

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.

Dowie and Voliva are negotiating for a compromise.

A great bank is being proposed to help Wall street men.

Roosevelt is being boomed for re-election despite his refusal.

Platt says he will not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Correspondents on the isthmus say Colon could be made a model city.

The government will spend \$1,400,000 on the Jamestown exposition.

The eruption of Vesuvius has almost entirely subsided, leaving a barren land.

Governor Higgins, of New York, has signed two more laws regulating insurance business.

The meeting of the second Hague conference will be held some time after September 20.

The Pennsylvania's officers report that in target practice with 6-inch guns 17 hits were scored in 90 seconds.

Future Governor Smith, of the Philippines, is home for a rest. He says lower tariff rates with the islands is imperative.

The Northern Pacific announces that a third passenger train service will be added May 20 between St. Paul and Pacific coast points.

Prospects of the Columbia jetty bill are improving.

France is satisfied with the success of the Moroccan conference.

Germany is urging Turkey to resist the demands of Great Britain.

Anthracite coal operators have rejected the terms of the miners.

Russia has agreed to a postponement of The Hague peace conference.

The New York board of education has adopted resolutions favoring reform in spelling.

Dowie's health is falling fast and it may be that his death will settle the fight for control of Zion City.

A bill has passed both houses of congress providing for the establishment of a life saving station at Neah bay.

Preparations are being made for the early beginning of work on the railroads to be built on the islands of Panay, Negros and Cebu, in the Philippines.

The house committee on elections is working on a bill which provides for the election of senators by direct vote of the people and makes the terms of house members four years instead of two.

Chairman Shonts has returned to the canal zone.

Maxim Gorky, the Russian revolutionist, is in New York.

Congressman and Mrs. Longworth are making preparations for a trip to Europe in June.

The president has taken a hand in urging the prosecution of the Chicago packers as individuals.

President Roosevelt has cabled condolences to the king of Italy on the havoc and loss of life caused by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

Cotton workers of New Bedford, Mass., will ask for an increase in wages. There are about 12,000 employed in the New Bedford mills.

The anthracite coal operators have offered a new arbitration scheme to the miners and the independent operators call the miners union anarchists.

General orders have been issued to naval commanders to observe the strictest economy in the use of coal, on account of a deficiency in the coal appropriation for the navy.

Boys from two of Chicago's schools engaged in a war and it took eight policemen to quell the trouble. Many pupils were severely hurt. Airguns, slingshots, baseball bats, bricks and other weapons were used.

Japan has opened Manchuria to foreign trade.

Witte again threatens to resign as premier of Russia.

Dowie savagely denounces his wife and vows he will not live with her again.

Another attack on engineers and other officials of the Lens, France, coal mines has been made by the miners wives.

LAVA COOLS AND ASHES FALL.

Naples Recovers From Panic and is Cheered by King and Queen.

Naples, April 13.—Frequent detonations are still heard on Mount Vesuvius, but faintly. The main crater is gradually enlarging. The most consoling news is that the lava is cooling on all sides.

Ashes are falling everywhere, houses are collapsing and burying their occupants. Roads near the volcano are no sooner opened than they are closed again. The heaviest fall is now over Somma, Santa Anastasia, Ponticelli and other villages in a section opposite and distant from the city.

The people have recovered from the panic of yesterday, are less sullen and downhearted. It is largely due to the presence of the king and queen. They are mingling freely with the populace, doing everything in their power to alleviate the condition of the injured and mingling their tears with those who have lost friends or relatives.

The inhabitants of this city are enduring the yellow gray atmosphere of yesterday, which is even more oppressive than before. The popular costume of those who can afford it consists of an automobile coat, cap and goggles, which enables the wearer to maintain a semblance of cleanliness, but the people generally have to be contented with paper masks and raised umbrellas. The drivers of trolley cars are wearing masks of some transparent material under the visors of their caps. More shops were opened today and the city is slowly resuming its normal life.

The latest reports say that 243 houses have been damaged at Portici, 195 at San Giovanni and Teduccio, 432 at Resina and 1,000 at Torre del Greco.

It is impossible to determine the exact number of buildings demolished at Torre Annunziata. It is estimated that about 5,000 houses in all have been partly or entirely destroyed.

In villages on the Ottajano side of the mountain all the houses are damaged. At Nola desolation reigns, the place having been almost entirely abandoned.

A committee has been formed to collect funds and organize assistance for sufferers. It is presided over by the Duke of Aosta. The government heads the subscription list with \$100,000. The amount collected up to the present time is \$300,000.

Firemen have been sent from Palermo, Sicily, and other places to the villages in this vicinity which have suffered the most from the fall of ashes. to assist in removing the ashes from the roofs and relieve the exhausted soldiers.

Camp kitchens have been established and free meals are being served.

COAL TRAFFIC IS POOLED.

Eastern Roads Admit They Have an Agreement as to Rates.

Philadelphia, April 13.—That rates are fixed by the Traffic association composed of various coal carrying roads was the admission drawn from railroad officials at the final hearing of the Interstate Commerce commission investigation into the affairs and abuses of the coal trade. Through Joseph G. Searles, coal traffic manager of the Pennsylvania railroad company, who is also chairman of the All-Rail Traffic association, it was learned that this organization not only fixes the percentage of tonnage allotted to each road, but also establishes the rates.

Counsel for the commission produced the minutes of the meeting of the Tidewater Bituminous Steam Coal Traffic association, held on September 19, 1900. The records showed that a resolution offered by the Norfolk & Western company permitting that company and the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad to carry tidewater coal at the rate of \$1.25 a ton was voted down and that the rate was fixed at \$1.40 a ton. Mr. Searles admitted that there had been an agreement as to the tonnage to be allowed each road, and that, if one road shipped more and another less, a settlement was made. He adds that there had been no settlement since 1893. Mr. Searles denied that there was an understanding to maintain rates between all rail and all water associations for the purpose of preventing competition.

Wild Stampede for Gold.

Carson, Nev., April 13.—The reported strike of gold in Churchill county has stampeded Carson. Early this morning there was a string of vehicles and automobiles heading for Churchill county to reach the Cooney Springs strike. The town seems to have been almost deserted today in the pell mell rush. News comes from Virginia City and other towns that the stampede has affected them in the same manner. Tonight there are rumors of another strike within 20 or 30 miles of this city.

Castro Quits Temporarily.

New York, April 13.—General Cipriano Castro has retired temporarily from the presidency of Venezuela. General Juan Vicente Gomez, first vice president of the republic, is the present executive. This information was contained in an official cable dispatch received today from Caracas by Carlos Benito Figueroa, vice consul general in this city.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, April 13.

Washington, April 13.—Owing to the fact that none of its members were prepared to speak on the railroad rate bill, that measure was temporarily laid aside today in the senate, permitting the devotion of the entire time to the consideration of other bills on the calendar. Of these more than 300 were passed, most of them being private pension bills.

Among the general bills passed was one increasing the pensions of ex-soldiers who lost limbs in the service; another retiring and pensioning petty officers and men of the army, navy and marine corps after 30 years of service at three-fourths their regular pay; and a third bill increasing the pensions of ex-Mexican war soldiers to \$20 per month and making the attainment of 75 years of age evidence of disability.

Washington, April 13.—After spending much time in useless debate and wrangling, the house took up the post-office appropriation bill.

The bill was finally perfected at 5:45 o'clock, when Moon, of Tennessee, entered a motion to recommit to the post-office committee with instructions to report the bill to the house immediately with the Southern railway mail subsidy stricken out. On this motion Crumpacker, of Indiana, demanded a rollcall, which was ordered. Moon's motion was lost, 96 to 99. This retained the subsidy in the bill, and without further objection the bill was passed.

Thursday, April 12.

Washington, April 12.—The feature of today's proceedings in the house of representatives was the speech made by Cochran, of New York, who, under an agreement made on a previous day, was given an hour to elucidate the subject of "general debate" on appropriation bills. In view of the announcement that Cochran would speak, the galleries were crowded and a very large proportion of the members were in attendance.

Cochran, after a short discussion of the fiction of "general debate" and the failure of members to attend the sittings of the house while subjects covering the widest possible latitude were being illuminated, launched into a defense of the Hepburn rate bill and the high position taken by the house, not only in the exceptional character of the legislation, but in the dignified way in which the bill passed the lower branch of congress. In this connection he ridiculed the constitutional debaters in the senate.

Washington, April 12.—After a brief speech by Lattimer on in support of the house railroad rate bill, Foraker today took the floor on that measure and consumed practically all of the remainder of the day's session of the senate. He spent some time in the discussion of some of the amendments he has suggested, and then entered upon the consideration of the entire question of railroad rate regulation, arguing against the constitutionality of the pending bill from various points of view. He was frequently interrupted by other senators. Lodge spoke briefly in support of the practice of granting lower rates on goods intended for export than on those used in domestic consumption.

Wednesday, April 11.

Washington, April 11.—Among the many bills passed by the senate today was one granting land on Morton island, in Snake river, Oregon, to that state as a fish hatchery. Other bills passed follow:

Authorizing the allotment of land to natives of Alaska; prohibiting the use of diving apparatus in the taking of sponges; authorizing the state of Montana to select lieu lands; prohibiting aliens from gathering sponges in American waters.

In response to a request by Tillman to fix a time for taking a vote on the rate bill, Aldrich expressed the opinion that before the end of the week the speeches would be so far disposed of as to enable the senate to foresee the end of general discussion.

Washington, April 11.—When Speaker Cannon called the house to order today, a senate bill ratifying an agreement with the Lower Brule band of the Sioux tribe of Indians, in South Dakota, was passed. The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up.

The military record of General Jacob H. Smith was the subject of a speech

May End Race Problem.

Washington, April 10.—Dr. S. Harris, professor of medicine in the University of Alabama, at Mobile, talked to the president today about the ravages of consumption among the negroes of the South. He expressed the fear, and he added that his opinion was concurred in by the medical fraternity generally in the South, that the negro race was likely to become extinct in this country. Statistics showed, he declared, that the death rate among the members of the negro race in America was greater than the birth rate.

by Banon, Ohio, who defended the actions of General Smith, in the Philippines, stating that General Wood's achievements were a complete vindication of the case of General Smith. Hayes, Cal., spoke in favor of an increased salary for postal clerks.

Tuesday, April 10.

Washington, April 10.—For seven hours today the house had under consideration the postoffice appropriation bill, but in only a few instances were the provisions considered. During the debate on the special appropriation for railway mail pay, bitter words were exchanged between representatives from North Carolina, Arkansas and Kentucky, but all were within the rules of the house. A numerous speech was made by J. Adam Bede, Minn., and Charles A. Towne, New York, spoke in behalf of the Jamestown exposition. Both Bede and Towne represented the Duluth district in Minnesota in other congresses. They were warmly congratulated on their speeches.

Washington, April 10.—For more than four hours today Bailey held the undivided attention of the senate with a speech in reply to Spooner and Knox, and just before its conclusion there was a significant suggestion from Hale indicating the possibility of an understanding and an early vote on the railroad rate bill.

The day was one of the most notable in the recent history of the senate. Very few senators were absent at any time during the day and every seat in the galleries, public, private, senatorial, executive and diplomatic, was held by its occupant with marked tenacity.

Monday, April 9.

Washington, April 9.—McLaurin and Morgan addressed the senate today on the railroad rate question, the former advocating the legislation and the latter opposing. The Mississippi senator announced his intention to support an amendment providing for a court review of the decisions of the Interstate Commerce commission and also stated his adherence to the Bailey amendment, prohibiting the temporary suspension of the commission's orders by the inferior courts. He criticized what he characterized as an effort to inject politics into the consideration of the bill. Morgan took the position that the proposed legislation was an interference with the rights of the states to control the corporations created by themselves, and said that the best way to check exorbitant railroad rates was to keep the waterways in such condition as to insure competition.

Washington, April 9.—Notwithstanding that this was District day in the house and that body resolved itself into a common council for the purpose of making laws for the District of Columbia, general interest was shown in the bills requiring non-resident pupils to pay tuition and regulating the employment of child labor. Hepburn, of Iowa, replying to a long speech of Sims, of Tennessee, in which he contended for self government for the people of the District of Columbia, made a defense of the form of government, but criticized its administration. He did not think two newspaper men and one army officer, who constitute the board of commissioners, the proper personnel for such a government.

Saturday, April 7.

Washington, April 7.—The house did not indulge itself in the usual holiday today, but continued the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill, and in the latitude accorded under general debate the discussion took on a wide range, including railway mail pay, increased pay for rural letter carriers, the American smelter trust and the corrupt use of money in elections, with side lights on naturalization laws.

Dalzell, Republican, of Pennsylvania, called up the bill amending the internal revenue laws to prevent the double taxation of certain distilled spirits. He asked that the bill be considered by the house as in committee of the whole, possibly anticipating some debate. Before he could make any statement, the speaker had the bill read a third time, indorsed and passed, while general laughter over the expeditious way the speaker disposed of legislation ran around the chamber.

No Limit on Use of Franks.

Salt Lake, April 10.—That there is no law limiting or prescribing the character of printed matter which congressmen may authorize to be sent through the mails under official frank, is the gist of a decision rendered here today by Judge John A. Marshall, of the United States District court. L. R. Anderson, chairman of the Republican committee of Sanpete county, Utah, was indicted for alleged illegal use of the frank of Congressman James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, for distribution in Utah of political matter.

POURING DOWN ON POMPEII.

Lava Stream Changes Course and May Again Bury Ruins.

Naples, April 11.—The volcano is resuming great activity, especially at Cercola. The stream of lava which started in a new direction—toward Torre Annunziata—reached the cemetery of that town and then turned toward Pompeii.

The troops are conveying provisions, surgical instruments and other material for the relief of the injured near Ottajano.

A violent storm of sulphurous rain occurred today at San Giuseppe, Vesuviana and Saviano.

Eruption Grows Worse.

Naples, April 11.—A great eruption of sand is observed on the east side of the main crater. This is worse than ashes, as it is heavier. The ejection of ashes seems to have diminished.

Fresh shocks of earthquake are being felt, especially in the direction of Ottajano, Somma and Nola. Fortunately the great amount of ashes on the ground seems to have counteracted the telluric action of the shocks.

Another part of the main cone of the volcano has fallen in, causing a great discharge of red hot stones, flame and smoke.

Blinded With the Ashes.

Naples, April 11.—There has been a considerable diminution in the fall of red volcanic sand since last night.

The newspaper Pungolo today graphically described a visit of a member of its staff to Ottajano San Giuseppe and Vesuviana. Ottajano was enveloped in black smoke. The troops are clearing the ruins, demolishing tottering buildings and re-establishing communication. Entire families perished in the town and the terrible scenes occurred when refugees returned in search of missing relatives, whose bodies are unrecognizable. The ashes and clouds which fill the air are causing much eye trouble, many persons in the worst affected districts being threatened with blindness.

RAILROADS AID MONOPOLY.

Private Car System Drives Out the Small Coal Operators.

Philadelphia, April 11.—That the bituminous coal traffic is divided among six railroad companies was developed today at the first hearing of the Interstate Commerce commission held here for the purpose of determining whether the railroad companies are interested directly or indirectly in the oil or coal which is transported over their lines.

The commission also brought out the fact that by means of the private car system large mining companies are able to enter into contracts for delivery of coal at stated places, while small companies which own no such cars are unable to guarantee the exact time when their coal will be delivered.

The Pennsylvania road, it was learned, declines to handle private cars unless the owner guarantees to have at least 500 cars, the possession of which would involve an outlay of \$500,000.

AVOIDS ZION CITY.

Dowie Reaches Chicago but Will Go No Further at Present.

Chicago, April 11.—Dr. John Alexander Dowie will not advance on the "hosts of Zion" as suddenly as he expected. Tonight, after a long consultation with his legal adviser, Emil J. Wittel, Dowie gave out the statement that it might be several days before he saw fit to enter the city which he had founded.

"The First Apostle" arrived in the city of Chicago this morning shortly before 9 o'clock, completing the first stage of his long journey from Mexico to the City of Zion, where he is to face his accusers. An immense crowd was at the station to greet the self-styled Elijah III.

After a short rest Dowie summoned his legal advisers and then ensued a conference which lasted the greater part of the evening.

Just what proceedings will be taken to reinstate the "First Apostle" in Zion City were not definitely stated, but Dowie did state most emphatically that there would be no compromise with Voliva and that John A. Dowie must be the leader of Zion or nothing at all.

Many Went to Klamath Falls.

San Francisco, April 11.—It is estimated that at least 12,000 people out of the 25,000 that came to this coast on the colonist rate this spring have settled in California and Southern Oregon. This rate went into effect on February 15 and closed April 7, and was in existence for 52 days, as against 76 days the previous year. These 12,000 people who have remained are pretty well distributed. They have gone into the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, and hundreds have gone as far north as Klamath county, Ore.

Great Output of Transvaal Mines.

London, April 11.—The output of the Transvaal gold mines for March was 343,723 ounces, valued at \$9,943,075, which constitutes a new record, being 12,129 ounces over the previous highest monthly output.