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waiting

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BEND, OREGON, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1903.

NO. 2.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES.

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting to Our Many Readers.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Leave Washington.....	April 1
In Chicago.....	April 2
In Yellowstone Park.....	April 3 to 24
In Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois.....	April 25 to 29
In St. Louis.....	April 30
In Kansas City.....	May 1
In Denver.....	May 2
In San Francisco.....	May 3 to 14
Arrive at Ashland, Or.....	May 21
In Salem.....	May 22
Arrive Portland (afternoon).....	May 23
Leave Portland (morning).....	May 24
In Tacoma.....	May 25
Arrive Seattle.....	May 26
Leave Seattle.....	May 27
In Walla Walla.....	May 28
In Spokane.....	May 29
In Salt Lake.....	May 30
In Cheyenne.....	May 31
Leave Cheyenne on return.....	June 1
Arrive in Washington.....	June 4

Forty million dollars' worth of lands and tenements in Greater New York on which taxes are in arrears will be sold this fall under an order of the controller.

It is said that in the event of no cases of fever occurring at Tampa, Florida will not quarantine against Cuba, owing to the agreement reached between Surgeon General Wyman and the Florida board of health.

As a Rock Island train was entering Guthrie, Okla., some person fired a shot through a window, wounding Mme. La Mothe, an opera singer from Paris, in the arm and cutting her face and arms with broken glass.

The Missouri senate has passed a resolution submitting an amendment to the constitution for levying a tax of 4 cents for five years for building a new capitol. It is estimated that, if adopted, the levy will raise \$3,000,000.

Isaac Henry Stratton, son of the late W. S. Stratton, of Colorado Springs, says that if he is successful in breaking his father's will he will build a polytechnic school at Colorado Springs to cost from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Surgeons at Mercy hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., have amputated the complete right upper extremity of a child 2 years old. Amputation included the collar bone and shoulder blade. It is thought that the child will recover.

The senate will now take up the Cuban treaty.

The Mississippi flood has caused the loss of a number of lives.

The Colorado strike has extended to the Cripple Creek mines.

Twelve deaths have occurred in the last six months in New York City from hydrophobia.

Passengers on a Brooklyn Rapid Transit company's Myrtle avenue car found themselves locked in a burning car. The motorman did not stop until the end of the run was reached, where a fire engine was waiting to extinguish the flames, and the occupants of the car were relieved from a perilous situation.

The passage of a package of diamonds through the custom house at New York has brought out the fact that the return of the jewels to Antwerp was prevented only by the stopping of the Red Star line steamer Finland in the lower bay by means of a wireless telegram and the sending to her of a tug.

A new Arizona law provides that it shall be unlawful for territorial officials to act as the resident agents of foreign corporations, an appointment required by law, and this branch of the business will go to local corporation agencies. The territory rivals New Jersey in cheapness in the matter of incorporation.

Justice Day continues to improve. Thomas Lipton's Shamrock III was launched March 17.

Ex-Congressman John W. Candler, of Massachusetts, is dead.

The two telegraphers' unions have conciliated under one head.

Colonel John A. Baldwin, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, is dead.

The senate has voted down several amendments to the Panama canal treaty.

A revolution against the government of Uruguay has broken out in two provinces.

LONG FIGHT OVER.

Cuban Reciprocity Treaty is Ratified by United States Senate.

Washington, March 20.—After ratifying the Cuban reciprocity treaty the senate adjourned sine die yesterday at 15 minutes past 5 o'clock. Practically the entire day was spent behind closed doors in executive session. Most of the time was devoted to the consideration of the Cuban treaty. Several speeches were made in opposition to the treaty and in favor of it, and then, promptly at the agreed hour, 3 o'clock, voting commenced. Rollcalls were had on a number of amendments, and the treaty itself was made the subject of an aye and no vote. The motion to ratify was adopted by a ballot of 50 to 16, somewhat more than a three-fourths vote, whereas only a two-thirds vote was necessary to secure ratification.

Immediately after the doors were closed a few minutes past 11 o'clock, Senator Foster, of Louisiana, took the floor in order to make a set speech in opposition to the treaty. He spoke for about two and a half hours. His address had been prepared carefully, and on its conclusion Foster was very generally complimented on the manner of his presentation of the opposition view to the treaty. In the main his speech was an appeal for the protection of the American sugar-producing industry. He spoke especially for the cane sugar interests of Louisiana, but said that, while the sugar interest was of paramount importance in his own state, on account of the cane produced there, the beet sugar industry had grown to such proportions that many other portions of the Union also were coming to have a very pronounced interest in the making of sugar. He drew a graphic picture of present conditions in Louisiana, and said that if the treaty should be ratified the result was liable to be very disastrous to many of his constituents. Foster also made the point that there was nothing to prevent the introduction of Chinese coolie labor into Cuba, and said that if such labor should be introduced American labor could not compete with it.

Other speeches in opposition to the treaty were made by Berry and Carmack, and Simmons, of North Carolina, spoke in support. Berry has his opposition on the amendment offered by the committee on foreign affairs providing against any further reduction by treaty of the duty on sugar while the treaty remains in force. Carmack opposed the treaty on general principles, declaring it was contrary to our theory of government.

GOLD BRICK MYSTERY.

A Precious Chunk Worth \$23,500 Disappears from Express Office.

Detroit, March 21.—No arrests have yet been made in connection with the disappearance last night from the depot office of the Pacific and Dominion express companies of a bar of gold in transit from Salt Lake City to the East, which is valued at \$23,500. It is impossible to learn the name of the consignee or shipper. The missing ingot was one of four weighing about 80 pounds each, that were in transit from the West, presumably Salt Lake City. It is said that the Philadelphia mint was their destination.

The four bars arrived from the West on Wabash train No. 4, at 8 o'clock last night, and were checked out by the messenger in charge. They were rechecked by Foreman Miller, of the local depot office. All express matter for the East received on No. 4 is held in the depot for an eastbound Wabash train, which leaves at 10:50 o'clock. The four ingots were taken into the depot office and placed in the safe.

Shortly before the eastbound train was due to leave the ingots were removed from the strong box to a truck to be wheeled out to the express car. The train was an hour and a half late, however, and it is understood by the police that the gold was not put into the safe again pending the time for the train to leave, but lay on the truck in the office, which is on a level with the street. Captain McDonnell says that he has found at least nine persons who were in the office at different times while the gold lay on the truck exposed to view and that several of them handled it and commented on its value.

When the train was finally ready, it was found that there were only three ingots on the truck. A frantic search of the office was made, but no trace of the fourth bar was found. The train was held for a time, but finally the three ingots were dispatched on their way and Foreman Miller notified the police of the disappearance. It was at first thought that the bar might have been left by mistake in the express car of train No. 4, and the car was searched at Buffalo, but no gold bar was found.

NEWS OF OREGON

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Democratic Convention—Governor Visits Celilo—Many New Postmasters—Price of State Land to Be Increased—Jade Deposits Almost Unlimited—Calendar of House Finished.

Democrats will hold First district convention at Albany April 11.

Governor Chamberlain and party have just paid an unofficial visit to the portage railway site.

The senate has confirmed the appointment of Asa B. Thompson to be receiver of public money at La Grande.

Under the new law all state land will be doubled in price May 21. This fact is causing great demand for that class of property.

The state military board held a special meeting in Salem last week and decided to make no changes for the present in the organization of the Oregon national guard.

The following postmasters have been confirmed by the senate: Samuel L. Train, Albany; John R. Casey, Ashland; James L. Page, Eugene; John G. Eckman, McMinnville; Thomas P. Randall, Oregon City.

It has now been ascertained for an absolute certainty that the jade discovered on Althouse and Indian creeks, of Southern Josephine county, and Indian creek, Siskiyou county, California, is to be found in unlimited quantity.

State Printer Whitney will in a day or two issue the complete calendar of the house of representatives of the late legislative session. It will be the most valuable pamphlet of the kind ever printed in this state, as it is a finished history of every measure coming before the house.

Assessor James F. Nelson, of Clackamas county, has announced that the valuation of property would be doubled all over the county. This has been urged for a long time, as the low valuation and the consequent high levy has a tendency to depreciate the value of real estate and also discourages immigration.

Steps are being taken by the employees of the Willamette pulp and paper company and the Crown paper company, of Oregon City, to demand shorter hours and more pay. The initial move will be made at the regular meeting of the Federal labor union April 6. This union is composed of about 600 unclassified workmen, about 400 of whom are employed in the paper mills.

Revision and correction of the senate and house journals has been completed.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74c; blue-stem, 83@84c; valley, 78c.

Barley—Feed, \$23.50 per ton; brewing, \$24.

Flour—Best grade, \$4.10@4.60; graham, \$3.45@3.85.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$19 per ton; middlings, \$24; shorts, \$19.50@20 chop, \$18.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.15 @ 1.20; gray, \$1.12½@1.15 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$8@9; cheat, \$9@10 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60@75c per sack; ordinary, 40@50c per cental. growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$2@2.25 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 12@13c; young, 11½@12c; hens, 12c; turkeys, live, 15@16c; dressed, 18@20c; ducks, \$7@7.50 per dozen; geese, \$7@8.50.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 16½@17½c; Young America, 17½@18½c; factory prices, 1@1½c less.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@32½c per pound; extras, 30c; dairy, 20@22½c; store, 18@18c.

Eggs—15c per dozen.

Hops—Choice, 23@25c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12½@15c; Eastern Oregon, 8@14½c; mohair, 26@28c.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3@3½c per pound; steers, 4@4½c; dressed, 7½c.

Veal—7½@8½c.

Mutton—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7½c.

Lambs—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7½c.

Hogs—Gross, 8½c per pound; dressed, 7@7½c.

WIN EVERY POINT.

Coal Strike Commission Decides for Miners—Report With President.

Washington, March 20.—Members of the Coal Strike Arbitration commission, appointed by President Roosevelt, have filed with the president unanimous recommendations and a final report. Although the commission's report will not be made public until tomorrow, enough is known of its recommendations to permit a review of the material features.

Not only is an increase of 10 per cent in wages granted to the miners, but new regulations in weighing coal, it is said, will really make the increase much larger, as they will preclude men from being compelled to mine more than a ton to get pay only for a ton, as at present.

Another point decided by the commission is that the mine operators must fix the day's work at eight hours for every miner.

The miners also gain another point of their contention in being recognized with checkers of their own for coal as mined. By the system of dockage the miners assert the operators heretofore have overburdened the workmen with rebates, which materially reduced their actual income.

So the real issue raised by the miners when they went on strike is granted by the commission. Less work, more pay and less interference on the part of the mining operators sums up this feature of the commission's report.

The report also contains a provision, it is said, for the settlement of all future troubles between miners and operators by adjudication by a committee of the two parties to the controversy. By this provision, it is understood, the Miners' union is directly recognized, and this again is regarded as a victory for President Mitchell and organized labor. The commissioners condemn the boycott.

BIG SHIPS FOR PACIFIC.

Two Great Steamers Bought by Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Philadelphia, March 20.—The two largest steamships ever laid down on the Delaware river have been bought from the International marine company by the Pacific Mail steamship company. They are the Minnelora and the Minnehaha, each between 12,000 and 13,000 tons burden and 26,560 tons displacement. They are sister ships of the Minnetonka and Minnehaha, of the Atlantic transport company.

They were ordered from the New York shipbuilding company about a year and a half ago, before the Atlantic transport company's absorption by the marine combine. The price at which they were sold to the Pacific Mail steamship company has not been made public, but it is understood to be an advance over that paid for the Atlantic transport vessels, which is believed to have been \$1,500,000. It is expected that one of the ships will be launched in June and the other in August. Both will be ready for service before the end of the year.

The new steamers will undoubtedly ply between San Francisco and Honolulu, Manila and Japan. If all probability their names will be changed when they are launched.

OPPOSITION IN COLOMBIA.

All Will Not Be Smooth for Canal Treaty in Their Congress.

Colon, March 20.—The ratification of the Hay-Herran Panama canal convention by the United States senate has caused much jubilation among the isthmians supporting the Panama route. There are, however, many clear indications from the department of Bolivar and other points in the Colombian republic that the ratification of the treaty will certainly meet with strong opposition in the Colombian congress.

A memorial adverse to the treaty, addressed to congress, which will meet toward the end of May, is now being signed by influential men at Cartagena.

Decision on Coal Strike.

Washington, March 19.—Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, recorder of the coal strike commission, said today that the work of the commission was nearly concluded, and that the report would be placed in the hands of the president in a few days.

TREATY IS RATIFIED

CANAL MEASURE PASSES SENATE BY VOTE OF 73 TO 5.

Not a Single Change in It—All Amendments Were Voted Down—Now Ready for Ratification by Colombian Congress, Then President Will Appoint a Commission and Begin Work.

Washington, March 18.—Without dotting an "i" or crossing a "t," and without changing a single punctuation mark, the senate yesterday voted to ratify the treaty with the republic of Colombia for the construction of an isthmian canal. The vote for ratification was 73 in the affirmative to 5 in the negative.

The senate was in executive session when the result was announced, so that only the senators themselves and a few confidential employes were present. All the senators announced themselves as gratified to have the long struggle terminated, but none of them manifested his appreciation by cheers or handclapping. On the contrary, all of them were more concerned about getting away from the chamber than anything else, so by the time the senate could adjourn, which it did almost immediately after the result was announced, most of the senators had left their seats and some of them had donned their hats and overcoats.

The day was given up almost entirely to general debate on the treaty, and, in addition to the set speeches made under the agreement by Morgan and Cullom, there were many short addresses and a rather long speech by Daniel of Virginia. The only party vote of the day was taken on the substitute for article IV, which was agreed upon by the Democratic caucus, and had reference to the acquisition of territory in Central and South America by the United States. There were a number of speeches on this amendment, but it was voted down by an almost two-thirds majority, the ballot footing up 51 ayes and 25 noes. When the senate adjourned at 7 o'clock, there was a general belief that the business of the session would be completed in time to permit final adjournment today. Some, however, placed the date 24 hours later.

JOHN BULL IS ALARMED.

Fears the Effect of Cuban Treaty on His Foreign Trade.

London, March 19.—In the house of commons tonight Charles McArthur, Liberal Unionist, moved a resolution declaring that the recent developments in the financial and commercial policies of foreign countries, leading to the exclusion of British trade where it was previously established, called for the serious consideration of the government in order to safeguard the trade of the empire.

He referred particularly to the effect of the Cuban reciprocity treaty and urged that a special tax be levied on bounty-fed ships visiting British ports and that closer commercial relations be established with the colonies.

The resolution was being debated, when it was found that there was no quorum and the house arose.

Hacking the Ladrones.

Manila, March 19.—General Allen, chief of the Philippine constabulary, has written to President Gomez, of the Nationalist party, charging that the party is assisting the ladrones in Rizal and Bulacan provinces, and requesting Gomez to produce the records of the organization and explain the collection and use of duties. Gomez replied that the party was not guilty. General Allen placed evidence in the hands of the prosecuting attorney, and it is expected that the government will prosecute a number of Nationalists.

Red Desert is Inundated.

Rock Springs, Wyo., March 19.—The Red desert is inundated for miles east of Rock Springs, and the Salt Wells drilling station is completely under water. Large quantities of supplies belonging to the Belgo-American drilling company have been ruined or swept away. The water has backed up against the Union Pacific embankment to a depth of 20 feet in places. The embankment has not yet been cut, but there is danger that this will occur.