

Laidlaw Chronicle

VOL. 1.

Laidlaw, Crook County, Oregon, Friday, March 30, 1906.

NO. 21.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$25,000
INCORPORATED 1908.

The Laidlaw Banking & Trust Co.

OF LAIDLAW, CROOK COUNTY, OREGON

Transacts a General Banking and Trust Business; acts as administrator, executor or trustee of estates; transfers money by mail or telegraph; collections made promptly and upon favorable terms.

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J. D. LAIDLAW President
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The Corner Store OF LAIDLAW

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Carries Dry Goods, Groceries, Men's Furnishing Goods, Mattresses, Bed Springs and Bedding, Stoves and Tinware, Doors and Windows, Paint, Washing Machines and Wringers.

E. B. JAMES,

Laidlaw, Oregon

COOK AVENUE FEED YARD

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Best of Hay and Grain

Continually on Hand

TRANSIENT TRADE SOLICITED

PRICES REASONABLE

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Laidlaw and Bend Stage Line

We Have for Sale

Irrigated Land in the Deschutes Valley.
Deeded Land with Perpetual Water Right in the Famous Squaw Creek Country.
Improved and Unimproved Ranches.
A few good Business Locations.
Deeded Land with Private Water Right, also Homesteads and Desert Claims.
For further information call or write

The Laidlaw Land Co.

Laidlaw, Oregon

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.

J. P. Morgan has fled Italy in fear of assassination.

Carnegie favors a reform in the spelling of the English language.

The czar is said to be paving the way for a constitutional monarchy.

Representative Landis, of Indiana, has a plan for reform in government printing.

Russia has openly declared for France in the Moroccan dispute and Germany has raised a protest.

Heavy wind storms along the Atlantic have damaged shipping and lessened the chances of saving vessels which went ashore during recent storms.

C. E. Grunsky, consulting engineer of the Reclamation service, has made an adverse report on the Palouse irrigation project, saying the cost is too excessive.

John D. Rockefeller has given \$1 to a New Jersey hospital in the name of his grandson. The same mail contained a gift from Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., for \$100.

Capitalists have purchased the site and buildings of the Lewis and Clark 'air and' will save the buildings from further destruction for use in housing large manufacturing plants.

Governor Pattison, of Ohio, is improving.

An alliance of Britain, France and Russia is proposed.

The famine in Japan grows worse and disease follows hunger.

Anthracite coal operators have split on the wage scale to be paid miners.

Henny says Bristol charges are baseless and Bristol will retain his office.

Twenty-six miners perished in the Century coal mine disaster in West Virginia.

The Interstate Commerce commission is investigating underbilling frauds by shippers.

It is claimed that only the details of the Algeciras conference remain to be settled. Roosevelt is credited with solving the problem.

The government has given Hermann a bill of particulars concerning the letter books destroyed, but his lawyers continue to delay the trial.

Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, has called a truce on Rockefeller while the latter may visit his new grandson. Hadley says he can get all the evidence he needs without John D. anyway.

The German army is reported ready for war.

Russia is on the eve of another rebel outbreak.

The condition of Governor Pattison, of Ohio, is grave.

A snowslide killed six miners near Granite, Colorado.

Roosevelt has proposed a compromise in the Moroccan question which does not please France.

James A. Fee may be appointed United States district attorney for Oregon if Bristol loses out.

The conference between miners and operators of the anthracite coal district has failed to reach a wage agreement.

It is now generally admitted that between 40 and 50 persons lost their lives in the recent Denver & Rio Grand wreck in Colorado.

The sidewheel steamer Olympian, which was being towed from San Francisco to New York, was wrecked in the Straits of Magellan.

Latest reports say nearly 2,000 were killed and 6,500 injured by the earthquake in Formosa. All survivors are in a state of extreme destitution.

An explosion in a coal mine near Fairmont, W. Va., is known to have killed 15 miners and injured 25 others. From 25 to 75 are missing and their fate is unknown.

Ex-Chief Engineer Wallace favors a seal-level canal.

Nineteen lives were lost in a storm on the Gulf of Mexico.

A compromise in the Moroccan conference is now promised.

Daring robbers have taken \$432,500 from a Moscow, Russia, bank.

Jerome says giving insurance money to campaign committees is not larceny.

The price of bottles is to be increased 5 per cent by the manufacturers.

Several shipwrecks have resulted from the recent storm on the Atlantic coast.

Total collections in the United States from all sources for the relief of starving Japanese now reaches \$120,000.

Objection to the appointment of W. B. Hoggatt as governor of Alaska may result in the selection of some one else.

Attending physicians now believe John D. Spreckles has a chance of recovering.

OUR TRADE WITH CANADA.

Growth Has Been Enormous, Despite Attempted Reduction.

Washington, March 27.—Trade of the United States with Canada in the fiscal year 1905 aggregated \$202,949,213, against \$89,429,096 in 1895, according to a bulletin issued by the department of Commerce and Labor. It shows that in the years from 1875 to 1895 our trade with Canada increased \$67,000,000, and from 1895 to 1905 it increased \$114,000,000.

The larger portion of this growth has been on the export side. The imports increased from \$27,807,615 in 1875 to \$62,469,432 in 1905, and exports advanced from \$34,547,219 in 1875 to \$140,529,581 in 1905.

"This rapid growth in trade relations with Canada," says the bulletin, "is especially interesting in view of the varying conditions to which commerce with Canada has been subjected. During the period from 1855 to 1866 a reciprocity treaty was in force between Canada and the United States, but in the latter year it was determined, so that commerce between the two countries was unaffected by special trade arrangements until April, 1898, when the United States was placed at a slight disadvantage as compared with the United Kingdom, products from that country entering the Dominion of Canada being admitted, by special arrangement, at a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent of the tariff levied on imports from other countries.

"August 1, 1898, the reduction of British products was increased to 25 per cent, and on July 1, 1900, was still further increased to 33 1/2 per cent. Despite these advantages in favor of goods entering Canada from the United Kingdom, exports to Canada from that country grew from \$29,743,712 in 1875 to \$59,603,556 in 1904, while exports from the United States grew from \$64,928,825 in 1897 to \$140,529,581 in 1905."

The percentage of imports to Canada from the United States in 1905 was 60.6 and from the United Kingdom 24 per cent.

MISERY OF STARVING.

Japanese Live on Flour Mixed With Straw and Weeds.

Tokio, March 27.—The misery and suffering in the famine district has been slighted by the prompt and liberal aid from foreign sources and the abatement of the rigors of winter. The local authorities are trying to provide work for the able-bodied, but the extent of the work is inadequate, and tens of thousands are still on the verge of starvation.

Many parents are parting with their children, sending them to the already crowded Okayama orphanage. Several children are quartered at the Ueyno railway station in this city. Among them was a girl 6 years old, who was found treasuring a package of dirty old newspapers. On examination the package was found to contain a postal card, with the address of the parents of the child, who had been told to mail the card upon her arrival at her destination. The severity of the suffering undergone by the children is clearly depicted in the faces of those who are compelled to part from their homes, where the food consists of flour mixed with straw and weeds. The mixture is beaten fine, forming a paste, which contains only 25 per cent actual food value.

The government has remitted the lowest tax in the famine district, but this will not afford immediate relief. The liberal contributions from Americans are already effective, and the relief in the form of food and clothing is commanding the heartiest appreciation.

Another appeal for aid is presented by the sufferers from the earthquake in Formosa, hundreds of whom are homeless. The local government is busy providing food, caring for the injured, and recovering and removing corpses, several hundred of which are buried under the debris.

Dowie in Mexico City.

Mexico City, March 27.—The Indian murderers of a French priest near the mountains of Malinche will probably be shot on the scene of their crime in the state of Tlaxcala. Lieutenant General Chaffee, U. S. A., has returned here from the hot country. Heavy rains have greatly helped the sanitary condition of the city, and the typhus fever is abating. John Alexander Dowie, of Chicago, arrived here Monday from Jamaica. He is accompanied by a nurse, but is much improved in health.

Ship Afire Hits Rocks.

St. Johns, N. F., March 27.—After being in peril from fire at sea and managing by desperate efforts to reach this port in the midst of a gale and a blinding snow storm, the British freight steamer Titania struck a submerged rock in entering the harbor late last night, had a hole torn in her hull, and today lies on the beach, where she was put to prevent sinking. The fire in the cargo of the midship hold is still burning fiercely.

Fire Destroyed Eleven Buildings.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 27.—A fire which started in the Frank Thornton Dry Goods company's store last night, in the center of the city, destroyed 11 buildings. Loss, \$300,000. No one was killed, but several persons were injured.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

COMPLAIN OF GRAZING RULE.

Oregon Stockmen's Grievances Are Taken Up by Senator Fulton.

Washington—Senator Fulton has received many letters of complaint from stockmen of Oregon, who express dissatisfaction with the manner in which the forest service is managing the summer range in forest reserves. The sheepmen of Umatilla county feel that they have been unfairly treated in the distribution of range in the Wenaha reserve, and the sheep and cattlemen whose stock is permitted to graze in the Cascade reserve feel that they are paying too much for the privilege. So far as the Cascade reserve is concerned, the sheepmen object to paying 6 cents a head for the grazing privilege when sheep are permitted in other reserves at 4 and 5 cents each.

The forest service explains that the grazing season in the Cascade reserve is longer than in the reserves where the fee is smaller. So far as the Wenaha reserve is concerned, the range has been apportioned for the coming season, and it is too late to bring about a readjustment. To ascertain all the facts, with the view of laying the matter before the forest service in its true light, Mr. Fulton has requested the stockmen of Oregon to furnish him with accurate data, that he may adjust these matters before another grazing season opens.

The Dalles to Portage.

The Dalles—A company of local capitalists, under the name of the Columbia Transportation company, has bought the steamer George W. Simons from the D. P. & N. Co. It will be operated between Cascade Locks and the lower terminus of the state portage road. The boat will leave Cascade Locks at 6 o'clock in the morning and reach The Dalles at 10, making all way landings. It will lie here an hour, then run to the lower terminus of the portage, and returning will leave for Cascade Locks at 2 o'clock. It is the purpose of the company in buying and operating the boat to afford people along the Columbia opportunity to make The Dalles their trading point.

Many Buy Wallowa Timber.

Wallowa—Locators have been doing such business the past three months as to account of a wild rush by local men and outsiders to secure claims in the pine, fir and tamarack forests of Wallowa county. Sections which sold at \$1.25 an acre were bought first, and only those claims remain which are in the \$2.50 sections. There are but a few more claims open for location, and it is expected the locating season will be closed within 30 days. Capitalists are buying much of this timber, and from individual holders claims purchased for less than \$500 are selling at from \$1,000 to \$1,600 each. These carry from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 feet to the quarter section.

Enterprise Still Capital.

Wallowa—The Wallowa county commissioners, at their last meeting, accepted an offer of E. D. McCully, J. Knapper and Aaron Wade, to build a wooden structure in Enterprise large enough to meet the county's requirements for a courthouse, and to lease the same to the county for five years at an annual rental of \$650. The building is to be completed by August 1. It will be of wood, but comparable in safety as it will be equipped with a fireproof vault. The board thus settled further controversy for five years regarding the permanent location of the county seat.

Fight for a County Seat.

Canyon City—The fight for the county seat now being waged between Canyon City, the present capital, and Prairie City, long aspirant for the honor, is waxing red hot. The laws of Oregon provide that a vote must be ordered by the county court if a petition, signed by not less than three fifths of the registered voters, is presented. The promoters of the removal have organized an improvement association, and among other things have secured subscriptions amounting to \$20,000 for a new courthouse.

Great Loss in Malheur County.

Jaker City—Sheepmen and stockmen of Malheur county are offering \$800 a ton for hay, according to report, and the price is rapidly advancing, as very little feed could be bought even at this fabulous price. It is estimated that the storm which has swept over the country during the past week will result in the loss of at least 25 per cent of the livestock of Malheur county, as many sheep and cattle were upon the range when it struck.

Lane Fruit is Unharmed.

Engine—Dr. H. F. McCormick, Lane county fruit inspector, says it is his opinion that the freezing weather of the past few days has done no material damage to the fruit in this vicinity. Each tree has been accompanied by cloudy weather. Had the sun shone warm and bright each morning the crop would have been ruined.

Hop Sale at Woodburn.

Aurora—Ed Herron, the hopbuyer, this week bought the Joe Kennedy hop crop of 72 bales at Woodburn, paying better than 9 cents. The hops were shipped direct to London. M. H. Gilbertson, Elisman Bros.' agent here, went to North Yakima a few days ago to look after several big lots of hops there.

CREATED AT LAST.

President Sets Aside Blue Mountains for Timber Purposes.

Washington—President Roosevelt, on recommendation of the forest service, has signed a proclamation creating the Blue mountain forest reserve in Eastern Oregon, to embrace 2,627,270 acres. The reserve as created follows the general lines of the temporary withdrawal made three years ago, with the exception of 200,000 acres in the valley of the Silves river, which has been eliminated because of the agricultural nature of the land. Around the edge of the withdrawal small tracts of agricultural and school land have been eliminated and the boundaries are so drawn as to exclude all land lying along the border which has passed into private ownership under any public land laws.

The original Blue mountain withdrawal embraced more than 3,000,000 acres. About 500,000 acres have been left out, so as to make the reserve a compact body of forest land.

Long Winter in Wallowa.

Wallowa—Snow covers the entire Wallowa valley and county, varying in depth from five inches on the Imnaha and Grand Ronde river bottoms, to 17 inches on the foothills of the Joseph mountains. Stockmen are somewhat anxious concerning feed. The unusual long season will necessitate using much more hay than is customary in average winters. Though this is a hay producing county, and though great crops of hay were put away last season, and much old hay was left over, it is expected that there will be no surplus.

Hopgrowers Elect Officers.

Salem—About 75 hopgrowers have become members of the Oregon Hopgrowers' Association, recently organized in this city, and permanent organization has been effected by the election of the following officers: President, J. K. Sears, McCoy; vice president, H. C. Fletcher, Salem; secretary, J. R. Coleman, Salem; directors, J. T. Wood, Salem; Louis Ames, Silverton; C. W. Beckett, Salem; W. H. Egan, Gervais; Francis Shafer, Salem.

Columbia County Breaks Record.

Salem—Columbia county breaks the record in the matter of payment of state taxes this year. State Treasurer Moore received a draft last week for \$6,360, the amount of general state and school tax, and \$265, the amount due for the support of the Agricultural college, from Columbia county, for the year 1906. Only half of this amount was due. The rest need not have been paid until December 31.

Luckiamute Mohair Pool.

Independence—The Luckiamute mohair pool has been organized at Arlie and has the following officers: President, A. C. Staats; secretary, Maurice Fowler; I. M. Simpson, A. C. Staats and Maurice Fowler were elected a board of managers. The new association already has a membership of 35, representing 3,993 fleeces. It is probable 15 more names are to be added to the membership soon.

Cattle Bring Higher Price.

Pendleton—Three cars of cattle were shipped to Seattle from Pendleton a few days ago, bringing \$1.50 per hundred pounds. This is about 1 cent a pound higher than the last shipment made.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 68c; bluestem, 69c; red, 66c; valley, 69c.
Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$27.50; gray, \$27 per ton.
Barley—Feed, \$23.50@24 per ton; brewing, \$24@24.50; rolled, \$24.50@25.50.
Buckwheat—\$2.25 per cental.
Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$17@18 per ton; valley timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7.50@8; cheat, \$6@7; grain hay, \$7@8.
Apples—\$1.50@2.75 per box.
Vegetables—Asparagus, 8 1/2@9c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/4@1 1/2c per pound; cauliflower, \$2@2.25 per crate; celery, 75@90c per dozen; rhubarb, \$1.50 per box; sprouts, 8@10c per pound; turnips, \$1@1.25 per sack; carrots, 65@75c per sack; beets, 85c@\$1 per sack.
Onions—No. 1, 75@90c per sack; No. 2, nominal.
Potatoes—Fancy graded Burbanks, 5@5.5c per hundred; ordinary, nominal; sweet potatoes, 2 1/4@2 1/2c per pound.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2@30c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 16c per dozen.
Poultry—Average old hens, 14@14 1/2c per pound; mixed chickens, 13@13 1/2c; broilers, 28@29c; young roasters, 13@13 1/2c; old roasters, 11c; dressed chickens, 15@16c; turkeys, live, 16@17c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 18@20c; geese, live, 8@9c; geese, dressed, 10@11c; ducks, 16@18c.
Hops—Oregon, 1905, choice, 10@10 1/2c per pound; prime, 8 1/2@9 1/2c; medium, 7@8c; olds, 5@7c.
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 16@21c per pound; valley, 24@26c; mohair, choice, 25@28c.
Veal—Dressed, 3 1/2@3c per pound.
Beef—Dressed bulls, 2 1/2@3c per pound; cows, 3 1/4@4 1/2c; country steers, 4@5c.
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8 1/2@9c per pound; ordinary, 4@5c; lambs, 8@9 1/2c.
Pork—Dressed, 6@6 1/2c per pound.

ROGERS ANSWERS QUERIES.

Admits Standard Ownership of Supposed Independent Concerns.

New York, March 26.—H. H. Rogers Saturday answered the questions put to him by Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, in the proceedings to oust the Standard Oil company, the Waters-Pierce Oil company, and the Republic Oil company from Missouri, and the Standard Oil lawyers admitted that the Standard owns a majority of the stock of the other two companies. Thus Mr. Hadley has overcome his most recalcitrant witness and has proved the main point of his contention. Today he will go further and prove by documentary and other evidence that the three companies are all managed by the Standard officials at 26 Broadway. There was a decided change in Mr. Rogers' manner under examination, but he still pleaded lapse of memory or ignorance on several important points. W. G. Rockefeller also testified and his memory failed on several questions.

Mr. Rogers admitted that he was a stockholder in the Standard Oil company of Indiana, but said he did not know in detail of the conditions of the sale of oil in Missouri, nor did he know about the division of that state between the Waters-Pierce and Republic Oil companies.

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