



WEEK'S DOINGS

News Items Gathered from All Parts of the World

OF INTEREST TO ALL OUR READERS

General Review of Important Happenings of the Past Week in Brief and Comprehensive Form

Practically all the coronation visitors have left London.

Insurgents are reported to be still making progress in Colombia.

The American Can company will erect a great plant in Portland.

Professor Jenks, the special commissioner, says our trade standing in the Orient is excellent.

The rumor that Archbishop Ireland will be made a cardinal in the near future has been revived.

Five gubernatorial candidates are striving for favor of the Republican state convention of California.

The sultan has issued an imperial order commanding that the demands made by the United States be conceded.

In the naval maneuvers off the Massachusetts coast the attacking squadron was "destroyed" by the defending fleet.

Charles L. Fay has been arrested at Portland and taken to Wisconsin, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

Chicago messenger boys are on a strike.

A thousand more floor prisoners have just sailed from St. Helena to South Africa.

E. H. Harriman, president of the Northern Pacific road, is to be elected president of the Wells Fargo Express company.

Reports from Simla, British India, state that the plague mortality in that country is increasing at the rate of 1,000 weekly.

The Staakburger Zeitung says General Von Gossler, Prussian minister of war, has resigned his post. He was appointed in 1896.

Nine men were killed at Wilmington, Del., by a pulp mill explosion.

The anthracite coal mine operators declare they will not give in or make any concessions.

Five non-union workmen were shot from ambush at Scranton, Pa. No one was fatally hurt.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, in a speech at Morrisville, Vt., alleged that he was not opposed to tariff revision in moderation.

Judge Jackson of Parkersburg, W. Va., has released John I. Gehl of Colorado, the last of the miners serving sentences for contempt of court.

Japan will not claim the Midway islands, but will turn them over to the United States, she disclaims any interest further than the protection of Japanese inhabitants.

Vancouver, B. C., is having a sugar war, the best sugar people of Germany having put sugar on the market in competition with the local refinery, and cut the price nearly half a cent.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has just celebrated his 72d birthday.

Patrick Sharp, a striking miner, was shot and killed at Nesquehoning, Pa.

R. Remington, a prominent sportsman, suicided at Newport, taking the pistol route.

Cholera continues to spread in Manchuria, China, and isolated cases have been reported in Siberia.

Large numbers of Chinese are arriving in Mexico, and the majority will probably find their way into this country.

The New York Ship Building company has placed an order abroad for 80,000 tons of manufactured iron and steel.

Reports from Victoria, B. C., show that the total salmon catch of the northern canneries for the season was only 145,300 cases.

Two hundred carmen, including carpenters, painters, etc., employes at the Union Pacific shops at Omaha, have gone out on a strike.

W. H. Dillard, wanted by United States authorities at San Francisco for issuing 43 fraudulent Chinese certificates, has been caught in Seattle and will be sent back.

An examination is being made into the affairs of the defunct Griffin Liquid Air company of New York, in an effort to locate several hundred thousand dollars worth of stock.

T. S. Sharrett, the treasury expert commissioned to negotiate a tariff treaty with China, reports the same signed.

The run of fall salmon has begun and is very good. The fish caught in Bakers Bay are mostly silversides of exceptionally fine quality.

Colonel Hemphill, founder of the Atlanta Constitution, is dead.

Arrangements are being made for establishing banks in the Philippines to loan money to farmers, the government to guarantee 3 per cent interest.

Grand Master Fitzpatrick of the Brotherhood of Trainmen has completed his tour of the anthracite coal regions and has addressed the brotherhood on their duties should the roads attempt to haul non-union coal.

TRUST QUESTION UP.

Hot-Tempered Debate in Trans-Mississippi Congress at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Aug. 23.—The trust question was opened precipitated in the Trans-Mississippi congress at the morning session, when William Henry Enslin of Minneapolis, moved that the address of F. B. Thurber be expunged from the records. Enslin charged Thurber with coming here as an agent of the meat trust, and that his address was an effort to get the trust's side of the case before the public at the expense of the congress, assembling with its endorsement. The question was hotly debated for an hour. Thurber was sharply criticised both for his present action and for his connection with the meat trust. Finally the whole matter of trusts was left to the resolutions committee.

Seattle gets the next meeting of the congress.

KEEP TRUSTS IN CHECK

Roosevelt Thinks Publicity Would Help Desired End.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 26.—President Roosevelt spoke here to an immense throng. His principal topic was the trusts. Among other things he said:

There is in our country a peculiar difficulty in the way of exercising such supervision and control, because of the peculiar division of governmental power. When the industrial conditions were simple, very little control was needed and no trouble was caused by the doubt as to where power was lodged under the constitution. New conditions are complicated, and we find it difficult to frame national legislation which shall be adequate, while as a matter of practical experience state action has proved entirely insufficient, and in all human probability cannot or will not be made sufficient to meet the needs of the case. I believe that the nation must assume this power of control by legislation, and if it becomes evident that the constitution will not permit needed legislation, then by constitutional amendment.

The immediate need in dealing with trusts is to place them under the real, not nominal control of some sovereign, to which, as its creature, the trusts shall owe allegiance, and in whose courts the sovereign's orders may with certainty be enforced. In my judgment this sovereign must be the national government. When it has been given full power, then the full power can be used to control any evil influence, exactly as the government is now using the full power conferred upon it under the Sherman anti-trust law. Even when the full power has been conferred, it would be highly undesirable to attempt to do much, or to begin by stringent legislation. The mechanism of the modern business is as delicate and complicated as it is vast, and nothing would be more productive of evil to all of us, and especially to those least well off in this world's goods, than ignorant meddling with this mechanism, and above all if the meddling was done in a spirit of sectional or class rivalry.

It is desirable that this power should be possessed by the nation, but it is quite as desirable that the power should be exercised with moderation and self-restraint. The first exercise of this power should be the securing of publicity among all the great corporations doing an interstate business. The publicity, though non-investigative, should be real and thorough as to all important facts with which the public has concern. The full light of day is a great discourager of evil. Such publicity would by itself tend to correct the evils of which there is just complaint, and where the alleged evils are imaginary it would tend to show that such is the case.

When publicity is attained it would then be possible to see what further should be done in the way of regulation. Above all, it behooves us to remember not only that we ought to try to do what we can, but that our success in doing it depends very much upon our neither attempting nor executing the impossible.

President Graves Resigns.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 23.—Frank P. Graves, president of the University of Washington, has tendered his resignation to the board of regents and it has been accepted. He is granted leave of absence on full salary until Jan. 1, 1903, when the resignation becomes effective. The reasons assigned by President Graves for his resignation are a desire to take a post-graduate course in Eastern and European universities, and a feeling that the demands of the university upon his time have overtaxed his strength.

Will of Mrs. Charles Fair.

San Francisco, Aug. 23.—The contents of the will of Mrs. Charles Fair has been made public. The estate approximates \$300,000. It provides an annuity for her mother and legacies to her six brothers and sisters. The balance of the estate she bequeaths to her husband. The Fair heirs have offered Mrs. Fair's relatives her entire estate, providing they agree to make no contest for the Fair estate in the future.

Automobilists Nearly Lynched.

Berlin, Aug. 23.—Several Belgian automobilists, including a count, while automobiling in the Rhine province, killed an old man and two children. The populace became so enraged they attacked the party, determined to lynch them. The tourists were rescued with difficulty by the police.

NEWS OF OREGON

Items of Interest Gathered from All Parts of the State.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS

A Brief Review of Improvements, Growth and Development Along All Lines Throughout Our State.

Hillsboro is to have a public fruit drying plant.

A \$25,000 hotel and bathhouses are to be erected at once at Hot Lake.

Fire at Pendleton, which started in William Hickey's paint shop, did damage to the amount of \$3,000.

Officers made a raid on an opium joint at Salem and captured two men and the proprietor. All were fined.

Fred Reese, an 18 year old boy, has been arrested at Salem. He is charged with stealing some clothing in Umatilla county.

The Willamette Valley Land Co. has shipped a large box of grasses, grains and fruits to be exhibited at the Nebraska state fair.

The federal authorities promise to lend all assistance possible to break up the practice of "crimping," which has become such an evil all along the coast.

Rural free delivery service has been ordered established, to begin Oct. 1, at Harrisburg, Linn county. There will be two routes, which will serve a population of 910.

Charles Barclay of Oregon City, who went out last year as fourth officer of the transport Lawton, has been assigned to the command of the transport Trenton, running between Philippine ports.

A decision of considerable interest has been received at the United States land office at Oregon City in the case of George L. Derrick against Arthur T. Merwin, involving a tract in section 3, township 9 south, range 8 west. The decision knocks out both parties on the ground that the entry conflicts with the Corvallis & Yaquina Bay wagon road grant.

The Rev. J. J. Walter, formerly Methodist bishop of Alaska and recently in the service of the leading Methodist church at Spokane, has been appointed colonization agent of the Great Central railroad, projected between Coos Bay and Salt Lake City. He will at once enter upon his duties, which are to arrange the settlement of colonies along the projected line.

Dallas is considering the question of waterworks.

The Salem fruit cannery has closed for the season.

Albany and Linn county will spend \$1,000 in Eastern advertising.

The Third Presbyterian church of Portland was dedicated Sunday.

Grasshoppers in the vicinity of Woodburn have attacked the hop vines.

La Grande is constructing \$25,000 to \$30,000 worth of business buildings.

Miss Maybelle Douglas has been chosen queen of the Portland Ekis' carnival.

Clay Gordon of Milton was arrested at Huntington for drawing a check on himself at his home bank and having it cashed at Pendleton.

The Loewenberg-Going company, of Portland, has paid into the state treasury \$1,239.60 for convict labor for May.

Rev. Philo Fuller Phelps of Sainias, Cal., has accepted a call to the First Presbyterian church of Ashland, and will enter upon his pastorate about Oct. 1.

The remains of Harvey A. Hogue, the well known Oregon pioneer and business man who died at Winthrop Beach, Mass., Friday, will be brought to Portland for burial.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 60¢@61¢; blue-stem, 62¢@63¢; valley, 63¢@64¢. Barley—Feed, \$19.00 per ton. Flour—Best grades, \$5.05@5.60 per barrel; Graham, \$2.95@3.20. Millstuffs— Bran, \$16@17 per ton; middlings, \$21.50; shorts, \$18; chop, \$17. Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.00@1.05; gray, 95¢@1.00. Hay— Timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$7.50@10; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton. Potatoes— Beet Burbanks, 60¢@70¢ per cental; ordinary, 50¢@75¢ per cental; growers prices; sweets, \$2.00 per cental; new potatoes, 50¢@60¢ for Oregon; \$1.00 for California. Butter— Creamery, 22¢@25¢; dairy 16¢@16 1/2¢; store, 12 1/2¢@15¢. Eggs— 1902@40¢ for Oregon. Cheese— Full cream, twins, 12¢@13¢; Young America, 13¢@14¢; factory prices, 1¢@1 1/4¢ less. Poultry— Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@4.50; hens, \$4.00@5.50 per dozen. 11¢@11 1/2¢ per pound; springs, 11¢@11 1/2¢ per pound; \$2.50@4.00 per dozen; ducks, \$2.50@3.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13¢@14¢, dressed, 15¢@16¢ per pound; geese, \$4.00@6.00 per dozen. Mutton— Gross, 2 1/2¢@3¢ per pound; dressed, 6¢ per pound. Hogs— Gross, 6 1/2¢; dressed, 7¢@7 1/2¢ per pound. Veal— 7¢@8¢ per pound. Beef— Gross, cows, 3¢@3 1/2¢; steers 3 1/2¢@4 1/2¢; dressed, 7¢@8¢ per pound. Hops— 16¢@17¢; new crop 17¢@18¢. Wool— Valley, 12¢@15¢; Eastern Oregon, 8¢@14 1/2¢; mohair, 25¢@26¢ pound.

MUST KEEP OFFICE HOURS.

Land Decision of Importance Rendered by Secretary of Interior.

Lewiston, Idaho, Aug. 22.—Word has been received from Washington that the secretary of the interior has reversed the commissioner's decision in the case of Robert J. Little vs. John W. Bradbury.

This is the case in which it was alleged that Mr. Bradbury made and filed a timber and stone entry in the local land office after the hour of closing on the 18th day of last January, which was Saturday. Monday morning St. J. McFarland offered scrip application for the same land embraced in Bradbury's entry; the register of the local land office rejected the scrip application as being in conflict with the entry made by Bradbury. From this action McFarland took an appeal to the commissioner, and filed affidavits that Bradbury's application was received after office hours.

The commissioner sustained the action of the register.

Commissioner is Reversed.

An appeal was taken to the secretary of the interior, who now reverses the commissioner and holds that the "general circular of July 11, 1899" (page 238) under the head of registers and receivers, directs that: "They will be in attendance at their offices, keeping the same open for the transaction of business from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m."

"Applications for entry cannot be received by the register or receiver out of office hours nor elsewhere than at their offices."

"While there is no statute forbidding them so acting, there is no statute authorizing them to act. The regulations for their conduct not in contravention of statute have all the force of law. If it is optional with local officers to receive or decline applications, there is given opportunity for them to exercise favoritism and partiality, which might lead to grave mischiefs, the injury of many, and give occasion for grave scandals against the integrity of the land department."

The decision is an important one, in that it finally establishes the rule that applications for entry of land cannot be made out of office hours.

SOUTH AFRICAN BLACKS.

Upon Their Attitude Depends to a Great Extent That Country's Future.

London, Aug. 22.—Mail advices received from Johannesburg indicate that the negro problem is growing more acute and is causing the authorities infinite worry. To quote the words of one of the foremost African authorities:

"On the question of the natives depends the whole future of the new colonies—whether the Boers will loyally accept British rule or continue in a state of sullen resentment. Among the immediate dangers native attacks on Boers returning to their farms and attempts of the natives to assault white women are threatening serious conflicts between Boers and blacks. Under the old regime the crude but simple retribution for assaults on women was shooting on sight. Now, however, there is no legislation on the subject and the English authorities are hesitating to enact laws until all parties concerned can voice their opinions. The hesitancy to deal summarily with the natives is causing both Boers and Africans intense irritation and encourages the blacks to truculent enmity."

"Another phase of the problem is the unwillingness of the blacks to forego their lazy existence in the concentration camps, where thousands were gathered during the war, and far more serious is the fact that a great number of blacks in the country have managed to secure arms. There is, therefore, the anomalous situation of unarmed whites and armed blacks living in proximity on outlying farms. Experienced British colonials strongly favor universal disarmament of the natives and prompt legislation making assaults on women a capital offense."

BOER LEADERS IN HOLLAND

Kruger Said to Have Upbraided Generals for Giving Up the War.

Utrecht, Holland, Aug. 22.—The Boer generals, Botha, Dewet and Delarey, accompanied by Dr. Leyds and Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, Wolmarans and Reitz and others, have arrived here from The Hague to visit ex-President Kruger and consult with him on the South African situation. Large crowds warmly applauded the Boers. The spectators at the station sang the Boer national anthem.

The conference lasted for three hours. According to some reports it was rather stormy. At the end of an hour and a half the delegates withdrew, leaving generals Botha, Dewet and Delarey, together with Mr. Kruger. Little is publicly known as to what took place, but it is understood that the generals found no way inclined to acquiesce in British dominion in South Africa and still clinging to the idea of a united South Africa under the Boer flag. Mr. Kruger is even said to have bitterly upbraided the generals for giving up Boer independence. Later in the day the generals returned to The Hague.

A Fever Stricken Ship.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 22.—The Peruvian bark Santa Rosa has arrived here and is in quarantine. She was 73 days from Buena Ventura, came into port with her crew down with that worst of all diseases, beri-beri. The horrors of the voyage, shut in with no hope of escape from the horrible fever, can hardly be imagined. Three men died on the voyage and were buried at sea.

TO END STRIKE

President Will Be Asked to Call a Special Session.

NO POSSIBLE HOPE FOR ARBITRATION

Representatives of Over 250,000 Striking Workmen Take the Lead—Other Labor Unions Will Assist.

New York, Aug. 26.—President Roosevelt will be asked to call a special session of congress to take action to end the coal strike. This was decided at a meeting of the Central Federated Union, representing 250,000 workmen.

A mass meeting under the auspices of labor unions of New York city and vicinity will be held, at which resolutions will be adopted urging President Roosevelt to convene congress immediately and decide upon plans which will bring the strike to a speedy termination.

"I have exhausted my efforts," said Senator Hanna. "I have done all in my power, and can do no more. I will make no further attempts, for it would be useless."

He said there was no chance of arbitration so long as only one side, the miners, was willing to arbitrate. He gave it as his opinion that the miners will not give in so long as they are able to fight.

"It will not be a short fight," said he. "It will be prolonged, and such prolongation will mean not only hardships for the miners and the women and children dependent upon them, but it will have its effect on the American people. The longer the struggle continues the greater will be the increase in the price of coal."

He said he considered the refusal of the operators to arbitrate as final.

"I talked with Mr. Morgan before he went to Europe," continued the senator, "and before the strike was fully under way. He deplored the situation, but would take no active part toward a settlement. His attitude, in my opinion, is unchanged."

IDAHO REPUBLICANS.

John T. Morrison for Governor, French for Congress—The Platform.

Boise, Idaho, Aug. 23.—The Republican state convention has nominated the following ticket:

Representative in Congress—Burton L. French, Latah.

Supreme Justice—J. F. Ailshie, of Idaho.

Governor—John T. Morrison, of Canyon.

Lieutenant Governor—James M. Stevens, of Bingham.

Secretary of State—Will H. Gibson, of Fremont.

State Auditor—Theodore Turner, of Bannock.

State Treasurer—H. N. Coffin, of Ada.

Attorney General—John A. Bagley, of Bear Lake.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Miss Mary L. Scott, of Bingham.

Inspector of Mines—Robert Bell, of Custer.

Raph T. Morgan, of Kootenai, was nominated Judge of the First district; Judge E. C. Steele, for the Second (re-nominated); Judge George H. Stewart for the Third (re-nominated); Alfred Budge for the Fifth. No nomination was made for the Fourth, it being left to the central committee. Though there had been a very sharp contest over the principal places, all the nominations were made by acclamation.

Following are the principal things the platform favors:

Revision of the tariff without unreasonable delay; an amendment to the constitution for suppression of trusts; opening of reserve lands more valuable for agricultural than for other purposes; present two-mile limit law for sheep, with slight modifications.

FRANZ SIGEL DEAD.

Noted Figure in Civil War Passes Away at New York City.

New York, Aug. 23.—General Franz Sigel is dead at his home in this city. He was in his 78th year. General Sigel took part in the Baden revolution in 1848 and was one of the notable figures of the American civil war.

Four Governors Will Come.

Portland, Aug. 26.—Henry E. Reed, secretary of the Lewis and Clark centennial, has received replies from the governors of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, to whom he wrote requesting their presence at the laying of the cornerstone for a monument to the memory of Lewis and Clark, to be erected in the City Park. All the governors have promised to attend. An invitation was sent to President Roosevelt.

An Apple Trust.

St. Louis, Aug. 23.—About 25 prominent apple growers of Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas and Illinois, have held a meeting here for the purpose, it is said, of uniting the commercial apple growers of the United States and Canada into an organization to regulate the price of that fruit.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS

Convention Whose Object is to Help the West Meets in St. Paul.

St. Paul, Aug. 21.—The Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress is now in session here. President John Henry Smith of Salt Lake City, called the convention to order. There are representatives present from the entire Western section of the country. In outlining the work of the congress for the present session President Smith said:

"The object of the Trans-Mississippi Congress is to crystallize the opinions of the Western country in regard to the matters of national legislation and to bring them before congress in such a way as to effect the greatest good. So far as I know there is no particular topic for discussion, other than what may be brought up in individual delegations."

"An effort will be made to bring about at this session a consideration of the difficulties of the West. There is now a mining congress, a livestock congress, an irrigation congress, a good roads congress, all operating in harmony, but separately. The idea that better results could be obtained from a concentration of these, is becoming more and more widespread, and it will receive careful consideration at the present session."

Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Smith and Governor Van Sant, and the convention then took up the work of organization.

JAILED FOR CONTEMPT.

Peter Power, of Northern Pacific Merger Fame, Detained in Ludlow Street.

New York, Aug. 21.—Peter Power, who is complainant in the case against the Northern Pacific, and who fled to Canada to escape a 30-day sentence for contempt of court, has returned to New York, accompanied by his counsel. He immediately repaired to the United States marshal's office, where he was taken into custody and later on confined in the Ludlow street jail. His counsel attempted to prevent the commitment of his client by producing an order from the referee of the Northern Pacific case to attend the hearing today, but the marshal refused to disobey Judge Lacombe's order to confine him for contempt.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL.

New Yorkers Experimenting on Peat from the New Jersey Lowlands.

New York, Aug. 21.—Successful tests have just been made of the turf or bog of the New Jersey lowlands around West New York to ascertain whether it can be used as the substitute for coal as fuel for the winter season. Some large samples were dug up and taken to a blacksmith shop. It was found to burn readily on the forge after it had once become dry. It turned to a ruddy glow and seemed to hold its fire well.

There is an almost unlimited supply of this turf, or "Jersey peat," as they are beginning to call it in the vicinity of West New York.

GOOD ROADS CONVENTION.

Arrangements Being Made to Hold One in Portland Next October.

Portland, Aug. 21.—At a meeting of the chamber of commerce arrangements were made with James W. Abbott, special representative of the department of agriculture, to hold a good roads convention in this city sometime during the week ending Oct. 18. If possible, the good roads train will be brought to Portland, so that a practical as well as a theoretical demonstration of the best methods of roadmaking can be illustrated to those interested.

OBEYED THE ORDER.

Russian Cavalrymen Rode Into River and Many Were Drowned.

London, Aug. 21.—In a dispatch from St. Petersburg, the correspondent of the Daily Express says:

"During the maneuvers near here, a squadron of cavalry was ordered suddenly to charge. It galloped into a river and 50 men are reported to have been drowned. Details of the affair are difficult to obtain."

IOWA COLLEGE BURNED.

Old Presbyterian Institution at Fairfield Victim of the Flames.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Aug. 21.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed Parsons College at Fairfield, a Presbyterian institution founded in 1875. The loss is \$30,000; insurance half.

COAL FOR NOME.

Boston Company to Develop an Immense Vein at Cape Lisbon.

Tacoma, Aug. 21.—A company of Boston men have secured control of a 45-foot vein of coal at Cape Lisbon, which will supply Nome and Behring sea coast with fuel.

Rose Coghlan Badly Burned.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 21.—Rose Coghlan, the actress, was severely injured here because she mistook a bottle of carbolic acid for a face lotion. She applied the acid to her face in a dark room, and barely escaped destroying her eyesight. Her face was badly burned before she discovered her error.

Y. M. C. A. World's Congress.

Christiana, Aug. 21.—About 1,000 foreign delegates, representing 31 nations, are here to attend the Y. M. C. A. world's congress, which opened today and will last until August 24. The United States sent 38 official representatives.

FURNISH TIMBER

Oregon and Washington Fir for Panama Canal.

OUR LUMBER INDUSTRY WILL BOOM

Pacific Coast Shipping Will Also be Much Benefitted, Though Other Supplies Will Go by Atlantic Route.

New York, Aug