

THE CONDON GLOBE

Issued Each Week

CONDON, OREGON

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

General Grippenberg has been forced to resign his command in Manchuria and General Myloff will succeed him.

One death and four cases of illness in one Chicago family have been caused by supposed ptomaines in canned goods.

So much money from the interior has been pouring into the New York banks that the clerks cannot count it as fast as it arrives, and some banks have to rent outside vaults to store it.

The Japanese are reported to have forced a breach in the Russian center. The dispatch has been received at St. Petersburg and papers have been refused permission to mention it.

The Interstate Commerce commission finds the Santa Fe road guilty of willfully violating the law by granting the Colorado Fuel & Iron company lower freight rates than other companies pay.

Joseph Racicut, a wealthy Californian, who is said to have had \$100,000 on his person, went out into the country near Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., a few days ago, and has not returned, and is supposed to have been murdered.

News of riots in Russia is causing disaffection in Kuropatkin's army.

The new Excelsior roller mills at Marysville, Kan., were destroyed by fire. Loss \$150,000.

The New York chamber of commerce has asked the legislature to spend \$100,000 on the Lewis and Clark fair.

The bursting of a large water tank on the roof of the Denver dry goods store, a large department store, caused damage to stock estimated at over \$50,000.

Professor H. Cole, of Chicago, has discovered what is believed to be the largest spot on the sun. It covers one-tenth of the sun's surface, is egg-shaped, and can be seen through smoked glass.

Fire in the Cramp shipbuilding plant at Chester, Pa., destroyed valuable blueprints, models and charts, including plans of the battleships Idaho and Mississippi, and the cruiser Tennessee, but work on these ships is not much delayed.

Extreme cold weather is prevailing throughout the Eastern and Middle states. The entire country from the Atlantic to the Rocky mountains is in the grasp of a blizzard and the temperature ranges from 5 below at Kansas City to 53 below at Glendive, Mont.

The annual report of President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard university, for the year 1903-04, shows a deficit of \$10,000, and he predicts an annual deficit unless tuition fees are raised or a large endowment created. He says \$2,500,000 is needed for reasonable objects in view.

Three would-be assassins of the czar have been captured.

A number of senators are opposing the Malheur irrigation bill.

The Japanese have captured another vessel bound for Vladivostok with contraband of war.

The federal grand jury working on Oregon land fraud cases is still grinding out indictments.

Thirty-six Russian refugees from Port Arthur on their way to Chefoo in a junk were caught by a storm and drowned.

Grand Duke Vladimir defends the action of the Russian government and says she has not deserved the fierce execrations of the world.

Russian officers declare before the North sea commission that they saw torpedo boats of a foreign country among the fishing boats.

In the Colorado election contest case Peabody urges that all fraud-tainted precinct returns be thrown out. A number of ballots from precincts outside of Denver have been examined and found to have been made out in the same handwriting.

Governor Deneen urges the Illinois legislature to appropriate sufficient money for the Lewis and Clark fair to enable a building to be erected.

Russians accuse British of inciting the riots and Great Britain has asked for an explanation.

A canvass of the Denver vote in the Colorado contest shows one-third of the ballots to be fraudulent.

The residence of Governor Trepoff, of St. Petersburg, was almost demolished by a bomb. The governor was absent.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Saturday, Jan. 28.

Eulogies upon the departure of the late Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, particularly engrossed the attention of the senate today. There were 16 speeches by as many senators. After the conclusion of the memorial services the senate adjourned out of respect to the dead senator's memory.

In a session of less than two hours today the house passed 373 pension bills and received for the calendar the naval and diplomatic appropriation bills. The session was devoted to legislation entirely devoid of discussion.

Monday, January 30.

The senate today agreed to vote on the joint statehood bill before adjournment on Tuesday, February 7, the amendments to be considered on that date under the ten-minute rule. The larger part of the day was occupied in general debate on the statehood bill. Fulton offered amendments to the Indian appropriation bill referring to the court of claims of Chinook and Cathlamet Indians; also conveying title to persons who have purchased grazing lands from the Umatilla Indians.

After a protracted debate the house adopted the conference report on the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill. As agreed to the bill carries \$29,132,242. A bill was passed dividing the state of Washington into two judicial districts, the Eastern and Western. The bill extending to the Philippines the provisions of the revised statutes concerning the extradition of fugitives from justice was passed.

Tuesday, January 31.

The senate today continued the consideration of the joint statehood bill with Nelson as the principal speaker. A number of bills were passed, including one largely increasing the fees for stock companies in the District of Columbia.

In the house the senate amendments to the army appropriation bill were disagreed to and the bill was sent to conference. Williams, (Dem., Miss.) started a lengthy debate by bringing up the treatment by General Miles of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, when he was a prisoner at Fortress Monroe. The postoffice appropriation bill was debated for an hour.

Wednesday, February 1.

Clark (Mont.) Dillingham and Teller today continued the discussion of the joint statehood bill. Proctor reported the agricultural appropriation bill and gave notice that he would ask to have it considered. Bills were passed granting certain lands to the Oklahoma Agricultural college; amending the land laws so as to permit settlers on public lands to make transfers for public uses before completing title; amending existing laws so as to require captains of passenger vessels to supply information regarding the age and sex of immigrants.

The postoffice appropriation bill occupied the house the major portion of today. With an understanding that the discussion of the question should be continued tomorrow, the bill was laid aside and other matters taken up. The conference report on the fortifications bill was adopted. The bill carries \$6,747,893.

Senator Ankeny will endeavor to have a provision made in the naval appropriation bill for the allowance of a differential of 4 per cent to Pacific coast shipyards competing on government warships contracts.

Thursday, February 2.

The postoffice appropriation bill was the main topic of discussion in the house today and its consideration was not completed. During the day bills were passed as follows: Amending the law so as to reduce the amount of bond required of agents acting for consignees on imported goods; providing for the construction of irrigation and reclamation works in certain lakes and rivers in Oregon and California; granting certain lands within the Flathead Indian reservation, Montana, to certain Catholic societies for religious purposes.

The senate spent much of today discussing the distribution of ordinary farm and garden seeds by the Agricultural department. When adjournment was taken consideration of the bill had not been completed. A further conference was ordered on the fortifications appropriation bill.

Friday, February 3.

The house today passed the postoffice appropriation bill, carrying \$180,787,415.

In the senate today Judge Swayne made formal response to the articles of impeachment against him. The answer was a formidable document in point of size. In every case the charge was admitted, but explained from Judge Swayne's point of view, they were not of a character to justify proceedings for impeachment. The senate issued an order requiring the house to file its reply by next Monday, and directed that all pleadings shall be in by February 9, that the trial may proceed on February 10. The senate sitting as a court, then adjourned and resumed legislative consideration of the joint statehood bill. That topic occupied the rest of the day.

PUTER IS CAUGHT

Attempts to Secure Big Tract of Oregon State Land.

NINE MEN SWEAR FALSELY TO AID

Prospective Irrigation Scheme on Klamath Lands Would Have Been Made to Yield Profit.

Salem, Feb. 4.—S. A. D. Puter, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government in timber land cases, and under indictment on further charges, was caught today in an attempt to secure title to 3,200 acres of state school land in violation of law, and the state land board has \$2,000 of his good money and evidence sufficient to show the fraudulent nature of the transaction.

Basil Wagner, of this city, procured the men to make the applications for the land. As each filed his application he told Clerk Brown that Wagner would call for the certificate of sale.

Applications to purchase school land near Klamath Falls were filed by nine residents of Salem, who swore that they wanted the land for their own use and benefit, and had made no contract, express or implied, to convey the land to any other person. No certificates of sale were issued, but Clerk G. G. Brown called the attention of the state land board to the suspicious applications, and an investigation resulted.

One of the applicants was taken before the governor, where he was closely cross-questioned, until he admitted that he had made the application at the instance of an agent of Puter, and made the initial payment with a bank draft furnished by Puter.

Governor Chamberlain immediately called a special meeting of the state land board to consider the matter, and Puter appeared before the board. He asked leave to withdraw the applications and receive his drafts, but the land board refused to recognize his right to have the money returned.

The drafts will be returned only to the persons who deposited them, and when these men appear, they will be brought up on the carpet and questioned as to the truth of their affidavits. Whether the \$2,000 will eventually be returned or will be held by the board as forfeited remains to be determined.

ONE OBSTACLE GONE.

Way Is Being Cleared for the Klamath Irrigation Project.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The house has passed the bill recently reported by the irrigation committee authorizing the secretary of the interior in carrying out any irrigation project undertaken under the national reclamation to raise or lower the levels of Little Klamath, Tule, and Goose lakes, or such other river or other body of water connected therewith as may be necessary and to dispose of any lands which may come into possession of the United States as a result thereof by cession from the state of Oregon and California or otherwise.

If the senate accepts the house amendments there remains but one obstacle to be overcome before the government begins construction of the Klamath irrigation project in Oregon and California. That is to buy out the Klamath canal company and other owners of irrigation works within the area proposed to be reclaimed by the government. A satisfactory offer has already been made to sell the Ankeny canal to the government, and it is believed that ultimately satisfactory terms can be arranged for buying out the Klamath canal company, although it is understood that the company now asks \$500,000 for its works and rights. That price is declared to be exorbitant and unreasonable.

It is probable that the senate will agree to the bill as it passed the house today and that it will be promptly signed by the president.

Build Warships at Home.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—The admiralty, having definitely committed itself to the policy of rebuilding and greatly increasing the size of the navy, although the details are not yet completed, is already being besieged by foreign firms anxious to secure contracts. These firms are having little success. The admiralty has decided to attract foreign capital to Russia for the erection of new yards with the general purpose of encouraging and creating a vast shipbuilding industry at home and securing an independent footing.

Strike Breaks Out in New Place.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—A strike began today in the Sosnovice district. The strikers are parading the streets, but the police have been tactful and public order has not been disturbed. The composers' strike at Samara has ended, the employers conceding an increase of pay and a reduction of hours.

COLD KILLS THE WOUNDED.

Stream of Sufferers Pours into Mukden—Japanese Spread Disension

Mukden, Feb. 1.—Constant streams of wounded men are arriving here from the right flank, including Lieutenant General Mitchenko, who is in excellent spirits and is receiving visitors. According to the official army organ, the wounded number 3,500. The cold is intense and the condition of the wounded causes the greatest anxiety, because the exposure of their wounds to the frost induces gangrene.

The Japanese are taking good care to see that the Russian rank and file are not left uninformed regarding the disturbances in Russia. They are carrying on a regular campaign to spread sedition and discouragement among the troops. Letters are daily thrown within the Russian lines declaring that all Russia is aflame with riot and revolt, arguing that the soldiers are shedding their blood in vain, and calling on them to surrender or desert. The soldiers eagerly read and discuss these communications, especially accounts of the events at St. Petersburg January 22.

GIVES UP ATTEMPT.

Kuropatkin Will Not Try to Break Through Oyama's Line.

Mukden, Feb. 1.—There is no apparent connection between starting of the battle of January 26 and the domestic excitement at St. Petersburg, nor the orders just issued to abandon the planned advance against the Japanese positions. The effect of the trouble in Russia is as yet imperceptible here. The facts are not generally known. Officers possessing information of occurrences at home say that the disaffected are probably using the present war as a pretext for their periodical demonstrations, which are regarded no more seriously than formerly.

The commander in chief's orders to abandon the advance are reported to reasons for stopping the advance: First, the losses sustained; second, the failure of a quick attack upon which the advance depended. The precise meaning of the above is not apparent.

Notwithstanding the order to cease, a tenacious conflict continues in the vicinity of Sanchiapu, a fortified outpost on the Japanese left, where it is reported the Russians have taken the outer works.

TOWNS ON IRRIGATED LAND.

French Proposes to Sell Lots and Water Rights for Fund.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Representative French, of Idaho, today introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to withdraw from entry any public lands needed for townsite purposes in connection with any irrigation project under the national irrigation law and to subdivide them into lots.

Such lots shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the proceeds to be expended for the construction of water and sewer systems and other municipal improvements and for payment for rights to the use of water. Money so expended for municipal improvements shall be repaid by the town authorities in 20 annual installments into the reclamation fund.

The secretary may sell rights to the use of water available under the reclamation act for domestic, fire and other purposes to any city or town established as above provided, and also to other cities or towns.

DEAD IN HEAPS.

Warsaw Streets Full of Human Bodies as Result of Battle.

Warsaw, Feb. 1.—More blood has been shed in the streets of Warsaw during Tuesday and early Wednesday morning. The number of strikers is increasing, and conditions throughout the city are fast becoming chaotic.

The worst disturbances occurred in the suburbs, while the city proper was somewhat more quiet.

Many streets in the city proper are like charnel houses. In some districts the dead lie in heaps, as it has been impossible to bury them all. Authorities admit that at least 700 corpses are still in the streets. They are putrefying fast, and in some quarters the stench is becoming unbearable.

Can't Collect Old Debts.

Washington, Feb. 1.—All the members of the cabinet were present at the meeting today except Secretaries Hay and Wilson, the former still being confined to his home by a severe cold. Again the president emphasized his interest in the arbitration treaties pending before the senate. He holds that the opponents of the treaties are proceeding on wrong premises in maintaining that they may be used by foreign countries as a basis for action against certain of the Southern states in the collection of old claims.

Carrying Out New Forestry Law.

Washington, Feb. 1.—By order of the president, the forest division of the general land office was abolished today, and its work will be continued by the bureau of forestry of the department of agriculture, under Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot.

TWO ARE INDICTED

Mitchell and Brownell Held to Answer Charges.

JURY MAKES ANOTHER REPORT

Mitchell Said to Have Accepted Pay While Senator—Brownell Had Men Swear Falsely.

Portland, Feb. 2.—The Federal grand jury has spoken again and this time two new and distinctly important indictments have been returned, one against Senator Mitchell charging him with violating section 1782 of the revised statutes of the United States, which provides that no one holding the office of senator shall receive any compensation whatsoever for any work done to further matters relating to the work of the government in any department; the other against State Senator George C. Brownell, alleging that he is guilty of subornation of perjury in having induced Fred Sievers and John A. Howland, two axmen formerly in the employ of Surveyor General Henry Meldrum, to swear falsely before the grand jury in regard to the work done by Brownell as a notary while making affidavits in connection with the work of the surveyor general's office, all of which is in violation of section 5393 of the revised statutes.

It has been rumored for some time that Senator Mitchell would yet have to face another charge than the one which has been hanging over him for some time, but it was not known from which direction the blow would fall. Many theories have been advanced and among them an entanglement with Frederick A. Kribe, and this has proved to be the correct guess. It was for work done for Kribe that the indictment has been returned. The senator has been indicted under the same section of the statutes which was used against Congressman Driggs, of New York, who pleaded guilty to the charges against him, and is also the same charge brought against Senator Burton, who was recently convicted and granted a new trial.

GREATEST OF WATERWORKS

Croton Dam, Largest Piece of Masonry of Modern Time.

New York, Feb. 2.—After 10 years of labor and the expenditure of \$9,000,000, the new Croton dam, near Croton-on-Hudson, in Westchester county, from which this city will draw largely for its water supply, has been practically completed. It is the largest piece of masonry in the world, except the Pyramids of Egypt. The flood gates have been shut down for the first time and the dam has begun to fill with water.

It is estimated by the engineers that it will require about two years to fill. When the water reaches the base of its coping it will make a lake 16 miles long. The water will rise 30 feet above the old dam. The new dam will hold 30,000,000,000 gallons of water. Half a dozen towns which occupied the site were abandoned.

AMERICAN BEEF TOO HIGH.

That is Why Army in Philippines is Supplied from Abroad.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Senator Ankeny today called on the quartermaster general to ascertain why all army beef for the Philippines is purchased either in Argentina or Australia, to the exclusion of American beef. He was told that the government can get Argentina or Australian beef delivered at Manila for 8½ cents a pound, far below the price at which any American dealers will agree to deliver it. The war department says that, until congress passes a law requiring the purchase of American meats, it will continue to supply the Philippines at the lowest price obtainable.

Test of Submarine Boat.

Newport News, Va., Feb. 2.—With representatives of the Argentine republic and British governments, among others, on board, the submarine boat Simon Lake "X" today was submerged 38 feet and returned to the surface in 30 seconds. This cuts in half the record held by the French type of submarine, which is one minute. Another record was broken in filling the ballast tanks for the submergence. The tanks were filled in 9½ minutes, the best previous time being 15 minutes, made by a French submarine.

Land for Irrigation.

Washington, Feb. 2.—For the extension of the Klamath river irrigation project, the Interior department today ordered the withdrawal from all forms of disposal of 448,640 acres of public lands in the Lakeview, Or., land district; 229,520 acres in the Redding, Cal., land district, and 109,440 acres in the Susanville, Cal., land district.