

THE BEND BULLETIN.

VOL. I.

BEND, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1903.

NO. 4.

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 Fernie, B. C., coal strike has been settled.

President Roosevelt has started on his western tour.

The secret service at Washington has discovered two new counterfeit notes in circulation.

Financiers of several nations are ready and willing to help Castro by lending Venezuela money.

The \$3,000,000 appropriated by congress for the relief of the Philippine government has been disbursed.

The miners' new scale has gone into effect in almost every state. Advance will mean about \$35,000,000 more wages this year.

It is probable that the British Columbia legislature, which has just convened, will take steps to prevent Japanese from entering that country.

The San Joaquin river and tributaries in California are rising rapidly, bridges have been swept away and great damage is reported from several sections.

An agreement has been reached at Seattle between the street car company and its striking employees, and cars are again running. The differences will be settled by arbitration.

G. F. Swift, president of the great beef packing firm, is dead.

German newspapers reply to Dewey by criticizing the American navy.

Eighteen Waterbury, Conn., strikers have been arrested for deadly assault.

Noah Raby, an inmate of the poorhouse of Middlesex county, New Jersey, is 131 years old. He was born at Easton, N. J., on April 1, 1772.

William Reilly, a patient in the Bellevue hospital, New York, has an incessant laughing spell, which has lasted five days, and the doctors cannot explain it.

When Mrs. S. L. McQuown left a bank at Marion, Ind., with \$600 she had just drawn the money was stolen from her pocketbook, which hung from her belt, by two men who had been waiting for her.

The title to some ancient Irish gold ornaments is being contested in the British courts between the crown and the trustees of the British museum. They were plowed up in the Northwest of Ireland in 1896, and were sold to the museum for \$600 pounds.

Germans are angry at Dewey's criticism of their navy.

Senator Foster declares Pacific coast man should be selected for vice president.

Many people have lost their lives on account of the last break in the Mississippi levee.

The Cuban senate has ratified the reciprocity treaty on the promise of an extra session of congress.

Robbers dynamited the safe in the postoffice at Lake Mills, Winnebago county, Iowa, securing several hundred dollars.

At the invitation of the German government, a conference with the object of founding an international seismic association will be held at Strassburg from July 24 to July 28.

It is said that John W. Gates intends to retire permanently from active participation in the stock market, and that in the future he will devote much of his time as he will spare to business to those concerns in which he is heavily interested.

Privileges to construct a salt lake of 400 acres near Cape May for a seaside resort have been granted to a company, which proposes to fill 600 acres extending from Madison avenue, Cape May, to Sewell's point, and to construct an inlet to the ocean so that sea-going yachts may have entrance.

A new system of searching for mineral ores by the use of the telephone is being tried at the Telesca lead mine, in North Wales.

James McNeill Whistler, the American artist, will receive the degree of doctor of laws at the forthcoming Glasgow university graduation ceremonies.

PRESIDENT IN CHICAGO.

First Speech of the Western Tour Deals with Monroe Doctrine.

Chicago, April 3.—Six thousand in a hall, the seating capacity of which is but 5000, gave encouragement to President Roosevelt when he stepped upon the stage of the Auditorium last night. The great building has held many a throng, but never one that was more unstinted in its applause for any man than the crowd that filled it last night. From the first floor to the roof it was packed to its utmost capacity. Every seat was occupied and, although the aisles were kept clear, all the space in the lobbies and on the stairways was taken, and even the passageways leading to the hall from the lower floor were jammed with hundreds of men who were utterly unable to hear a word of the President's address.

The following are a few extracts from the address, giving expression to the sentiments of the President on these questions:

"Our duty to ourselves and to the weaker republics who are our neighbors requires us to see that none of the great military powers from across the seas shall encroach upon the territory of the American republics or acquire control thereof.

"Both powers (Great Britain and Germany) assured us in explicit terms that there was not the slightest intention on their part to violate the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, and this assurance was kept with an honorable good faith.

"The Monroe Doctrine is not international law, and this is not necessary as long as it remains a cardinal feature of our foreign policy and as long as we possess both the will and the strength to make it effective.

"If the American Nation will speak softly and yet build, and keep at a pitch of the highest training, a thoroughly efficient navy, the Monroe Doctrine will go far.

"It is too late to prepare for war when war has come, and if we only prepare sufficiently, no war will ever come."

DIRECT WIRE TO WHITE HOUSE.

President Roosevelt Always in Communication with Washington.

Washington, April 4.—During his absence from Washington, President Roosevelt will be at all hours of the day and night in close touch with the White House. Telegraphic communication will be maintained between the President's party and Assistant Secretary Forester, who is in charge at the White House, where the routine executive business is transacted. Before leaving Washington President Roosevelt disposed of practically all questions relating to appointments; but if the necessity should arise, he will make appointments while on his tour. They will be announced at the White House and not from the President's train.

During the two weeks and two days the President will spend in the Yellowstone Park, Secretary Loeb will be on the special train, which will be sidetracked at Cinnabar near the entrance to the park. He will be in daily communication with the President through the telephonic or telegraphic systems in the park, or by courier. A direct wire between Cinnabar and the White House will be constantly at his disposal. In the event of accident the White House will be notified instantly.

FIGHTING NEAR CAPITAL.

Many Killed in Battle Near Santo Domingo—Atlanta is Watching.

Santo Domingo, April 4.—The United States cruiser Atlanta arrived here yesterday and established a signal station on the shore. She will land marines if necessary. A severe encounter is reported to have taken place yesterday between the government troops and the rebels at San Antonio de Guerra, about 20 miles from this city. It is said that 146 men were killed or wounded. The rebels, while crossing the river this morning, were attacked by the government troops and an hour's fighting ensued.

The Clyde steamer New York, from New York, March 18, which reached San Pedro de Macoris March 28, has not yet arrived here, and apparently has been prevented from proceeding by the authorities at Macoris.

All communication and news from the interior is interrupted and business is practically suspended. A quantity of arms and ammunition was shipped today on a gunboat, which is in the hands of the rebels, for an unknown destination.

Atlanta is On Guard.

Washington, April 4.—The Navy Department today received a cablegram from Commander Turner, commanding the Atlanta at San Domingo, as follows:

"All quiet. Insurgents in charge. Reports indicate an attack by Government troops. Communication is interrupted. This goes overland to Cotul."

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

WILL WASH OUT GOLD.

G. W. Dart, of John Day, Starting Up an Extensive Work.

Placer mining promises to be an important industry in Grant county during the coming season. Several miners have already commenced getting things in readiness for the summer's run.

What promises to be an excellent paying proposition is the placer mine of G. W. Dart, which will be worked for the first time this season.

Mr. Dart has leased the pipe, giants and all the mining material belonging to the Humboldt mining company, and at present has a force of men laying this pipe and getting everything in readiness for the summer's run, which will commence immediately.

The mine is situated on the west side of Canyon creek, between John Day and Canyon City, and nearly opposite Long gulch. Water will be used from the Humboldt ditch. The ditch will be in charge of Bert Stone.

It is the intention to operate the

New Warden at Penitentiary.

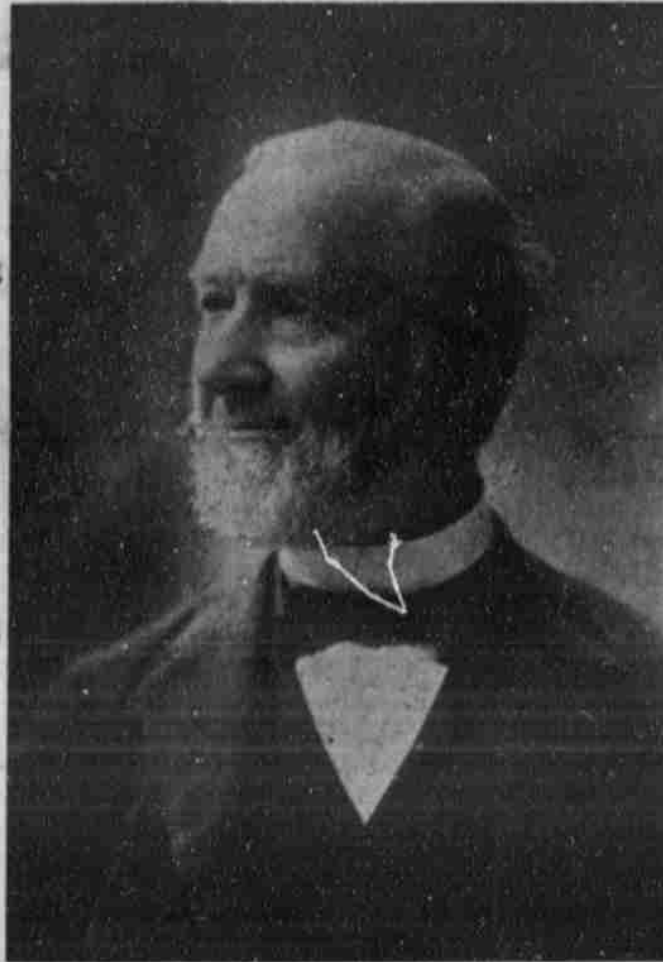
C. W. James, who became superintendent of the Oregon penitentiary on April 1, has announced the promotion of Ed McPherson from the position of second warden to that of first warden. McPherson will succeed J. T. Janes, who has held the position during the past four years. The vacancy caused by the promotion of McPherson will be filled by the appointment of G. F. Johnson, of Baker City.

Woodmen Street Carnival.

The Woodmen's street carnival and fair, to be held in Dallas June 3, 4, 5 and 6, promises to be a very successful affair. The committees are all hard at work and are meeting with good success.

To Invoke Referendum.

A number of mining men around Grants Pass are giving assistance in the work of invoking the referendum against the mining corporation tax law recently passed by the Oregon legislature.



THE LATE HENRY WINSLOW CORBETT.

mine 16 to 18 hours a day, according as the length of the days permit. Two shifts of men will be employed.

Prosperous Hood River Valley.

Though the annual precipitation at Hood River is about 36 inches, irrigation is a very important factor in the prosperity of the Hood River valley. Since irrigation came into practice on a considerable scale five years ago the population of the valley has quadrupled, the price of land has increased 300 per cent and the entire fruit shipping business of that locality has grown up. Sixty thousand crates of strawberries (two dozen boxes to the crate) and 100 carloads of apples, of last year's production, have been shipped from that station, and large quantities of fine apples are still going forward to market.

Irrigable Acreage Increased.

The great abundance of snow in the mountains has resulted in an increase in the acreage of irrigable land that will be placed under cultivation this season in Baker county. In many instances the increase will amount to 50 or 60 per cent over last year, and taking the entire county, the increase will amount to fully 40 per cent this year over last.

Sale of Albany Woolen Mills.

Arrangements have been completed for the sale of the Albany woolen mills to the Bannockburn manufacturing company, of Portland. The stockholders of the woolen mills company will soon meet and ratify the sale. This is one of Albany's leading manufacturing concerns, and furnishes employment to a large number of people.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 72c; bluestem, 77c; valley, 77c.

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

Flour—Best grade, \$3.95@4.25; 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, \$1.12 1/2 @ 1.15 per cental.

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

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

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 12@13c; young, 11 1/2 @ 12c; hens, 12c; turkeys, live, 15@16c; dressed, 18@20c; ducks, \$7@7.50 per dozen; geese, \$7@8.50.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2 c; Young America, 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2 c; factory prices, 1@1 1/2 c less.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@32 1/2 c per pound; extras, 30c; dairy, 20@22 1/2 c; store, 15@18c.

Eggs—14@15c per dozen.

Hops—Choice, 21@23c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12 1/2 @ 15c; Eastern Oregon, 8@14 1/2 c; mohair, 26@28c.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3@3 3/4 c per pound; steers, 4@4 1/2 c; dressed, 7 1/2 c.

Veal—7 1/2 @ 8 1/2 c.

Mutton—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7 1/2 c.

Lamb—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7 1/2 c.

Hog—Gross, 6 1/2 c per pound; dressed, 7@7 1/2 c.

IN BURNING FIERY PIT.

Fearful Plight of Sixteen Farnacemen Near Pittsburgh.

Pittsburg, April 3.—By an accident at furnace I of the Edgar Thompson plant of the Carnegie steel company at Braddock today six men were killed and ten are in the hospital and are not expected to recover. Four others injured went to their homes and are suffering from painful burns.

The accident was caused by a "bang" in the furnace dropping and forcing large quantities of white-hot dust down a large pipe into a pit where the men were at work. The victims were without means of escape, and all were burned and blistered over their entire bodies. Large strips of flesh peeled off their bodies when they were pulled out of the pit by fellow workmen. The cries of agony of the victims as they writhed in the lava-like stuff from which they were vainly trying to extricate themselves could be heard over a block away.

Hundreds of workmen from other parts of the plant rushed to the rescue and as quickly as possible pulled the injured men from the pit and carried them to the emergency hospital. The bodies of the fatally burned were blackened or shredded in strips by the white-hot metal dust that burned into their flesh. Many of the men had large blotches burned through the flesh, caused by large splashes of molten iron that had struck them and burned through to the bone.

Furnace I is equipped with the famous electric skids that are now used on all of the United States Steel corporation's blast furnaces.

STRIKE IN BUILDING TRADES.

Thousands of Men Idle in All Parts of the Eastern States.

New York, April 3.—A general strike in the building trades, which it is believed will involve between 15,000 and 20,000 men, and extending throughout Westchester county to the Connecticut border, was inaugurated today. The strike has extended to points further up New York state and to places in Connecticut. The contractors as well as the men are organized, and are prepared for a siege. The men in Westchester county demand an eight-hour day, with Saturday half holiday, and the following scale:

Plumbers, \$4 a day; lathers, \$4.20; carpenters, \$3.60; painters, \$3.28; bricklayers, masons and plasterers, \$4.20; tinners, \$3.28; and bench and machine men \$17 a week.

A proposition to meet the men half way was rejected. Work was stopped on several new mansions along the sound today, between 3,000 and 4,000 men failing to report for work.

At Glens Falls the demand of the employees of the building trade for a 25 per cent increase was acceded to.

Two hundred electricians, copperworkers and laborers employed in the New York stock exchange building went on strike today because they claimed that non-union electricians were working in the building.

At Orange, N. J., 500 plumbers and 400 painters went on strike, demanding an increase of wages and control of helpers.

INSPECT CANAL ROUTE.

Commissioners and Engineer to Prepare for Beginning Work.

Washington, April 3.—The Isthmian canal commission has appointed a sub-committee to inspect the proposed Panama canal route with a view to completing the preparations for the transfer of the canal property to the United States when the final details for such a transfer have been completed.

They will be accompanied by Major William Black, corps of engineers, who has been relieved from command of the post at Washington barracks in order to serve under the commission in connection with the purely engineering work of the canal. Major Black is an expert in canal engineering work, and one of his duties will be the execution of a plan for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the canal route. He acquired much practical knowledge in that special branch of engineering while serving as engineer officer at Havana, where he initiated improvements which have made that city clean and healthful.

The proposed inspection of the canal works and route will be made entirely under the auspices of the existing canal commission. The new Panama canal commission, under the terms of the act passed at the last session of congress, probably will not be named until after the ratification of the canal treaty by Colombia.