

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.

Senator Depew's health has broken down.

Hepburn's pure food bill is likely to be come a law.

It is said the United States will offer to sell the Philippine islands to Japan.

Berlin fears further Socialist riots and troops are being held in readiness.

Secretary Taft is investigating affairs in the Philippines for a possible graft by officials there.

Chief Engineer Stevens, of the canal, has been elected vice president of the Panama railroad.

Luke Wright has been appointed ambassador to Japan. General Smith will succeed him as Philippine governor.

Admiral Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, wants a new dry dock at the Puget Sound navy yard.

Porto Ricans are making a strong plea for home government. They claim the American officials ignore their wishes.

Brown University, New York, will build a \$400,000 library in memory of John Hay. Carnegie has given \$150,000 toward the fund.

Jacob Riis, a close friend of the president, predicts a long war of the people against special privileges, with Roosevelt as the people's champion.

Taft wants the government to lay a cable to Panama.

Roosevelt has been asked to bring about peace in Turkey.

France has expelled the Venezuelan envoy and will make a naval attack on Castro.

Hamburg Socialists and police clashed and a number of the latter are wounded.

An American has been arrested in Russia for aiding the revolutionary movement.

Eighteen men were killed by an explosion in a coal mine 25 miles from Charleston, W. Va.

A scandal has broken out in England over the recent election. A number of prominent persons are involved.

The house will pass a bill suspending the eight-hour law on the isthmus during construction of the canal.

The signatures of American women who desire to see Smoot ousted from the senate fill 80 volumes and will be distributed among the senators.

An attempt has been made to kill ex-Governor Peabody, of Colorado, by placing poison in his food. His daughter is seriously ill, but will recover.

The price of glass will be increased 10 per cent by the trust within the next two weeks, and another advance of 5 per cent will be made a week later.

Fire almost destroyed Convoy, a small Ohio town.

Another American miner has been killed by Indians in Mexico.

All revolutionary leaders to be found are being arrested in Russia.

Jaspar Jennings, the Grants Pass boy on trial for killing his father, has been found guilty.

A new gas company has been formed in Portland and will ask the city council for a franchise.

Russellville, a small Arkansas town, has had its entire business section wiped out by fire. The loss will reach \$300,000.

Secretary Root declares that the policy of America in the Moroccan conference will be to see that there is a square deal.

Chief Engineer Stevens says the eight-hour law greatly hampers work on the isthmus. He also opposes the application of the Chinese exclusion law to the canal zone.

A great blizzard has swept Eastern Washington, Eastern Oregon and Idaho.

Great Britain and Russia have agreed on a common course of action at the Moroccan conference.

An examination of the books of the state treasurer of Kansas shows a shortage of \$78,000. Former Treasurer Grimes is willing to make good any shortage that occurred during his term.

France is preparing to whip Castro.

The Morocco conference is in session.

Election returns in Great Britain indicate a Liberal landslide.

BURTON WILL HELP.

Many Obstacles in Way of Appropriation for Columbia Jetty.

Washington, Jan. 19. — Chairman Burton, of the house committee on rivers and harbors, today gave a hearing to Senators Fulton and Garin, H. W. Scott and J. N. Teal, of Portland, on the Columbia river jetty project. Representative Jones, of Washington, who is a member of the committee, was also present and took part in the discussion.

Mr. Burton is thoroughly familiar with the situation at the mouth of the Columbia and is fully aware of the fact that it would be good business policy to make an appropriation this session, not so much to extend the jetty as to protect the work that has been done during the past season. He realizes that, unless an appropriation is made, the sea end of the jetty, and particularly the unprotected tramway, will be left at the mercy of the heavy seas and liable to be damaged to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars.

But, while Mr. Burton is in sympathy with the Oregon men and while he recognizes the wisdom of an appropriation to protect the new portion of the jetty, he is not willing to give any assurances that such an appropriation will be made. There is no general river and harbor bill this session, and it is a serious question in Mr. Burton's mind whether it will be possible to put through special legislation in the interest of only a few emergency projects.

Mr. Burton stated, and the Oregon delegation agreed with him, that it would be utterly impossible to pass a special bill making an appropriation for this one project. Such a bill would be amended in the house and senate by the addition of appropriations for innumerable projects until in the end it would become a regular river and harbor bill, and under existing conditions a bill of that character would stand no show of passage.

But there are three or four other projects of importance, where emergencies exist similar to that at the mouth of the Columbia. Unless appropriations are made this session for the preservation of these works, the government will sustain a heavy loss. Mr. Burton is considering the advisability of reporting an emergency bill making appropriations for these specific projects only, but he is not yet satisfied that such a bill could get through without being amended to embrace many other projects.

Mr. Burton, because of the condition that exists in congress and because of the difficulties that stand in the way of special river and harbor legislation, will hold out no promises to the Oregon representatives, though he freely admits his interest in Columbia river improvement and expresses his personal belief that an appropriation should be made.

An appropriation of \$1,800,000 cannot be had, but it is possible that \$400,000 may be procured. Mr. Burton explains that it would be impossible to pass any bill which did more than provide funds to protect work already done.

EACH ISLET A REPUBLIC.

Russian Revolution Spreads to Dots of Land in Baltic.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—In addition to the Caucasus and a few localities in Siberia, the open revolt is now chiefly confined to small islands off the Baltic coast, where the difficulty of landing troops hampers the subjugation of the revolutionists. The icebreaker Yermak, carrying detachments of marines and infantry, has been unable to reach the principal island, Osel, at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, and is now awaiting a light-draft steamer to land the troops.

Following the example of their brothers on the mainland, the peasantry of even the tiniest islands in the Baltic have instituted independent republics. One of these, on the islet of Linsuitt, probably the smallest state in the world, already boasts of a second revolution and a second president, the citizens having risen and overthrown the first president. The present chief magistrate, Jamneenson, is addressing them in proclamations as "my faithful subjects."

Petition to Save Constitution.

Boston, Jan. 19. — Eric Pape, the artist, left Boston yesterday for Washington with the "Constitution petition," which he expects to present to congress. While in Washington Mr. Pape will try to secure the signatures to the petition of many men prominent in national life, who have expressed themselves as favorable to the movement to save "Old Ironsides." The petition is an immense affair, and requires four men to carry it. It is estimated that over 20,000 persons have signed it.

Peace With Insurgents.

San Domingo, Jan. 19. — A treaty of peace between the insurgent generals at Monte Cristi and the government was signed today on board the American cruiser Yankee. This assures perfect tranquility throughout the republic. Monte Cristi is now in the hands of the constitutional government forces.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, January 19.

Washington, Jan. 19. — Reform in the matter of making deficiency appropriations agitated the house today, and the entire time was devoted to its discussion, with the exception of a sort of speech for free hides by Perkins, of New York. The urgency deficiency bill was being considered under general debate order, and Littauer, of New York, in charge of the bill, set the pace by pointing out the failure of the legislation of last year to curb the heads of departments in their demands for deficiency supplies.

Thursday, January 18.

Washington, Jan. 18.—There was an echo of yesterday's stormy session in the senate today, when Tillman presented his resolution directing a senatorial investigation into the removal of Mrs. Minor Morris from the white house. The resolution provoked no debate, and Tillman contented himself with a brief statement, in which he said that he would not have introduced the resolution but for the taunt of Hale. When he concluded, Daniel moved that the resolution be laid on the table, and this disposition was made of it by a vote of 54 to 8. The remainder of the day was devoted to speeches on the pure food and merchant marine bills, McCumber advocating the food measure and Mallory opposing the shipping bill.

Washington, Jan. 18.—After paying a tribute to the frigate Constitution today and ordering an investigation in order to ascertain the annual amount necessary to preserve the ship, the house devoted the day until 5:45 to the perfection and passage of a bill providing for the final disposition of the affairs of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory. With one or two minor amendments, the bill was passed subsequently substantially as it came from the committee. The bill provides for concluding the enrollment of Indians of the tribes and the allotment of land to them. The enrollment and allotment is made the subject of many restrictions and provisions.

Wednesday, January 17.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The recent forcible removal from the white house of Mrs. Minor Morris was made the subject of emphatic denunciation by Tillman in the senate today. His remarks called out remonstrances from Hale, Hopkins and Daniel, and led to the very abrupt closing of the doors and the sudden adjournment of the senate in the middle of the afternoon. The speech abounded in Tillman's peculiar expressions, and was characterized by many severe and exceptionally personally thrusts at the president. At times he wept over what he regarded as the indignities to the lady, and his voice and eyes were full of tears when he declared, in the face of protests from his fellow senators, that he would demand an investigation of the white house incident.

Washington, Jan. 17.—In response to the Sulzer resolution passed by the house Secretary Metcalf, of the department of Commerce and Labor, today sent to the house the report of Special Immigrant Inspector Marcus Braun, which deals at great length with the character of the immigrants coming to this country and the attitude of the European governments upon the matter. Mr. Braun declares that he has incontrovertible evidence that, while the number of aliens shipped to this country who are legally inadmissible due to disease is diminishing, immigrants inadmissible for other reasons are constantly brought into the country in large numbers "by the concerted action of some European governments and steamship agencies, by bankers and schemers of all sorts."

Tuesday, January 16.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The Philip pine tariff bill was passed by the house today substantially the same as it came from the ways and means committee. The vote was 258 to 71. Rice was made subject to the same tariff as sugar and tobacco — 25 per cent of the Dingley rates — and one or two changes were made as to the language. This result was attained after decidedly the most strenuous day of the present congress.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Unexpectedly the senate today found itself considering the railroad rate question, which was precipitated by Fulton's taking the floor to make a brief speech in explanation of an amendment offered by him

Patents on Oregon Claims.

Washington, Jan. 15.—On behalf of the miners and homesteaders of Oregon, Senator Gearin has requested the Interior department to withdraw its order of last March suspending patents on mineral and homestead entries in that state. The senator is especially interested in having patents issued on mineral entries where proof is complete. Assurance is given that Secretary Hitchcock will direct that patents issue on perfected mineral claims, and it is quite probable that the restrictions on homesteads will be removed.

to the Dolliver bill, giving to courts of justice authority to modify orders of the Interstate Commerce commission imposing an unreasonable rate. He had not proceeded far when he was switched from a general explanation of the terms of the provision to a defense of the principle which it seeks to establish, and a general debate of the bill followed.

The merchant marine bill was then laid before the senate and Gallinger urged early attention to this subject. Scott spoke in support of the bill.

The pure food bill was then taken up and a number of committee amendments were agreed to. Hepburn gave notice that after the conclusion of the routine morning business tomorrow he would ask the senate to fix a day for taking a vote on the bill.

Monday, Jan. 15.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Senator Bacon today succeeded in securing an open discussion of the Moroccan question by the senate. This result was accomplished by the introduction of a resolution making a declaration against interference on the part of the United States in any controversy among European nations concerning their internal affairs. The broad scope of the resolution relieved it from the point of order made on the Moroccan resolution, and, notwithstanding that Bacon referred freely to the Moroccan conference, no effort was made to put him off. He spoke at length in opposition to the policy of interference in European internal complications, pointing out the possibility of disastrous consequences, and his address brought out a number of questions and interruptions to relieve the proceedings of the characterization of a set speech.

A number of senators made short speeches against the resolution and in the end it was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and the merchant marine bill was laid before the senate. Gallinger offered a number of amendments to the bill, which were agreed to. The amendments related principally to the naval militia proposed by the bill.

A bill introduced by Smoot, giving to homesteaders on the recently opened Uintah reservation an extension until May 15, 1906, to establish residences was passed.

Washington, Jan. 15.—General debate on the Philippine tariff bill was concluded in the house today, having been continued daily since January 4. The bill will be taken up for amendment under the five minute rule tomorrow, and put on its passage either tomorrow or the next day.

Preceding the debate today, the statehood fight made its appearance on the floor for the first time, in the form of a personal explanation by Babcock, of Wisconsin, credited with being the leader of the opponents of the joint statehood forces. Babcock denied that his course in opposition to the bill was dictated by any feeling of revenge because he had not been made chairman of the appropriation committee. He also took occasion to state his position in favor of tariff revision.

Saturday, Jan. 13.

Washington, Jan. 13.—There were nine speeches in the house today on the Philippine tariff bill, consuming nearly six and one-half hours. Three of the speakers opposed the bill and six favored it. Those who argued for the measure were Gaines, of Tennessee, Thomas, of North Carolina, who included a plea for the Southern farmer and demanded reciprocity to benefit the cotton-seed oil industry; Needham, of California, Garrett, of Tennessee, Gardner of Massachusetts and Scott, of Kansas. The opponents of the measure were Young, of Michigan, Loud, of Minnesota, and Morris, of Nebraska. The debate is to close Monday at 5 o'clock, the session to begin at 11 in the morning.

Life Saving Station at Flattery.

Washington, Jan. 18.—A favorable report was made today on Senator Piles' bills authorizing the establishment of a life-saving station at Cape Flattery and appropriating \$1,010 for the establishment of a fog signal at Ediz Hook.

Continue Black Sand Experiments

Washington, Jan. 18.—The reported urgent deficiency appropriation bill today carries \$80,000 to continue the investigation of mineral lands in Alaska; also \$25,000 to continue the investigation of black sands at Portland.

Billion Pieces of Mail.

Washington, Jan. 15.—A statement prepared by P. V. Degraw, fourth assistant postmaster general, regarding the operations of the rural free delivery service since its establishment up to January 1, 1906, shows that the total number of petitions received and referred was 51,690, of which 13,152 were acted upon adversely. More than 1,000,000,000 pieces of mail were handled rural by carriers during the fiscal year 1905. The approximate net cost of the 32,055 carriers in the service for the fiscal year was \$1,687,7133.

MARSHALL FIELD DEAD.

Pneumonia Takes Away Millionaire Chicago Merchant.

New York, Jan. 17.—Marshall Field, of Chicago, millionaire merchant and a leader in the dry goods trade of the world, died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after an illness extending over more than a week, beginning with a bad cold and developing quickly into pneumonia, which affected both lungs. Mr. Field, although 70 years old, made a fight against the disease which the attending physicians characterized as braver and stronger than would have been expected of a man many years his junior. Mrs. Field and other members of the family were with him when he lapsed into the period of unconsciousness which ended in death. In an adjoining room were many persons prominent in the business and social life of Chicago, intimate associates of Mr. Field, who had gone to New York when the seriousness of his condition was made known to them.

An outline of the funeral arrangements was decided upon last night. The body will be taken to Chicago this morning on a special train over the New York Central and Lake Shore systems. There will be no service of any sort in this city. It is planned to hold the funeral service in Chicago at a date to be fixed, either from the Field residence on Prairie avenue or from the First Presbyterian church, whose pastor, Rev. Dr. Morrison, will, in either case, be the officiating clergyman.

FIXED SUM FOR HARBORS.

River and Harbor Congress Proposes Change in Methods.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The National Rivers and Harbors congress today adopted the report of the committee on organization, recommending the election of the following officers: President, Harvey D. Gould, Cleveland, O.; one vice president from each state represented, to be named by the delegations; Colonel William H. Love, Baltimore, secretary; E. H. Sharewood, Philadelphia, treasurer.

Among those recommended for the executive committee were John W. Ferris, San Francisco, and A. H. Devera, Portland.

The executive committee is charged with the duty of actively prosecuting the work of securing regular and increased annual appropriations for the improvements of rivers and harbors of the entire country, and to this end to take such steps and use such means as will tend to mold public sentiment in favor thereof.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the national government should put river and harbor bills on a par with other great appropriation bills by annual appropriations, and direct all such work economically and continuously, without the waste incident to intermittent efforts. The resolutions urge an annual appropriation of at least \$50,000,000.

SWEEP BY BLIZZARD.

Wind Reaches 100-Mile-An-Hour Gait in Montana.

Anaconda, Mont., Jan. 17.—For two hours this afternoon Anaconda and Deer Lodge valley were swept by the fiercest storm in many years. At the weather observatory above the Washoe smelter the velocity of the wind registered as high as 100 miles an hour. Several inches of snow fell. The storm subsided at 6 o'clock.

A special to the Standard from Bozeman says the Gallatin valley was swept by a 40-mile gale and the storm has been raging all night.

Helena, Jan. 17.—Helena and Central Montana was visited this afternoon by a blizzard which lasted about an hour. The blizzard followed a lightning and thunder storm and was immediately preceded by a hard gale. The wind attained a velocity of 42 miles an hour. The temperature went to 15 above.

Missoula, Jan. 17.—A rather heavy blizzard visited this part of the state for the greater portion of the day. During the morning the wind blew a gale and in the afternoon considerable snow fell. The temperature was about at freezing point all day.

Errors Make a Shortage.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 17.—R. A. Madern, postal inspector of this division, has discovered discrepancies in the account of Charles J. Harrington, clerk in charge of the money order division, indicating a shortage of several hundred dollars. This morning a representative of Harrington deposited with Postmaster Dargie a sum sufficient to cover all the apparent discrepancies, which Harrington says a due to a multiplicity of errors which have been permitted to go uncorrected. He denies any intention at embezzlement.

Hermann Sworn In.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Binger Hermann is once more a full fledged congressman. He took the oath of office just before the house adjourned this evening, went downstairs and drew his mileage and departed, and not a dozen men in congress were aware of what had happened.