

NEWBERG GRAPHIC

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NEWBERG, OREGON

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Is a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

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

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.

Roosevelt is said to have declared for Cannon for president.

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.

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.

The Valparaiso earthquake will complete the bankruptcy of many insurance companies which lost heavily in San Francisco.

The First National bank of Chelsea, Mass., has been closed by the bank examiner because too much money was loaned to its president.

The murder of policemen in Poland continues.

Japanese goods have supplanted all others in Corea.

Many officers are involved in a navy scandal at San Francisco.

Another Chicago bank has failed as a result of Stensland's crimes.

Ex-United States Senator Turner, of Washington, is mentioned as Bryan's running mate.

France has resolved to make no concessions to the Catholics and may confiscate churches.

A member of the late Russian parliament has been arrested as a leader of agrarian disorders.

R. B. Brown, of Zanesville, Ohio, has been elected commander-in-chief of the Diego G. A. R.

Diego Mendosa, ex-Colombian minister to the United States, declares that President Reyes is a traitor.

A second grand jury has been called at Chicago to inquire into recent rebates given the Standard Oil company.

The Milwaukee Avenue State bank, of Chicago, has declared a 20 per cent dividend for depositors. More will be paid later.

Secretary Root has arrived at Benmas Ayres.

Mad Mullah has received a disastrous defeat.

Negotiations looking to a Russo-Japanese fishing treaty have been commenced.

It is likely that the War department will concentrate all colored troops at one post.

Many Republican state conventions are declaring in favor of Roosevelt for a third term.

Peasants in Southern Russia are ravaging the country and the troops refuse to fire on them.

A plot to assassinate the president of Cuba was discovered just in time to frustrate the plans.

The powers are expected to make strong representations to Greece. The trouble is over the barbarous acts of Greek marauders in Macedonia.

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, Quiribu, 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 of 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 delegation 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, Petores, Hlerro Viejo, Llal-lai, Santa Rosa de Los Andes, Nogales, Melon and Zouppallar, Chile, have been destroyed by the earthquake.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

HOP CROP INJURED.

Drouth and Poor Cultivation Will Put Yield Below 120,000 Bales.

The long continued drouth and the poor cultivation in many sections are beginning to tell on the Oregon hop crop. Last year the state produced about 112,000 bales. It is beginning to look now as if this figure would not be exceeded this year, notwithstanding an increase in acreage of about 10 per cent. Estimates made by reliable dealers of the coming crop range all the way from 100,000 to 120,000 bales. At one time in the spring it was thought about 140,000 bales would be produced, but two months with practically no rainfall anywhere in the hop belt has had a telling effect on the vines. Scanty cultivation in many of the yards has caused even more damage than the dry spell. Prices were so low last year that some of the growers lost heart and neglected to cultivate their properties. They will be rewarded this year with less than half the production of their neighbors who attended to this important matter. An immense quantity of hops was sold on contract in the spring at the bare cost of production, and these sellers, almost without exception, failed to cultivate their yards.

It is estimated that up to the present time about 80,000 bales of the coming crop are tied up by contracts. Although the crop will fall short of early expectations, it will still furnish employment for all the pickers that can be secured. It will be what the growers call a "top crop," and will be easy to pick.

Much Hay in Tillamook.

Tillamook—Tillamook had another bumper hay crop this year, and with fine weather the past month it has been harvested in good shape. Most every barn in the county is filled to its full capacity, and there will be an abundance of feed next winter for the dairy herds, with the probability that it will not be all used before the next crop is harvested. The dairy business in Tillamook is increasing every year, and the dairymen are very prosperous, as they do not have to buy mill feed for their cows, but grow enough on their farms, and this with the green pasture keeps the cows in good condition.

To Meet at Hood River.

Pendleton—Judge S. A. Lowell, president of the Oregon Irrigation association, has set October 11 and 12 as the date for the holding of this year's convention of the association. Hood River is to be the place of meeting. By holding the convention on the above dates the meeting will take place during the biennial fruit fair, which is to be held at Hood River during October. Arrangements for the holding of the convention are now being made by the people of Hood River, and it is expected that a large delegation will be present from Eastern Oregon.

Dynamite Makes Hay Grow.

Pendleton—J. B. McDill, superintendent of the county poor farm, has harvested the second crop of alfalfa, and the yield will amount to about 180 tons. A portion of the land on this place was underlain with a limestone crust about a foot beneath the surface, which detracted from the strength of the soil. Breaking up with dynamite was tried as an experiment upon some of the land, and has proved successful. The limestone crust beneath the surface prevents the crops from taking deep root, or the soil from retaining moisture.

State Aids Pendleton Fair.

Pendleton—President Leon Cohen, of the District Fair association, has received word from Salem that the formal application for \$1,500 appropriation had been favorably acted upon and the money was available. The fair is to be held here in September and \$1,500 was appropriated by the legislature for cash prizes for educational, agricultural, horticultural and stock exhibits. In addition \$250 worth of printed matter for advertising purposes will be turned out by the state printing office.

Coke for Takilma Smelter.

Grants Pass—The first load of coke for the Takilma smelter has left here. Captain J. M. McIntire, who has the contract for hauling, states that he has been offered more teams than he can use, as the teamsters would rather haul coke and matte than lumber. From now on until the rains put a stop to hauling the big freight teams will be kept busy taking coke to the smelter and returning with matte. It takes five days to make a round trip.

Large Deal in Sheep.

Pendleton—One of the largest and most important sheep deals that has been consummated in this locality for some time took place recently when A. Smythe & Sons, of Arlington, sold to C. Oxman, the well known Chicago buyer, 18,000 head of mutton sheep at \$3.50 a head, which is the maximum price. The amount involved in the transaction is \$63,000. Smythe & Sons will winter over about 25,000 head the coming winter.

Wants Cement Factory Site.

Oregon City—The Oregon City board of trade is in correspondence with a cement manufacturer of Kansas City, Mo., who is looking for a location on the coast with a view to establishing a plant. He represents that the plant will employ more than 250 men, with a monthly payroll of about \$25,000. An effort will be made to secure the factory for this city.

PLAN TO IRRIGATE.

Extensive System Planned for Grand Ronde and Indian Valleys.

La Grande—Two big irrigation systems, which will cover the entire Grand Ronde and Indian valleys and a portion of land in Wallawa county, are being projected by local companies.

The organization to be known as the Grand Ronde Water company, is a corporation which will promote a \$2,000,000 irrigation project and besides furnishing water for irrigation on a large scale, the company expects to provide power for lighting where it is wanted. The water will be taken from the Big Miwam, which forms the boundary between Union and Wallawa counties. The preliminary surveys for the big canal were made last year, and at the present time the engineers are engaged in making the final surveys and doing the cross sectioning.

The canal will take the water through a deep canyon. Its head is in section 35, township 3 south, range 42 east. After cutting through the high divide in township 1 north, range 41 east, it will be an easy matter to cover the Indian valley country and swing into the Grand Ronde. The main canal to the divide will be 34 miles long. The lateral distributing canals as planned will be 60 miles in length.

The promoters estimate that it will take four months' time for the large force of engineers now at work to complete the final survey. Construction work will be commenced as soon as the survey is finished.

Teachers Scarce in Lane.

Eugene—The regular quarterly examination for teachers' certificates was held in this city last week by County Superintendent W. B. Dillard, assisted by Professor M. H. Arnold, Professor D. C. Baughman and W. G. Martin. There were 61 applicants for county certificate and several for state papers. This is a smaller class than the average, and Superintendent Dillard thinks there will be a scarcity of teachers in the county this fall. Several outlying districts were unable to secure teachers for the spring term, and the outlook for the fall term seems even worse.

State Losses \$1,000,000.

Salem—That the state school fund would be \$1,000,000 better off if the purchasers of school sections in the Blue mountain forest reserve could be induced or compelled to relinquish their claims to the land, is the conclusion reached by State Land Agent Oswald West, after a careful examination. The land was bought from the state at \$1.25 per acre. If the state now had it, it could be used as base and would bring \$7.50 per acre.

Fortune in Five Years.

Baker City—The largest land deal made in Baker county in a quarter of a century was closed a few days ago when Earl F. Cranston sold 720 acres in Powder valley within ten miles of Baker City, to Brown, Phillips & Geddes, owners of the Baker Packing company, for \$35,000, reserving this year's crop estimated in value at \$5,000. Five years ago this land was bought from the government at \$2 an acre and was a sage brush desert.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 68@69c; bluestem, 70@71c; valley, 71@72c; red, 66@67c. Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$28; gray, \$25 per ton; new crop, \$22 per ton. Barley—Feed, 23c per ton; brewing, \$23.50; rolled, \$24@24.50. Eye—\$1.50 per cwt.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$11@12.50 per ton; clover, \$7@7.50; cheat, \$6.50; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$10.

Fruits—Apples, common, 50@75c per box; fancy, \$1.25@1.50; apricots, \$1.25@1.35; grapes, \$1.75@2 per crate; peaches, 75c@1; pears, \$2; plums, fancy, 50@75c per box; common, 50@75c; blackberries, 5@6c per pound; crab apples, 75c per box.

Melons—Cantaloupes, \$2 @ 3 per crate; watermelons, 1@1.50 per pound.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c; cabbage, 1@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@12½c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; bell peppers, 12½@15c; radishes, 10@15c per dozen; rutabarb, 2@2½c per pound; spinach, 2@3c per pound; tomatoes, 60@90c per crate; parsley, 25c; squash, \$1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.

Onions—New, 1½@1½c per pound. Potatoes—Old Burbanks, nominal; new potatoes, Oregon, 75@90c.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 20@22½c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 21@22c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13@23½c per pound; mixed chickens, 12½@13c; springs, 14c; turkeys, live, 16@22c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22½c; geese, live, 8@10c; ducks, 11@13c.

Hops—Oregon, 1906, nominal, 13c; olds, nominal, 10c; 1906 contracts, 16@17c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 16@20c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 5½@8c per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4½@5½c; country steers, 5@6c.

Mutton—Dressed fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, fancy, 8@8½c.

Pork—Dressed, 7@8½c per pound.

VALPARAISO A WRECK.

Loss of Life and Property Are Heavy, Though Statements Conflict.

There continues to be confusion of statements as to the magnitude of the earthquake shocks which began Thursday, August 16, and continued at frequent intervals throughout that and the next two days. Dispatches from Valparaiso to the Associated Press dated August 19 state that a moderate estimate of the fatalities is 2,000, and that the property loss may be as high as \$250,000,000, which latter is as great as the loss sustained by San Francisco in consequence of the earthquake and fire which devastated that city last April.

A refugee who has arrived at Santiago places the known dead at 100 and other messages indicate that the first reports of damage and casualties were greatly exaggerated.

Dispatches to the State department at Washington place the fatalities at about 500. These conflicting statements cannot at this time be adjusted. It is evident that even yet confusion and panic prevail at Valparaiso and until order is restored it will be impossible to ascertain with accuracy the loss of life and property.

The dwellings in the city have been practically abandoned by the inhabitants, who are existing as best they can in the plazas and streets of the city and in the hills adjacent to it, without shelter from storm and sun, and famine confronting them. Food is already scarce and high. Water for drinking purposes is lacking and disease is feared.

The government is doing all it can to bring in relief. The crippling of the railroads into Valparaiso constitutes a serious factor in the situation, as for an indefinite period relief supplies can only be ordered through other means of transportation, the seaboard affording the best of these.

At Santiago many of the best public and private buildings were wrecked. The loss of life there is augmented by the panic which seized the people, many of whom threw themselves from balconies of their homes. The destructive force of the earthquake was experienced over a large extent of the country, many towns sustaining serious damage.

EXTEND ALASKA CABLE.

Government Requires Duplex System and Branch South.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Commercial receipts from the Alaskan cable and telegraph lines amounted to \$24,000 in July, which is \$2,000 in excess of the amount collected by the United States in any previous month. The official dispatches sent during the month would have cost \$12,000 had they been paid for at the commercial rates. This rapid increase in the demands upon the Alaskan cable and telegraph system will be met by the government by the duplexing of the cables.

The cables ship Burnsides, which is to install the duplexing apparatus at the Alaskan end of the cable, will probably leave Seattle about September 15. It will carry 200 miles of new cable, which has just been shipped from New York for the extension of the cable service south of Ketchikan. This extension will be effected by tapping the line from Sitka to Juneau at Cape Fannhaw. From that point a branch line will be extended down to Wrangell, then to Hadley, on Prince of Wales island, and then to Ketchikan, which is only about 60 miles from Port Simpson, the English town which is to be the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

It is believed that this additional 200 miles of cable will result in a great increase in cable receipts, as the Federal system taps a country which is rich in mines and fisheries and already has many large canning factories, which stand greatly in need of daily communication with the United States. In case the cable ship does not encounter bad weather, the line will probably be completed before November 1. Captain Henry W. Stamford, of the Signal corps, will direct the laying of the new cable.

Berly Gets Good Job.

New York, Aug. 20.—Samuel Berly, the young clerk employed by the American Express company, who recently gained notoriety by his bid for \$5,800,000 of the Panama canal bonds, has become vice president of a new bond company, under the name of the Abram White Bond company. Mr. Berly made about \$25,000 by disposing of his allotment of Panama bonds. After closing up the deal, Berly sailed for Europe, and is now establishing branches and European connections for the new firm.

Execute Naval Mutineers.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 20.—Seventeen of the sailors of the cruiser Pamyat Azova, who mutinied August 2, and an agitator were executed at Reval today. Twelve other sailors were sentenced to hard labor for periods varying from six to ten years. 18 were drafted to the disciplinary battalions, 15 were condemned to various disciplinary penalties and 34 were acquitted. Three civilians implicated in the mutiny are handed over to the civil authorities for trial.

Functions for Root All Off.

Santiago de Chile, Aug. 20.—One third of the city of Valparaiso was destroyed and 500 lives were lost by the earthquake. Quillota, Vina del Mar and Limache are completely destroyed. The functions arranged for the entertainment of Secretary of State Root will be abandoned on account of the universal mourning in Chile.

BIG CITY IN RUINS

Earthquake at Valparaiso, Chile, Is Followed by Fire.

HUNDREDS CRUSHED TO DEATH

Great Port and Surrounding Country Stricken—Thousands of Homeless Craved by Calamity.

New York, Aug. 18.—The Herald today prints the following:

Valparaiso, Chile, Friday.—Without the slightest tremor of warning an earthquake visited this city at 8 o'clock last night, bringing death to hundreds of persons and leaving many hundreds more imprisoned in the ruins, many of whom were burned to death before aid could reach them. Fire started immediately after the first shock and every branch of the city's service was paralyzed. Panic and consternation indescribable followed, and those who escaped death and injury became frenzied with fear and could render little assistance to the victims.

The business section of the city is almost entirely destroyed, and fires are still raging. We are suffering here a repetition of the horrors of San Francisco.

As night comes on, the city is everywhere aglow with unobstructed fires, and clouds of choking smoke and vapor settle into the streets and houses, where throngs of homeless ones are wandering about, craved by the awful calamity. It is almost impossible to ascertain how wide an area of country the visitation has laid waste. Nothing has been heard from Santiago, the capital city of Chile, and it is feared that the fate of that city is as bad or worse than that of Valparaiso.

Telegraphic communication is cut off in all directions, and every one here is too much depressed by the calamity at home to seek information of other places. No trains have arrived or left here since the first shock came, as all of the railroad tunnels are filled and miles of track on the surface are twisted and rendered useless. It is only known from general accounts that death and destruction are on all sides.

There were two distinct and terrific shocks, the second one following almost instantly after the first and completing the work of destruction. The day had been unusually calm and pleasant.

Many landslides have occurred around the city and scores of lives have been lost. At present it is impossible to state the number of dead in the entire city, but it is believed that there are several hundred, many of whom are still in the ruins. It has laid waste the best part of the city, and has doubtless put Chile back many years in the scale of civilization.

NO UNION PACIFIC DIVIDEND.

Has Surplus of Over \$25,000,000. Southern Pacific \$19,000,000.

New York, Aug. 18.—At the conclusion of a meeting of the executive committee of the Union Pacific railroad here today statements were given that no announcement would be made regarding a dividend. The committee's estimate of the income of the road for the year ending June 30 showed gross receipts from transportation \$67,281,642, increase \$7,956,593 over 1905; expenses and taxes, \$36,963,773, increase \$5,101,059; surplus available for dividend, \$2,201,844, increase \$6,418,337. The balance after payment of dividends on the preferred stock was \$25,219,812. The sum for expenses includes \$2,206,619 for betterments, equipment and repairs.

The estimated income of the Southern Pacific company shows: Gross receipts from transportation, \$105,619,110, increase \$7,478,531; expenses and taxes, \$70,586,649, increase \$4,993,029; surplus, \$21,560,712, increase \$9,128,740. After payment of a dividend of 7 per cent on the preferred stock, the balance was \$18,790,833. The sum of \$2,117,336 was credited for betterments and equipment.

Scourge of Cholera Checked.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 18.—F. P. Warner, connected with the bureau of prisons at Manila, returned to the States on the steamer Dakota today. He says the health authorities in the Philippines have checked the annual scourge of cholera. From June 1, when the first case was reported, up to the time Mr. Warner left the islands, only 13 cases had been found in Manila. Speaking of the island prison, Presidio, at Manila, Mr. Warner says there are 4,000 persons confined there, of whom but 100 are Americans or English.

Frauds by Coffee Importers.

New York, Aug. 18.—Collector of Customs Stranahan conducted an examination today in relation to the complaint by Scott Truxton, government agent of the Porto Rican Commercial agency, that a firm here had made fraudulent declarations of a clearance of coffee. The declarations were made by a boy who, in manifesting several hundred bags which contained coffee as "chocolate beans," omitted the word "coffee."

Sulta's Thank Offering.

Constantinople, Aug. 18.—The sultan has ordered the release of all the prisoners in the empire who have completed two-thirds of their sentences, as a mark of gratification for the recovery of his health.