

LXINGTON WHEATFIELD

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LXINGTON.....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.

Witte is preparing a plan to sell land to peasant.

Roosevelt denies that he is acting as dictator to congress.

The pope has advised French Catholics to give in to the state.

Colonel Colton reports that peace has been restored in Santo Domingo.

Twenty-seven bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Valencia.

Seattle people are indignant over the Valencia investigation and demand a more rigid inquiry.

Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, is seriously ill and an operation for appendicitis cannot long be delayed.

A cold wave has struck the eastern portion of the United States. In places the temperature dropped 40 degrees in 24 hours.

The American Smelting trust is buying control in the large copper companies and it is believed a huge trust is being formed.

The United Mineworkers of America have decided to call a strike in every state April 1. The order is expected to affect 600,000 men and cut off the fuel supply of the nation.

Hermann has offered a bill to the house providing for \$200,000 for the construction and maintenance for the first year of a sea-going dredge for Oregon harbors.

Great Britain may institute radical reforms in her army to please Japan.

Vladivostok rebels have driven out the Cossacks and enforced an armed truce.

The annual report of the Philippine commission shows the island to be in good condition.

General Chaffee has retired as chief of staff of the army. He is succeeded by John C. Bates.

Many bodies are being recovered from the wreck of the Valencia which are not being identified.

Fire destroyed an entire block in the city of Panama. The loss will reach \$500,000, with very little insurance.

Cossacks in Siberia after an armed conflict with rebels threw over 1,300 into Lake Baikal through holes in the ice.

Fire broke out in the transport Meade at San Francisco. Three lives were lost. The property damage will not be great.

The First United States infantry has sailed from New York for the Philippines. The troops will go by way of the Suez canal.

It has just been given out that for the past four years the Equitable Life Insurance society has insured free the lives of its 900 employes for \$1,000 each.

A suit has been started in Nebraska to break up a combine of fire insurance men.

King Frederick, of Denmark, will work for an alliance with Norway and Sweden.

A high official in Tiflis, Russia, has been blown to pieces by a revolutionary bomb.

The net earnings of the United States Steel corporation in 1905 total nearly \$120,000,000.

Shonts says he canceled the Markel contract for hotels on the canal zone because there was too great a graft.

In an address to the New York Medical association Grover Cleveland appealed to the doctors to cast off mystery and talk in plain English.

The Postal Progress league, at its annual meeting in Boston, declared in favor of consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter at the third class rate, 1 cent for two ounces. This would reduce general merchandise rates 50 per cent.

Frederick has been proclaimed king of Denmark.

The National Livestock association and the American Stockgrowers' association have been consolidated. The new organization will be known as the National Livestock association.

Gifford Pinchott, chief of the Forestry bureau, after a conference with leading cattle and horse growers of Colorado, has devised a plan which he hopes will end range wars in that state.

The health of Governor Fattison, of Ohio, is failing.

MINERS WILL STRIKE.

Every Mine in Country To Be Tied Up Till Better Pay is Secured.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 2.—The rejection of the counter proposition offered by the coal operators of the central competitive district by an almost unanimous vote of the National convention of the United Mineworkers, and the adoption of a resolution offered by Secretary Ryan, of Illinois, placing the miners on record as a unit in refusing to sign an agreement for any district until an agreement was signed for all districts under the jurisdiction of the United Mineworkers, has created a situation which, in the opinion of the officials of the miners' organization, will result in the disruption of the joint agreement and probably one of the greatest strikes of organized labor the country has ever known.

Immediately after the rejection of the operators' proposition the convention set about to provide means for accumulating a strike fund of \$6,000,000 in addition to a like amount now on deposit in the international, district and sub-district treasuries of the miners' organizations. To provide for an emergency Secretary Wilson moved that a per capita tax of \$1 a week be voted and that all districts take care of the dependent miners within their jurisdiction for at least six weeks. He said that after that time he believed the international organization would be in a position to take care of the miners. After the motion had been amended to substitute ten weeks for six as the time during which the districts should care for their dependents, the matter was referred to the international executive board with power to act.

RIOTS AT CHURCHES.

Catholics Resist Entrance by Officers of French Republic.

Paris, Feb. 2.—Everywhere in France the actual putting into operation of the clause of church and state separation bill which provides for the making of inventories of the property of the churches has aroused a storm of protest. In several provincial parishes Catholics have gathered in the churches and made such strong resistance that the government commissioners were unable to enter the edifices.

In Paris today violent scenes took place in several churches, notably that of St. Clothilde. An inventory of the property of the church of St. Roche has not yet been made, owing to the opposition of the congregation, but the defenders of the church of St. Clothilde succumbed before the assault of an armed force which acted on the avowed intention of the government to use every means at its disposal to compel obedience to the enactment.

In the chamber of deputies this afternoon Premier Rouvier replied to an interpellation on the subject by a Socialist deputy. The government, however, secured a vote of confidence by 384 against 168, after the premier had assured the chamber that the government was desirous of using tact and moderation in carrying out the law, but that it was fully determined to perform its duty, no matter what the cost.

A dispatch from Dijon says fresh disturbances broke out today in front of the church of St. Michael. The square was closed only after the free use of fire hose and the efforts of mounted gendarmes. Many arrests were made.

TURN LIGHT ON HARRIMAN.

Democrats Propose an Inquiry Into Southern Pacific Combination.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The Post will say tomorrow:

The minority members of the house committee on Pacific railroads got together and agreed upon a plan of action through which they hope to throw the searchlight upon an alleged combine of the Southern Pacific and its tributaries, which they assert is on all fours with the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, and Southern in the East.

A resolution will be introduced in the house requiring the president to transmit to congress all information that may be in the possession of the Interstate Commerce commission or any other division of any department of the government bearing upon the alleged fact that the Southern Pacific Railway company is the holding company of the Union Pacific, the O. R. & N. Co. and the Oregon Short Line.

Gale Breaks Up King David.

Victoria, Feb. 2.—The steamer Queen City, which reached Clayoquot today, reported that the British ship King David, which was wrecked on Bajo reef December 13, and abandoned by her crew while standing high and dry at low water on the reef, broke up during the gale on Monday, January 23, when the steamer Valencia was wrecked. Captain Davidson and crew, excepting the chief officer and eight men, who were lost when going to Cape Beale, to seek assistance were saved by the Queen City.

Let People Elect Them.

Columbus, O., Feb. 2.—The house today adopted the senate joint resolution urging congress to submit a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, February 2.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Oratory on the railroad rate bill held the attention of the house for six hours today. The speeches of Burton, Ohio, McCall, Mass., and Russell, Tex., were features, while Thomas, N. C., Burke, S. D., and Goulden, N. Y., took up particular and specific topics.

Before proceeding to consideration of the rate bill the house passed a bill extending the public land laws to a tract of land ten miles square in Wyoming ceded to the government in 1897 by the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians.

Washington, Feb. 2.—There was for a moment today a prospect that the statehood bill would receive its first formal reading in that body, always the initial step in the consideration of any measure reported from a committee. The senate took up the calendar immediately after disposing of the routine business and, as the statehood bill occupied the first place, the secretary had begun to read it before any of its opponents realized the situation. He had covered but a few pages when Teller put a stop to the proceedings for the time.

The shipping bill was made the basis of a running debate between Patterson in opposition and Gallinger and Perkins in support.

At the conclusion of this debate a bill authorizing the treasury to investigate certain Missouri state war claims was passed.

Thursday, February 1.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The discussion of the railroad rate bill was taken up and prosecuted with vigor throughout the day. So many speakers have come to the front on this measure that the house agreed to meet at 11 o'clock hereafter until the debate is ended.

The feature of the debate was the lengthy speech of Sibley, of Pennsylvania, who arraigned the legislation with arguments of varied character, all of which tended to give his reasons for being unalterably opposed to the bill.

The resolution of Burton, of Ohio, looking to the preservation of Niagara Falls, was agreed to without discussion. The resolution calls for information from the International commission on that subject.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The senate today passed 30 or 40 miscellaneous bills and gave several hours to the consideration of the shipping bill. Among the bills passed was one providing for a delegate in congress from Alaska and a number providing for light houses, revenue cutters and fish culture stations. The greater part of the time devoted to the shipping bill was consumed by Penrose in a speech in support of the measure.

Other bills passed provide for a fog signal station at Edly's Hook light station, Washington; construction of one more fish culture station on Puget sound, and for a tender for the light house service in Hawaii.

Wednesday, January 31.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Discussion of the railroad rate bill continued in the house today. Incident to it two speeches, the efforts of Campbell, of Kansas, and Martin, of South Dakota, took a wide range and swept the horizon of "trust evils" generally. Bartlett, of Georgia, a minority member of the committee reporting the bill, made a two hours' speech, in which he discussed the legal and constitutional questions involved and advocated the passage of the bill as a proper remedy for an intolerable condition. The first speech in opposition to the bill, which concluded the day's discussion, was made by Perkins, of New York. He based his opposition to government control of rates on an inherent aversion to government control of business enterprises. Red tape and fixed conditions, he said were an inseparable part of government action on any matter.

A bill was passed granting a Federal charter to the Carnegie fund for the advancement of teaching. The fund consists of \$10,000,000, the income of which is to furnish pensions to retired educators.

Washington, Jan. 31.—In the senate today Patterson strongly endorsed the position of the president in Santo Domingo and in the matter of the Moroccan conference. He said that he was sorry to differ from his Democratic colleagues, but that he felt it his duty to do so in these matters. He also expressed absolute confidence in the pa-

Offers to Build Railroads.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Willard Reed Green, of New York, representing a syndicate of capitalists and contractors, has filed a bid with the War department for the construction of the proposed system of railways in the Philippines. Mr. Green and his associates contend that there has been no competition, and that the matter is still open, although the department has practically accepted a part of one of the bids. The bid presented by Mr. Green proposes the construction of a minimum of 1,000 miles of railroad.

Tuesday, January 30.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Members of the house evinced a more general interest in the discussion of the railroad rate bill throughout today than in any other topic of legislation for some time. The debate throughout was listened to attentively and many questions were asked of the different speakers to bring out either obscure points in the measure, or evils complained of, which no attempt had been made to include in the bill. The debate was opened by Townsend, of Michigan. Adams, of Georgia, representing the minority, followed in commendation of the measure, and in praise of President Roosevelt's stand on the question. Hinshaw, of Nebraska, depicted the benefit the legislation would do to the great Mississippi country, and Richardson, of Alabama, discussed as a Democrat things done and left undone in the measure.

The senate today passed 40 bills, many of them of considerable importance. The list included a number of measures for light houses, fog signals, revenue cutters and public buildings, and also the bill providing for the reorganization of the consular service.

The shipping bill was under consideration for a time. It was amended so as to relieve it of constitutional objections and Lodge delivered a speech in support of the bill, in which he gave the details of a combination of the owners of foreign sailing vessels for the purpose of controlling the freight rate in grain shipments from the United States. There was also a discussion of the bills making common carriers liable for injuries to employes, which arose over the question of their reference to committees. Patterson gave notice of a speech tomorrow on the Moroccan and Dominican questions.

Monday, January 29.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Chinese boycott and the administration of the forest reserves divided the attention of the senate today. The Chinese question came up in connection with a resolution of Tillman, directing an investigation by the committee on immigration by omitting the major portion of the preamble, and, after considerable discussion, it was referred to the committee on contingent expenses.

Heyburn raised the question regarding the reservation of forests. He sharply criticized the methods of the Forestry bureau and charged it with maintaining a press bureau for the purpose of attacking him. He declined, however, to hold the president responsible for this course. He said that the course was calculated to retard the development of the West.

Washington, Jan. 29.—What is considered a strike at the railroads was taken by the house today in the adoption of a resolution calling on the president to furnish information as to the existence of an agreement, in violation of the interstate commerce law, among the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio, Ohio & Northern Central and Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroad companies. Opposition to the resolution did not develop until after it had been declared adopted by the speaker. At this point Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider. This motion was laid on the table with the aid of 37 Republican votes united with the Democrats, under a rule which makes it impossible to reconsider the resolution without a two-thirds vote of the house.

Saturday, January 27.

Washington, Jan. 27.—In a session of two hours today the house passed the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, carrying \$15,216,103, incorporated in which is a provision that the eight-hour law shall not apply to alien laborers on the Panama canal. In addition it passed 262 private pension bills and read the Mann general bridge bill, making it the unfinished business for Monday.

Chairman Hepburn today reported to the house his railroad rate bill with the favorable recommendation of the entire committee. The bill will come up next week.

Light on Boycott.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The senate will begin the week with the consideration of the Chinese boycott. The question will come up in connection with a resolution offered last week by Senator Tillman, directing the committee on immigration to investigate the reports concerning Chinese opposition to American manufactures. When the question was presented Mr. Tillman asked for immediate consideration, but Mr. Aldrich objected. It is understood that he and other Republican senators dislike the preamble to the resolution.

CAPTAIN LOSES CONTROL.

When Valencia Struck, There Was a Mad Rush for Boats.

Seattle, Jan. 31.—Little by little the testimony of survivors of the Pacific Coast company's steamer Valencia, before Inspectors Whitney and Turner, is demonstrating that immediately after the boat struck there was a mad rush for the boats, in which the men jostled women aside and fought for places, and in which the crew either was powerless to prevent the overcrowding of the boats, or, losing courage, joined the rush.

There are conspicuous examples of seamen who did not attempt to save themselves, and there stands out occasionally a man who advised caution, but among the majority of the crew there seems to have spread a panic as great as that felt by the passengers themselves. Inspectors Whitney and Turner—the former in particular—show a sympathy for Captain Johnson that is evident in their examination of witnesses. Inspector Whitney today seemed eager to demonstrate that Captain Johnson intended to have held the life boats on the Valencia until the morning after she struck and then send off the passengers. He was just as anxious to bring out proof that the passengers led a rush toward the life boats, and were responsible for their overcrowding and loss.

Strongest of all the testimony that bears upon the crew's responsibility is that of Quartermaster Martin Tarpey, who testified late today that he had helped to lower life boat No. 1, whose fall collapsed and precipitated the passengers into the water. Tarpey says, too, that a watchman begged the men to stand back from the boats and give the women a chance.

VIEW IRRIGATION WORK.

Henny Coming to Study Yakima and Malheur Projects.

Washington, Jan. 31.—D. C. Henny, in charge of government reclamation work in Oregon and Washington, returned today from Holland, and will spend several days in conference with department officials before going West. While here he will probably take up with Director Walcott the proposition of Senator Fulton that the Malheur project be remodeled to irrigate only those lands not entangled in the wagon road grant or railroad right of way.

When he leaves here, Mr. Henny will go first to the Yakima valley to ascertain what progress has been made since he left, then to Portland.

Senator Gearin today asked the Reclamation service to make an investigation of an irrigation project in Crook county which it is hoped might utilize the water of the Deschutes river to reclaim about 1,000 acres. Mr. Walcott told the senator there is no money available for further work in Oregon at this time, and will not be for several years to come. For that reason he did not deem it advisable to authorize new investigations at this time.

CAUCASUS GIVING UP.

People in Thousands Submit to Government's Demands.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—Alarmed by the vigorous campaign waged by the troops under General Alikhanoff, the inhabitants of the Caucasus are abandoning the revolutionist cause. They are coming in by thousands to make submission, and are giving the most subject promises of good conduct in the future. In many cases the inhabitants themselves have seized and delivered up the ringleaders of the insurrection.

In a telegram to the emperor, Count von Vorontzoff Dashkoff, viceroy of the Caucasus, says General Alikhanoff received one deputation of 8,000 persons, representing 12 communes, near Kvirili. The deputation, which was headed by nobles and clergymen, promised to stop the disorders, to return all property and arms seized and to pay all arrears of rents and taxes if the general would not punish their people.

Another deputation brought in the participants in the attack on the troops at Tengira bound with ropes.

In the district of Osurgeti, however, the viceroy says, the entire population remains obdurate. One half the people have fled to the mountains and others are roaming the country, ravaging it and burning houses.

Increase Paper Currency.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Representative Fowler, of New Jersey, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, introduced a bill today providing for the increase of the amount of gold certificates by empowering the secretary of the treasury to make deposits of gold coin in sums not less than \$20 and to issue gold coin certificates in denominations of not less than \$5. This bill is designed to increase the amount of paper money in smaller denominations. The smallest gold certificate now is for \$20.

Hadley Helps Ohio's Fight.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 31.—Attorney General Hadley today wrote to the New York commissioner who heard the testimony in the Missouri suit against the Standard Oil company, asking him to forward the testimony to the attorney general of Ohio.