

LEXINGTON WHEATFIELD

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LEXINGTON.....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.

Three Memphis banks have failed.

Hearst says he will not run for congress again.

A case of yellow fever has been discovered in Texas.

Snow in Kansas is interfering greatly with railroad traffic.

The United States Army is to adopt a new model revolver soon.

France will send a warship to the Baltic to protect her interests.

The statue of the devil, erected by a Detroit, Mich., man, has been seized for a labor lien.

The Mutual Life Insurance company will abolish commissions and put all agents on salaries.

A Cincinnati grand jury has indicted the leading coal companies doing business in that city for combining to boost the price of their product.

Chairman Shonts and Chief Engineer Stevens, of the Panama Canal commission, have returned to Washington. Mr. Stevens favors a lock canal.

John W. Gates has formed a new steel trust out of all the larger independent companies. The new concern will have a capital of \$150,000,000.

Desperate fighting in Moscow continues, another regiment joining the rebels. The government is suppressing as far as possible details of the horrors being enacted.

Nine Mexican political leaders at Torreon were poisoned with strychnine by opponents.

Commander Eva Booth, of the Salvation army, was robbed in a crush at the New York subway.

The Russian minister of finance has authorized the issuance of bonds to the extent of \$800,000,000.

Moorish workmen at Tangier have struck and there is no way for vessels to discharge their cargoes.

A turkey shoot at London, Ky., resulted in a general fight in which two men were killed and several wounded.

A new high-priced record for a seat in the New York stock exchange has been reached by the purchase of a seat for \$95,000.

Viscount Suizo Aoki has been appointed Japanese ambassador to the United States. He is of the highest diplomatic rank.

The whole revolutionary committee of St. Petersburg has been captured, together with a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Having stopped speculation in football tickets, Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, has called a meeting of theater managers to stop the same practice with theater tickets.

The number of London people in receipt of pauper relief in nearly every month of the year now ending have been greater than in any of the previous 40 years.

Charles M. Crouse, a multi-millionaire of Syracuse, N. Y., has received a warning from the "Black Hand" that he will be blown up if he does not donate \$2,400 to "the cause."

France will send a fleet to Morocco.

Hermann is still trying to delay his trial.

A number of Annapolis hazers are to be court martialed.

Attorney General Moody intends to make a test case of trusts now on trial.

Yuan Shi Kai has fallen heir to the position in China held by Li Hung Chang.

Ex-United States Senator Bard, of California, was seriously injured in a runaway.

There has been a great increase in all lines of export to China and Japan except flour.

President Loubet, of France, refuses to again become a candidate and many are offering their names to be proposed.

Italians and negroes engaged in a race riot and several heads were broken on both sides before the police restored order.

The body of the late American consul general, J. H. Russell Parsons, will be brought from Mexico City to this country for burial.

Fire destroyed the Van Nuys Broadway hotel, one of the best in Los Angeles. Six firemen were injured. The loss is placed at \$200,000.

AFTER THE OIL BARONS.

Missouri Summons W. G. Rockefeller and Six Others.

New York, Dec. 29.—William G. Rockefeller, son of William Rockefeller, was, it was learned yesterday, served Christmas evening with a subpoena to appear at a hearing in the case of the state of Missouri against the Standard Oil company at the offices of Henry Wollman, here January 5. Christmas day is a legal service day, though most holidays are not a proper service time for subpoenas. The service was made as Mr. Rockefeller was stepping into his automobile in front of his residence. Edward T. Bedford, also one of the directors of the Standard Oil company, was served with a subpoena in the same proceedings.

Henry Wollman, New York counsel for the state of Missouri in the proceedings, said yesterday that he thought some of the Standard Oil men were attempting to evade service. "They are making it very difficult for us," he said, "but we are succeeding steadily. We have already served seven. The hearing will begin January 5 and Attorney General Hadley and I will take the testimony of all the witnesses we get by that time, and then we will adjourn from time to time to get all of them. It is probable that we will give notice to take depositions in some of the neighboring states, where some of them are now residing temporarily."

BOYCOTT IN ALL PROVINCES.

Will Be Continued Until Exclusion Law is Relaxed.

New York, Dec. 29.—Dr. F. F. Tong, the representative of the Chinese government who is here to create a public sentiment against the exclusion law, as administered, declared yesterday that there would be no abatement of the boycott in China against American goods until the desired change was made.

He said that his most recent advices indicate that the movement of retaliation had spread to every province of the empire. Everywhere merchants and their customers are working together to shut out goods made in the United States. At Tien Tsin, Dr. Tong asserted, mills for the production of cotton and woolen goods have been started, and a flour mill is in operation. Women are heart and soul with the men in the fight against American goods. In purchasing powder for their fairs the first question they ask is: "Was it made in America?" If the answer is affirmative, they refuse to buy.

"What we are seeking to accomplish," said Dr. Tong, "is an adjustment of the law and its administration that will put a stop to the injustice to which Chinese in this country are constantly subjected."

CLAIM FOR STEAMERS.

Heirs of Rebel Commodore Revive Civil War Incident.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Secretary Shaw and the United States treasurer are defendants in a suit instituted today in the Federal court here to recover from the government the value of 25 steamboats alleged to have been taken from James E. Montgomery during the Civil war by men representing themselves to be military officers of the United States.

Mr. Montgomery, who is now dead, was a prominent steamboat owner, and lived in St. Louis. The suit is brought by the trustee of the Montgomery estate, who seeks to recover \$250,000 for the heirs. The petition states that Mr. Montgomery opposed secession, but was compelled to cast his lot with the Confederacy, as his property interests were chiefly in Mississippi. He became a commodore in the Confederate navy, but was the first Confederate officer to take the oath of allegiance to the United States after the war. He took the oath in the presence of General U. S. Grant, his neighbor, who was the first Federal officer to congratulate him on his return to the support of the Union.

Warships to Santo Domingo

Washington, Dec. 29.—The gunboat Paducah left Norfolk today for Monte Cristi. The Navy department has advised Rear Admiral Bradford of her departure, and that she will be at his disposal as soon as she arrives in Dominican waters. The Paducah is a sister ship to the Dubuque, and will be attached to the squadron guarding American interests in the West Indies. As soon as she can be commissioned, the cruiser Dixie will be ordered to the West Indies, carrying a strong marine guard.

Morales Severely Wounded.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The Navy department has received a cablegram from Commander Chambers, of the gunboat Nashville, dated Puerto Plata last night, stating that he had been informed from a government source that President Morales had been shot and seriously wounded.

REPORT ON CANAL

Isthmus Has Been Made Healthy as First Essential.

PAYROLL OF \$600,000 A MONTH

Working Year Will Be of Only Eight Months, Owing to Difficulties of Rainy Season.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Conditions on the Isthmus of Panama and the progress which is being made on the gigantic enterprise before the Canal commission were set forth in the annual report of that body for the year ending December 1, submitted to President Roosevelt today. According to the report, the work up to this time has been confined mostly to the preparatory operations, although some excavation work has been in progress which will be mostly of use in making estimates upon the cost of future excavation. Sanitary conditions have also received much attention, and as a result the health of the isthmus is now in good shape.

While this preparatory work has been in progress, very little has been done in the way of actual excavation. Eleven steam shovels have been in operation in Culabra cut and approximately 1,000,000 cubic yards of material have been removed. By this work the levels of the cut are being put in condition for the installation of the largest number of machines which can be effectively operated, and data is being gathered which will be useful for estimates of the cost of future construction.

The chief engineer, John F. Stevens, reports that the working year will be of only eight months, due to the rainy season. The problem of the Culabra cut is simply a matter of disposing of the material excavated. He also states the necessity of obtaining more efficient labor, and asserts that there are exceptional opportunities for young men from the United States to secure good positions.

A thorough business administration of affairs on the isthmus, he says, is essential. The old railroad used by the French company, was in bad condition, especially the rolling stock.

The payroll on the isthmus at present amounts to approximately \$600,000 a month. An immediate appropriation is therefore necessary.

GOOD HAVEN FOR BIG THIEVES.

Cannot Be Extradited From France and Germany.

Washington, Dec. 30.—It is probable that steps will soon be taken by the State department to secure a revision of the existing extradition treaties with France and Germany. Recent events have drawn attention to some very serious defects in the old conventions, and it is feared that before long France and Germany will become havens of refuge for a certain class of American criminals.

Within the past fortnight, the chief of police of Hoboken cabled a request to the Paris municipal authorities to arrest and return to the United States a man named Sasola on the charge of grand larceny. The French authorities were surprised at this request, coming not through the American embassy, and, finding that no regular application had been made for extradition, placed him at liberty. In the course of the proceedings it was discovered that there was absolutely no provision in the extradition treaty for the surrender of a person charged with grand larceny. The treaty with Prussia and the German states, made in 1852, likewise fails to include grand larceny as an extraditable crime.

Send Squadron to Relief.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: The administration will send a squadron, and not a single ship, to European waters for use in the Russian crisis, in case American life and property are menaced. At a conference yesterday between the president, Secretary Root and Secretary Bonaparte, instructions were given Admiral Sigbee, commanding the cruiser division of the North Atlantic fleet, to proceed to Madeira. Then, if necessary, the squadron will go to the Baltic.

May Quarrel With Germany.

London, Dec. 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times reports that the relations between Russia and Germany are distinctly strained and that there is a possibility of international complications arising from the rebellion in the Baltic provinces.

Rebel Plans All Foiled.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 30.—The energetic measures taken by the government have completely overturned the plans of the revolutionists in St. Petersburg. Practically all the leaders have been arrested.

CHRONOLOGY OF 1905.

BRIEF RECORD OF YEAR'S PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Internal Disturbances in Russia and Independence in Norway—Close of the War in the East—Many Great Names in List of Dead.

Most significant of the events of 1905, because it indicates unmistakably the inexorable advance of mankind toward high ideals of liberty, justice and perfect civilization, is the political and economic upheaval now taking place in Russia. Wearying under a load of taxation, rendered well-nigh unbearable by added burdens imposed by the prosecution of a disastrous war, the peasantry and common people started a revolt against the tyrannical aristocracy, and have been able to force from their unwilling ruler many concessions tending toward a free citizenship. Massacre and rapine, in which the Jews were the chief sufferers, are part of the price paid for the advantage gained. Another impressive proof of civilization's advance is the bloodless revolution by which Norway has dissolved its political connection with Sweden and seated a king upon its long unused throne. The recent exposures of graft and fraud in high financial circles and last summer's labor troubles in Chicago are only incidents of the constant conflict being waged for the establishment of justice and fair treatment between man and man.

The Russo-Japanese war, after a brilliant series of land campaigns, during which one after another of the strongholds of the Russians in Manchuria fell into the hands of their opponents, and a decisive battle on the Sea of Japan, that is said to have been one of the greatest naval contests of all history, has been brought to a close, and largely, we believe, by American influence.

The year's list of famous dead contains the names of many men and women noted in the arts, statecraft, philanthropy and business.

The principal events of 1905 are briefly summarized below:

- January.
 - 2—Surrender of Port Arthur.
 - 3—Towboat Defender blown up on Ohio River; 20 lives lost.
 - 4—Death of Theodore Thomas, orchestra leader.
 - 5—Admiral Rojestvensky's flagship Kniaz Sevastopol sunk off Madagascar.
 - 9—Death of Louise Michel, French anarchist.
 - 15—Combes' ministry in France resigns.
 - 16—Secretary Hay advises China to remain neutral....Earthquake at Shemakha, Russia, buries hundreds of people.
 - 18—End of textile strike in Fall River, Mass.
 - 19—Attempt to assassinate Czar and Russian royal family.
 - 22—Massacre of workmen by Czar's troops in St. Petersburg.
 - 23—Revolt spreads through Russian cities.
 - 25—Liberals defeated in Ontario general elections....Czar issues proclamation promising reforms.
 - 26—Kourapatkin's army driven back from Sandepas by Gen. Oku's forces.
 - 30—Czar signs document granting great reforms to Russian people.
- February.
 - 12—Extreme cold wave sweeps Northern States and Canada. Glendive, Mont., has temperature of 54 degrees below zero.
 - 7—Death of Joseph H. Manley of Maine....Senate passes Statehood bill.
 - 8—Roosevelt and Fairbanks declared elected after count of electoral votes in Congress.
 - 9—House passes Townsend-Each railway rate bill.
 - 10—Death of Hon. Chas. H. Hackley of Muskegon, Mich.
 - 12—Severe cold wave of winter.
 - 16—Death of Gen. Lew Wallace.
 - 16—Death of Jay Cooke, noted financier.
 - 17—Grand Duke Sergius killed by bomb in Moscow....Frances Willard statue dedicated in Statuary Hall, Washington.
 - 20—Explosion in Virginia City coal mines, near Bessemer, Ala., entombs 152 miners....Fire destroys piers and ships at Charlestown, Mass.
 - 24—Boring of Simplon tunnel under the Alps is finished.
 - 25—\$1,000,000 fire in Hot Springs, Ark....North Sea Commission announces decision against Russia.
 - 26—Illinois Central terminals in New Orleans burn with loss of \$5,000,000....Thirty-five miners killed by explosion at Wilcox, W. Va.
 - 27—Death of Geo. S. Boutwell of Massachusetts....Judge Swaine of Florida acquitted by United States Senate....Eleven persons killed by collapse of church floor in Brooklyn, N. Y.
 - 28—Death of Mrs. Leland Stanford in Honolulu.
- March.
 - 3—Czar of Russia signs rescript giving people a right to representation in law-making body....Thirty persons killed in wreck of inauguration special trains near Pittsburgh.
 - 4—Roosevelt is inaugurated....End of 58th Congress....Will J. Davis and two others indicted as responsible for Iroquois fire....Chas. Thomas found guilty of Mabel Seefeldt murder.
 - 7—Big traction strike begins in New York.
 - 8—Japanese win battle of Mukden, after eighteen days' fighting.
 - 10—Mukden captured by Japanese.
 - 11—Mrs. Chadwick convicted of conspiracy in Cleveland.
 - 14—Nineteen lives lost in New York tenement house fire.
 - 17—Death of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut.
 - 18—Twenty-four miners killed by explosion in mines near Thurmond, W. Va.
 - 20—Explosion and fire in Brockton, Mass., shoe factory causes 103 deaths.
 - 24—Death of Jules Verne.
- April.
 - 8—President Roosevelt leaves Washington on vacation trip....Explosion in Letter mines at Zeigler, Ill., kills thirty-five men....Russian artillery depot in Harbin blown up and seventy-five men killed.
 - 4—Earthquakes in India devastate wide range of country and destroy hundreds of lives.
 - 6—Chicago teamsters strike in sympathy with garment workers.
 - 8—Collapse of water reservoir at Madrid kills or injures 400 persons....Battleship Minnesota launched.
 - 10—Hard frost damages early fruit and

- garden truck in Central and Southern States.
- 17—Four boys killed in panic in Indianapolis Masonic Temple.
- 20—Thirteen lives lost in burning of convent in St. Genevieve, Quebec.
- 23—Death of Joseph Jefferson.
- 24—Frank G. Higgins, president of Milwaukee First National Bank, acknowledges himself a defaulter for \$1,500,000 of bank's funds....Teamsters' strike in Chicago supposed to be ended....Earthquakes near Bombay, India, kill fifty persons.
- 25—Chicago teamsters' strike on again.
- 28—Death of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee....Flooding in Chicago....Tornado at Laredo, Tex., kills sixteen persons.
- 30—Thirteen miners killed by explosion near Wilburton, Ok.
- May.
 - 1—One hundred persons killed in disturbances in Poland.
 - 24—Serious strike riots in streets of Chicago.
 - 6—Pat Crowe gives himself up to authorities in Omaha, but disappears later.
 - 9—Tornado destroys thirty-five lives and much property in Marquette, Kan.
 - 10—President Roosevelt entertained in Chicago....Tornado in Oklahoma kills 500 persons.
 - 11—Fifty persons killed and 100 injured in railway accident at South Harrisburg, Pa.
 - 12—Nan Patterson released in New York.
 - 14—Death of Jessie Bartlett Davis.
 - 16—Northern and Southern Baptists meet in joint convention in St. Louis....Czar issues rescript granting sweeping reforms in Poland and Baltic provinces.
 - 21—Death of former Premier Francisco Borda de Saavedra in Madrid, Spain.
 - 23—Death of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore.
 - 26—Death of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild.
 - 27—Russian Baltic fleet under Rojestvensky defeated in great battle in Korean Straits by Japanese under Togo.
 - 28—American yacht Atlantic wins Kaiser's cup in trans-Atlantic race.
 - 29—Death of former Premier Francisco Borda de Saavedra in Madrid, Spain.
 - 30—Bomb thrown at carriage of King Alphonso of Spain and President Loubet of France in Paris.
- June.
 - 1—Opening of Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland, Oregon....Earthquake in Montenegro....Two hundred drown in overflow of reservoirs at Princeton, N.J.
 - 2—Japan shaken by earthquakes.
 - 6—Crown Prince Frederic William of Germany weds Princess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin....Austrian emperor declares her independence of Sweden.
 - 9—President Roosevelt arranges for peace negotiations between Japan and Russia.
 - 13—Theodor Deljanovic, Greek premier, fatally stabbed by gambler.
 - 15—Marriage of Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and Princess Margaret of Connaught.
 - 17—Death of Cuban leader, Gen. Maximo Gomez.
 - 23—Death of Judge Stephen Neal, author of 14th amendment, in Lebanon, Ind....Bloody strike battles in Lodz, Poland.
 - 25—\$750,000 fire in retail district of Nashville.
 - 28—Great mutiny and rioting at Odessa, Russia.
- July.
 - 1—Death of John Hay, Secretary of State....Paul Morton is succeeded as Secretary of the Navy by Charles J. Bonaparte.
 - 2—Cloudburst in Guanajuato, Mexico, destroys 1,000 lives.
 - 5—Tornado in North Texas.
 - 6—Elihu Root appointed Secretary of State to succeed the late John Hay.
 - 11—Fire damp explosion in Welsh colliery kills 126 miners.
 - 16—Death of Gen. W. W. Blackmar, G. A. R. National Commander.
 - 20—Strike of Chicago teamsters is ended.
 - 21—Boiler explosion on U. S. S. Bennington in San Diego harbor kills thirty-seven and injures ninety-seven others.
 - 23—Death of Daniel S. Lamont.
 - 24—Bones of John Paul Jones placed in vault in Annapolis.
 - 25—Yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans.
- August.
 - 8—Collapse of store in Albany, N. Y., kills twelve persons.
 - 9—Russian and Japanese peace commissioners meet at Portsmouth, N. H.
 - 10—Flora Ziegler expedition, rescued by the steamer Terra Nova, reaches Honningsvåg, Norway.
 - 13—Referendum in Norway favors separation.
 - 16—Reciprocity convention in Chicago.
 - 17—Fifty passengers drown when excursion train runs into open draw near Norfolk, Va.
 - 21—Earthquake felt in Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee....Death of Mary Mapes Dodge.
 - 29—Russian and Japanese envoys agree upon terms of peace.
- September.
 - 1—Alberta becomes new State of Canada.
 - 2—Five million-dollar fire in Adrianople, Turkey.
 - 4—Death of Ezekiah Butterworth, historian.
 - 5—Treaty of peace between Russia and Japan signed in Portsmouth, N. H....Peace riots in Tokio.
 - 8—Earthquake in Southern Italy destroys 400 lives and twenty villages.
 - 9—Rand powder factory, Fairchance, Pa., explodes, destroying thirty lives.
 - 11—Mikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship, burns and 559 lives are lost.
 - 14—Death of Patrick Collins, Mayor of Boston.
 - 18—Death of George McDonald, novelist.
 - 24—Great fire in Butte, Mont.
 - 26—Manila swept by typhoon.
- October.
 - 4—Six hundred thousand-dollar fire in Rhineclander, Wis.
 - 18—Norwegian treaty adopted by Swedish Parliament....Death of Sir Henry Irving.
 - 14—Close of Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland, Ore....Treaty between Russia and Japan signed by Czar and Mikado.
 - 17—Fatal tornado at Sorento, Ill.
 - 19—20—Storm on Great Lakes destroys shipping and costs several lives.
 - 23—Death of Congressman Jerry Simpson of Kansas.
 - 30—Czar grants representative government to Russians.
- November.
 - 1—Sweden unfurls her new flag....Bloody riots in Russian cities.
 - 2—Enormous loss of life in massacres in cities of Southern Russia.
 - 4—Czar signs manifesto giving freedom to Finland.
 - 12—Bishop Stephen M. Merrill, prominent Chicago Methodist, dies....Prince Charles of Denmark chosen King of Norway.
 - 14—People of Isle of Pines declare freedom from sovereignty of Cuba.
 - 18—Torpedo boat sunk in German naval maneuvers and thirty-three men drowned.
 - 19—One hundred lives lost in wreck of steamer Hilda in English Channel....Thirty-nine men die in Glasgow lodging house fire.
 - 25—State entry of King Haakon VII. and Queen Maud into Christiania.
 - 26—Eighteen persons killed and twenty-five injured in railway wreck near Lincoln, Mass....Fleet of allied powers seize Turkish Island of Mytilene.
 - 27—Drunken Russian soldiers at Alexandrovsk burn barracks and eighty political prisoners.
 - 28—Severe gale causes much damage to property in Great Lakes district.
- December.
 - 1—Cuban elections a landslide for moderate party.
 - 2—Iron missile thrown through window of President Roosevelt's special train in Philadelphia.
 - 4—Fifty-ninth Congress meets....Wisconsin Legislature meets in special session....Balfour ministry in England resigns.
 - 6—Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff slain by woman in province of Saratoff, Russia.
 - 8—Mrs. Mary M. Rogers hanged in Windsor, Vt.
 - 11—Death of Edward Atkinson, political economist.