

MORE STRIKE RIOTS

CHICAGO STREET CARS, HOWEVER, GAINING IN NUMBERS.

Police Force to Be Increased by Five Hundred Men and Screens Protect the Gripmen From Mobs—There Seems Very Little Hope of Peace—Both Sides Claim to Gain.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Encouraged by the successful operation of a regular service on the Wentworth avenue line today, the management of the Chicago City railway announced tonight that an effort would be made tomorrow to resume traffic on the Cottage Grove avenue cable line. The intention is to start trains early in the morning, and unless too much opposition is met with the service will be gradually extended later in the day.

Five hundred policemen will be added tomorrow to the number already detailed to guard the property of the company. This additional force will be assigned to the Cottage Grove avenue line, and the cars will be run under the same protection as those on Wentworth avenue. Screens have been provided for the grip cars to shield the gripmen, and the trains will be run at a high rate of speed in an effort to prevent crowds from blocking the tracks. Although considerable interference marked the operation of the Wentworth avenue branch today, still a five-minute service was maintained throughout the day, and an attempt will be made tomorrow to install a closer schedule. Riots were frequent all along the line, but the police charged on the crowds with such quickness and force that but one serious blockade was met with. When the last of the 25 cars that had been in the service reached the barn at 4:30 o'clock tonight, it was decided to suspend further traffic until tomorrow morning.

The inquiry of the state board of arbitration asking that the difficulty be settled by arbitration, it was announced tonight, would be replied to tomorrow by S. R. Bliss, counsel for the company. The communication, it is said, will agree to arbitration of the wage question only, and will entirely ignore the demands of the men that the recognition of the union also be submitted to the board. As the latter clause in the demands of the men has been the stumbling block all along to a peaceable settlement of the trouble, it is said there is little chance, for the present at least, of a conciliatory adjustment of the controversy.

Reports to the effect that union men were going over to the company and deserting the organization are declared by both President M. C. Buckley and Secretary L. D. Bland, of the union, to be falsehoods.

RARE STAMPS STRAY AWAY.

Postoffice Department Seeks to Find Leaking Place.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The postoffice department is pressing the investigation of published allegations that rare postage stamps have illegally found their way from the department to stamp speculators.

Postoffice Inspector Fones, ex-director general of posts of Cuba and fourth assistant postmaster general Bristol's chief assistant in the postal investigation, and Inspector Williams are in charge of the stamp investigation. They have not only gone through the records of the department, but have examined a number of persons in the department and in the bureau of engraving and printing, which prints the stamps, and have questioned philatelists, including a prominent dealer in this city, with a view to ascertaining the identity of persons who have sold stamps to the dealers in those articles.

It has been the practice of the office for a number of years to distribute among department officials and other prominent persons "specimen" stamps, distinctly marked, so as to prevent their use as postage, as an official courtesy, and it is known that a large number of these stamps have found their way into the hands of the dealers.

Plan for Statehood.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Governor Brodie, of Arizona, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, urges that the interior department aid in securing the passage of an enabling act for the admission of Arizona to statehood. He states, however, that the people of the territory would rather forego statehood than accomplish it by union with any other state or part of any other state or territory. The total population of Arizona is estimated at 185,000. The total taxable wealth aggregates \$43,088,041.

Big French Wheat Crop.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The department of agriculture has been advised that the 1903 wheat crop of France, according to an estimate of the French ministry of agriculture, is 365,600,514 bushels, harvested from 16,151,967 acres. These figures represent the largest crop and the smallest area of any crop harvested in France within the last ten years.

might cause money pinch.

Question About Paying Out the Price of the Panama Canal.

Washington, Nov. 19.—With the administration definitely committed to the building of a canal by the Panama route, and having brushed aside all immediate consideration of Colombia as a factor in that purpose, the important question now confronting the president, the cabinet and the Republican leaders in congress are whether they can proceed with the work under the Spooner amendment, adopted at the last session, or whether it will be necessary to enact new legislation throughout.

Senator Spooner was at the White House today, but would not say whether the question was discussed. The most important question for the treasury is the expenditure of \$50,000,000 in cash that is authorized under the canal amendment. Can this amount be paid without unsettling financial conditions to some extent is a question being asked. The total available cash balance of the treasury department a few days ago was \$223,144,399, but of this vast sum \$173,328,464 was in national bank depositories throughout the country. That makes a total of about \$50,000,000 in the treasury proper. The amount will probably change in favor of a larger cash balance by the time this country gets to the point of doing business and making canal payments, but it will not be above \$60,000,000 at the outside unless the transaction is long delayed.

Traditions declare that there should always be in the treasury department proper \$50,000,000 with which to meet possible emergencies. It is admitted, however, that the amount could safely be reduced to \$40,000,000 or less. Of the amount with national bank depositories and carried as a liability to the treasury, there is a large sum to the credit of disbursing officers. This could be reduced and the treasury could probably use for the canal payments \$30,000,000 out of the funds now in hand. But this would leave \$20,000,000 to come from the deposits with the national banks. How seriously the withdrawal of this sum would disturb the financial and commercial interests of the country is now being carefully considered.

TO BREAK LAND RING.

Healey Goes to Confer With Knox and Hyde Is Stricken Silent.

San Francisco, Nov. 19.—Attorney Francis J. Healey will leave for Washington tomorrow to confer with United States Attorney General Knox on the land frauds. The investigation will be extended to this city, where it is asserted that the conspiracy had its fountain head in breaking into the big steal in the Southern Oregon land deals.

The men interested in that business have been at work covering up their tracks since Mr. Healey was appointed special prosecutor against those frauds. In reference to the disclosures in the land frauds which are bringing the crooked deals so prominently before the public eye, Hyde, the land lawyer is now silent. The man who was so hasty to rush into print with his statements when conjectures and innuendoes were flying through the air is not talking for publication now. When he so airily took the public into his confidence to tell them all he wanted to tell them about these land deals, the machinery of the law had not been set in motion.

GREAT EXODUS OF MINERS.

Trouble Is Feared at Hastings, and More Deputies are Sent.

Trinidad, Colo., Nov. 19.—Another large shipment of miners left here tonight for the different coal fields of the south and middle west. A large crowd was at the station to bid them good-bye, and the demonstration when the train pulled out was deafening.

The report reached here that 200 men had resumed work at Hastings today, but this proved to be untrue. A man from that camp arrived in Trinidad tonight, and states that not a man is working there. Hastings is a Victor Fuel camp and trouble is feared there. Five extra deputies were sent out tonight to join a large number of guards already at Hastings.

To Become Judge at Once.

Honolulu, Nov. 19.—The commission appointing Governor Dole United States district judge reached here tonight. He will take the oath of office before Chief Justice Frear, of the territorial supreme court, and assume his seat on the bench immediately. Secretary Carter has not yet received his commission as governor, but by virtue of his office of secretary he will act as governor in the interim. The grand jury will resume its investigation of the scandals connected with the last legislature.

Jack London's Creed.

Jack London is a practicing believer in hard work. "Work," he told a recent interviewer, "will carry a man anywhere. The four great things are good health, work, a philosophy of life and sincerity. With these you may cleave to greatness and sit among giants." Mr. London's new novel, "The Sea-Wolf," will begin in the January Century.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

CALIFORNIA & OREGON COAST.

Prospects for a Line From Grants Pass to Eureka.

Grants Pass—Never were the prospects of a railroad from Grants Pass southward, through Josephine and the southern counties of this state, and Del Norte county, California, connecting with the line being built north to Eureka, as bright as at the present time. For several months railroad talk has been at a low ebb in Southern Oregon, especially that pertaining to the proposed Oregon & Pacific, but recently it has been revived, and in a way that gives promise of something definite being done. This road would open up a large and rich mining section.

There has been organized in San Francisco, and incorporated in California, a concern known as the California & Oregon Coast railroad company. It is organized with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and several influential men are behind the enterprise, among them being John Barth, of Milwaukee; B. V. Thomas, of New York; J. O. B. Gunn, T. W. M. Draper, H. H. Laidlaw and M. S. Wilson of San Francisco.

The purpose of the newly organized company is to build a line of railroad from Grants Pass to Eureka, Cal., or rather to some point on Humboldt bay. The new company absorbs the old Oregon & Pacific, and is more extensive in its scope than the former company, as it was the original intention to build a line only from Grants Pass to Crescent City, while the new road will extend on south, connecting with the northern built line to Eureka, giving a new line from Grants Pass to San Francisco.

As has been previously stated, the survey for the proposed road is completed, and grade stakes have been set over a large part of the proposed route. Right of way has also been secured for a greater part of the line. Grounds for sidings and stations have also been granted, and the company is ready to begin the actual construction of the road with the arrival of the spring months.

FIRE AT TILLAMOOK.

Courthouse Burned and Business Portion of the City Threatened.

Tillamook—A disastrous fire occurred here last week which entirely destroyed the courthouse of Tillamook county and seriously endangered the business portion of the city.

When the fire was discovered the building was entirely ablaze and to save it was impossible, but by the valiant work of the fire company and citizens many books and papers were saved from destruction. The entire contents of the offices of the school superintendent and the county surveyor were lost, and most of the papers and books of the assessor's offices were burned, although the contents of the safe are thought to be intact.

This year's assessment roll was fortunately saved.

Bills Vetted by Governor.

Salem—If a special session of the legislature should be called, other matters than the tax law must receive some attention. The governor's veto in the last session constitute a sort of "unfinished business" which must be taken up by the legislature when it next convenes. The governor said, after sending out his letter, that he did not intend to attempt to preclude action upon these vetoed measures, for the constitution particularly prescribes what course shall be pursued, and the governor could not prevent legislative action, even if he so desired.

Attitudes in Union County.

La Grande—A complete survey of Union county has just been made by T. R. Berry, United States geological surveyor. This survey determined the geological as well as the topographical formation of Union county. The altitude of all the streams and feeders have been determined, at the source as well as at the mouth. The highest point in Union county is at the summit of Granite mountain, which is a little over 8,000 feet. Mount Fannie, above Cove, is 7,000 feet, and the lowest point is at the mouth of the Wallowa river, which is 2,535 feet.

Carpenters are Not to Be Had.

Pendleton—There is a scarcity of carpenters in Pendleton. This is the season for repairing old buildings, but workmen cannot be secured. A number of people are desirous of constructing homes, but owing to the scarcity of men and materials, it is not likely any new buildings will be started until spring. There are from 15 to 20 buildings under way, and carpenters are busy on all of them. It is estimated that there are fully 300 carpenters at work on new buildings in different parts of the city.

Pays \$15,507 for Land.

Pendleton—A deed has been filed with the county recorder whereby Michael McCracker sold 2,000 acres of Manuel Pedro for \$15,507. The property is located several miles southwest of Pendleton.

SNOW IN BLUE MOUNTAINS.

Promise of Plenty of Water for Next Year—Big Price for Haystack.

Baker City—More than three feet of snow has fallen in the mountains in this vicinity during the past few days. Such a heavy fall of snow this early in the season is unusual, and while it has its inconveniences, on the whole the people regard it as a favorable condition, because it argues well for an abundant supply of water for mining and irrigation purposes next season.

It will be hard on stock, especially sheep, on the ranges, but, as stockmen generally are prepared for a bad winter season, very little actual loss is anticipated. Sheepmen were obliged, on account of the high price of hay, to sell a goodly portion of their sheep, and they are prepared to feed those they have on hand until spring.

It is an ill wind that does not benefit some one, and in this instance the hay ranchman is the man who is gathering in the harvest. Hay is hay, and will be until grass comes again.

One rancher in this vicinity recently sold the hay in one big stack for \$18,000 cash. It was a big stack or rick, and there is several thousand tons of hay in the stack.

WHISTLER LEAVES HARNEY.

Reading of Water Gauges in Streams Will Be Kept Up All Winter.

Burns—John T. Whistler, engineer in charge of the work being conducted in Oregon by the reclamation service of the United States geological survey, has left for Pendleton. This will be his final visit to Harney county for the present year, as he will leave the state for Washington, D. C., in December, to take up the work of making a detailed exposition of the present year's fieldwork in Oregon.

Mr. Whistler has had three parties of engineers in the field in this state all summer, one of these parties having been engaged since June in surveying the proposed reservoir site in Silvies valley, and also in working out the details of an irrigation system to carry water therefrom to the adjacent lands in Harney valley.

The approach of bad weather has drawn the work for this year to a conclusion, with the exception that the reading of water gauges in the streams will be kept up without interruption.

End Fruit Tree Shipping.

Milton—The season for shipping small fruit trees has closed. It is estimated that 12,500 trees have been shipped out to all parts of the west, middle and eastern states during the past two weeks. About 10 cars have been shipped in the past 10 days. As the season was short this year, many of the smaller trees had to be expressed, as it would delay matters too long to send them by freight. Samuel Miller has one of the largest nurseries in Eastern Oregon, and there are several fruit men who have small nurseries.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 71c; blue-stem, 75c; valley, 75c@76c.

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

Flour—Valley, \$3.75@3.85 per barrel; hard wheat straight, \$3.90@4.10; clear, \$3.55@3.75; hard wheat patents, \$4.20@4.50; graham, \$3.75; whole wheat, \$4; rye wheat, \$4.75@5.

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

Millstuffs—Ran, \$20 per ton; middlings, \$24; shorts, \$20; chop, \$18; linseed, dairy food, \$19.

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

Vegetables—Turnips, 65c per sack; carrots, 75c; beets, 90c; parsnips, 50¢@75c; cabbage, 10¢@1½¢; celery, 35¢@60¢; pumpkins, 10¢@1½¢ per pound.

Onions—Yellow Danvers, 75c@81¢ per sack.

Honey—\$33.25 per case.

Potatoes—Oregon, choice and fancy 60¢@75c per sack; common, 50c per sack; sweet potatoes, sacks, 2c; boxes, 2½¢.

Fruits—Apples, 75c@82¢ box; pears, \$1@1.50 per box; cranberries, \$9@10.50 per barrel.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27½¢@30¢ per pound; dairy, 20¢@22½¢; store, 15¢@15½¢.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 15¢@15½¢; Young America, 16¢@16½¢; Tillamook, 14¢@14½¢; Eastern cheese, 15¢.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 10¢@10½¢ per sack; spring, 10½¢@11¢; hens, 11c; turkeys, live, 15¢@16c per pound; dressed, 10¢@18c; ducks, \$6@7 per dozen; geese, 7¢@8c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 30¢@32½¢; Eastern, 25¢@27½¢.

Beef—Dressed, 5½¢@6c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, small, 8¢@8½¢; large, 6¢@6½¢ per pound.

Mutton—Dressed, 4¢@5½¢; lamb, dressed, 6c.

Pork—Dressed, 6½¢@7c.

Hops—1903 crop, 12¢@22c per pound, according to quality.

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

PROTEST IS FILED.

Colombia Holds That America Violated Existing Treaties.

London, Nov. 18.—The Colombian authorities have cabled to London a long protest against the United States' action toward Panama, in which they allege the "main responsibility for the secession of Panama lies with the United States government, firstly, by fomenting the separatist spirit, of which there seems to be clear evidence; secondly, by hastily acknowledging the independence of the revolted province; and, finally, by preventing the Colombian government from using proper means to repress the rebellion."

The cable message goes on to say that President Marroquin has energetically protested to the United States, and wishes that his protest should be known throughout the civilized world. The president contends that the United States has infringed article 35 of the treaty of 1846, which, he asserts, implies the duty on the part of the United States to help Colombia in maintaining her sovereignty over the isthmus, and adds that the "Colombian government repudiates the assumption that they have barred the way to carrying out the canal."

He asserts that since 1835 they have granted canal privileges to different people no less than nine times, and claims that the treaty concluded with the late General Huilbert, when he was minister at Bogota, July 18, 1870, has been ignored at Washington.

After giving the previously stated reasons for the Colombian senate's failure to approve the Hay-Herran treaty, and asserting that the delay in negotiations had not affected the ultimate issue of the canal project, the protest of President Marroquin points out that Colombia had "constantly endeavored to act in a friendly manner with the United States, even asking for the assistance of the American marines to insure free transit across the isthmus," says the rising occurred when the government was not prepared, having withdrawn most of its troops when peace was re-established last year, and concludes:

"The hastiness in recognizing the new government, which sprung up under the circumstances, is all the more surprising to the Colombian government, as they recollect the energetic opposition of Washington to the acknowledgment of the belligerency of the Confederates by the powers during the Civil war."

CANE SUGAR GAINS.

Increase in Output Much Greater Than Beet Product.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The department of agriculture, in its official crop report for November, announces that the indications are that the world has entered on a new era in the production of cane sugar. The department quotes estimates placing the total sugar production of the world in the year 1903-4 at 10,425,800 tons of 2240 pounds each, including 4,342,800 tons of cane sugar and 6,083,000 tons of beet sugar, and says as to cane sugar:

"During the past five years the world's output of this product has increased from 3,000,000 to more than 4,000,000 tons, quantitatively the greatest increase ever made in any five-year period in the history of this industry. Moreover, for the first time in a half century the ratio of increase in the world's production of cane sugar has exceeded that of sugar made from beets, the percentage of increase in the former product for the five years being about that of the latter."

"The four years from 1900-01 to 1903-04, inclusive, were each in its turn record-breaking years for the production of sugar. The previous high record crop (3,530,000 tons) was that of 1894-95, the crop made just before the outbreak of the revolution in the most important producer—Cuba."

"The high-record crop in the history of the world's beet sugar production was that of 1902-03. Since that date there has been a decline in production in Europe, amounting in all to about 1,000,000 tons, but the present year's estimated output still shows a considerable increase over that of five years ago."

The report says that about 80 per cent of the cane sugar of the world is now annually produced in tropical and semi-tropical islands.

New Lien Land Bill.

Washington, Nov. 18.—In line with his belief, as repeatedly expressed in his annual reports, while commissioner of the general land office, Congressman Hermann has introduced a bill to amend the lien land exchange law by providing that whatever lands within forest reservations are relinquished to the government and other vacant surveyed public lands are taken in exchange therefor, the lands so selected must be of approximately the same character and the same value as the lands relinquished to the government.

Opening of Wiju.

Pekin, Nov. 18.—The demand of the United States government for the opening of Wiju has been received here with surprise. The British and Japanese ministers at Seoul on October 17 asked for the opening of Yonampho. The foreign minister consented, subject to the approval of the emperor, which was withheld.