

THE COLUMBIA REGISTER

VOL. I.

HOULTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1905.

NO. 46.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

M. Witte has resigned his office in the Russian ministry.

Three hundred Chinese burned to death at a small port near Hong Kong.

Grand Duke Vladimir has been marked as the next victim of the Russian terrorists.

The present battle at Mukden is thought by those favoring peace to be the last of the war.

Harry S. New, of Indianapolis, will succeed Cortelyou as national chairman of the Republican party.

One person was fatally injured and 40 others seriously by the turning over of an elevated car in Chicago.

According to best estimates the Mukden battle has cost the Japanese 70,000 men and the Russians 50,000.

Forty vote for United States senator sees no one of the candidates nearer election in the Missouri contest than on the first ballot.

Both armies fighting around Mukden have captured guns. The Japanese lost a number of machine guns, but have taken 13 big siege guns.

An investigation is being made as to the cause of the fire on the steamer Oregon. The owners of the steamer Del Norte have put in a claim of salvage for assisting the Oregon.

Secretary Wyndham has resigned from the British cabinet.

Mrs. Chadwick's trial has begun, but her illness has interrupted it.

A railway commission bill has been disapproved by the governor of Montana.

German military critics severely condemn Kuropatkin's generalship and foresee his defeat.

There is no prospect of a break in the Missouri senatorial contest. Neidringhaus leads in the voting.

E. H. Harriman has lost his suit against the Northern Securities company and the Hill lines will remain intact.

Since the beginning of the war the Japanese are estimated to have lost 169,000 men killed and wounded and the Russians 135,500.

The Union elevator at Council Bluffs, Iowa, has been totally destroyed by fire, together with 400,000 bushels of grain, mostly corn. Loss, \$200,000.

Great Britain will stop work of fortifying Wei Hai Wai until her position in the Far East can be more clearly seen at the outcome of the present war in that territory.

The governor of Pennsylvania has vetoed a bill appropriating \$60,000 for the Lewis and Clark fair because he was not empowered to appoint the entire commission.

The Chicago beef trust inquiry is to continue.

New York state senators are accused of grafting.

The Texas legislature has indorsed the war on the Standard Oil company and the alleged beef trust.

A Warsaw anarchist was blown up by his own bomb while attempting to hurl it into a company of soldiers.

According to the latest St. Petersburg advices from Kuropatkin the Japanese are being repulsed on all sides.

The chemists who examined the contents of Mrs. Stanford's stomach state positively that they found no strychnine.

Fire at the coal landings on the northern bank of the Jyne, at South Shields, England, caused a loss of \$1,000,000.

One of the finest private dormitories at Yale college has been badly damaged by fire. The fire is supposed to have started from a cigarette stub.

The bulk of the Stanford millions goes to relatives. Various charitable institutions get \$105,000 and the Stanford university is well taken care of.

The Bryan, Texas, cotton oil plant burned, causing a loss of \$100,000.

The Indian appropriation bill makes no provision for the purchase of the Colville, Washington, Indian reservation.

The civil appropriation bill as finally agreed upon by both houses of congress gives the Pacific coast and Alaska \$2,450,000.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Wednesday, March 1.

During the day the senate considered and passed three supply bills, aggregating an appropriation of over \$367,000,000, and at night took up a fourth bill, carrying over \$67,000,000. The bills passed were the postoffice, pension and river and harbor bills. The sundry civil bill was not completed at time of adjournment. A large number of minor measures were passed.

The house passed the general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the great supply measures to be acted upon during this congress. The total amount carried is \$31,224,079. The bills amending the homestead laws as to certain lands in South Dakota and Colorado were passed.

Thursday, March 2.

The senate today passed the sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying about \$68,000,000. The general deficiency bill, carrying \$29,769,466, was passed. An agreement cannot be reached on the bill for the government of the canal zone and it is possible the present law will continue.

The house agreed to the conference reports on the fortifications, agricultural and river and harbor appropriation bills. The naval appropriation bill was sent back to conference.

Both houses have decided to send committees to attend the opening of the Lewis and Clark fair, and \$10,000 has been appropriated to defray their expenses.

Friday, March 3.

The last day's session of the house before the final adjournment of the 58th congress at noon tomorrow found that body almost through with its work.

The conference reports on the Indian and postoffice appropriation bills were agreed to. At the evening session the sundry civil, the river and harbor and general deficiency bills were agreed to as reported from conference.

The conference reports were agreed to by the senate on the same measures the house acted on. The present temporary government for the Panama canal zone was continued.

The statehood bill is dead and the house will resurrect it in the next congress.

Saturday, March 4.

Both houses met at 10 o'clock. According to custom a resume of appropriations made during the present congress was given. The total appropriations were \$697,048,104, while the estimates for the next fiscal year were \$725,590,515. The customary resolutions were adopted thanking Speaker Cannon and President Pro Tem Frye. Speaker Cannon was presented with a handsome loving cup by the members of the house. At 11:50 the senate, after swearing in the vice president and new senators, adjourned sine die. The house adjourned without day at 11:55.

Monday, March 5.

The senate in extra session spent the greater part of the day discussing the Santo Domingo treaty. The nominations of the members of the cabinet were referred to the various committees and reports were made immediately by polling the committees on the floor. The nominations then were confirmed.

Tuesday, March 7.

Without determining any question of policy in regard to the Santo Domingo treaty, the senate decided today that the treaty should be reported as soon as possible from the committee on foreign relations and the entire question fought out in executive session. A number of senators are confident the treaty will be ratified within a reasonable time. The president today sent a long list of nominations to the senate for its approval.

More Facts About Land Laws.

Washington, March 3.—Additional reports sent to congress today by the president from the public land commission include much material gathered by the special agents of the land office. They relate to grazing on public land, leases for grazing purposes, operations under the timber and stone act and under the homestead and the desert land laws. These reports were not made in time to secure any action at this session, but will furnish information upon which legislation can be founded in the next congress.

Suspected Assassin Caught.

St. Petersburg, March 3.—The police at Tsarskoe-Selo, who since the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius have redoubled the ordinary precautions for the protection of the imperial family, have arrested a suspect, who claimed to be a nephew of General Fock, and who whose papers are irregular, and who was found to be armed with a loaded revolver. An investigation is on foot.

Warsaw Strikers Warlike.

Warsaw, March 3.—Strikers today drove the officials and clerks from the offices of the gas company and then marched to the gas works, which are occupied by the military. The strikers merely jeered at the soldiers, shouting: "You will only stay there till Sunday; then we will clear you out."

WITH GREAT POMP

President Roosevelt Installed as Chief Executive.

MULTITUDE SEES THE CEREMONY

He Swears Fealty to the Constitution Amid Scene of Brilliant Splendor.

Washington, March 4.—President Roosevelt took the oath of office before a vast gathering of the people he has been elected to serve. The attendant scenes were not unusual. Inaugurations from the time the east front of the capitol first became the setting for the ceremony have been much the same. Many of the central figures have officiated in like capacity on other occasions when presidents have ascended to the highest office in the gift of the American people. Chief Justice Fuller, in administering the oath, repeated a solemn function he has performed four times—today his last. Yet, with all this repetition, nothing was jaded and everything appeared new.

The official entrance was dramatic. All except those who participated in the ceremony were seated. When the justices of the supreme court, with the exception of Chief Justice Fuller, emerged from between the Corinthian pillars and marched down the sloping carpeted aisle to their stations, they were greeted with applause. The justices wore their robes and skull caps. Then came the members of the diplomatic corps in their gorgeous uniforms, and they evoked thunderous applause.

Throughout this scene the demeanor of the multitude was that of interested expectancy. The enticing prospect of seeing the gorgeous and stately pageants in review detracted in no manner from the keen interest in the less brilliant program in immediate prospect. The attraction responsible for the assembly of so vast a throng was demonstrated by the tremendous burst of applause which heralded the president's approach.

President Roosevelt came forth from between the massive pillars quietly and composedly. He was escorted by Chief Justice Fuller. With measured tread in harmony with the dignified step of the chief justice the president advanced in state down the long aisle of distinguished guests. By this time all were standing, and nothing could be heard above the roar of thunderous welcome. As the president passed down the aisle he bowed his head, and with characteristic sweep of his hat bowed in acknowledgment of the salutations from the stand and the ovation from the people.

At a sign from Chief Justice Fuller the clerk of the supreme court stepped forward, holding a bible. A hush fell over the crowd. The president raised his right hand, and the oath to support the laws and constitution of the United States was reverently taken amid deep silence. When this had been concluded there was practically no demonstration, and the president began his inaugural address. As soon as he finished speaking he re-entered the capitol, and as he disappeared within the building a signal was flashed to the navy yard, and the roar of 21 guns was begun in official salute to the president.

Fairbanks Sworn In.

Washington, March 4.—In the presence of as many of his fellow citizens as could be crowded into the senate chamber, Charles Warren Fairbanks was today inducted into office of vice president of the United States. The ceremony was quickly followed by the final adjournment of the 58th congress, the beginning of a special session, an address by the vice president and the swearing into office of almost a third of the membership of the senate. All these official acts took place in the chamber just before the inauguration of the president. The inauguration of the new vice president was severely simple, and as brief as simple. The oath was administered by Senator Frye as president pro tem of the senate.

Inaugural Ball Ends Day.

Washington, March 4.—The inaugural festivities closed at midnight with a ball that in splendor, attendance and artistic effect fittingly ushered out a brilliant day. Thousands of handsomely gowned women with escorts from every state in the union and nearly every civilized country paid their social debts to the nation's chief executive for the next four years. The setting for the ball was beautiful with a wealth of various colors in evergreens, palms and flowers.

The President's Cabinet.

Washington, March 4.—The members of President Roosevelt's cabinet are: Wm. H. Taft, war; James Wilson, agriculture; Victor H. Metcalf, commerce and labor; Ethen A. Hitchcock, interior; George B. Cortelyou, postmaster general; William H. Moody, attorney general; John Hay, state; Leslie M. Shaw, treasury; Paul Morton, navy.

HOPE GIVEN UP.

Russia Admits That Kuropatkin Has Met Defeat.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—That the battle of Mukden will go down in history with Liao Yang in the long list of Russian defeats is the almost universal belief in pessimistic St. Petersburg, which has forgotten the meaning of the word "victory." The war office does not admit that the issues of the great battle which already exceeds in magnitude of operations and losses that of Shakhe, has been decided, although it is positively stated in high quarters that Kuropatkin has telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas that it will be impossible to hold Mukden and that the withdrawal of the army northward has already been begun.

At the military headquarters here General Kuropatkin is regarded as beaten. Those who believe there is still a chance of actual Russian victory are few and far between. The majority regard the fighting yesterday as in reality a rearguard action, entertaining no doubt that there will be a heavy withdrawal during the night.

General Kuropatkin's critics among military men are increasing in number, the burden of complaint being that in every action he has shown lack of initiative. With defeat now, whether disastrous or otherwise, they declare his star will set. On the other hand, it is believed that Field Marshal Oyama's daring strategy, if successful in this battle, will entitle him to rank as one of the greatest captains of the age.

SAVES FOREST FOR PEOPLE.

Exclusion of Timber Land From Lieu Selections.

Washington, March 8.—Two and one-half million acres of timber land will be saved to the government by the operation of a short act to which President Roosevelt affixed his signature during the last moments of the 58th congress. The act prohibits the selection of timber lands in exchange for land which have been included within of real reserves. It was in 1897 that the "lieu law" was enacted. It had no restrictions, simply entitling persons holding lands in forest reserves to make selections elsewhere in exchange for their forest reserve lands. In 1900 these lieu selections were limited to surveyed lands. Since the passage of these acts, nearly 2,000,000 acres of forest reserve lands have been exchanged for other lands, and almost universally has the exchange been made for timbered lands outside of forest reserves. Nearly half of this land so exchanged is owned by the land grant railroads.

A report to congress from the commissioner of the general land office places the amount of lands still held by these railroads in forest reserves at 2,500,000 acres, and the provision in the act in question, that hereafter lieu selections must be made from untimbered lands, is calculated to save just that much timbered land which is outside of forest reserves.

GOTHAM TIED UP.

Strike on New York Street Railways Blocks Business.

New York, March 8.—With one collision in which 29 persons were injured, New York has passed through the first day of the general strike on its rapid transit systems. Besides this accident and some minor casualties due to the abnormal conditions, the sum total of the day was annoyance and vexation to a million or more people usually dependent upon the Interborough's lines for transportation to and from business. So far there has been little disorder. Sporadic encounters between individuals, some bad language and the action of a few hoodlums in throwing missiles at passing elevated trains tell this phase of the strike. The annoyance to the multitude was increased by a wet snow, which began falling this afternoon.

Service on the elevated roads and the subway, while not tied up, was crippled badly. Trains were run on irregular schedules in the underground, beginning with the early morning, but the elevated did not fare so well. On the East side practically no attempt was made to institute service, while the Sixth and Ninth avenue lines, which serve the West side, were run in a fashion woefully inadequate. In fact, the elevated system of the Interborough's lines was pretty well paralyzed.

Big Plant Burns.

Cedar Rapids, March 8.—The plant of the American Cereal company, the largest of its kind in the world, is destroyed by fire, with the exception of a group of small buildings. The loss is estimated at \$1,500,000, with insurance of nearly \$1,000,000. Two persons lost their lives in the fire. It is feared that several others lost their lives, but this is not definitely known. A man who was seen at a window fell back into the flames. The mill employed 800 men. The fire started from spontaneous combustion.

No Cigarettes in Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis., March 8.—The legislature today, by a vote of 76 to 1, passed a bill absolutely prohibiting the sale or manufacture of cigarette papers.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

WATER PUT UPON ARID LAND.

Three Sisters Company Applies for a Patent—Only Settlers Can Buy.

Salem—The Three Sisters Irrigation company, which has a contract for the reclamation of 27,000 acres of arid land in the Deschutes country, reports that water has been placed on 6,000 acres, in addition to the 13,000 already patented. The state land board directed the engineer to examine the land, and if found as reported, to apply for a patent from the United States.

An important question has been raised regarding the qualifications of applicants for arid land that has been reclaimed under the Carey act. The Federal law, which grants this land to the state, specifies that it is to be sold to actual settlers at the cost of reclamation. Recently the state land board addressed a letter to the Federal land department, inquiring whether sales of land will be restricted to those who have actually settled upon it. The answer received is in the affirmative.

This means that, although a man may apply for land without taking up his residence upon it, he must make the preliminary showing that he intends to become a settler and before he can secure a deed he must show that he has become a settler. In other words, the land can be sold only to those who will make their homes upon it.

TILLAMOOK RAISES SUBSIDY

Citizens Now Want to See Promoter Simmons' Evidence of Faith.

Tillamook—Nearly all of the \$35,000 subsidy asked for the building of a railway into Tillamook has been subscribed. J. E. Simmons will be waited upon by a committee to be appointed at a mass meeting of subscribers to make good his promise to put up \$5,000 or more in some Tillamook bank as an evidence of good faith.

Simmons agreed to build his road to Tillamook and on to Netarts bay. The route will be either by way of North Yamhill or Forest Grove, and the work is to be completed in 12 months. Of the subsidy \$25,000 is to be paid when the rails reach Tillamook City and \$10,000 when extended to Netarts bay.

Treasure Box and Yankee Girl.

Sumpter—Guy Pearson, owner of the Treasure Box and Yankee Girl claims, two miles east of Sumpter, reports that he has sunk a shaft 20 feet on the Treasure Box ledge. This has been crossed and found to be fully 20 feet in width. Trouble is experienced with water, and for this reason operations will have to be discontinued until pumping facilities can be installed. These properties are near the Golden Chariot, which will erect a mill, hoisting and pumping plant this spring. Work on these improvements is expected to commence shortly.

For Exhibit from Jackson.

Jacksonville—A deputation of citizens waited on the county court at the March session in the interests of an exhibit from Jackson county at the Lewis and Clark exposition. The court made no definite promise of an appropriation, but individual members have expressed themselves favorably toward the proposal. The sum asked for is \$3,000, and it is urged that, Southern Oregon being "one of the garden spots of the universe," the section would be much benefited by an exhibit at the fair.

Work on Grizzly Group.

Cottage Grove—The Johnson boys and other owners of the Grizzly group of claims have kept men at work driving a crosscut tunnel for the purpose of cutting the vein at a greater depth than it has heretofore been cut. Word has just come to town to the effect that the tunnel, at a distance of about 100 feet from the portal, has cut the ledge, and that the same high grade showing as existed above has been the result. The vein is somewhat smaller at this level, but carries good values.

Product of Tillamook Dairy.

Tillamook—At the annual meeting of the Tillamook Dairy association, Secretary Carl Haberlach's report showed that for the first eight months of last year 1,839,396 pounds of milk was received at the creamery at Fairview. 1,641,415 pounds of milk were used in the manufacture of 75,056 pounds of butter and 197,981 pounds of milk in the manufacture of 20,168 pounds of cheese.

Extensive Improvements Assured.

Hood River—Fifty thousand dollars are now subject to the check of the Hood River Electric Light, Power and Water company, as the result of the sale of bonds, and the extensive improvements to the light and water systems are now assured.

READY TO CUT.

Logging on a Big Scale is Under Way in the Sumpter District.

Sumpter—From the amount of logs that have been put in at the mills during the winter, lumbermen of Eastern Oregon are contemplating a big business during 1905. The Oregon Lumber company has continued logging operations steadily and will only let up during the breaking up spell.

The immense milling plant is being enlarged by the erection of additional buildings for the storing of lumber.

The Sumpter Lumber company also has a large number of logs to cut as soon as weather conditions will permit the starting of its mill.

Service & Co. are preparing for a long run, the contract for the delivery of an immense number of logs having just been completed.

Some lumbermen who rely upon running logs down small streams are reported as being uneasy over the prospect of a light run, owing to scarcity of snow in the mountains this season.

WARM DAYS HASTEN THE BUDS.

Fear of Late Frost Declared Groundless by Old Settlers.

Hood River—Peach trees will be in bloom in a few days and fruit buds are swelling in all parts of the valley. Strawberry vines are putting forth new leaves and the hillsides have freshened up with a new growth of grass.

There is apprehension by some of the fruitgrowers lest a cold snap should damage the fruit during the month, but old settlers state that frosts of any great destructiveness have never occurred after the opening of spring. The roads are drying fast, while farmers are taking advantage of the good weather to plow.

There has been less rain and snow in this part of Oregon than for many previous years. Mountain peaks where the snow has been accustomed to linger until May 1, and often times far into June, are now almost clear of snow. The rainfall during February was a trifle over one inch.

Uncover Good Ore.

Grants Pass—Opening of the vast ore body in the Granite Hill and uncovering of quartz riches on the deep levels, as well as the general showing these properties have made in recent months by development, have led the American Gold Fields company to lay plans for even greater operations than was at first anticipated. Instead of the one mine, there will be two or three, all operated as one property. Already the Red Jacket, one of the claims of the company, located near the Granite Hill, has been equipped with machinery.

Sales of Livestock.

Echo—M. H. Gillett sold a car of hogs to John Shaw, an independent buyer, who ships to Portland. The car consisted of 80 young animals, weighing on an average 242 pounds each. The price paid was 6 cents a pound, the highest paid in the vicinity this year, bringing on an average \$14.50 each. The hogs were fed in cattle feed yards and finished off on chop barley. R. N. Stanfield and J. B. Saylor also shipped nine cars of fat steers to the Union Meat company of Portland.

Governor Accepts His Likeness.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain has accepted the oil painting of himself by Richard Max Meyer, of Portland, and Mr. Meyer will receive the \$600 appropriated by the legislature for a picture of the governor. The painting has been hung in the house of representatives. Mr. Meyer washed and varnished all the oil paintings of Oregon's governors and the pictures now look as fresh as when new.

Big Price for Hop Land.

Woodburn—The largest real estate deal ever consummated in this portion of Marion county has just been made by Walter L. Toose selling Jacob Miller 232 acres of land with a 40-acre hop yard adjoining this city for \$19,500.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 85c; bluestem, 92c; valley, 87c per bushel.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.15 @ 1.40; gray, \$1.40 @ 1.45 per cental.
Hay—Timothy, \$14 @ 16 per ton; clover, \$11 @ 12; grain, \$11 @ 12; cheat, \$12 @ 13.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 17 @ 17 1/2c per dozen.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2 @ 30c; Potatoes—Oregon fancy, 85 @ 90c; common, 60 @ 75c.
Apples—4-tier Raldring, \$1.25 @ 1.50; Spitzenberg, \$1.75 @ 2.
Hops—1904, 24 @ 26c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 19 @ 20c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12 @ 17c; mohair, 25 @ 26c per pound for choice.