

THE BEND BULLETIN.

VOL. I.

BEND, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1903.

NO. 39.

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 submarine boat Pixie has stranded on the Virginia coast.

A union of women's clubs has been formed to oust Senator Smoot.

Emil Roeski, one of the Chicago bandits recently arrested, will plead hypnotism.

The two Chilean warships supposed to have been sold to Japan were purchased by England.

Six hundred coolies sailed for China from San Francisco on the steamer Lothian a few days ago.

Japan has demanded an answer from Russia to the former's latest note on the Manchurian question.

An ex-Cuban official tells the senate committee that General Wood changed laws to meet his own ends.

The British cruiser Flora is ashore on Vancouver Island and there is danger of her being a total wreck.

Although a number of Western senators desire to see Secretary Hitchcock removed, President Roosevelt will not ask him to go.

Dowie will be forced to take the stand and give the standing of Zion City. It is claimed his wife took \$7,000,000 worth of securities with her to Australia.

Dowie, the Zionist leader, has been forced into bankruptcy.

The United States stands ready to tender its good offices to effect a settlement between Colombia and the new republic.

The Philippine exhibit at the St. Louis fair will be an exposition within an exposition. Forty acres are reserved for the islands and every one who has seen articles from that island expresses admiration at the richness of the exhibits sent.

The secession of Panama from Colombia is re-echoed in Venezuela and Guiana, according to a dispatch from Port of Spain, Trinidad. It is asserted by one Venezuelan that the opposition party in Ciudad Bolivar contemplates imitating Panamanians and seceding from Venezuela.

Germany has recognized the new republic of Panama.

Hotheads at Cartagena would assassinate the American consul.

Senator Mitchell will call up the 1905 fair bill early this month.

Snow is general in Great Britain and all Europe has suffered from a great storm.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says credit for favorable balance is due the farmers.

The federal grand jury has charged the Hawaiian legislature with gross corruption.

General Brooke has charged General Wood with insubordination before the senate committee.

China believes Russia intends to take military occupation of and seize the railroad near Niu Chwang.

The United States supreme court has declared valid the Kansas law making eight hours a day in public works.

Ex-officials and others implicated in the postal frauds by Bristow strongly maintain innocence and one has made a counter charge.

The estate of the late Collis P. Huntington is appraised at \$28,301,765.

Dreyfus has finally triumphed in his efforts to secure a judicial hearing of his case.

The title to the rich Bonanza mines, of Valdes, is confirmed to the Alaska copper company.

Lord Roberts, commander in chief of the British army, is likely to retire on account of ill health.

Several members of congress will oppose the plan of Roosevelt to reduce the tariff on Philippine goods.

Colombia will ask Latin-American countries to protest against the action of the United States, if Reyes' mission fails.

FOR JOINT ACTION.

Matter of an International Hatchery is Brought Up Again.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The secretary of state today advised Senator Foster that he would, in accordance with his late request, and on recommendation of Fish Commissioner Bowers, extend to the Canadian minister of marine and fisheries and representatives of the fisheries department of British Columbia, an invitation to meet with representatives of the fish commission of the state of Washington and of the United States and consider the long-pending proposition of establishing an international salmon hatchery on Fraser river, British Columbia.

Commissioner Bowers has all along taken the position that it will be impracticable to attempt to operate a joint hatchery controlled by both governments, but is willing to do most anything that will promote the salmon industry of Puget Sound. He makes it plain, however, that official information in his possession indicates that the Canadian and British Columbian associates are not favorably inclined toward the establishment of a hatchery in conjunction with the state of Washington, statements by Commissioner Kershaw, of Washington, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Secretary Hay intends at an early day to extend an invitation to the Canadian officials through the British embassy in this city, and if the invitation is accepted, it is expected that the prolonged discussion of conflicting rights of the Puget Sound and British Columbian fishermen may be finally adjusted.

BLOW TO WARS.

Active Move on Foot for an Anglo-American Arbitration.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The awakening throughout the United States of a popular sentiment, which it is hoped will develop into a national demand for an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, was the object of a gathering today at the residence of General John W. Foster, ex-secretary of state. It is understood the movement has the hearty approval of the president. Among those present today were Admiral Dewey, General Miles, Wanya McVeagh, Thomas Nelson Page, Gifford Pinchot, Senator Proctor, General H. V. Boynton and D. C. Gilman.

Regarding the scope of the plan, which is to be pushed vigorously, in the hope of securing at an early date the conclusion of an arbitration treaty, following the general lines of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1897, the Associated Press is authorized to make this statement:

"In April, 1896, a notable conference of the friends of international arbitration was held in Washington, attended by prominent and representative citizens from all parts of the United States. That conference declared in favor of an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, and it was followed in January, 1897, by the signing of such a treaty by Secretary Hay and Sir Julian Pauncefote. The treaty, by a close vote, failed to receive the two-thirds majority required for its ratification.

WARSHIP MAY BRING TREATY.

President is Anxious for Quick Return of Panama Measure.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Secretary Hay had a talk with the president today about the developments on the isthmus of Panama. Secretary Mooly dropped in while the subject was under consideration. As a result of the conference, it is possible that one of the United States warships now at Colon will be used to bring the Panama canal treaty, ratified yesterday at Panama, to the United States.

The authorities here have decided that it was proper to facilitate in every way the conclusion of the treaty, and, influenced in some measure by the urgings of the Panama representatives here, cabled instructions to United States Consul General Gudgeon to assist in all proper ways in the dispatch of the treaty on its return to Washington. This is the explanation of the consul general's conduct in confiding the treaty to Rear Admiral Walker for conveyance across the isthmus from Panama to Colon. The treaty should reach Washington in the ordinary course about December 15.

Wealth for Roosevelt.

New York, Dec. 5.—President Roosevelt is to receive \$30,000, and his children, Kermit and Ethel, \$5,000 each from the estate of the late James Ming Gracie, an uncle by marriage of the president.

SIGNS FOR A CANAL

UNITED STATES TREATY APPROVED BY GOVERNMENT OF PANAMA.

Its Ratification Was Joyfully Received Throughout the Isthmus—No Amendments Were Made—Members of Provisional Government Glad Matter is Now Off Their Hands.

Panama, Dec. 4.—In the grand salon of the government palace, the treaty between the United States and the government of Panama was signed at 11:33 this morning by the members of the junta and by all the ministers of the republic. No amendments were made. Senator Arrango, president of the senate, was the first to sign. A number of prominent persons were present, including Senator Bridi, president of the municipality of Panama, and General Huertas, commander-in-chief of the forces of the republic.

The ceremony was performed in public, a number of the citizens of Panama crowding the doors of the salon. A big flag of the new republic was draped behind the table on which the document was signed. Photographs were taken of the principal signers as they attached their signatures to the treaty.

Senator Arrango announced that the treaty would not only be signed, but the fact of its ratification would be published this afternoon, which was done. This announcement was greeted with great applause by the assemblage. Immediately before attaching his signature to the treaty Senator Arrango read a decree in which, was recited the fact that an agreement had been entered into between Philippe Bunau-Varilla, representing the republic of Panama, and Secretary of State Hay, representing the United States. This was followed by the text of the treaty.

The members of the provisional government are pleased and gratified that the matter is now off their hands.

CUBA MUST MAKE BIG LOAN.

Claims of the Army for Back Pay is Growing Rapidly.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Herbert C. Squiers, United States minister to Cuba, called at the state department today to discuss the Cuban situation with Secretary Hay. President Palma is striving to adjust the claims of the veterans of the Cuban army for back pay, but is confronted with an enormous increase in the amount of these claims. Originally these claims were about \$10,000,000, but now increased to \$52,000,000. In addition, the civilians who were employed by the revolutionary government before Cuban independence was achieved have united to present their claims for compensation, the allowance of which would increase the total amount which the Cuban government must borrow to at least \$75,000,000.

The committee which was appointed to float a loan of \$35,000,000 has returned to Havana, and is now seeking to modify the conditions of the loan to make it acceptable to New York and European financiers, mainly in the direction of increasing the interest from 5 per cent to about 6 or 7 per cent or of lowering below the 90 per cent the proposed amount for which the bonds were to be placed on the market.

SHARP CHINESE SMOUGLER.

Chin Bow Hing Has Railroaded Many Orientals In.

Vancouver, Dec. 4.—What immigration officials consider to be one of the largest smuggling operations carried on for some time across the boundary has been exposed by the interception of a letter to Chin Bow Hing, of Portland. The letter bears the stamp of the firm of Sam Lee Wo, of Vancouver.

Chin Bow Hing is believed to be the cleverest Chinese in the business of getting Orientals across the line and was here a month or so ago. His schemes of railroadng them through at Cloverdale and sometimes by launch or fishing boat are known, but once they are on the American side and in possession of certificates it is a difficult matter to obtain evidence sufficient to warrant their deportation.

Believed Japan Bought Ships.

Santiago de Chile, Dec. 4.—The battleship Libertad, now undergoing speed trials on the Clyde, and the battleship Constitution, now in course of construction there, have been sold by the Chilean government for \$9,000,000. It is believed that both ships have been purchased for Japan.

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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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