

WASCO NEWS

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WASCO OREGON

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS

General Review of Important Happenings Presented in a Brief and Comprehensive Manner for Busy Readers—National, Political, Historical and Commercial.

Criminal charges are to be made against Philadelphia bank directors.

The emperor of China has proclaimed his intention of granting a constitution.

President Palma refuses to treat with the Cuban rebels and wants no American intervention.

The fight between Gans and Nelson at Goldfield, Nevada, was won by the former in the forty-second round on a foul.

The cruiser Boston went aground on Orcas island shortly after leaving Seattle. She was pulled off uninjured at high tide.

Two masked men held up the State bank of Rainier, Oregon, and after binding the cashier, escaped with between \$2,000 and \$2,500 in gold. Pooses are in pursuit.

Reports from the provinces indicate that throughout Russia a general state of pillaging and incendiarism exists, fighting between the peasantry and police occurring at many points.

In the biennial election in Arkansas for state and county officials the Democrats elected practically everything. Of the 135 members of the legislature at least 125 of them will be Democrats.

China is adopting more measures against foreigners.

A bottle message set afloat in 1882 has just been picked up in Seattle harbor.

Trepoff has nervous prostration from the continual strain to which he is subjected.

Japan is getting considerably worked up over the killing of Japanese sealers by Americans.

Train loads of Farley's strike breakers en route to San Francisco had to strike for better food.

The revolution in Cuba is spreading far and wide, and the government fears outside intervention, probably by the United States.

The officials of the United Railways of San Francisco have agreed to the arbitration of the street car strike provided the men return to work in the meantime.

Secretary Wilson, after inspecting the packing houses in several of the large cities, refuses to make concessions to the packers, and it appears that he did not find things as nice as they might be.

Five hundred lawyers are attending the meeting of the American Bar association in St. Paul.

San Francisco has contracted for the building of 4,000 small houses, to be finished in 12 weeks.

It is estimated by the Panama canal commission that \$25,000,000 worth of work can be done annually.

Four Greek laborers were killed and another fatally injured by being struck by a Baltimore & Ohio train.

Chinese are planning to establish a chain of newspapers in Canada with which to combat the \$500 per capita tax.

The city scaler of Chicago has ordered suits begun against four of the largest packing houses in that city for selling short weight lard.

President Roosevelt has cabled to King Frederick, through the American minister, his congratulations on the opening of the cable to Iceland.

The Swift Packing company, which is about to establish an immense packing plant in Portland, will also build its own cars and steamship docks.

If the Standard Oil company is required to give bonds for its appearance in all the indictments against it at the same rate that has been required in the first indictment, it will have to put up a bond of \$8,350,000.

The American Bar association is now holding its annual convention in St. Paul.

The police of Riga captured a depot of revolutionary stores, including 24 bombs.

A policeman, two gendarmes and a conductor were killed on a train by a band of seven revolutionists near Tamboff, Russia.

The Japanese government announces that after September 1, 1906, Dalny will be a free port of entry for goods of all nations.

REVOLT GROWING RAPIDLY.

Santiago in Rebellion—Insurgents Control Santa Clara Province.

Havana, Sept. 4.—The situation here is far darker than at any previous time since the insurrection broke out. News of an uprising in Santiago province, while not yet published here, is spreading about the city and causing the gravest concern. When Mr. Sleeper, the American charge d'affaires here, was told the contents of an Associated Press Santiago dispatch, he endeavored to verify it through the State department, but was told it was absolutely untrue. Subsequently it was verified from private newspaper sources. The extent of the rising in Santiago is not known, but it is the opinion here that the worst calamity of all to the Palma government would be an insurrection in Eastern Cuba.

The Associated Press was informed tonight by two reliable eyewitnesses that Cardenas, which hitherto has been considered a perfectly peaceful city, was the scene yesterday of desultory fighting between police and rural guards on one side and roving insurgents on the other.

The only province remaining perfectly peaceful is Puerto Principe.

The Associated Press correspondent at Cienfuegos telegraphed tonight that there are 3,000 armed insurgents in that vicinity and that all the small towns in Santa Clara province are controlled by insurgents, who attack and loot trains and seize the property of foreigners as well as that of Cubans. Trinidad is surrounded by insurgents, and the government appears powerless to protect the property of Americans and other foreigners. Railway trains are held up at will, and passengers searched. The Cuban Central railroad has declined to assume responsibility for the safety of passengers or freight.

Recruiting for government forces is making good progress here. The government continues to make fine headway wherever there is open fighting.

The troops in the western part of Pinar del Rio have not yet come up with Pino Guerrera, and, according to the Associated Press correspondent with the troops, there is no present likelihood of their doing so, as the troops might march for ten years and all the while Guerrera would be just ahead of them in the hills. There are thousands of mount ain trails with which the insurgents are familiar and which lead in all directions. If Guerrera cared to harass the government, its troops could be killed off by sharpshooters. The government has no cavalry in Pinar del Rio, and the only real soldiers are the artillerymen, but, as they are on foot, they cannot cope with the well mounted veterans on the insurgent side.

FREEZE OUT FOREIGNERS.

American and British Merchants Fear Enmity of China.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 4.—Advises received from Pekin by the steamer Tartar tell of increasing anti-foreign machinations. The correspondent of the Tokio Mainichi reports that Tung Saoyi, vice minister of foreign affairs, is taking advantage of his growing influence in the government to strengthen the powers of Chinese who have been appointed directors of customs, having the support of the anti-foreign element among the Chinese.

The correspondent says American and British communities are much incensed at the Chinese attitude, Americans in particular feeling great anxiety as to the future course of events in China. The Pekin police have instructed Chinese that no premises of any kind must be rented to foreigners.

The same correspondent says that the Chinese commissioners who have returned from travels abroad have had a conference with the emperor and empress dowager and the decision was reached to formulate a constitution for China.

The Asahi's correspondent says drastic changes in the central and provincial administrations are contemplated. At Pekin there will be a premier and two general secretaries to control the eight state departments and in each vice royalty the administration will be divided into seven sections. Chitung Chou Fuh is quoted to the effect that the constitutional government in China will be established in the course of from 10 to 15 years.

Swam the English Channel.

London, Sept. 4.—It is reported at 1 o'clock this morning from Dover that T. W. Burgess, the swimmer, who attempted yesterday to swim the channel, has landed near Calais after 17 hours in the water. Another report is that he is within but three miles of the French coast. On account of the heavy fog which covers the channel Dover people fear for the swimmer's safety. Burgess has tried three times to swim the channel, failing each time. He says he can do it, and is determined that he will.

Warning of More Bombs.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 4.—The woman who assassinated General Min still refuses to disclose her identity, but she admits that her passport is false and has warned her jailers that St. Petersburg is on the eve of a series of acts of terrorism.

WATER CONGRESS MEETS AT BOISE

Delegates Come From Half the States in the Union.

Vice President Fairbanks is the Guest of Honor—Fourteenth Session of National Irrigation Association Is by Far the Most Interesting and Successful Ever Held.

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 3.—Boise is filled with people and filled with enthusiasm. The city gates have been thrown open and hosts of visitors from all parts of the West have poured in by the trainload to attend the 14th annual session of the National Irrigation congress and have a good time. Notwithstanding the big crowd, the biggest Boise ever saw, the citizens are happy, for their congress bids fair to be the most successful ever held.

The first day of the congress passed off according to schedule. Speeches, numerous but brief, all dealt with the subject uppermost in the minds of the people—irrigation and home building in the arid West. President Roosevelt's letter, read by Gifford Pinchot, was the keynote, and the talk of Vice President Fairbanks followed along the lines of that letter.

Fairbanks was the star attraction at the congress. He was greeted by hundreds prior to and after the meetings, and at the public reception tonight was tendered a typical Western welcome. His speech this morning made a decided hit, demonstrating to the congress that the vice president, like the president, had given an ear to the demands of the people of the West and stands ready to lend them a helping hand at every turn.

It is the intention of a certain element to push the \$100,000,000 idea at the subsequent sessions of the congress. Fred J. Keisel, of Salt Lake, is the principal promoter of this idea, but there is little likelihood the congress will support him. President Roosevelt in his letter very clearly expresses his disapproval of the scheme, stating in plain language that there must be no direct appropriation for the construction of government irrigation works until the present national irrigation law has been proven a success and money invested has been returned to the Federal treasury.

GREAT FLEET IN REVIEW.

President Roosevelt Sees America's Naval Strength.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 4.—Under skies that broke brilliantly blue before a whistling westerly wind which swept down Long Island sound and blew out to sea the sullen clouds and tempestuous rains which threatened immeasurably to mar the spectacle, President Roosevelt yesterday, within hailing distance of his summer home, reviewed the most magnificent naval fleet ever assembled under the American flag. Forty-five of the most splendid types of fighting vessels afloat lay at anchor in three long columns as the naval yacht Mayflower, which just a year ago was written into history as the meeting ground of Russia and Japan, passed up and down the lines, the president an applauding spectator on the bridge. The Mayflower's journey was made amid a continuous boom of saluting cannons, and gun after gun spoke the navy's honor to the commander in chief of all America's military forces.

The 45 vessels are all within range of Sagamore and could train 1,178 guns on the summer residence of the president. Indeed, they roared out to him a tremendous salute as he came among them on the Mayflower and last night they painted the hieroglyphics of peace on the sky with their searchlights for his edification.

The fleet reviewed by the president consisted of 12 battleships, four armored cruisers, five monitors and unprotected cruisers, six torpedo boat destroyers, six torpedo boats and two submarine boats.

Kill Off All Officials.

Odesa, Sept. 4.—A military terrorist organization has been discovered whose aim is said to be the extermination of all the authorities with indiscriminate regard to their reputation for oppression. The ramifications of the organization is extensive and all branches of the service are reported to be represented in its membership. The campaign of terrorism against high officials continues. The authorities at St. Petersburg and Warsaw have warned governors throughout the empire to be careful of their personal safety.

No Hope for the Sheridan.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Dpatches received today at the War department from Honolulu indicate that the transport Sheridan cannot be saved. She is nearly filled with water and her engines are flooded and useless.

TRANSPORT ON THE ROCKS.

Sheridan in Perilous Plight on Coast of Hawaiian Islands.

Honolulu, Sept. 3.—Hanging on a rock amidsthips, the United States transport Sheridan is ashore on Barber's point, the southwestern extremity of the island of Oahu, on which stands Honolulu. Her position is alarming, as she rests on a sharp coral reef with wild surf dashing on the shore and rendering it well nigh impossible to land a boat, as there is no beach.

The Sheridan struck at 4 a. m., and promptly blew her whistle, but did not get into communication with the shore until the wireless telegraph station at Barber's point was opened in the morning. She lies broadside to the shore, and is rolling noticeably.

All morning boats were vainly trying to find a landing place, but at last the second officer got ashore and saved his boat's crew, though the boat itself was swamped in the breakers. He denies a report that the machinery broke down before the steamer grounded. Natives reached the vessel through the surf in canoes.

The Sheridan has aboard 125 through passengers and 50 soldiers, and their transfer to the shore or to other craft is a serious problem. Captain Peabody has signalled the steamer Claudine to take them to Honolulu. If possible, the transfer will be made at once, the revenue cutter Manning assisting.

Captain Peabody says that, if power is applied soon, he believes the Sheridan can be saved, but otherwise there is little hope. The swell is very heavy and the coral reefs are very sharp. Good order is maintained on board the vessel. The Sheridan's engines are being repaired and coal is being rapidly thrown overboard with a view to trying to float her at high tide. The tug Fearless and several inter-island steamers have gone to her assistance.

Captain Peabody is reported to have assumed all the responsibility for the accident, saying that the vessel was in too close.

CONTRACTS FOR NEW ROAD.

St. Paul Ready for Construction to Columbia River.

Spokane, Sept. 3.—Contracts for the building of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road from the Bitter Root mountains to the Columbia river have been let to H. C. Henry, of Seattle.

The route follows down the St. Joseph river from the Idaho line to a point below Ferrell, or St. Joe, Idaho, then goes on to Tekoa, Washington, passes on to Rosalia, goes along the south side of Rock lake and then reaches Lind, on the Northern Pacific.

From Lind the line will practically follow the survey of the old Northern Pacific cutoff from Lind to Ellensburg.

Contracts for a part of the work have been let to Grant Smith & Co. The firm includes E. N. Jones, of Jones & Onnerud, railroad contractors of Spokane. Mr. Jones said tonight:

"We have our outfit now at Rosalia, and will start work at once. We shall need a thousand men, and we will pay \$2.50 a day. Our work is to be done a year from next January."

NEW JAPANESE LINE.

Mikado Will Subsidize Steamers for Manchurian Trade.

Victoria, Sept. 3.—The steamer Tartar, of the Canadian Pacific railway company, which arrived today from the Orient, brought news that the Japanese government proposes to subsidize a steamship line to connect Dalny with the North Pacific coast of the United States, and also Shanghai, Dalny and Vladivostok lines of steamers in its general scheme to develop Manchurian trade. Whether the United States connection will be done by a line between Dalny and Yokohama connecting with the already established Japanese lines to Seattle and San Francisco, or a direct line is not definitely stated.

Palma and Capote Quarrel.

Havana, Sept. 3.—Rumor is busy with suggestions of conspiracy among the police and an open quarrel between President Palma and Vice President Mendez Capote. Both reports lack definite confirmation. In certain quarters Capote is suspected of bargaining with the insurgents. In the reported quarrel at the palace bitter words are said to have passed, culminating in Palma denouncing Capote as a traitor. The vice president is said to have replied that Palma was a president without power.

Famine Spreading.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—By the end of September the famine will have spread to the provinces of Kazan, Samara and Saratov. The Zemtsov treasures are exhausted, and the whole cost of feeding the people devolves upon the central government. The grain required in the four provinces for food and sowing will cost approximately \$21,500,000.

FOOD AND LABOR PRICES RISING

San Francisco Workingmen Get No Benefit from High Wages.

Rents Are Exorbitant—Twelve Dollars Per Night in Hotels—Bread and Butter Free, but Restaurants Recoup by Charging More for Other Viands, Especially Meats.

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—Two months ago it was stated that labor in San Francisco had reached the highest known record for wages. Since then labor has eclipsed its own record. Not only has labor advanced, but house rents and food have gone up with rapid strides during the last two months.

Today another modest little restaurant crossed out its printed prices and inked in advances on the margin. For a small slice of roast beef which was formerly procured for 25 cents, 30 cents must now be paid. It is a little cafe where the patrons sit up to a counter bare of cloth. It is patronized mostly by the workingmen in the burned district and the newspaper employes, and its prices are as low as they can be placed.

The proprietor for some reason or other felt called upon to explain. The increase, by the way, is about 20 per cent.

"It is this way," apologized the host. "I pay half again as much for things as I did before the fire. To begin with, I get five loaves of bread less than formerly for \$1. The bakers struck, and to meet the increase in wages the price of bread had to be raised."

"Then the price of meat went up again this week. The delivery men got an increase to something like \$78 a month, so the butchers have boosted the price."

"Fruit and butter are way up, and just the other day the waiters threatened to strike and we had to raise them. They used to get \$14 a week, now they get \$16 50. So what could I do? I had to raise my prices or go out of business."

He told the truth, but only part of the truth. Wages in nearly every line have advanced since the fire. Some bricklayers are now receiving \$10 a day. In many cases hod carriers receive \$6, marble cutters \$7, electricians \$5 50, plumbers \$7, plasterers \$10, structural iron workers \$6, tile setters \$7 50, cement workers \$6, steamfitters and sheet metal workers the same, painters \$5 and foremen on general jobs \$10.

The figures quoted represent the highest wages paid in the trades mentioned at the present time. The average would be slightly less. The union scale counts for very little at present. All contractors are forced to exceed it in order to get men. They are bidding against each other, and the end does not seem to have been reached. Strike has followed strike, and now, with increased wages in almost every line of industry, nobody is any better off than before.

DEFECTS IN BIG WARSHIPS.

Wrecked Montague and Great Dreadnaught Poorly Riveted.

London, Sept. 1.—Statements have been circulated about defective workmanship on English battleships. It was asserted that in salvaging the Montague, which went on the rocks off Lundy island in June last, grave defects in her riveting were discovered, but these statements were immediately denied from authoritative quarters.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Portsmouth makes a similar statement about the new monster battleship Dreadnaught, alleging that in the hurry to get the vessel completed her plates were badly fixed. Soon after the vessel was launched, the correspondent says, some holes were found without rivets, and the men responsible were dismissed. Some leakage also was found and she is now in drydock.

Indians on Warpath.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 1.—The Babine River Indians, whose haunts are near the headwaters of the Skeena river, have revolted, and the rising is of such a serious nature as to have compelled a call for the militia. The operatives on the Skeena river are declared to be utterly unable to cope with the situation and unless a force of military is rushed north with dispatch there is grave danger that murder may be done. It is declared that a force of not less than a hundred men is absolutely necessary.

New Spelling in College.

Bethlehem, Pa., Sept. 1.—Prof. Mansfield Merriam, of the department of civil engineering of Lehigh university, today posted notice to the students in his department that hereafter the Carnegie system of reformed spelling would be used in all quizzes and lectures, bridge reports, etc.