

THE BEND BULLETIN.

VOL. I.

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NO. 37.

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.

Panama will not listen to the overtures of the peace commission from Bolivar.

The flagship of the American fleet at Panama saluted the flag of the new republic with 21 guns.

The United States has officially assumed sovereignty over the naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba.

The German colonial society is to send a number of young men to this country to study cotton growing.

The internal revenue collections for October of this year were \$381,125 greater than for the same month last year.

John M. Sinclair, of Hemstead, a Democrat, has been elected to congress from Texas to succeed T. H. Ball, resigned.

Steps have been taken to end the Chicago street car strike. The indications are that both sides will agree to arbitration.

Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, has introduced a bill in the house putting all trust made articles on the free list.

The Western sugar refining company has begun suit in the United States district court at San Francisco to test the validity of the war tax.

The cruiser Albany has been sent to Korea.

Great Britain will send an expedition to make Tibet respect trade treaties.

Four men, while blasting stumps near Columbus, Ohio, were blown to pieces.

Japanese are becoming bitter toward Great Britain on account of alleged unfaithfulness in Manchuria.

France has instructed her ambassador at Washington to receive the minister from the new Panama republic.

Senator C. H. Dietrich, of Nebraska, has been indicted by the federal grand jury at Omaha for selling a postoffice.

Lord Kitchener, commander in chief of the British army, was thrown from his horse in Simla and sustained a broken leg.

The reports of the pension bureau show that the pensions issued during the first four months of the present fiscal year exceeded the same period of last year by 25 per cent. The pension issue last year was the largest in 10 years.

Forty people were killed and 23 others injured in a railway collision near Kentwood, La.

Rockefeller, Hill and Gould have secured control of the steel trust as a part of a big railroad scheme.

Both sides of the Chicago street car strike are willing to arbitrate, but will not make the first advance.

The National W. C. T. U. has started a fund to carry on the agitation for ousting Senator Smoot, of Utah.

Diplomats have not confirmed the movement of Colombian troops on Panama and there is little fear of invasion.

The president has asked advice from the heads of departments on preparing that part of his message dealing with land reforms.

The United States has tendered warships to the Colombian agent and Panamas so they can hold peace conferences if they so desire.

A caucus of Democratic members of congress has decided to support the Cuban reciprocity bill, but will try to have some amendments made.

During the fiscal year which closed June 30 there were 3,553 person killed and 45,997 injured in railroad wrecks, against 2,819 killed and 39,800 injured the year before.

The thirtieth national convention of the W. C. T. U. is in session at Cincinnati.

The Great Northern railway has secured a loan of \$7,290,000 for improvement of the system.

THE CANAL TREATY.

Substance of the Document Signed by Bunau-Varilla and Hay.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Although the treaty has not been made public, the Associated Press is enabled to give the substance of the document. It consists of between 22 and 25 articles, but the main points of the convention are contained in the first six articles.

The keynote of the treaty is the provision in one of the very first articles by which Panama cedes to the United States whatever land or lands in the republic of Panama, this government shall find desirable in connection with the building or the operation and maintenance of the canal. In addition, the treaty gives to the United States abundant sovereignty over the canal strip, which, it is understood, comprises between eight and ten miles on each side of the canal. Within this zone, the power of the United States is absolute as if the zone were part and parcel of this country.

In general, it may be said that while the new treaty contains many of the provisions of the rejected Hay-Herran treaty, it is not based on that convention, but follows not only the spirit, but the letter of the Spooner act. Thus, instead of the lease for a fixed period of the canal strip, this new treaty provides for a perpetual grant of the right of way to the United States, and instead of a complicated provision for courts of fixed composition, half American and half Colombian, to administer justice over the canal strip, the new treaty permits this government to exercise the most complete jurisdiction thereon.

Permission also is given the United States to fortify the line and the terminals, and it may police it with troops. That portion of the treaty dwelling with the fortification of the terminals is rather general, but sufficiently explicit not to be misunderstood.

The cities of Panama and Colon retain their municipal autonomy under the republic of Panama so long as they maintain public order and sanitary conditions to the satisfaction of the United States. Failure to do this gives the United States, according to the treaty, the right to force strict compliance with the wishes of this government in this direction, and the United States can even use force to compel obedience to its rules as to public order and public health in these cities.

The money consideration is the same in the new treaty as in the Hay-Herran convention, with the exception that the \$10,000,000 go to Panama instead of to Colombia. The treaty further provides that the canal is to be neutral and open to all nations on even terms.

Secretary Hay had a conference with the Panama minister late last night, and the general terms of the treaty were agreed upon.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Russian Physician is Having Remarkable Success.

Moscow, Nov. 21.—Remarkable cures of consumption have recently been effected in Russia by Kisel Zagoranski, formerly a mining engineer, and now especially licensed by the Russian medical department to practice medicine. Zagoranski has given the Associated Press an account of the origin of his consumption cure, from which it appears that 30 years ago he was sent to Siberia to superintend extensive mining works. The medical facilities there were extremely limited, and Zagoranski himself attended to the medical wants of the workmen to the best of his ability.

An old foreman of the mine, however, always took care of consumption cases, and almost invariably cured them. The foreman died some years ago, confiding his tuberculosis cure to Zagoranski, who continued to use it.

Heating a rumor that John D. Rockefeller, of the United States, had offered an immense prize for the discovery of a consumption cure, he consulted American Consul Smith, who, with his brother, W. E. Smith, began a systematic observation of the cases of several patients, and especially that of an English lady, an acquaintance of the consul, who had been given up by the doctors. She submitted to Zagoranski's treatment, which was given under professional medical observation. This occurred last spring, and the cure appears to be permanent.

Ten New Double Stars Discovered.

London, Nov. 21.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Sydney, N. W., says that Professor Hussey, of the Lick observatory, who has been camping for several weeks at Canoblas, has discovered ten new double stars. Professor Hussey regards the discovery as of the greatest importance.

SIGN NEW TREATY

PANAMA'S MINISTER AND SECRETARY HAY MAKE TERMS.

Exact Text Cannot Be Made Public, but It Is Known the Terms are Liberal—President Will Not Send Document to Senate Until Present Work is Out of the Way.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Secretary Hay and M. Philippe-Buna-Varilla, the minister of Panama, at 6 o'clock this evening, signed the Hay-Buna-Varilla treaty, providing for the construction of the Panama canal by the United States. The ceremony occurred in Secretary Hay's study. The Panama minister arrived at Mr. Hay's house promptly at 6 o'clock, having made an appointment with the secretary for a conference at that hour. He was surprised to find that the secretary had before him the treaty engrossed in duplicate. The secretary informed M. Bunavrilla that he was ready to sign the treaty. The minister read the document carefully, and then he and Secretary Hay attached their signatures to it.

The secretary and minister refused to comment on the ceremony. The only official admission that can be had is that the matters of the terms of the treaty are practically settled. The treaty in its text cannot be made public at this moment for two reasons:

First—Because of the unwritten law which obliges the state department to await the pleasure of the senate in this matter of publicity.

Second—Because the president has not yet determined when the convention shall be submitted to the senate for ratification. His present purpose is to withhold it until there is reasonable assurance that its consideration will not obstruct any of the legislation for which the present special session of congress has been called.

M. A. MOODY WINS.

Judge Instructs Jury to Return a Verdict of Not Guilty.

Portland, Nov. 20.—Ex-Representative Malcolm A. Moody is acquitted and exonerated. Before the hearing of the case was completed, Judge Bellinger ordered that a verdict of acquittal be returned. After listening to a brief argument on the essential points in the action, the judge expressed the conviction that there was no evidence to show that Mr. Moody was guilty of any illegal action the transaction through which he was alleged to have embezzled and opened a letter belonging to Mrs. Margaret L. Conroy. Without permitting the case to proceed further, he took the matter in his own hands, commanded the verdict be prepared immediately, and ordered a juror to sign it for the jury.

Before ordering the case disposed of in this manner, the judge took occasion to pick to pieces the chain of evidence that the prosecution had attempted to prove "by inference," and stated that no evidence had been brought out to show that there was any illegal design back of any act Mr. Moody had performed relative to the transaction involved.

ON THE VERGE OF ANARCHY.

Honduras is Likely to Have a Revolution at Early Date.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Nov. 18. (via Guatemala, Nov. 20.—Honduras is at present on the verge of anarchy, and the conditions are such that a revolution may break out at any time. The governmental party was completely overwhelmed at the recent elections, and the opposition controls the legislative branch of the government. Consequently any measure favored by the administration is voted down.

The reported intention of Nicaragua and Guatemala to unite against Honduras, while apparently unfounded, has had the effect of adding to the general apprehension.

If Guatemala were to take the offensive she would be in a position to cause much trouble, as she maintains a large force on the Honduras border. The reason for this is given as a fear that Salvador has designs on Guatemala and the force is kept ready to resist any invasion.

Bulgarian Villages Are Burned.

Constantinople, Nov. 20.—The Mussulmans in the district of Kirk-Kiliseh have burned five Bulgarian villages in revenge for an attack made by the Bulgarians on the Mussulman village of Zarasa.

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SCHEDULE

SOUTHBOUND		NORTHBOUND	
Leave Shaniko.....	6 p. m.	Leave Bend.....	6:30 a. m.
Arrive Prineville.....	6 a. m.	Arrive Prineville.....	12:00 m.
Leave Prineville.....	1 p. m.	Leave Prineville.....	1 p. m.
Arrive Bend.....	6:30 p. m.	Arrive Shaniko.....	1 a. m.

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