

NEWBERG GRAPHIC

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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.

John D. Rockefeller is missing from his Forest Hill home.

The steamer Mongolia has started for San Francisco, leaking badly.

The Cuban situation adds many complications to Mr. Roosevelt's already strenuous job.

The Russian government is now taking final action towards the distribution of land to peasants.

Bernard Shaw says the new spelling reform is not much of a reform, consisting mostly of abbreviations.

The recent report of the killing of 26 United States soldiers by Cuban insurgents is declared absolutely untrue.

The total number of deaths from the recent Gulf storm is now placed at 125, and many points are yet to be heard from.

The report of Pension Commissioner Warner shows a decrease of \$12,470. There were 43,300 deaths of pensioners during the year.

Indications now are that at the coming session of congress the senate will throw many obstructions in the way of Roosevelt's policy towards Cuba.

General Thomas Halley Harris, brigadier general in the Union army during the rebellion, is dead, aged 93 years. At Appomattox he is said to have silenced the last battery ever placed in action by General Lee.

Still another plot to assassinate the czar has been discovered.

A new outbreak of Jewbaiting has occurred at Odessa, Russia.

A sister of Mrs. Howard Gould has married a Chinese coolie in San Francisco.

Taft will not use troops in Cuba if he can possibly get along with marines and bluejackets.

All preparations are complete for the inquiry into the doings of the lumber trust at San Francisco.

The Hill lines are said to have sold vast deposits of iron ore to the United States Steel corporation.

The Navy department has issued orders to prepare the receiving ship Hancock for use as a transport.

Governor Toole, of Montana, has announced himself a candidate for the United States senate to succeed W. A. Clark.

A Japanese steamer is accused of refusing aid to the American steamer Mongolia, which went ashore at Midway island.

The expenses of the San Francisco relief committee for September were \$121,575. The budget for October is reduced to \$49,507.

Teddy Roosevelt, Jr., and three chums at Harvard have been arrested for beating up a policeman in the college town. They have been released.

Roosevelt does not expect a crisis in the Cuban affair.

The United States navy is extremely short of marines.

Russian terrorists have offered a reward for the assassination of the czar.

Outlawry in Leyte and Samar, Philippine islands, may force military rule.

The hurricane which has swept the Southern states will greatly damage the cotton crop.

Taft opposes the plan for a provisional government and may proclaim himself governor.

Mexican rebels captured the town of Jimenez, but after a sharp fight they were driven out by troops.

San Juan, Porto Rico, experienced a series of severe earthquakes. Buildings were badly damaged and the people were panic stricken.

General Stoessel has resigned from the army and it has been accepted to prevent his stirring up a scandal over the surrender of Port Arthur.

In the hearings of the coal land fraud in Wyoming by the Interstate Commerce commission testimony was offered that a justice of the Supreme court of Wyoming helped the Union Pacific to secure government coal land.

The government will prosecute the sugar trust.

A plot to blow up the czar's yacht has just been discovered.

President Roosevelt has ordered six more warships and 1,000 marines to Havana.

Twenty have been killed in the race war at Atlanta. Troops are now in control and quiet reigns.

United States marines have been ordered to guard the British railroad in Santa Clara province, Cuba.

The American legation at Stockholm had a narrow escape from being blown up by Finnish refugee revolutionists.

Russian authorities have secured evidence that General Treppoff was poisoned. A doctor has been arrested for complicity in the crime.

DROWNED AT HIS POST.

Keeper of Lighthouse on Gulf Declines to Take Refuge on Tug.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 2.—The number of casualties in the great storm of last Wednesday is slowly increasing, as messages arrive from places which have heretofore been inaccessible. The total last night of the known dead was 75. This number was brought up to a certainty of 79, and a possibility of 102, by the reports which reached Mobile during the night and early today.

Four bodies not before counted have been found at Coden, and it is estimated that 23 lives have been lost from the oyster fleet around Cedar Point. This last estimate is not known to be accurate, and is probably somewhat exaggerated, for the reason that it includes among the dead every man aboard a fishing boat who has not been heard of since the storm.

It is known that some of the boats on which these men were have been driven ashore, and it is entirely possible that some of the crews managed to reach the shore. It does not seem likely at present that the death roll will amount in this vicinity to more than 125.

Mobile itself is rapidly emerging from the confusion caused by the storm. Large gangs were kept working all of Sunday in clearing the streets of debris, three of the street car lines have commenced to run, for the first time since Wednesday, the confusion at the docks is rapidly being repaired and business will be at normal action as soon as the railroads are able to run trains.

The keeper of the Horn Island lighthouse, just outside of Scranton, lost his life. The captain of a tug which came near the house at the commencement of the storm urged him to leave, but he refused to abandon his post, and in a short time was drowned. The entire end of the island on which the lighthouse was situated is said to have been carried away by the waves.

Five out of eight vessels at Ship Island at the time of the storm were beached and two will be total wrecks. Several vessels, the names of which are unknown, are ashore off Horn Island and the small islands marking the passage between Dauphin Island and the mainland have been destroyed. The beacon lights on this part of the coast are not greatly damaged.

The schooner Alice Graham, of Mobile, is known to have been lost, with her crew of six men. This boat has been pursued by an evil fate, and besides having various mishaps from time to time, was wrecked in the great storm of 1893, when several people were lost from her.

Four bodies have been picked up in the water near Dauphin Island and have been buried there. Two were evidently sailors and two were boys. The people on Dauphin Island suffered great hardships during the storm, and for 24 hours were in great danger. The soldiers of Fort Gaines made a dangerous trip of two miles to the residences on the island, offering to give everybody shelter within the fort, but the offer was in all cases refused, the people preferring to remain in their own houses.

Vancouver Troops for Cuba.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Oct. 1.—To assist in protecting life and property and in preserving peace in Cuba—the "Pearl of the Antilles"—is the peaceful, rather than war like, mission which will start the Seventeenth and Eighteenth mountain batteries now stationed here across the continent to Newport News at an early hour today and which later will lead them to the scene of the present West Indian imbroglio. It will be the first time that these troops, equipped better than the foot or mounted soldiery of any other post in America to wage warfare among the mountain passes and inaccessible highlands of Cuba, have been away from the Columbia River garrison since their return from the Philippines nearly two years ago, save for their short trip to San Francisco to do patrol duty following the earthquake.

Coal Running Short.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 2.—As the result of the strike of 5,000 miners employed at the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company and the Fernie-Michel and Coal Creek companies at Fernie, a coal famine threatens the cities of the Canadian Northwest. The mines at Lethbridge have been closed down for several months and when the managers of the Fernie mine refused to discharge non-union miners, President Sherman, of the district organization of miners, called all his men out. Even the coke ovens are now shut down.

Six Added to Death List.

New Orleans, Oct. 2.—Six more deaths were added to the list of drowned in the Mississippi Sound region today. Captain Culver, his wife and four boatmen, who were on an island in Grand Bay on the Mississippi-Alabama state line when the hurricane began, have been given up for lost. Everything on the islands was washed into the bay, leaving the place almost barren.

Another Storm is Coming.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The Weather Bureau tonight announced that another "tropical disturbance" is reported as approaching the Yucatan Channel from the east, but that there was no information available as to the intensity of the storm.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting at Hood River October 11 and 12 Promises Well.

The fourth annual meeting of the Oregon Irrigation association will be held at Hood River in connection with the Hood River Valley Fruit fair, October 11 and 12, 1906, and all who are interested in furthering the irrigation movement which at this time means so much to the development of the state, are invited to be present and participate in the work of this organization.

The appointment of delegates will be as follows: All state officials, including members of the legislative assembly, senators and members of congress, including members of congress elect and senators nominated, the mayor of all cities, the presidents of the state university, state agricultural college and state normal schools, shall be considered ex-officio members of the association, and delegates shall be appointed as follows: Fifteen by the governor of the state, ten by the mayor of the city of Portland, five by the mayor of each other city in the state, five by the county judge of each county and five by each chamber of commerce, board of trade or other commercial body or regularly organized irrigation, agricultural, horticultural or engineering society within the state.

It is respectfully urged that in the appointment of delegates, persons shall be selected who are sincerely interested in the subject and who are likely to attend the convention, and that appointments shall be made as early as possible.

The appointing powers will please have the full name and postoffice address of their appointees mailed to the secretary, A. King Wilson, at his office in the Chamber of Commerce building, Portland, immediately upon appointment being made.

Information of every character relative to this meeting will be furnished by the secretary.

A partial program has already been arranged as follows:

"Irrigation Under the Carey Act in the Deschutes Valley," Jesse Stearns, attorney for D. I. & P. Co.; "Need of Legislation in Oregon on the Subject of Waters," John H. Lewis, state engineer; "Irrigation for Hamid Regions," (Oct. 12) Prof. F. L. Kent, dairy instructor, O. A. C.; "Irrigation Conditions in Malheur County, Oregon," F. W. Metcalf, manager famous Arcadia farm; "Fruit Growing on Irrigated Lands," Judd Geer, of Cove, Oregon; "Some Legal Phases of Irrigation," John H. Lawrey, attorney, Pendleton; "Irrigation in the Willamette Valley," Grant B. Dimick, county judge, Clackamas county; "Irrigation in the Rogue River Valley," J. W. Perkins, member of legislature, Jackson county.

Working Old Hammersley Mine.

Grants Pass — The old Hammersley mine, in the Jump-Off-Joe district, is again the scene of active mining operations, after lying idle for a number of years. R. G. Smith, of this city, has a force of men at work, and the stamps of the old mill are again dropping on good ore. The old pile of tailings, of which there are in the neighborhood of 350 tons, is being run through a cyanide plant which has been erected. The tailings, according to assays, carry \$11 in gold, and as the expense of working them is small, a handsome profit will be realized.

O. A. C. Starts Well.

Corvallis—In spite of the fact that the O. A. C. opened early this year, the first two days showed the largest enrollment for a similar time in the history of the institution, 498 being enrolled and many are still coming. This enrollment is an increase of 56 over last year. At this rate an enrollment of more than 900 will be reached this year. With an expectation of this four new professors and assistant professors have been added to the faculty. Very noticeable among the new students is the increase in the number of high school students, several coming from the Portland high school.

Teach Spanish in University.

Eugene — The University of Oregon has established a new department, that of romance languages, which will be under the charge of Dr. Timothy Cloran, who has just returned from a year's travel in France and Spain. Heretofore the university has offered courses in French, with the instructor under the direction of Professor F. G. G. Schmidt, professor of modern languages and literatures. But with the coming of Dr. Cloran Spanish will be added to the university curriculum, and there will be opportunity for broader work in the department of Germanic language and literature under Professor Schmidt.

Siuslaw is Full of Salmon.

Eugene — Reports from the Siuslaw river state that the present run of chinook salmon is the biggest in a number of years, and the pack of the two canneries and the cold storage plant at Florence will be a record breaker. The canneries are owned and operated by O. W. Hurd and William Kyle & Sons, respectively, and the cold storage plant by the latter. The silversides are just now beginning to run, and they, too, promise to be very plentiful.

Offers Big Ranch for Sale.

Athens—J. J. Ranstone has placed his large ranch on the market. He has 1,100 acres of the very best wheat lands in Umatilla county, has farmed it for many years and reaped a fortune. The price asked is \$75 an acre.

COBALT IN GRANT.

Is To Be Found in No Other Section of United States.

Salem — According to the statistical information furnished Labor Commissioner Hoff, by the United States geological survey bureau, at Washington, D. C., there are 2,170 mines of different kinds in the state of Oregon, under development, the greater number of which are gold and copper, while in some portions of the state deposits of some kinds of mineral are found which do not exist elsewhere in the United States. Notable among these latter are the cobalt mines of Grant county, said to be the only discovery of this valuable mineral to have been found in the country.

Cobalt is used extensively and is of great value for coloring purposes and in the arts. It is found in combination with copper, carrying a large per cent of gold. In his forthcoming biennial report, Labor Commissioner Hoff will comment upon this statistical data as follows:

"A large number of the mines given in the table are not operated, some having been abandoned, and many are in the first stages of development, on account of the lack of capital to carry on the work. Considerable harm has been done the mining interest of the state by unscrupulous promoters who, by 'wildcatting,' have succeeded in swindling many unsuspecting investors and are responsible for retarding the development of the industry generally.

"The principal mining counties in the order of the number of miners employed are: Baker, Josephine, Jackson, Grant, Lane, Douglas and Cook. Other counties have extensive mining interests, and the industry, already of some magnitude, will continue to grow. At present there are about 3,370 miners in the state who draw an average wage of \$3 per day. Estimating that they work, on an average, two-thirds of the time, the amount paid them annually in wages is \$2,022,000."

Chittam Bark in Demand.

Eugene—Chittam bark is going up in price rapidly. All the past winter Eugene dealers have been paying 3 1/2 and 4 cents for the bark, but at present the price offered is 6 cents. Light peel for the past two seasons is given as the cause for the rise. Manufacturers' stocks are running low. There are about seven carloads of the bark in Eugene warehouses, some of which was purchased two and three years ago at a price about the same as is now offered.

Farmers Catch Salmon.

Arlington—The John Day river, a few miles west of Arlington, is simply alive with fine big salmon, and farmers are catching them there each day by the wagon load. It is expected that at least 10,000 of these fish will be captured in that stream within the next two weeks.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 64@65c; bluestem, 67@68c; valley, 67@68c; red, 61@62c. Oats—No. 1 white, \$24@24.50; gray, \$22@23 per ton. Barley—Feed, \$20@21 per ton; brewing, \$21.50@22, rolled, \$22. Rye—\$1.35 per cwt. Corn—Whole, \$27; cracked, \$28 per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$10@11 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$12@14, clover, \$7@7.50; cheat, \$7@7.50; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$10; vetch hay, \$7@7.50.

Fruits—Apples, common to choice, 25@75c per box; choice to fancy, 75c@1.25; grapes, Oregon, 50@75c per crate; peaches, 75c@1.15; pears, 75c@1.25; crab apples, \$1@1.25 per box; prunes, 25@50c per box.

Melons—Cantaloupes, \$1@1.25 per crate; watermelons, 1/4@1c per pound; casabas, \$2.50 per crate.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c; cabbage, 1 1/2@2c per pound; cauliflower, \$1@1.25 per dozen; celery, 50@90c per dozen; cucumbers, 15c per dozen; egg plant, 10c per pound; lettuce, head, 20c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; bell peppers, 5c; pumpkins, 1 1/2c per pound; spinach, 4@5c per pound; tomatoes, 40@50c per box; parsley, 10@15c; sprouts, 8c per pound; squash, 1 1/2c per pound; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; horseradish, 10c per pound.

Onions — Oregon, \$1@1.25 per hundred.

Potatoes — Oregon Burbanks, delivered, 80@90c; in carlots f. o. b. country, 75@80c; sweet potatoes, 2 1/2c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2@30c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 29c per dozen. Poultry — Average old hens, 14@14 1/2c per pound; mixed chickens, 13 1/2@14c; spring, 15c; old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15 1/2c; turkeys, live, 16@21c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 21@22 1/2c; geese, live, 9@10c; ducks, 14@15c.

Hops — 1906, 15@17c per pound; 1905, nominal; 1904, nominal.

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

Mohair—Choice, 2 1/2@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.

TROOPS OFF FOR CUBA.

Mobilization of Forces at Newport News Where Transports Are Ready.

Washington, Oct. 1.—American troops are now moving toward Cuba. Mobilization of the forces will be at Newport News, Va., for the most part, although a part of the expeditionary force to Cuba will be sent from New York and Tampa, Fla. Advices received at the departments of the military today indicate that all is quiet in Cuba and that the insurgents intend to lay down their arms.

The probability is the United States forces in the island will be landed only as a precautionary measure. So far as officials are advised no trouble of a serious kind is anticipated, but in accordance with instructions from President Roosevelt hurried preparations are being made for the sending of an expeditionary force of the army to Cuba.

The first American troops will be landed at Havana next Saturday. Meantime the marines and bluejackets from the American fleet in Cuban waters will protect American interests and support Secretary Taft, the Provisional Governor of Cuba, in the preservation of order and the protection of life and property.

In official circles here American intervention was regarded as inevitable. How long it may continue it is impossible to foretell. "The nature of the intervention and the preparations for it indicate a supervision of Cuban affairs on the part of the American government for an indefinite period. Arrangements have been concluded not only for the expeditionary force to Cuba of about 5,600 men, but for a second force of equal numbers.

No orders for the mobilization of the second force, of course, have been issued, but if the men are needed all arrangements have been completed for hurrying them to Cuba at the earliest possible moment. Whether more troops than are included in the first expedition will be sent to Cuba will depend upon the developments in the island during the next ten days.

It is certain, however, that a sufficient force of American troops will be maintained in Cuba to support the provisional government and to insure security to life and property pending the establishment of a stable government by the Cubans.

WIRELESS CONVENTION.

Delegates From Thirty-one Countries Meet at Berlin.

Berlin, Oct. 1.—Delegates representing 31 governments will assemble here October 3, by invitation of the German government, with the object of reaching a common agreement for the exchange of messages by the use of various wireless telegraph systems, and to define the basis on which private wireless telegraph companies may operate with the consent of the governments.

The conference is a result of the Marconi Company having refused to allow its stations to do business with persons using other than Marconi apparatus. This controversy began soon after the Marconi Company, in 1901, set up stations for public telegraph purposes. The refusal of these stations to take messages sent in by the Slaby-Arco (German) apparatus brought about the international wireless telegraph conference, also by the invitation of Germany, in 1903. Eight governments took part, as follows: The United States, Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Russia and Austro-Hungary.

The delegates of six governments agreed in the final protocol to a series of recommendations looking toward the co-operation of all users of wireless telegraph, because their governments had contracts with the Marconi, did not sign the recommendations. Little has come of these recommendations. The Marconi Company has continued to set up stations and to refuse the messages of rival systems.

The most important act in the controversy in the conference was that of the United States in 1904 directing the Marconi Company to remove its apparatus from the Lightship Nantucket.

Germany will propose to the conference that an international bureau shall be established for the control of wireless telegraphing; that each wireless station must be connected with the ordinary telegraphs by special lines;

Troops From Fort Sheridan.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Brigadier-General W. H. Cater, commander of the Department of the Lakes, received orders from Washington today, directing two battalions of the Twenty-seventh United States Field Battery, at Fort Sheridan, to proceed immediately to Newport News, where they will embark for Cuba. Colonel W. L. Pitcher, in command of Fort Sheridan, ordered two special trains of 12 cars each for Tuesday morning, and it is expected the troops will leave for Newport News.

Railroads to Be Sued.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Attorney General Moody has directed that suits be brought against a large number of railroad companies to recover penalties for violation of the safety appliance law through failure to keep their equipment in proper condition. The largest number of violations attributed to any road is that of 51, against the Delaware & Hudson Company. The total number of violations is 181.

TAFT AS GOVERNOR

Cuban Congress Gives Up and He Assumes Control.

INTERVENTION WAS WELCOMED

Majority of All Parties Refused to Attend the Special Session of Cuban Congress.

Havana, Sept. 29.—American intervention in Cuba will be an accomplished fact today.

President Roosevelt's peace commissioners, although clothed with the fullest authority from him to take such action whenever it became obvious that the securing of peace by harmonizing the warring Cubans was impossible, patiently withheld their hands from thus setting aside Cuban sovereignty until the last hope disappeared. This stage was reached at a late hour last night, when a majority of all parties refused to attend the session of congress called to act upon the resignation of members of the government and declared definitely that they would have nothing more to do with the government of Cuba.

As was expected, there has been much rabid denunciation of the course pursued by the American commissioners, who, it has been alleged, have acted unfairly towards the residents of Cuba, Cubans, Spaniards, Americans and all other foreigners, welcome intervention as something for which they have longed throughout six weeks of unrest, disorder and ill-feeling.

The proclamation will be issued today. It will be signed by Mr. Taft, by virtue of the authority vested in him by President Roosevelt. It will create Mr. Taft provisional military governor of Cuba until he deems the country sufficiently pacified for civil government, whereupon he will call Beckham Winthrop, governor of Porto Rico, to act as civil governor.

NAVY IS SHORT OF MARINES

Urgently Needed at Cienfuegos, None Are Available.

Washington, Sept. 29.—An appeal for more men to assist in protecting property at Cienfuegos, Cuba, was received today by Acting Secretary Newberry, of the Navy department, from Commander Smith of the cruiser Cleveland, which is now stationed at Cienfuegos, together with the gunboat Marietta.

In addition to the regular complement of marines and bluejackets on the warships, 225 other marines were sent to Cienfuegos to assist in looking after foreign interests there, and at present the Navy department has no available men. Practically all the marines who can be spared from barracks in the United States and from warships are preparing to go to Havana. It is not believed by the Navy department that any of the men now at Havana or on their way there can be spared to assist at Cienfuegos.

Work of the Hurricane.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 29.—Between 75 and 100 lives lost, fully two score vessels driven ashore or wrecked in various parts of the Gulf of Mexico, damage amounting to \$4,500,000 in the city of Mobile, and two millions more at outside points, is the record of the storm which swept Mobile Wednesday and Wednesday night. No accurate estimate of the casualties can be made as yet, and it is doubtful if exact figures will be known for a week or more.

Pensacola suffered as much as Mobile. The loss of life is known to be heavy and damage to property will reach \$5,000,000. The smaller towns and country throughout the district felt the hurricane equally as much as the two cities.

Insured by Penny Paper.

New York, Sept. 29.—A special cable dispatch to the Times from London states that the heirs of one of the victims of the Grantham disaster have received \$1,000 insurance, which was effected at a cost of 1 penny. The insured was a regular subscriber to a London penny weekly which insures its readers against accidents and death. His bag, containing a current copy of the paper, duly stamped, was at the hotel at Retford. Within a few hours of his death the claim was examined, allowed and settled.

Cold Storage Chickens Condemned.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Two cars of cold storage chickens and over ten carloads of meat were condemned yesterday by Chief Food Inspector Murray and his assistants, to say nothing of 15 carcasses of diseased cattle and four calves. The condemnation of the chickens was due to private advices received by Mr. Murray from Canada. When he learned that the lot had escaped him and was on the way to New York, he notified the authorities there.

Uncle Sam Owns Palma Island.

Washington, Sept. 29.—It is said at the State department that no doubt exists as to the American ownership and control of Palma's island, one of the small islands on the southeastern edge of the Philippines. About 18 months ago the War department requested the department of State to determine whether or not Palma's island was included in the Philippine group owned by the United States.