

THE HEPNER TIMES

Published Every Thursday.

HEPNER OREGON

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting.

An immense steel plant will be erected at San Diego, California.

Andrew Carnegie has given another \$5,000,000 for educational purposes.

America has asked Russia to treat kindly Japanese noncombatants in Siberia.

Germany will support Russia in protesting against the concentration of Chinese troops.

Republicans of the Tenth congressional district, Georgia, have nominated a negro for congress.

C. H. Markham, formerly of Portland, is to be made manager of the Southern Pacific railroad.

Captain Piper, of New York, on investigation, declares Chicago police to be a disgrace to the city.

Rear Admiral Walker tells the house committee that actual work on the Panama canal will be begun about June.

Chairman Tawney, of the house committee on expositions, still contends that the government appropriation for the 1905 fair must be expended by agents.

Sully, the great cotton king, has been forced to suspend.

Japan promises America to protect fully all foreigners at Fusan.

The senate has confirmed the nomination of Wood to be major general.

Bombardments of Port Arthur have not changed the general aspect of the town.

Russian troops have been ordered to arrest Koreans instead of fighting them as belligerents.

Chief Pinchot urges the house committee to provide for a forestry exhibit at the 1905 fair.

Hearst has asked the house to appoint a committee to investigate the workings of the trusts.

Booker Washington declares encouragement of negroes to be taxpayers is the salvation to the race.

The house will require the postmaster general to make known regulations before he can make appropriations for handling "unusual business."

The Russian fleet has returned to Port Arthur, being unable to locate the enemy.

Britain and France have settled long standing dispute over Newfoundland fisheries.

Japan is landing a third force in Korea, which will join the army at Ping Yang.

Bristow exonerates congressmen from wrongdoing in securing increases in postal clerk hire.

Japan tells correspondents they can soon go to the front, indicating that a land battle is near.

The Russian Vladivostok fleet is on the way back to Russia to effect a junction with the Baltic squadron.

Leader Williams, of the Democrats in the house, declares that the post-office department is corrupt from top to bottom.

District Attorney Jerome, of New York, is determined to send Canfield to prison, and asks that the law be amended so he can make Reginald Vanderbilt testify.

A Russian torpedo boat entering the Port Arthur harbor struck an unplaced mine and was blown up. Only four of the crew was saved. This was one of the largest torpedo boats in the Russian navy.

Russians do not propose to evacuate Port Arthur.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, is much improved.

The house has again had the Bristow postal report up for discussion.

Japan believes the Russian fleet has left Port Arthur for Vladivostok.

Postmaster General Payne is suffering from a severe attack of gout and is very weak.

Large subscriptions to the Russian war fund are pouring in from all parts of the empire.

One of the Chicago car barn murderers has confessed to two more crimes in which he killed four men.

The report of the Japanese commanding the last attack on Port Arthur says that place was badly damaged.

Two men, who claim to have been witnesses against the anarchists in the trial of the assassin of the late President McKinley, have been annoying Mrs. McKinley by desiring an audience with her.

The house committee on military affairs has agreed on four sites for military camp grounds and authorized a favorable report for their purchase. The California site is in San Luis Obispo county and comprises 22,000 acres, at a cost of \$500,000.

Admiral Makaroff proposes to fight the enemy on the high seas.

Ex-Senator Rawlins denies that he is a Mormon, or is affiliated with them in any way.

TO SMOTHER BILL.

House Committee Will Prevent Passage of Land Reforms.

Washington, March 22.—Convinced that congress will not, at the present session, amend the public land laws in a way to shut off fraudulent operations, as recommended by the public lands commission, the interior department has determined to take advantage of the present laws, and to construe them in such way as to minimize fraud.

Early in the session hope was entertained that the timber and stone act would be modified or repealed, and the lieu land law robbed of its vicious features, but there now appears to be no chance of securing remedial legislation of this character. In fact, it turns out that the Quarles bill repealing the timber act and authorizing the sale of public timber to the highest bidder, was only passed through the senate after a deal had been made with influential members of the house committee on public lands to smother this measure when it reached them.

The same fate awaits the Mondell bill, modifying the lieu land law, if it passes the house and reaches the senate committee.

Under the present law, timber entries as well as lieu selections, can be made only of surveyed land. It appears from land office records that the most valuable surveyed timber lands in the West have now been taken up, but in order to get that which remains unsurveyed, speculators and holders of scrip have been endeavoring to have virgin lands surveyed. It is a rule of the department that no township shall be surveyed until its survey is asked for by at least three bona fide settlers on lands within that township. In a number of instances in Oregon, Washington and Idaho applications have been recently made for the survey of heavily timbered townships, the persons making the request representing themselves as bona fide settlers. Upon examination, the department finds that in three out of four cases the men asking for surveys are not residing on lands for which surveys are asked, but have merely erected crude huts, which they point to as "improvements." The huts are not only uninhabitable but are unoccupied, consequently requests for surveys are denied.

FLEETS TO JOIN.

Russia Plans a Rude Awakening for the Japanese.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—The whereabouts of the Vladivostok squadron is a profound official secret, but there are those here who believe the Japanese may wake up some morning to find that three two divisions of Russia's Pacific squadron have perfected a junction. It is betraying no confidence to state that both the admiralty and Vice Admiral Makaroff, before he left for the Far East, regarded the fact that the divisions were separated as most unfortunate for Russia's chances of success at sea. Realizing that offensive naval operations are impossible under present conditions, it is believed no opportunity will be neglected to repair this initial misfortune, even should it involve considerable risk.

Consequently the report that seven Russian warships were sighted the other day off the Gansan creates much speculation here as to whether they could be the vessels of the cruiser division under Captain Reitzenstein. The number of ships sighted apparently does not tally with that of the Vladivostok division, which properly consisted of four fast cruisers and the transport Lena.

It is learned, however, that the outbreak of hostilities found two ships of the volunteer cruiser fleet at Vladivostok, and there is reason to believe that these have since been fitted out with guns taken from mountain batteries. It is therefore possible that the ships sighted were those of Captain Reitzenstein, whose object, if he ventured so far down the coast, could hardly be anything except to slip into Port Arthur. If this is true, it is calculated that the squadron must have already run the gauntlet of the Korea strait and be very close to Port Arthur.

Must Stay Hand of Turkey.

Paris, March 22.—It is the expectation in official quarters that France and the other signatories of the Berlin treaty will unite in emphatic representations to Turkey against the carrying out of the sultan's plans for the suppression and probable extermination of a considerable portion of the Armenians. The government is in possession of much information showing the nature of the troubles and Turkey's intention in dealing with them. This information shows that some reports of the atrocities have gone too far.

America May Decide.

Panama, Marh 22.—The monetary question is arousing much discussion here. The partisans of the gold standard apparently have a majority in the nationalist assembly, but the most conservative element favors a system under which two silver dollars shall be equal to one gold dollar. It is believed that the opinion of the United States may decide the matter, as the adoption of the gold standard would double the expense of constructing the canal.

Long-Distance Wireless-Telegraph.

Washington, March 22.—The signal corps of the army is now communicating daily by wireless telegraphy between Forts Schuyler and Wright, a distance of 97 miles. This is the longest distance covered by wireless telegraphy. The speed of transmission varies from 10 to 30 words a minute. Similar apparatus will be installed at Nome and St. Michaels, Alaska, as soon as the weather conditions permit.

TROOPS TOO ACTIVE

RUSSIA AGAIN THREATENS TO MARCH ON PEKIN.

Lessar Requests the Recall of Force Outside of Wall—Minister of the Czar Says His Government May Be Compelled to Believe China is Abandoning Her Neutrality.

London, March 21.—The Standard's Tien Tein correspondent says that Paul Lessar, Russian minister to China, has renewed his protest against the dispatch of Chinese forces outside the great wall and has intimated that unless they are withdrawn, Russia may be compelled to act on the assumption that China is abandoning her neutrality in favor of Japan. The minister is also reported to have renewed his threat that on the slightest movement on China's part, Russian troops will march on Pekin. It is said that in reply to this, the correspondent adds, China refused to recall her troops.

There are vague rumors of unsuccessful attempts of the Port Arthur and Vladivostok fleets to join forces.

SUNK BY LINER.

British Submarine Boat Run Down and Her Crew Lost.

Portsmouth, England, March 21.—British submarine boat No. "A-1" was run down and sunk off the Nab light ship today by a Donal Curry liner and 11 persons were drowned, including Lieutenant Mansergh, the senior officer engaged in the submarine work. The liner passed on and reported that she had struck a torpedo.

At the time she was struck the submarine boat was off the lightship engaged in the maneuvers, and was lying in seven fathoms of water waiting the approach of a battleship. The boat was one of the newest of the fleet of submarine vessels and was built from the latest models, but she had always been a bad diver. She was inspected recently by both King Edward and the Prince of Wales.

The name of the liner which struck the submarine boat is the Berwick Castle, from East London, South Africa. The loss of the boat was not known for several hours after the liner had reported to the maneuvering fleet that she had struck a torpedo. The officers of the liner say that they saw a glistering torpedo like shape in the water, and it is supposed, therefore, that the submarine boat rose just before she was struck. There is no doubt that all the members of the crew died in the steel tube. It is thought that the Berwick Castle, in striking, upset the trim of the boat and spilled the gasoline in the tanks, rendering her helpless. The crew was batted down and must have met death from suffocation in the absence of air and owing to the fumes.

GREAT INSURANCE TRUST.

Fire Companies Will Have Uniform Rates in All Cities.

Philadelphia, March 19.—The Inquirer tomorrow will say the National Board of Fire Insurance Underwriters, at a meeting held in New York City today, came to an agreement by which all fire insurance companies in this country and all foreign companies represented here will form a combination. Uniform rates, says the Inquirer, are to be fixed for the same class of risks in all cities, uniform legislation in all states and cities is to be advocated, and all technical work of all the companies is hereafter to be done by a central board, instead of local, state or city boards, as has been the custom.

Old insurance men state this is the first time the companies have been able to agree upon plans, although the subject has been frequently proposed.

A special committee of seven was appointed at the New York meeting to carry out the plans, and an assessment made upon each company doing business in this country to make up a fund of \$100,000 annually to carry on the work.

Great Building Strike Almost Sure.

New York, March 21.—Twenty thousand bricklayers and laborers, and about 2,000 ironworkers are on strike, and unless a settlement can be reached at once the strike probably will spread until about 100,000 men are involved. The employers, considering it improbable that any settlement will be reached, are preparing for the strike which they think will follow. Members of other unions who will be out of work because they cannot proceed with building without the bricklayers, are said to be indignant.

Cuba Authorized to Make Loan.

Havana, March 21.—It is said here that Speyer & Co., of New York, recently interrogated the United States government as to whether the Cuban loan of \$35,000,000 for the payment of the revolutionary war veterans was satisfactory to it and in accordance with the terms of the Platt amendment. The reply received, it is said, was to the effect that Cuba was entirely authorized to close the business in accordance with the contract.

President Signs Supply Bill.

Washington, March 21.—The president today signed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. This is the second of the big supply bills to become a law.

GOOD SUM TO FAIR.

House Committee Will Favor \$700,000 Appropriation.

Washington, March 19.—The house subcommittee on industrial arts and expositions today favorably reported a substitute for the Lewis and Clark exposition bill, recently passed by the senate, carrying a total appropriation of \$450,000. The substitute bill contemplates the expenditure of \$250,000 for a government exhibit, \$75,000 for the erection of a government building, \$175,000 for the erection of buildings for the Alaska, Philippine, Hawaiian, Oriental and Oceanic exhibits, and \$250,000 for an Alaska exhibit, in addition to amounts heretofore appropriated for the Alaska exhibit at St. Louis.

At its next meeting, the full committee will consider the substitute bill, and may possibly add an appropriation for a forestry building.

In addition to making provision for the various buildings and the government and Alaska exhibits, the substitute bill provides for free admission of foreign articles imported for exhibit purposes, and creates a government board to collect, install and care for the government exhibit, as was done at St. Louis and authorizes, in connection with the government exhibit, a fish commission exhibit and a life saving station.

The subcommittee will further report in favor of authorizing the coinage of 250,000 souvenir gold dollars, which are to be coined at such times and in such quantities as the exposition authorities may desire. These coins are to be sold to the exposition corporation at part and may, by them be sold at a premium of \$1 each, thus enabling the exposition to increase its earnings.

While the subcommittee made no recommendation as to Sunday closing of the exposition, it is expected that the full committee will amend the senate bill by striking out the Platt Sunday closing amendment, and leave the matter entirely in the control of the state.

Chairman Tawney, speaking of the subcommittee's report, says that an appropriation of \$450,000 for Portland is equivalent to an appropriation of \$600,000 or \$700,000 at any other exposition, as Portland will enjoy the advantage of having many of its exhibits already collected, requiring only transportation from St. Louis. He says Portland will have a better government exhibit than Buffalo had for \$300,000, and should also have as fine if not finer exhibit from Alaska, the Philippines and the Orient than will be made at St. Louis this year.

PRESERVE FUR SEAL INDUSTRY.

Senate Desires President to Negotiate With Britain for Change in Rules.

Washington, March 19.—After eliminating all but three sections of Senator Dillingham's Alaskan seal bill, the senate committee on foreign relations has authorized Senator Foraker to make a favorable report on the measure. The bill as originally introduced was practically the same as had been presented in the house by Representative Tawney, of Minnesota. The first section of the bill prohibited the killing of male fur seals on the Pribyloff group of seal islands, except 5,500 to be used as food for the natives of the islands, and this was stricken out by the committee.

As passed, the bill provides that the president of the United States shall negotiate with Great Britain for a revision of the rules and regulations which now govern the taking of fur seals in the open waters of the North Pacific ocean and Behring sea, pursuant to the treaty articles of award of the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration made at Paris, August 16, 1893.

The revision of the regulations is for the purpose of restoring and preserving the fur seal industry, and to abate the killing of nursing mother seals on the high seas.

It is provided also that the president shall endeavor to conclude negotiations with the governments of Russia and Japan for the purpose of securing their agreement to any satisfactory revision of the rules that may be had.

Only Settlers Can Remain.

Washington, March 19.—Senator Ankeny and Representative Jones today received letters from General Counsel Bonn, of the Northern Pacific railway, stating that his company intends to deal liberally with bona fide settlers on the lands within the "overlap" limits, which passed to the railroad company under the recent decision of the supreme court. Settlers who settled upon these lands in good faith prior to July 1, 1898, and have made their homes thereon, will be permitted, under the act of 1898, to retain title.

Wants to Use Chinese Road.

Pekin, March 19.—Russian consular officers have applied to the Chinese railway officials at Hein Min Tun for permission to use their line for the transportation of troops and stores. The officials have replied that the matter presents many difficulties, and that they must refer the application to the authorities at Peking. Some questions were also asked regarding the possibility of purchasing fodder and other supplies.

No Hope for Mrs. Miles.

Washington, March 19.—Mrs. Miles, wife of Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, retired, is lying ill at her home in this city. Her condition has been exceedingly critical and although some improvement is noted today, no hope is held out for her recovery.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

INDUSTRIES AT NORTH BEND.

Box Factory Under Construction—Mills Rushed With Orders.

North Bend—Construction work will begin at once on a box factory here to manufacture 15,000,000 feet of spruce timber per year into boxes. The plant is being installed by San Francisco capitalists. It will cost \$5,500 and employ 75 men. The product will be shipped to California and Eastern markets in the form of shooks.

George L. Bickel, of Portland, and E. J. Seelye, of Albany, have begun work on a condensed milk plant, the building to be 70x90 feet, and will install their own canning machinery. Forty people will be employed. The owners expect to double the capacity of the factory whenever the milk supply will warrant the step. At present they have \$5,000 pounds per day engaged, with a vast extent of fertile dairy lands yet to be heard from. The sites for both these industries have been donated by L. J. Simpson, and in each instance the enterprising citizens of the town have subscribed a handsome cash subsidy.

Mill No. 1 of the Simpson lumber company now has on hand for immediate delivery orders for 60 business and residence buildings, all of the better class, many of them to cost several thousand dollars each. Plans are now being prepared for a modern hotel building three stories in height and to contain 80 rooms. Construction will begin on this at an early date. The large lumber mills of the Simpson lumber company are running full blast and although their capacity has been largely increased, they are still unable to fill orders as fast as received.

The North Bend woolen mills and the sash and door factory are also in full operation and the pay roll combined is over \$25,000 per month. A foundry and machine shop is now being erected and will be an up-to-date plant in every respect. Machinery is ordered and now on the way, and the company expects to be ready for business within 60 days.

HAINES CREAMERY COMPLETED.

Plant is Up-to-Date in Every Particular—A Credit to the Town.

La Grande—The new creamery at Haines is now practically completed and in running order, and is without doubt one of the best equipped institutions of its kind in Eastern Oregon.

The main building is 24x40 feet, and built in a substantial manner. A good sized engine room adjoins the building on the north side and a refrigerator 8x14 feet is being constructed in one corner for storing butter in warm weather.

The capacity of this plant will be 1,000 pounds of high grade butter per day, but is not running at its full capacity at present. The operation of the plant is under the management of E. D. Severance, and W. J. Harlow has charge of the butter making. The machinery is all up-to-date and they have a 40-horsepower boiler, a Victor combined churn and worker with a capacity of 600 pounds of butter at one churning.

Echo Beets Mature Early.

Echo—The preparation of ground for the planting of beets by the Amalgamated sugar company is well under way here and planting will all be over here before work is begun in the Grand Ronde valley. The company is anxious to get in a large crop here, for they say that beets will mature here from two to three weeks earlier than at La Grande, and this will enable them to run the sugar factory there just that much longer each year. They offer the same price here for beets as they pay at the factory.

Co-Operative Creamery That Pays.

Oregon City—The year 1903 was a prosperous one for the Clear Creek creamery company, a co-operative butter making institution that is located on the Clackamas river—a few miles from this city. In the 12 months this plant manufactured 41,261 pounds of butter. This product netted the patrons an average for the year of 29 cents per pound for his butter at the creamery or 26½ cents when his cream was called for. The cost of making the butter was 2½ cents per pound. The business is increasing.

Move for Electric Road.

Forest Grove—At a meeting of the citizens of this place here a proposition was presented by Messrs. Heide, Sewell and Shute, of Hillsboro, to subsidize the West Side electric road from Portland to Forest Grove to the extent of \$100,000, \$25,000 to be raised at Hillsboro and \$25,000 here and in this vicinity, and the balance in Portland. A committee was appointed to look after Forest Grove's interests, and appoint solicitors.

Opinion on Inheritance-Tax Law.

Salem—Attorney General Crawford has rendered an opinion at the request of State Treasurer Moore, in which he holds that, under the inheritance tax law personal property existing outside the state, is subject to the tax the same as other property of the estate.

NEW CORPORATIONS FORMED.

Articles Filed With the Secretary of State at Salem.

Salem—Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the secretary of state last week as follows: Crayne-Lisle irrigation company, Pendleton, \$5,000.

Leona Mills lumber company, Leona, Douglas county, \$100,000.

The Modera confectionery company, Portland, \$25,000.

Merchants' loan and trust company, Portland, \$5,000.

Prosper canning company, Prosper, \$10,000. Purpose, to can fish.

Reckard & Co., Portland, \$10,000. Object, to deal in bicycles.

Peg Leg mining and milling company, Portland, \$100,000.

Portland safe and lock company, Portland, \$2,500; supplemental articles changing the name to Portland safe company.

The Medford furniture company, Medford, \$15,000.

Laselle Brothers & Co., Albany, \$5,000.

Pacific Coast advertising company, Portland, \$10,000.

Washington county publishing company, Forest Grove, \$2,500.

Pacific States mercantile company, San Francisco, \$5,000.

Greenback gold mining company, Arizona, \$1,000,000.

To Manufacture Fruit Ladders.

Oregon City—A visitor from Colorado has called on the Oregon City board of trade with a proposal to install in this city a plant for the manufacture of fruit ladders, fruit presses and other horticultural apparatus. The local commercial organization has the matter under consideration and will strive to secure the industry for this city. No bonus or other consideration is asked by the promoter of the plant, who is favorably impressed with this place as a desirable location for such a business.

Fish Exhibit for St. Louis Fair.

Astoria—Superintendent Nick Hansen, of the Chinook hatchery, has completed and shipped a unique exhibit for the fisheries department at the St. Louis fair. It consists of a series of glass tubes in which have been placed salmon eggs and small fry, so arranged as to show the different stages of the eggs during the hatching period, and of the fry from the time they emerge from the egg until they are ready to be turned into the river.

Cold-Storage Plant for Ashland.

Ashland—A company of which F. L. Nelson and Fred M. Carter, late of the electric light company, will be in control, has perfected all arrangements for establishing an ice plant and cold storage warehouse in Ashland and expects to have it in operation within six weeks.

Polk Land Brings \$50 an Acre.

Independence—M. W. Mix, of this place, purchased 71 acres of land lying three miles north of Independence from Mr. Leeson at \$50 per acre. The property is a very desirable small farm, and is all in cultivation.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 75c; blue-stem, 79@80c; valley, 80@81c.

Barley—Feed, \$21@22 per ton; brewing, \$22; rolled, \$24@25.

Flour—Valley, \$3.90@3.95 per barrel; hard wheat straight, \$4@4.20; clear, \$3.85@4; hard wheat patents, \$4.40@4.60; graham, \$3.50@3.90 whole wheat, \$3.65@4.05; rye flour, \$4.50@4.75.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.15@1.17½; gray, \$1.10@1.15 per cental.

Millet—Bran, \$18@19 per ton; middlings, \$24.50@26; shorts, 19@20; chop, 18; linseed, dairy food, 19.

Hay—Timothy, \$5@7 per ton; clover, \$11@12; grain, \$12@13; cheat, \$12@13.

Vegetables—Turnips, 80c per sack; carrots, 80c; beets, \$1; parsnips, \$1; cabbage, 1½@2c; red cabbage, 2c; lettuce, head, 25@40c per dozen; hot house, \$2 per box; parsley, per dozen, 25c; tomatoes, \$1.50@1.75 per crate; cauliflower, 75c@1 per dozen; celery, 65@80c per dozen; squash, 1½c per dozen; cucumbers, \$1.75@2.25 per dozen; asparagus, 5c; peas, 9c per pound; onions, Yellow Danvers, \$2@2.35 per sack.

Honey—\$3@3.50 per case.

Potatoes—Fancy, 90c@1 per cental; common, 60@80c; growers' price; new potatoes, 3½c per pound; sweets, 5c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 15c

Butter—Sweet cream butter, 30c per pound; fancy creamery, 27½c; choice creamery, 25c; dairy and store, nominal.

Butter Fat—Sweet cream, 28½c; sour cream, 26½c.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 12@13c per pound; spring, mixed, 15@16c; hens, 13@13½c; turkeys, live, 15@16c per pound; dressed, 18@20; ducks, \$8 @ 9 per dozen; geese, live, 8c per pound.

Cheese—Full, cream twins, 13@14c; Young America, 15c.

Beef—Dressed, 5@7½c per pound; mutton, dressed, 6@7c per pound; veal, dressed, 8@8½c per pound; pork, dressed, 7@7½c per pound.

Hops—Choice, 25@26c per pound; prime, 24@25c.

Wool—Valley, 17@18c; Eastern Oregon, 12@15c; mohair, 32@35c.