

EVENTS OF THE DAY

News Items Gathered from All Parts of the World.

PREPARED FOR THE BUSY READER

Less Important but Not Less Interesting Happenings from Points Outside the State.

Floods at Zanesville and Warren, Ohio, have rendered thousands of people homeless.

Butte engineers are deserting their union and the collapse of the strike seems at hand.

Oklahoma has passed a new election law which cuts down the negro vote by prescribing certain qualifications.

Japan wants credit for helping China avoid serious trouble on the Tibetan frontier, and says China made a great mistake.

Abilene, Kansas, has adopted the commission form of government, but North and South Dakota towns are rejecting it.

A Quinault Indian murdered two of his tribe, defied the authorities and entrenched himself on a high mountain, heavily armed.

The barkentine Amy Louise, from Pernambuco for St. Johns, N. F., has been out over 100 days, and is believed to be lost with her crew of nine.

Only about 60 per cent of the corporations of the country have made returns as required by the income tax law, and 85 per cent of these are accompanied by protests.

The government army of Nicaragua, which gathered to attack Rama and accomplish the re-conquest of the East coast, has begun its march. The army is well supplied with artillery. General Vasquez will assume command when it reaches Acopya.

A lifeboat from a warship has drifted ashore near Victoria, B. C.

The I. W. W. will place 100 women orators in the field in Spokane.

Two persons were drowned and hundreds made homeless by Ohio floods.

A missionary, a miner and a negro laborer were frozen to death in Alaska.

Indianapolis mayor would appoint a number of women on the regular police force.

Chief Justice Wright holds that senate committees are as amenable to legal writs as any one.

Secretary Dickinson advises senate committee to prosecute Pacific Mail under anti-trust laws.

Judge Landis orders oleomargarine investigation that will probably drag in Representative Moxley.

Reduction of rates on Seattle interurban lines has been ordered by the Washington railroad commission.

German and English citizens in Texas have been called upon by their governments to appear for military duty.

President Taft tells publishers who call regarding immigration law, that Hebrew immigrant is imbued with patriotic spirit.

The snowslides at Mace and Burke, Idaho, are said to be piled 75 feet deep, and complete death lists will probably never be known.

Four boys, the oldest 19 and the youngest 10 years of age, confessed to having planned to wreck a New York fast passenger train and then rob the bodies of the dead.

Asquith is about to fall from power and his government faces ruin because of his blunders.

Pinchot charges that Ballinger willfully deceived President Taft with false statements.

A French cardinal was fined for urging the school authorities not to use the state text books.

Secretary Meyer has plan for 32,000-ton battleship, to cost \$18,000,000, and carry fourteen 14-inch rifles.

Nicaraguan rebels surprised the government forces, killed their general, and secured many prisoners and much booty.

Maurice F. Egan, minister to Denmark, declares he will believe Dr. Cook honest until he is proven otherwise.

If the government wins against the tobacco trust, it is planned to attack the United States Steel corporation next.

Roosevelt parted with his retinue of native servants and attendants at Conakoro, Soudan, and the hunting expedition is ended.

Unless the beef trust magnates who have been indicted in New Jersey surrender peacefully they will be extradited and the trust dissolved.

Live hogs reached \$9.80 per hundred at Chicago.

Great arrangements are being made for Roosevelt's reception in Rome. The pope will grant him an audience and the king will give a dinner in his honor.

A boyhood friend of Carnegie called on the steel king and had a long visit with him, but when he intimated that he was having a hard struggle to make a living he received only some good pamphlets on economy.

A Canadian Pacific train was derailed on the brink of a 200-foot precipice, and only prevented from plunging over by a retaining wall.

A member of the I. W. W. arrested in the recent disturbances in Spokane, has been found guilty of conspiring.

With the strict injunction that he was not to be represented as favoring votes for women, President Taft accepted an invitation to address the opening session of the annual convention of the Woman Suffrage association, to be held in Washington, April 14.

48 ARE KILLED IN TWO BURIED PASSENGER TRAINS

Avalanche Strikes Great Northern Trains and Hurts Them from Track into Gulch.

Everett, Wash., March 2.—Twenty-three are known to be dead, and 25 are missing and a score are injured as a result of the avalanche which swept down the mountainside above Wellington at the west portal of the Cascade tunnel early this morning and brushed two Great Northern trains, one the westbound Spokane express and the other an overland mail train, off the narrow ledge of the high line, hurling them to the bottom of the canyon, 20 feet below.

Coupled to the Spokane express was Superintendent J. H. O'Neill's private car. This was carried over the precipice with the rest of the train.

Three locomotives, four powerful electric motors, used to haul trains through the Cascade tunnel, the depot at Wellington and a water tank were also carried away by the slide and buried under tons of debris.

Twenty-three bodies have been recovered, 25 persons are missing, and 15 or 20 were injured in the avalanche that thundered down upon the passengers as they slept.

Seventy people were aboard the Spokane express when the slide struck it. Forty of these were passengers who were sleeping in the Pullmans. The others were workmen who had been engaged in a battle against the snow blockade and who were using the day coaches for bunk cars.

The last report received tonight from Scenic says that the rescuers are still struggling with ice and snow endeavoring to release the imprisoned passengers and recover the remaining dead.

Reports that shouts and cries for help have been heard coming from the mass of wreckage gives rise to the hope that many of those imprisoned are still alive.

Several undertakers left for Scenic tonight. It will be necessary to embalm the bodies, as the snow blockades between Wellington and Everett have shut off all traffic except by foot. If the bodies are brought out soon they will have to be transported on sledges.

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HAPPENINGS FROM AROUND OREGON

SIX SPRAYINGS NEEDED. SPEAK ON APPLE CULTURE.

Corvallis Man Gives Program for Up-to-Date Orchardists.

Portland—Professor John C. Bridwell, head of the department of entomology at the Oregon Agricultural college, speaking before the Apple Culture club on the subject of "The Insect Pests of Young Orchards," dwelt on the different pests which infect the orchards of the Willamette valley and outlined means for their extermination.

The peculiarities and habits of the following pests were described: San Jose scale, woolly aphis, apple and wheat aphid, brown apple aphid, apple tree borer, grasshopper and climbing cut worms. In telling of the proper sprays to be used in the battle against fruit tree pests, he said:

"The summer strength lime spray should be diluted 24 times and the winter strength 12 times. Lead arsenate should be used in the proportion of two pounds to every 50 gallons of material.

"A regular routine of six sprays is almost necessary to prevent the ravages of pests in the Willamette valley. The first spray for the scab should be applied when the petals begin to show color; the second spray for codlin moth and scab after the petals have fallen; the third spray of lime sulphur for scab alone two weeks after the second spray; the fourth spray of lead arsenate about July 1 for the codlin moth; the fifth spray should be used in winter strength, after the fruit is picked.

"The apple tree borer found in healthy trees is round-headed. Flat-headed borers are found only in unhealthy trees. The best way to prevent the work of the borer is to wrap newspapers around the trunks of the trees.

"In order to keep the San Jose scale from spreading, all young stock sold should bear a certificate of inspection, and all stock not inspected should be rejected and not planted."

U. of O. Has Orators.

University of Oregon, Eugene—Oratory is not dead, at least not at Oregon. So it was proclaimed by the presence of nine lusty orators at the preliminary tryout for choosing Oregon's interstate orator, held recently at Villard hall.

The orations were all well written and delivered, and at the end of the contest there was much doubt in the minds of those who heard it as to who would be among the successful five. Those chosen were: H. J. Remothly, '10, "The Spirit of Patriotism"; B. H. Williams, '10, "The Query of Life"; W. C. Nicholas, '10, "Landmarks of Liberty"; A. M. Geary, '10, "Commercialized Press and Public Opinion"; R. B. Ray, '12, "Private vs. Public Liberty."

Scholarship for H. S. Graduates.

University of Oregon, Eugene—The Oregon branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumni announces the continuance this year of their annual practice of giving a two-hundred-dollar scholarship at the University of Oregon. The scholarship is given to the young woman among the high school graduates of the state whom the committee deem most deserving and capable. No examination is held. They simply decide upon the evidence submitted, which one will be the most fitted to do excellent work in her chosen course of study.

444 Acres in Dufur Bring \$30,000.

Dufur—One of the largest real estate deals ever made in Wasco county was completed this week when 444 acres in the heart of the Dufur valley was sold by W. T. Vanderpool to Melvin Sigman. The consideration was \$30,000. Almost all this land is bottom land, the greater portion of it being irrigated, which one will be the most fitted to do excellent work in her chosen course of study.

To Pipe Water in Farming Section.

Hood River—The Hood River Farmer's Irrigating company will hold a special election March 5 to consider the matter of piping their irrigating system through the farming section of the valley. The election has been called by 74 of the stockholders who signed a petition asking for the meeting. It is known that the majority of the present board of directors are not in favor of piping the system at this time on account of the expense.

Another Million Acres for Oregon.

Washington—Senator Bourne has introduced a bill to give Oregon another million acres of land to be disposed of under the Carey irrigation act. Idaho has got such a bill through. It is believed this bill will pass at this session. The passage of a bill for a government business commission to devise means of economy in expenditures is a victory for Bourne in the senate. It was his original project. He hopes to get it through the house.

Wallowa Ships 59 Cars of Hay.

Wallowa—January was a record breaker in hay shipments from Wallowa, there being no less than 59 carloads shipped out, aggregating more than 650 tons. Besides this one car of cattle and two of lumber were sent out, making a total of 612 cars of product shipped during the poorest month of the year. This makes a good increase over the corresponding month for last year.

223 Acres Bring \$31,500.

Hood River—E. Brong of Portland, has closed a deal through B. E. Duncan & Co., of Hood River for 223 acres of fine orchard land two miles east of Mosier. The price paid was \$31,000. One hundred acres are improved. The tract formerly belonged to George Selinger.

Mail Service on Oregon Electric.

Washington—The Postoffice department has authorized the establishment of mail service on the Oregon Electric between Tualatin and Wilsonville. An effort is being made to procure service between Portland and Salem twice daily.

Dr. S. A. Robinson, of Old Virginia, Praises Oregon Apples.

Portland—Members of the Portland Apple Growers club were afforded an opportunity to listen to two addresses at the regular meeting at the Y. M. C. A. recently. M. O. Lowndale, of Lafayette, owner of one of the largest apple orchards in the Willamette valley and having 30 years' experience in raising apples, was the first speaker. He was followed by an address by Dr. S. A. Robinson, vice-president of the State Horticultural society of Virginia, and a member of the Royal society of England.

Dr. Robinson telling why Oregon apples bring the highest prices in the markets of the world said in part:

"You in Oregon are being taught to underestimate your competitors. There are a number of sections which you must take into account. Canada, along the St. Lawrence river and around the Great Lakes, Nova Scotia and a few other sections are as productive as the Pacific Northwest and while the apples of these sections do not compare with the first and second pack of Oregon they are a good commercial apple. But your apples are the best and it is because they are the best that they draw the great prices.

"The production of strictly fancy apples will never be overdone. They will always meet a demand commanding a high price, both because of the small area fitted for such apples and on account of the increasing population which is demanding the highest priced apples. In New York City a few years ago I saw apples piled on the docks, simply glutting the market and with a greater quantity sent in than ever before. They were being sold—good commercial apples—for 75 cents a barrel. Two trainloads of apples were left standing unopened. But with this glutted market Oregon apples were being held at \$3.50 to \$4.00 a bushel box and the dealers were glad to get them at that price. That shows the way Oregon apples are thought of in the East and what will be paid for the very best.

"Now, I am from Virginia, where we can grow a very high grade of apple. But there is no fear of Virginia being a competitor of yours for a generation at least. The reason I would give as hereditary inertia although there are some who dub it 'hook worm.' At any rate, they will not develop their land and the proprietors of the soil, the sons and grandsons of slaveholders, have such a great amount of personal individuality that they cannot be made to co-operate, and co-operation such as you have at Hood River is an absolute essential to the success of the apple industry."

Gold Strike in Lake County.

Lakeview—T. A. Crump, a rancher living near Adel, Wrangell valley, Lake county, got the mining fever some time ago and went prospecting in the Windy Hollow mining district, Coyote hills, in the same county, and his efforts were rewarded last week by striking a vein of ore carrying good values. The exact amount of the assay could not be learned, but it seemed sufficiently good to inspire some of his friends to rush to the district and stake out claims in the vicinity of the one on which the strike was made.

Lakeview Creamery Will Be Improved.

Marshfield—Green & Foster, of San Francisco, have purchased the Lakeview creamery. The firm owns about 25 similar plants along the coast. The new management has agreed to thoroughly equip the plant. They have purchased 15 minutes of the finest creamery on the coast. The new machinery will cost about \$6,000. Besides this equipment the company has two milk boats, which have been put in first class condition for collecting the milk.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices—Bluestem, \$1.12@1.14; club, \$1.04@1.06; red Russian, \$1.04; valley, \$1.50; 40-fold, \$1.10.

Barley—Feeding, brewing, \$28 ton. Corn—Whole, \$35; cracked, \$36 ton. Oats—No. 1 white, \$31@31.50 ton. Hay—Track prices—Timothy: Willamette valley, \$20@21 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$22@23; alfalfa, \$17@18; California alfalfa, \$16@17; clover, \$15@16; grain hay, \$17@18.

Fresh Fruits—Apples, \$1.25@1.30 box; pears, \$1.50@1.75 per box; cranberries, \$8@9 per barrel.

Butter—Carload buying prices: Oregon, 60¢/75¢ per hundred; sweet potatoes, 8¢ per bushel.

Onions—Oregon, \$1.50@1.75 per hundred.

Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; rutabagas, \$1@1.25; carrots, \$1; beets, \$1.25; parsnips, \$1.

Butter—City creamery, extras, 27¢ per pound; fancy outside creamery, 35¢@39¢; store, 20¢@23¢. Butter fat prices average 1-2¢ per pound under regular butter prices.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, 25¢@26¢. Cheese—Full cream, twins, 20¢ per pound; Young Americas, 21¢.

Pork—Fancy, 12¢@13¢ per pound. Veal—Fancy, 12¢@12-12¢ per pound. Poultry—Hens, 17¢@18¢ per pound; springs, 17¢@18¢; ducks, 18¢; geese, 14¢; turkeys, live, 22¢@24¢; dressed, 25¢@27¢; squabs, \$3 per dozen.

Cattle—Best steers, \$5.50@5.75; fair to good, \$4.50@5; strictly good cows, \$4.50@4.75; fair to good; \$4@4.50; light calves, \$5.50@6; heavy calves, \$4@5; bulls, \$3.75@4.25; stags, \$3@4.50.

Hogs—Top, \$9.75@10.10; fair to good, \$9@9.50. Sheep—Best wethers, \$6@6.50; fair to good, \$5.50@5.75; good ewes, \$6; lambs, \$7.50@8.00.

Hops—1909 crop, prime and choice, 20¢@21¢ per pound; 1908, 17¢; 1907, 11¢.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 16¢@20¢ per pound; valley, 22¢@24¢ per pound; mohair, choice, 25¢.

Cascara bark, 46¢ per pound. Hides—Dry hides, 17¢@18¢ per pound; dry kip, 17¢@18¢; dry calfskin, 18¢@20¢; salted hides, 9¢@10¢; salted calfskins, 14¢; green, 1¢ less.

FINDING THE POLE

BY JULES VERNE.



CHAPTER II.

"Shandon was impatient to be off. He fixed the 23d of February for starting. The sledge and the boat were packed as closely as possible with provisions and spirits, and heaps of wood to obtain which he had hewed the brig down to her water line. The last day the men ran riot. They completely sacked the ship, and in a drunken paroxysm Pen and two or three others set it on fire. I fought and struggled against them, but they threw me down and assailed me with blows, and then the wretches, headed by Shandon, went off towards the east, and were soon out of sight.

"I found myself alone on the burning ship, and what could I do? The fire hole was completely blocked up with snow, and had not a single drop of water! For two days the forward struggled with the flames, and you know the rest."

A long silence followed the gloomy recital, broken at length by Hatteras. "Johnson, I thank you; you did all you could to save my ship, but single-handed you could not resist. Again I thank you, and now let the subject be dropped. Let us unite efforts for our common salvation. There are four of us, four companions, four friends, and all our lives are equally precious.

"We are all devoted to you," said the doctor; "and your words come from our hearts. But what do you think we should do?"

"My opinion might appear interesting," said Hatteras, sadly. "Let me hear all yours first."

"Captain," said Johnson, "before pronouncing on such an important matter, I wish to ask you a question."

"Ask it, then, Johnson."

"You went out yesterday to ascertain our exact position; well, is the field drifting or stationary?"

"Perfectly stationary. It had not moved since the last reckoning was made."

A discussion opened at once about what to do. Hatteras wanted still to try to reach the pole, as retreat seemed equally impossible.

"We may have had hunting grounds," he urged. "We know the route back is barren."

The other three wouldn't listen to such a proposal and Hatteras was declaring he would start for the pole alone, when he felt a light touch on his arm. It was Altamont, the American, who had crawled out of bed and managed to get on his knees. He was trying to speak, but his swollen lips could scarcely make a sound. Hatteras went towards him, and watched him so attentively that in a few minutes he made out a word that sounded like Porpoise. Stooping over him he asked:

"Is it the Porpoise?"

Altamont made a sign in the affirmative, and Hatteras went on with his queries, now that he had found a clew.

"In these seas?"

The affirmative gesture was repeated. "Is she in the north?"

"Yes."

"Do you know her position?"

"Exactly."

"Yes."

Baffin bay, our best plan would be to go in search of the Porpoise. He's a thing necessary for winter quarters."

"I see no other course open to us," replied Hatteras.

"If we start to-morrow," said the doctor, "we must reach the Porpoise by the 15th of March, unless we mean to die of starvation."

No time was lost in getting ready to start. A couch was laid on the sledge for the American. The provisions did not add much weight, and the wood was piled up on top.

The doctor calculated with three-quarter rations to each man and full rations to the dogs, they might hold out for three weeks.

By 3 in the afternoon everything was ready for the start.

It was almost dark, for, though the sun had reappeared above the horizon since the 31st of January, its light was feeble and of short duration. The moon would rise about half-past 6.

The days were on. Progress was slow. Blinding snow storms held them back. Moreover, the men, in spite of their iron will, began to show signs of fatigue. Halts became more frequent, and yet every hour was precious, for the provisions were rapidly coming to an end.

On the 14th of March, after sixteen days' march, the little party found themselves only yet in the eighty-second latitude. Their strength was exhausted, and they had a hundred miles more to go. Rations had to be still further reduced. Each man must be content with a fourth part, to allow the dogs their full quantity.

Worst of all there were only seven charges of powder left, and six balls. A little game was shot, but quickly devoured. The weary men could hardly drag themselves along by now. The dogs had begun to gnaw their traces.

Their last meal, on the Sunday evening, was a very sad one—unless help came, their doom was sealed.

The next morning Johnson saw a bear of huge dimensions. The old sailor took it into his head that heaven had sent this bear specially for him to kill; and wishing waking his comrades, he seized the doctor's gun, and was soon in pursuit.

On reaching the right distance he took aim; but, just as his finger touched the trigger, he felt his arm tremble. His thick gloves hampered him, he threw them off. But what a cry of agony escaped him! The skin of his fingers struck to the gun as if it had been red-hot, and he was forced to let it drop. The sudden fall made it so off, and the ball was discharged in the air.

It was the last bullet.

Dr. Clawbonny came out and saw what had happened. He dragged the poor fellow into the tent, where he made him plunge his hand into a bowl of water. Johnson's hands had hardly touched it before it froze immediately. "You are just in time; I should have had to amputate soon," said the doctor.

CHAPTER III.

That morning they had no breakfast. Penmitch and salt beef were both gone. Not a crumb of biscuit remained. They were obliged to content themselves with half a cup of hot coffee and started off again.

They scarcely went three miles before they were compelled to give up the day. They had no supper but coffee, and the dogs were so ravenous that they were almost devouring each other.

Another day—thirty-four hours since they had tasted food. Yet they continued their march, sustained by the superhuman energy of purpose. They had to push the sledge themselves, for the dogs could no longer draw it.

Then Johnson drew haggard-eyed and wild. He caught the doctor's arm that night.

"That bear is following us," he cried, hoarsely.

"A bear following us?"

"Have you seen him?"

"Yes, about a mile leeward."

"Terrible. And we haven't a single ball to send after him!" said the doctor.

"He is reckoning on a good feed of human flesh!" cried Johnson, his brain giving way. "He is sure enough of his meal; continued the poor fellow. 'He must be hungry, and I do not see why we should keep him waiting.'"

"Johnson, calm yourself."

"No, Mr. Clawbonny, since we must die, why prolong the suffering of the poor beast? He is famished like ourselves. There are no seals for him to eat, and heaven sends him men! So much the better for him, that's all!"

Johnson