

IN EXTRA SESSION

CONGRESS CONVENES TO PASS THE CUBAN TREATY.

Cannon Formally Elected Speaker of the House and Receives Ringing Applause From Democrats and Republicans—Rules of Last Session Adopted—House Tenders Veteran Members Ovation.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The house of representatives of the fifty-eighth congress today held its first session, and except for the naming of committees, which will follow later, organization was completed. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, whose election to the speakership was assured months ago, was formally elected speaker, and inducted into office. Mr. Cannon received the applause of democrats and republicans alike when he took up the gavel of authority, the demonstration being most complimentary to the newly elected speaker. He was at once at ease in the speaker's chair, having filled it so often temporarily during his many years of service in the house.

The old officers were re-elected and the customary resolutions adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to notify the president and senate of the election of a speaker and clerk, and a committee to join a senate committee to notify the president of the presence of a quorum in the two bodies. The rules of the fifty-seventh congress were adopted for the fifty-eighth congress by a yeas and nays vote after brief discussion, during which the minority sought to secure an increase in the representation on the committee.

Drawing of seats, in which old and new members alike take deep concern, occupied a greater portion of the day's session.

A pretty compliment was paid to the leaders, veterans of both sides in the connection, they being permitted to select their seats without drawing lots.

FOR NORTHWEST.

Bills That Will Be Introduced at Present Session of Congress.

Senator Mitchell—Appropriating \$2,125,000 for 1945 fair.

Assay office at Portland. Relief for settlers on lands in Sherman county.

Dividing Oregon into two judicial districts.

Extending homestead rights to settlers on opened portion of Siletz reservation.

Women suffrage.

Election of senators by direct vote. Public buildings for La Grande, Baker City and Oregon City.

Senator Foster—Additional appropriations of \$500,000 for Tacoma and Spokane and \$100,000 for Seattle.

Public buildings at Everett, Bellingham, Aberdeen and Hoquiam. Opening south half of Colville reservation.

Appropriation of \$50,000 for improving Mount Rainier National Park. Opening of Columbia between Wenatchee and Kettle Falls, \$500,000.

Senator Ankeny—Public building at Walla Walla.

Representative Jones—New government for Alaska.

Public building at Everett, \$350,000; Olympia and North Yakima, \$250,000.

Representative Humphrey—Additional appropriation of \$100,000 for Seattle public building.

Survey of the Duwamish river.

FALLS HEAVY ON NONRESIDENTS.

Cuban Senator Proposes a Bill to Tax All Land in Island.

Havana, Nov. 11.—The tension between President Palma and the members of the senate committee on taxation over the proposed lottery measure is daily becoming more pronounced. The president has now warned the members of the committee that he will veto any such measure that congress may enact.

The question of taxation to provide sufficient revenue for running the government has become a pressing one. The latest measure intended to supply at least in part, the needed funds, is that of Senator Cabello. He has introduced a bill providing that all improved city, town and suburban lots be taxed \$10 each per annum, and that the uncultivated outlands be assessed 10 cents per acre.

Old Treasure in Sicily.

Rome, Nov. 11.—Peasants, while digging near Palazzola Acreide, Sicily, found a rich treasure of ancient objects from Syracuse. The most valuable was an artistic diadem encrusted with precious stones and a belt of solid gold and several rings of beautiful shapes. There was also found a number of coins of different values. The government authorities took possession of the treasure on the ground that it was national property, but they will compensate the proprietor of the estate according to an estimate which will be made by experts.

Confirms Rupture With America.

London, Nov. 11.—News from Santo Domingo by way of Paris confirms a report of the rupture in the relations of the United States government and that of Saate Domingo.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT.

Honor as Well as Interest, Demands the Cuban Treaty.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Following is the message which the president yesterday sent to the special session of congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have convened the congress that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, which was ratified by the senate at its last session, and subsequently by the Cuban government. I deem such legislation demanded not only by our interest; but by our honor. We cannot with propriety abandon the course upon which we have so wisely embarked.

When the acceptance of the Platt Amendment was required from Cuba by the action of the congress of the United States, this government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a unique position as regards this country. It was provided that when the island became a free and independent republic she should stand in such close relations with us as, in certain respects, to come within our system of international policy; and it necessarily followed that she must also, to a certain degree, become included within the lines of our economic policy. Situated as Cuba is, it would not be wise for this country to permit the strategic abuse of the island by any foreign military power.

It is for this reason certain limitations have been imposed upon her financial policy and that naval stations have been conceded by her to the United States. The negotiations as to the details of these naval stations are now on the eve of completion. They are so situated as to prevent any idea that there is the intention ever to use them against Cuba, or otherwise than for the protection of Cuba from the assault of foreign foes and for the better safeguarding of American interests in the water south of us. These interests have been largely increased by the consequences of the war with Spain, and will be still further increased by the building of the isthmian canal. They are both military and economic. The granting to us by Cuba of the naval stations above alluded to is of the utmost importance from a military standpoint, and is proof of the good faith with which Cuba is treating us.

Cuba has made great progress since her independence was established. She has advanced steadily in every way. She already stands high among her sister republics of the new world. She is loyally observing her obligations to us; she is entitled to like treatment by us.

The treaty submitted to you for approval secures to the United States economic advantages as great as those given to Cuba. Not an American interest is sacrificed by the treaty, and a large Cuban market is secured to our producers. It is a market which lies at our doors, which is already large, which is capable of great expansion, and which is especially important to the development of our export trade. It would be, indeed, short-sighted for us to refuse to take advantage of such opportunity, and to force Cuba into making arrangements with other countries to our disadvantage.

This reciprocity treaty stands by itself. It is demanded in consideration of broad national policy, as well as by our economic interest. I will do harm to no industry. It will benefit many industries. It is in the interest of our people as a whole, both because of its importance from the broad standpoint of international policy and because economically it intimately concerns us to develop and secure the rich Cuban market for our farmers, artisans, merchants and manufacturers.

Finally, it is desirable as a guaranty of the good faith of our nation toward our young sister republic, whose welfare must ever be closely bound with ours. We gave her liberty. We are knit to her by the memories of the blood and the courage of our soldiers who fought for her in war; by the memories of the wisdom and integrity of our administrators who saved her in peace and who started her so well on the difficult path of self government. We must help her onward and upward; and in helping her we shall help ourselves.

The foregoing consideration caused the negotiation of the treaty with Cuba and its ratification by the senate. They now with equal force support the legislation by the congress which by the terms of the treaty is necessary to render it imperative, as failure to enact such legislation would come perilously near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation.

I transmit herewith the treaty as amended by the senate and ratified by the Cuban government.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, White House, November 12, 1901.

Dynamite Under Plant.

Trinidad, Colo., Nov. 12.—Dynamite was exploded this morning under the electric light and power house at Hastings, 20 miles north of Trinidad. One corner of the house was blown out, but the machinery was not damaged to any great extent. Although information is meager it is understood that the dynamite was not placed correctly, and very little damage was done. At the strikers' headquarters it is claimed that the dynamiting was not done by strikers, and that the purpose probably was to have militia ordered to the camp.

Russia Must Yield to Japan.

Tokio, Nov. 12.—There is a strong inclination in well-informed circles to doubt the pacific forecast issued in Europe. It is believed that peace will only be made possible by Russia's complete acceptance of Japan's claims regarding Manchuria. The Japanese government finds it increasingly difficult to restrain popular sentiment.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

OREGON IRRIGATION CONVENTION.

Second Session, Held at Pendleton, Full of Enthusiasm.

Pendleton—"Interest in irrigation has increased the biblical ten-fold during the past year," said President A. H. Devers concerning the session of the second annual convention of the Oregon State Irrigation Association.

"We had an enthusiastic meeting in Portland a year ago, but we had a determined meeting here this year."

Delegates to the number of about 150 were here from all over the state. Ontario sent a delegation of 25 members for the purpose of capturing the 1904 convention. They wore badges inscribed, "Ontario, 1904." The convention hall was crowded and every speech brought forth discussion.

President Devers, in his opening address said, regarding the attacks of the press:

"I want to say that, while some of the papers labeled the association by saying that they have accomplished but little, I know that, if it has done nothing more, it has called the attention of the government to the fact that we want irrigation, that we need irrigation works, and while no projects are yet completed, I know that some will be announced soon. Further than that, at the last session of the legislature a resolution was passed requiring the governor to appoint a commission to investigate the state laws on irrigation, riparian rights and kindred questions, and the governor has appointed the commission. Further than that, the coming together of people interested in the welfare of the state, particularly as applied to irrigation, is the means of arousing the people up to the necessity of irrigation, and that is the most important thing, and the meeting which we have today shows that interest is not lacking."

Other addresses were delivered by Governor Chamberlain, ex-Governor Geer, Mayor Halley, Judge Lowell, A. King Wilson, and Will R. King.

OREGON MINES GAIN.

Output of the Precious Metals on the Increase in Our State.

Washington, D. C.—Compared with other states in the west, and with Alaska as well, Oregon made a most creditable showing, proportionately, with its gold production in 1901, according to reports that have been received by the director of the mint. The official report on Oregon's gold output was prepared by F. A. Wing, assayer at the government assay office at Seattle. By way of introduction Mr. Wing says:

"By a thorough and systematic method of checking the receipts of bullion and ores originating in Oregon, deposited and shipped to the several assay offices, mints, smelters and refineries of the United States and British Columbia, the output of 1901 was found to be as follows:

Gold 88,759 \$1,534,821
Silver 163,873 211,876

The copper output was valued at \$4192 and the lead at \$1631, making a total valuation of \$2,052,423.

There was a gain of \$146,257 in the output for the year over that of 1900, notwithstanding the fact that some of the mines were closed down for part or all of the year, some for the purpose of installing new sinking plants or other machinery, some from labor troubles some on account of the lack of ore, and other causes.

The production of 1901 is given as follows:

Gold \$1,534,821
Silver 211,876
Copper 2,416
Lead 4,145

Work on the Bill Nye.

Medford—The owners of the Bill Nye mine, located on Gall's creek, about ten miles north of Medford, are making preparations for mining on a large scale. A five-stamp mill, hoisting machinery, etc., are being installed. The company has an 80-foot shaft, a good deal of tunneling and other development work on the claim. The ore is free milling and there are several thousand dollars worth of gold in sight. Superintendent D. R. Andrus, of this city, left recently for the mine, to look after the installation of the new plant.

Marvelous Vein of Gold.

Wolf Creek—E. E. Blalock has struck a ledge on his mining claim on Cayote creek which, it is claimed, assayed \$27,000 per ton. In it he found a stringer of solid gold, from which he has taken out about \$25,000, and still continues with the same width. It is rumored that he placed a guard over it night and day. The ledge is said to be wedge shaped, peaked on top, and widens in depth.

Mining Company Formed.

Roseburg—Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Gold Mountain Mining & Smelting Company. The capital stock is fixed at \$100,000, divided into shares of \$1 each. The company has a number of claims south of Camas Valley, near the Martindale mine, which was recently sold for \$30,000. Assays of ore taken from near the surface show average values of \$16 to \$24 per ton.

SLOW MARKET FOR STOCK.

Sellers and Buyers are at Variance in Heppner Neighborhood.

Heppner—The livestock industry here, while not suffering, does not present a very encouraging outlook. Between cattle and sheep the conditions are a stand-off. Owing to the extreme backward demand and scarcity of buyers, which are usually plentiful at this time of year, very few transactions are reported.

While a few sheep sales have occurred, the business has been confined principally to local people. Outside buyers and owners have not been able to agree on prices. Owners are determined in holding for \$1.50 per head for lambs and \$2 per head for yearling wethers. Farther in the interior, in Grant and Wheeler counties, where shipping facilities are not so good, the conditions are even worse than they are here.

A grant county sheepman was in Heppner a few days ago looking for a buyer for his lambs.

Two Wheeler county cattlemen were in Heppner last week. They brought in 52 head of choice beef cattle, which had been sold to a local butcher at Gresham. They report that, in a general way, the market is bad in the Spray country. Little demand and the absence of buyers is the general complaint. In the vicinity of Spray, there are a great many yearlings for sale.

The best offers have been \$15 per head, while the owners are holding for \$16. For the same cattle this spring owners were offered \$18, but then they were holding for \$20. In the vicinity of Spray the Gilman & French cattle, consisting of 5000 head are ranged.

In the great alfalfa feeding district on Butter creek, there are 1000 less cattle being fed this year than last. The fact that hay is selling for \$5 per ton in the stack is the principal cause for this.

EXCEEDS ITS CAPACITY.

Coox Bay Hatchery Will Handle Ten Million Eggs.

Oregon City—"With a capacity of only 6,000,000 eggs, the Coox Bay Hatchery will this year handle 10,000,000 salmon eggs," said Deputy Fish Warden H. A. Webster, who has just returned from a visit to the state's salmon fishery interests in the Southern and Coast districts of the state. This increase in the output of the station at Coox, says Mr. Webster, is due to a change in the manner of operating the plant. Racks were installed this year that withstood the freshets and permitted a continuous catch of salmon, while last year the catch aggregated only 3,500,000 eggs. The surplus in this year's catch is being deposited in the bed of Coox river after the eggs have impregnated. Mr. Webster also visited the state's salmon interests at Yaquina, Alsea and Siuslaw and reports an unusually good run of silverside salmon this fall. He also found the hatcheries making a good showing, the catches equaling, if not exceeding, the capacity of the different plants.

Forty Cattle Were Killed.

Umatilla—Word has been received here of a terrible slaughtering of cattle on the bank of the Columbia river at a point west of here. Richard Brothers of Horse Haven had purchased a large bunch of cattle in the vicinity of Heppner and drove them to the banks of the Columbia. During the night the cattle became frightened, it is believed at a passing train, and were thrown into a fierce stampede. They rushed over a steep bluff and 40 were killed outright. Many were so badly injured they had to be killed. The loss is over \$600.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 75c; blue-stem, 79c; valley, 78c.

Barley—Feed, \$20 per ton; brewing, \$22; rolled, \$21.

Floor—Valley, \$3.75@3.85 per barrel; hard wheat straight, \$3.75@4.10; hard wheat patents, \$4.20@4.50; gram, \$3.35@3.75; whole wheat, \$3.65@4; rye wheat, \$4.50.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.07½; gray, \$1.05 per cental.

Millet—Bran, \$20 per ton; middings, \$24; shorts, \$20; cheap, \$18; lined dairy food, \$19.

Hay—Timothy, \$16 per ton; clover, \$13; grain, \$11; cheat, \$11.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27½@30c per pound; dairy, 16½@20c; store, 16c.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 18c; Young America, 15@16c; factory prices, 10@11c less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 10@10½c per pound; spring, 11½c; hens, 11@12c; broilers, \$2.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14@15c per pound; dressed, 16@18c; ducks, 16@17c per dozen; geese, \$7@10.

Eggs—Oregon, 30c; Eastern, fresh, 24@25c.

Potatoes—Oregon, 50@55c per sack sweet potatoes, 2@2½c.

Hops—1905 crop, 12@22c per pound, according to quality.

Wool—Valley, 17@18c; Eastern Oregon, 12@15c; mohair, 35@37½c.

Beef—Dressed, 6@6½c per pound.

Veal—Small, 7½@8c; large, 5½@6c per pound.

CAN BE NO WAR.

America Proposes to Protect New Republic of Panama.

Washington, Nov. 11.—When American war vessels were recently ordered to Isthmian waters to protect American and other interests in Panama, specific instructions were given, by direction of the president, that the American naval force should maintain peace and prevent bloodshed on the isthmus. These instructions were issued in their broad sense, for it was the original, and in the present, intention of this government to prevent any conflict between the government of Colombia and the newly established republic of Panama.

The administration, in carrying out this policy, will prevent the landing at Colon, as well as at Panama, of any Colombian troops that may be sent by the latter government to subdue the Panama republic. Having once recognized the new republic before the world, the United States intends to stand by and prevent encroachments by Colombia as well as by other nations.

Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, Secretary Moody and Admiral Taylor, after a conference this evening, sent instructions to the commanders of American ships in Panama waters directing them in the event the Colombian government attempted to embark troops at any of its ports with a view to making an attack upon the New Panama republic, that the American forces should prevent such embarkation.

Secretaries Root and Hay had a conference today, presumably in regard to the latest developments in the Isthmian affair. As he was returning to his home Secretary Root was asked the direct question as to whether United States troops would be ordered to the Isthmus of Panama. He replied that while such a thing was possible, it was extremely improbable. He added he had made that answer to a similar question in New York when he really knew very little about the situation, and he made it now for the reason that he knew nothing more of an intention to employ troops on the isthmus.

CUTTING DOWN GREAT TREES.

Government Urged to Buy Land From California Owners.

Washington, Nov. 11.—In his annual report Captain Charles Young, acting superintendent of the Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks, of California, in which many giant trees are located, urges the acquisition by the government of the land in those parks, now owned by private individuals. In Sequoia Park there are many large tracts thus owned, and after waiting in vain for years for the government to purchase their property the owners are beginning to sell off the large timber. Captain Young says:

"The owners have cut them by the wholesale, and put the lumber upon the market, and where once was a fine forest of magnificent giants, there now is but devastation and ruin in the shape of stumps and sawdust piles. It is but just to the owners and for the best interest of the government that the purchase of these patented lands within the parks be authorized by congress if the parks are to be continued."

He says the lands can be secured for reasonable prices. Captain Young says game is increasing.

TIED UP BY STRIKE.

Coal Mines of Southern Colorado Out of Working Forces.

Denver, Nov. 11.—More than 10,000 coal miners in Colorado went on strike today for an eight-hour day, increase in wages and other concessions. The strike was ordered by the National executive officers of the United Mineworkers of America, after the coal companies refused to confer with union representatives concerning the demands of the men. Of the idle men, 6000 are in the southern coal fields, 2000 in the northern coal fields and 1800 in Fremont county. One hundred mines have been closed down.

A few independent properties in the northern coal fields and elsewhere will not stop work, since the operators have agreed to concede the eight-hour day and also increased wages. Less than 1000 miners will remain at work according to reports from the affected districts. The announcement comes that 600 have gone out in Colfax county, N. M. The others in that territory are now negotiating with the mineowners.

To Guard German Interests.

New York, Nov. 11.—Upon the report of the mail steamer Athen, which has reached here from Santo Domingo, says a Herald dispatch from St. Thomas, D. W. I. Commodore Sheder, of the German squadron at this port, has sent two ships, the Gazelle and the Panther, to Santo Domingo to safeguard German interests. In consequence of this action, the Athen returned to Santo Domingo to discharge her cargo at ports she had been prevented from entering by Dominican gunboats. It is said the German commander has determined to ignore the blockade.

Contention of America.

The Hague, Nov. 11.—In the Venetian arbitration case today, Judge Penfield, in behalf of the United States, said the United States was indifferent to the question of the justice of the war, but the United States maintains that the protocol should not establish any preference in favor of the pleading powers.