standing.

No one can estimate the loss, which will run into the millions. A conservative estimate of the killed during the past week by Tartars is 5,000, including many women and children.

Few New Cases.

New Orleans, Sept. 19.—The comparatively few cases reported today added additional encouragement to those in charge of the fever campaign. Among the new cases is Dr. C. M. Shanly, of Barataria, the physician who is in charge of the district of Upper Barataria, in Jefferson parish. He reported the existence of the fever in that territory and was placed in charge by the State Board of Health. He moved to that territory from North Dakota a few years ago, and owns a small plantation there.

Embezzlement in Japan.

Tokio, Sept. 19.—The information has been made public that three naval paymasters have embezzled \$165,000 of government funds. The announcement has been calmly received by the public, but the knowledge that the commission of the crime extended over a period of three years without discovery may, it is said, arouse a feeling of distrust and uneasiness toward the naval administration, and furnish a weapon to the parties opposing the government.

Old Ship May Turn Turtle.

Boston, Sept. 19.—The Herald tomorrow will say: "The ancient frigate Constitution, familiarly known as the 'First ship of the American navy,' which has for years been one of the most valued possessions of the Charleston navy yard, is in danger of 'turning turtle,' and it is learned that the good ship cannot last many years in its present state."

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

NO LONG CONTRACT.

Governor Thinks Convict Labor Will Improve in Value.

Salem—The Airtight Stove company, of Portland, has given up its right to a contract for the leasing of convict labor at the state penitentiary, and Governor Chamberlain has declared its certified check for \$500 forfeited to the state. The company failed to satisfy the governor as to its ability to fulfill the contract for which it was the successful bidder, the reason given being that the loss of the company's plant in Portland had materially reduced its property holdings. The company had been awarded a ten-year contract at 6.5 cents per hour, but failed to make good.

It is now doubtful whether the governor will let any contract soon for the leasing of convict labor for a term of years, and it is certain that when a contract is made it will not be for more than five years. The Lowenberg-Going company, the present lessee, have made an offer of 4.5 cents an hour on a five-year contract, but Governor Chamberlain is in hope of being able to lease the prisoners to farmers at more favorable terms. At any rate, he will wait a while before making a contract. He has received letters from a number of valley farmers indicating a willingness to hire convicts to grub land, and this plan of giving work to the prisoners will be investigated before a new stovefoundry contract is executed.

ENROLLMENT WILL BE HEAVY.

Bright Prospects for Coming Year at Agricultural College.

Corvallis—Everybody about the Oregon Agricultural college is busy in preparation for the opening of the new school year. The registration promises to be the largest in the history of the institution. Some estimates place the enrollment for the coming year at about 800, with the idea that the school will register 1,000 students the following year.

It is already known that the patronage from Eastern Oregon will exceed that of the past year, and that many more families from that locality will move here for school purposes than ever before. Houses are in great demand, but all will be accommodated.

The college is being renovated throughout. The administration building has been overhauled and repaired on the inside. The department of pharmacy will have a much-needed addition to the main building. The old mining building has been set apart for the department of geology, and the department of metallurgy has been moved to Agricultural hall. Both of the boarding halls are now undergoing thorough renovation; and everything will be in order by September 15, when the examinations for entrance will begin at the college.

Can Whittle Gold.

Grants Pass—Benjamin Batty and his 14-year-old son are panning and grinding out, by hand mortar, from \$4 to \$10 a day from the rich ore of a strike made by the father recently near their farm three miles from Grants Pass. The rich find is in the Dry Diggings district, and lies just above the placer diggings of the Golden Drift company. Rich stringers are uncovered from which the pure gold can be whittled with a pocketknife. The father and son remove a quantity of the ore each morning, and sack and sled it down to the farm house, where it is ground out in the afternoon.

Hop Pickers Scarce.

Aurora—Hop picking has commenced in most yards, but as yet there has been a scarcity of pickers and the work has been retarded. It is yet too early to make a correct estimate as to the yield, but enough has been picked to show that it will be very unrun. E. M. Bracket has finished picking, and according to the number of boxes, his crop is almost double as compared with last year. On the other hand, Henry Muesig, who just finished, reports that his crop will be less than 50 per cent of last year's yield.

Wins Scholarship.

Eugene—Miss Clara Harding, of this city, who has been spending the summer with her mother on their farm near Gervais, has secured a scholarship in the Conservatory of Music, Indianapolis, Ind., and has left for that place. The scholarship is one highly prized by contestants, and carries with it a sum of \$300 a year. Miss Harding graduated from the Eugene High school with the class of 1905. She was also a student of the University of Oregon School of Music.

First Bale Sold.

Eugene—The first sale of 1905 hops in Lane county was made last week when Stephen Smeed sold 34 bales of early Puffen to Claybor & Co., at 14 cents. As picking progresses, it is seen that the yield is larger than expected, and the growers believe that this year's crop will be heavier than last year's, it being predicted before picking commenced that the yield in Lane county would fall short last year's by 500 bales.

Pickers Protest.

Dallas—Hop picking has commenced here. An attempt is being made to pick by the pound. The pickers are generally making a vigorous protest, the conditions in many of the yards are strained, and a rupture is thought to be possible that may extend to all the yards of the county.

LOOKS TO PORTLAND.

Klamath Basin Would Trade with Metropolitan if Given Inducements.

Klamath Falls—It is now very evident that unless Portland wakes up to the advantages to be had in keeping in touch with Southern Oregon, and bidding for its trade, San Francisco is going to reap the golden harvest which will soon be ready for some live city to pluck from Klamath basin.

The people here are inclined to the belief that Portland has not done her share toward an effort to get the business from this country, but they all concede this as a tributary point to Portland rather than San Francisco. San Francisco has done more for this part of Southern Oregon than Portland. Only recently San Francisco business men subscribed a large portion of the \$100,000 bonus asked by the Weed Railway company for the building of the road from the Southern Pacific line in Siskiyou county, California, to this city. At the same time, Portland refused to lend any financial aid to this project, just as she has done in the past.

This being the case, Klamath Falls business men are now and will continue to favor San Francisco as a wholesale center in preference to Portland, unless the Portland wholesalers show a willing hand in developing means of transportation into this country.

Combine Against Fake Schemes.

Albany—Starting from the Albany Business Men's league, recently organized in this city, a general organization of the business men of the Willamette valley is now under way. For years merchants have realized the necessity of a closer union for mutual protection against graft, deadbeats and others of this ilk. This new league will keep members all along the line informed of the character of the various alleged, fake schemes that are continually presenting themselves for support in valley towns.

Build Logging Road.

Dallas—It is now well understood in Dallas that the Johnson Lumbering company will commence immediately the surveys for a logging railroad up La Oreole creek. The initial point of the road will be at the upper dam of the company, and will be pushed west into the splendid timber not tributary to La Oreole creek. This road will bring to market logs of a very superior grade. Up to the present the best timber of the county has not been touched.

Opp Mine Owned by Eastern Men.

Jacksonville—Details of the recent sale of the Opp mine, located one mile west of Jacksonville, are developing, and it appears the price paid is in excess of \$150,000, and marks a sale of the entire interests of the property owned by Opp and Perrv. The president and other officers of the old company, have resigned, and the management of the mine passes entirely under the control of the new owners, whose names are for the present withheld.

Delegates to Prison Congress.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain has appointed the following delegates to the National Prison congress, which meets in Lincoln, Neb., October 21: Mrs. Lou Hatch, Rev. E. P. Murphy, Rev. J. A. Levisque, Mrs. Nellie R. Trumbull, Mrs. W. A. Meares, C. W. James, W. T. Gardner, H. H. Hawley, N. H. Looney, Dr. T. L. Elliot, Rev. E. W. St. Pierre, Ben Selling, J. S. Hunt.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 69c per bushel; bluestem, 73c; valley, 71c. Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$23@24; gray, \$22 per ton. Barley—Feed, \$20 per ton; brewing, \$21; rolled, \$22@23. Rye—\$1.30 per cental. Hay—Eastern Oregon, timothy, \$14 @15 per ton; valley timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$8@9; grain hay, \$5@9. Fruits—Apples, 90c@1.15 per box; peaches, 75c@1 per crate; plums, 50 @75c; cantaloupes, 20@50c; watermelons, 1/2 @1c per pound; crabapples, \$1 per box; grapes, 75c@1.05; pears, 1.50. Vegetables—Beans, 1@4c per pound; cabbage, 1@1 1/2c; cauliflower, 75@90c per dozen; celery, 75@90c; corn, 8 @9c; cucumbers, 10@15c; pumpkins, 1 1/2 @1 1/4c per pound; tomatoes, 20 @35c per crate; squash, 5c per pound; turnips, \$1.25@1.40 per sack; carrots, \$1.25@1.50; beets, \$1@1.25. Onions—Oregon, 90c@1 1/2 per sack; Globe, 75c. Potatoes—Oregon, extra fancy, 65 @75c per sack. Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@30c per pound. Eggs—Oregon ranch, 25@27c per dozen. Poultry—Average old hens, 12 1/2 @13c; mixed chickens, 12@12 1/2c; old roosters, 9@10c; young roosters, 11@12c; dressed chickens, 14c; turkeys, live, 20@21c; geese, live, 8@9c; ducks, 13@14c. Hops—1905, choice, 15c; prime, 14c; 1904 choice, 15@17c per pound. Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 19@21c; lower grades down to 15c, according to shrinkage; valley, 25@27c; mohair, choice, 30c per pound. Beef—Dressed bulls, 1@2c per pound; cows, 8@4c; country steers, 4 @4 1/2c. Veal—Dressed, 9@8c per pound. Mutton—Dressed fancy, 6 1/2 @7c per pound; ordinary, 4@5c; lambs, 7 @7 1/2c. Pork—Dressed, 6@7 1/4c per pound.

NEW HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Peace in Orient Clears Way and Call Will Be Issued Soon.

Washington, Sept. 18.—President Roosevelt has decided to shortly issue a call for the peace conference at The Hague. This information is from a high source. The time of the meeting has not been determined, but it will be decided before the president returns to Washington. His great victory in bringing about peace between Russia and Japan has encouraged his belief that a great step forward can now be adopted in promoting international peace.

Several months ago he had the matter under consideration and received satisfactory assurances from all European nations except Russia. The czar informed him that, while he favored another peace conference, he could not see his way clear to aiding such a movement until war between Japan and Russia had been brought to a conclusion.

It is understood that the United States and the leading European powers have practically agreed upon a provision which stipulates that war shall not be waged except for vital reasons and only after exhaustive efforts have been made to adjust the differences.

Other subjects that will receive consideration are the firing of explosives from balloons; better protection for the Red Cross; floating mines; ownership of interned ships.

HIGHEST ON COAST.

Mt. Whitney, of California, Accorded Honor by the Government.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—A report fraught with deep interest to the people of the Pacific coast has just been forwarded to Washington by Professor Alexander McAdie, who is at the head of the Weather Bureau service in this section of the country. The report states that, according to measurements made during the summer of this year, Mount Whitney, situated in California, is the highest peak in the United States. It reaches 14,502 feet above the level of the sea. Mount Rainier, situated in Washington, ranks second, its height being 14,394 feet. The figures for Mount Shasta are not definitely fixed, but are known to be between 14,200 and 14,380.

This report will settle the question which has occupied the attention of scientists on the Pacific coast for several years. Professor McAdie states that his figures may be considered as final, for the variation will not exceed more than a few feet in either case.

Mount Rainier was measured in July, and at that time the announcement was made that it overtopped Whitney. Calculations have shown this to have been incorrect. The figures for Rainier were found to correspond closely to those obtained by Professor Edgar McClure, the well known scientist, who lost his life on the great peak after he had completed his measurements.

PLENTY OF WORK AHEAD.

Navy Department Will Not Discriminate Against Puget Sound.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Through his secretary, Senator Piles today made inquiry at the Navy department regarding the report that the force of employes at the Puget sound navy yard was to be materially reduced on account of the lack of work. He finds, on the contrary, that abundance of repair work has been set aside for the Puget sound yard, which will give employment to all the men now on the rolls. Some say \$12,000 will be expended in repairing the transport Zafiro, necessary repairs will be made to the cruiser Chicago, the revenue cutter Perry will go out of commission at Bremerton for extensive repairs to be paid for by the Treasury department, and as soon as some vessel is found to relieve the battleship Oregon in Asiatic waters, that vessel will come to Bremerton for a complete overhauling.

The Navy department assures Mr. Piles that there is no intention of discriminating against the Puget sound yard.

Good Canal Soon.

Washington, Sept. 18.—President Roosevelt is urging in the strongest terms the necessity of a plan for the construction of the Panama canal which may be accomplished in the shortest possible time. In his recent remarks to the consulting board of engineers of the Isthmian Canal commission, he said many things which are regarded as of the utmost importance in that connection. These remarks have just been transcribed and transmitted to the board here, and General Davis has been authorized to make them public.

Norway Mobilizes Her Army.

Paris, Sept. 18.—Despite the contradictory statements made on the subject, information reaching the highest authorities shows that the mobilization of Norway's forces is now going on. The French government has made conciliatory representations at Stockholm with a view to averting a rupture. Official sentiment here tends toward an arrangement whereby Norway would be permitted to continue some of her frontier fortifications.

Iowa Losing Population.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 18.—According to preliminary figures of Iowa's state census the state had a total population January 1, 1905, of 2,201,372, a loss of 30,481 since the census of 1900, when the state was accredited with a population of 2,231,853. Practically all of the larger cities and counties showed gains. The loss was almost entirely in the rural sections.

DYING BY OWN HAND

Baron Komura Said To Be Committing Slow Suicide.

TAKES THE HINT FROM JAPAN

To Return to Japan Would Mean Disgrace to Great Peace Envoy Now in America.

Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 16.—Baron Komura, the Japanese peace plenipotentiary, is committing slow suicide, according to Takashita, manager of a troupe of vaudeville performers now appearing here. Takashita is highly educated and speaks English. In the course of an interview today regarding conditions in Japan, he inquired solicitously regarding the condition of Komura. He was told that it was no worse.

"But he will never get well," replied Takashita slowly. "When the message was clicked over the cable that my countrymen were preparing to receive him with funeral rites, I knew he would never return to Japan. He doubtless had learned this already by private cablegrams."

"It was our nation's way of apprising him that he was in disgrace and that he could only atone for it by showing through his own death that he was still a hero and a patriot. You Americans little realize what hari-kari means to us."

"Komura knew full well that there was but one course left. Knowing that Americans would not understand his act, and that it would be viewed here as a disgrace, he could not commit hari-kari in the usual manner."

"He accordingly had recourse to some of the many powerful though subtle drugs with which Japanese statesmen and soldiers are familiar. It produces fever and makes it appear that he is dying of disease, but when the end comes our countrymen will understand and once more acclaim him hero."

HIS SUPERIORS ARE TO BLAME.

Commander Young Says He Reported Defect in Boiler.

San Francisco, Sept. 16.—Commander Lucian Young, of the ill-fated United States gunboat Bennington, whose boiler exploded while the vessel was at anchor in San Diego, Cal., harbor, resulting in the death of scores of American seamen, has determined to submit to no "vicious punishment." It is said on good authority that he will testify and undertake to prove that he had repeatedly reported to high officials of the navy department that the Bennington boilers were defective, and urged that they be repaired to avoid disaster.

Intense interest is taken in the pending court-martial. At 10 o'clock today at Mare Island the trial commences. Judge Gear, of Honolulu, will represent Young. Ensign Wade, who was stricken by appendicitis, is reported as much improved, but his attorney, Theodore A. Bell, believes it will be three weeks before the officer can be present at court-martial proceedings.

PRICES VARY WIDELY.

Difference in Department Contracts Causes a Scandal.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The Keep-commission, engaged in investigating departmental methods and inaugurating reforms, particularly in the purchase of supplies, has discovered differences in prices of supplies ranging from 30 to 100 per cent. All departments buy under the same methods, letting contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, yet variations in prices of specific articles as bought for different departments are said to be nothing less than sensational in illustrating the inadequacy of present methods. It is the plan of the commission to recommend that supplies be standardized as far as possible, and that a central purchasing office buy them for all departments.

Shuts Out American Machine.

New York, Sept. 16.—Cablegrams from Argentina were received yesterday by the leading exporters saying that the government had given notice that it was to levy a prohibitive tariff on all parts of agricultural and industrial machinery, used in repairing, and calling for American manufacturers to ask the American government to intervene. The wires were kept hot all yesterday afternoon between New York and other chief cities, and by nightfall arrangements had been attempted to lay the matter before the secretary of state.

Fears Bubonic Plague.

San Jose, Costa Rica, Sept. 16.—The medical faculty, consulted by the government in regard to the quarantine measures against Panama on account of the recent discovery of a case of bubonic plague from Panama, has recommended that the measures to be taken should affect commercial interests as little as possible. It advised that ships from San Francisco be allowed to enter Punta Arenas when provided with a clean bill of health.

Baltic Provinces in Danger.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16.—It is officially announced that the governments of Courland and Volhynia are menaced by cholera, and the authorities have taken precautions to prevent an invasion of the disease.