

WHOLESALE INDICTMENTS.

Many Prominent Citizens Implicated by Federal Grand Jury.
 Judge Albert H. Tanner, law partner of John H. Mitchell, and one of the most prominent attorneys and citizens of Portland, was indicted by the federal grand jury for the crime of perjury alleged to have been committed on January 31 while before the grand jury as a witness in relation to the dealings of Senator Mitchell with Frederick A. Kribs, the land speculator.
 At the same time this indictment was returned three others were also reported to the court, one against Hamilton H. Hendricks for subornation of perjury, one against George C. Brownell in amendment of the indictment for subornation of perjury returned a week ago, and the last against Henry Meldrum, George Waggoner, David W. Kinnaird, Rufus S. Moore, a brother of State Treasurer Charles S. Moore; John W. Hamaker and Frank J. Van Winkle, for conspiracy to defraud the Government.
 The indictment of Judge Tanner is the most sensational return for some time, for it brings before the public with unexpected suddenness the name of a man heretofore entirely unconnected by rumor or fact with the far-reaching frauds now being unearthed. The indictment further charges that it was loyal to his partner, Senator Mitchell, and a wish to spare him from the shame of the second indictment returned a week ago which caused him to attempt to hide, according to the allegation of the indictment, the true state of affairs as existent in the business of their law office.

The third member of the Oregon delegation in Congress was brought under the shadow when Federal grand jury returned an indictment against J. N. Williamson, his partner in the sheep business, Mr. Van Gesner, and Marion R. Biggs, for several years United States Commissioner at Prineville. The crime alleged by the document is subornation of perjury in having induced some 45 fellow-townsmen to take claims in township 15 south, of range 19 east, under the agreement that the land should in time revert to the firm of Williamson & Gesner. In order to take these claims, it was necessary for the claimants to make false affidavits, which, it is alleged, they did before United States Commissioner Biggs.

Two indictments were returned by the Federal grand jury by one of which the long-drawn-out investigations into the dealings of the Butte Creek Land, Lumber & Livestock Company were brought to a close, while the second added another mark to the list already against the names of Henry Meldrum and his associates.

The indictment against the Butte Creek Company and some of its employes charges a conspiracy to prevent and obstruct the free passage over and free use of certain of the public lands situated in Wheeler County. The document also alleges that threats of violence and other means of intimidation were used to drive those legitimate homesteaders already settled on the land from the vicinity. As defendants the indictment names Winlock W. Steiwer, ex State Senator; Hamilton H. Hendricks, secretary of the Butte Creek Land Company; Clarence B. Zachary, Adelbert C. Zachary, Charles A. Watson and Clyde E. Glass, employes of the company; Binger Hermann, John H. Hall, Edwin Mays, ex Assistant United States Attorney; Franklin P. Mays, Clark E. Loomis and Edward D. Stratford.

The second indictment is against Henry Meldrum, ex-Surveyor General; George E. Waggoner, Meldrum's clerk; David W. Kinnaird, Benjamin F. Minton and Gustave Klaetsch, deputy surveyors; George Sorenson, Livy Stipp and Frank H. Dunan, notaries public. It is brought under the same section of the revised statutes of the United States as the foregoing and alleges that the defendants conspired to defraud the Government of the United States by false and fraudulent surveys.

Tanner Confesses.
 THE CONFESSION—Judge A. H. Tanner for perjury in regard to his testimony before the grand jury, makes a confession by pleading guilty to a charge, and gives testimony in open court which blasts the hopes of Senator Mitchell, his partner.

THE MITCHELL LETTER—A letter sent by Senator Mitchell through his private secretary, Harry C. Robertson, to Judge Tanner, is delivered to Mr. Henev and the grand jury, and its contents points plainly to the Senator's guilt.

THE KRIBS CHECKS—Three checks, in the possession of the Government, show plainly that Senator Mitchell received money for his services in expediting claims before the general land office.

THE TANNER PARDON—It is stated by Mr. Henev that Judge Tanner will be pardoned for his offense by President Roosevelt, after he has testified in the Government's behalf at the Mitchell trial in April, provided there be a trial.

THE MITCHELL CASE HOPELESS—It is considered generally that the confession of Judge Tanner has dealt a death blow to the cause of Senator Mitchell and that there is absolutely no hope for anything but conviction in his case when it comes to trial. There is a growing belief that the Senator will not stand trial.

More Railroad Talk.

Citizens of Tillamook want a railroad. They are willing to guarantee a reasonable subsidy as an inducement for it, but propose to get the railroad before they put up any cash.
 Certain citizens of the City and County of Tillamook have united in subscribing to agreements to pay into a fund for such subsidy the sum of \$35,000 to be paid to the individual or company that will first construct a railroad connecting that region with transcontinental railroads of the country, and have the same in operation within one year, with direct connection with Portland by modern methods, by construction of a railroad, operated either by steam or electric power, is what is desired. As a guarantee of good faith, any party entering into such an agreement, to receive the subsidy upon completion of the road, must deposit a forfeit of \$5000 cash.

William Reid, attorney for the Portland, Nehalem & Tillamook Railway Company, who has been informed of the regulations agreed upon to govern the subsidy that is offered as an inducement to railroad builders, reiterated today that his company is not seeking any subsidy, beyond the right of way that has been asked through the Tillamook Valley. Refusal of the transcontinental railroads to grant traffic contracts, he declares, has been the only reason that the road projected by that company has not been built before this time, and enactment of the measure introduced in the Legislature at Salem by Representative Killingsworth, to compel railroads to accept transfer of freight cars at points of connection, would insure immediate building of the line.

"Citizens of Tillamook Valley, who know best the resources, production and possibilities of that wonderfully rich region, as well as inconvenience of lack of rapid transportation, know that a railroad is justified," said Mr. Reid, "but did not realize until publication in The Telegram of the fact that J. Pierpont Morgan refused to permit President Melan, of the Northern Pacific, to fulfill his promise of a traffic contract to our company, the methods that have been used to defeat their desires through investment of outside capital. This has also revealed to members of the Legislature the compact between the transcontinental railroad companies by which development is retarded at the will of a few men."

To Help Tillamook Out.

The so-called Railroad Commission bill of Representative Killingsworth, of Multnomah, was resurrected from the table graveyard in the house last week, and after arguments by its sponsor and "Bob" Smith, passed by a vote of 34 to 18. The bill, as passed, is not the original measure introduced by request, for the Multnomah representatives now stands directly responsible for it. Its provisions are that whenever the managers of any branch or side line railway cannot agree with a trunk line as to freight rates to Portland, three judges of the Circuit Court in Portland shall be called upon to settle the rates. In his argument Killingsworth said: "To explain away the two objections to this bill I will say that I introduced the original bill at the request of Colonel John McCracken, who is interested in the proposed Tillamook Railway. I told him that I was opposed to sectional legislation and that what was good for one part of the state was good for another. This state has been sidetracked for years because it was useless to establish any lines except those built by the big companies themselves. The gentlemen on the local boards of the large roads are powerless, for the powers that be control every movement." Killingsworth concluded by saying: "It is in your power to bury this bill, but remember, when you do so you bury the vested rights and wishes of the people of the State of Oregon. I deeply regret that in this blessed land of liberty you can too often find precedent for doing so—where monopolistic control has nailed to the cross the rights and liberties of a free people."

The czar may be slow in recognizing the necessity of constitutional government, but events are bearing him on in spite of his accustomed advisers. All the world can see that the war in the East is a failure, and that the people are unwilling to be sent there to continue the fighting. Their pride can no longer be aroused by picturing Russia as dominating the eastern coast of Asia and the Oriental races. The navy has ceased to be formidable, and the army, slow as it is to learn the truth, can no longer see an object in great battles, or anything decisive in their results. Affairs at home occupy the attention of Russians generally, and the profound discontent of the people forbids the idea that the empire can be permanently conducted along the old autocratic lines.

A porcupine bounty law in Maine has been repealed because it costs the state treasurer \$400 a year. There were signs, as often happen in such cases, that thrifty citizens had engaged in porcupine breeding.

One of Mrs. Chadwick's victims has just died of worry and humiliation, but the author of the trouble is doing well in prison. It is remarkable that most of the Jeremy Diddler tribe have tough constitutions.

IN HIS DEFENSE.

Stoessel Replies to His Critics, He Takes All Blame.

ADEN, Feb. 9.—The French steamship Australian arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening, carrying among her other passengers General Stoessel, seven Generals, two admirals, 136 other officers and 143 artillery soldiers formerly of the Port Arthur Garrison. Mme Stoessel brings with her six orphans whom she has adopted, sons of officers who fell at Port Arthur. Communication between the Australian and the shore is not allowed on account of a recrudescence of the plague here, where there are 50 deaths a day. We were able to embark, thanks to the isolation of the rock in front of Aden, on which is a plague hospital. We were graciously received by General Stoessel and General Reiss, his chief of staff, who acted as interpreter.

They said it was a sad thing to return vanquished, but they were conscious of having done their entire duty in holding the fortress as long as they did.

They could not have held Port Arthur at the most four days longer. The munition and food supplies had been almost completely exhausted. There remained only 6000 loaded shells and 2,000,000 cartridges, which were powerless against the 11-inch guns which rained their fire upon the Russian front, 25 kilometers long.

"In the garrison," said General Stoessel, "there were 30,000 men, of whom 18,000 were in the hospital and 4000 were non-combatants. Of the remaining 8000, 3000 were afflicted with scurvy and were obliged to fight down in the trenches.

"For several months," said General Stoessel, "the troops received 200 grams of horse meat apiece each week. All the food was prepared with machine oil. After September, the only ships which succeeded in running the blockade were the steamer King Arthur, commanded by a French captain, and three junks. All brought flour.

"The last news we received from the outside world was on September 20, when a telegram from General Kuropatkin said he would come to relieve us in three months. The three months having passed and no news of the fleet under Vice-Admiral Rojestevsky having been received, the situation became desperate. The garrison being exhausted and the fleet, whose preservation had been the principal reason for resistance, having been destroyed after the capture of a high mountain (203-Meter Hill), I considered that further prolongation of the struggle would inevitably lead to frightful carnage."

General Stoessel added that he decided on the capitulation on his own authority and without consulting any one. He concluded by saying:

"The czar and my peers will judge whether I should have prolonged the siege or by a heroic but criminal act have blown up the fortress. I prefer a less great name in military annals to having 30,000 lives on my conscience."

A number of other officers whom I interviewed did not share this moral satisfaction of General Stoessel. They expressed violent resentment toward Admiral Prince Ukhomsky for his disastrous handling of the fleet, against several incapable Generals, and above all against ex-Viceroy Alexieff.

The last named, they declare, had foreseen nothing and prepared nothing. It was necessary to reconstruct the greater part of the fortifications under deplorable conditions and under the fire of the enemy.

The officers declared that General Stoessel was a brave man, but not a genius. General Kondratenko, they said, was the real soul of the defense, and was adored by his men. When he died, Port Arthur died with him.

Smyrnoff and several other Generals, in spite of the czar's permission, preferred captivity to a shameful return.

In spite of the sympathy of the passengers and the warm ovations they received at Saigon, Indo-China, the Russian officers on the Australian are all melancholy. When they were asked if they were glad to return to their fatherland, they replied:

"No," and added sadly that if General Kondratenko had been in command at Port Arthur, they would not have been here.

The Russians will leave the Australian at Port Said. One officer, who is ill, disembarked here.

Congress is slow to deal with parcel post improvements, but the great success of the system in England and Germany is an object lesson that can not keep out of sight.

A Southern trade paper says the inquiry for investments in that part of the country has increased tenfold within a year. Another credit mark for the sthman canal.

During the year of 1904 and the month of January, 1905, there were 35 homicides in the State of Oregon. In 14 of these cases there were no arrests made in connection with the crime. In seven of the cases arrests were made and the suspects either exonerated by a Coroner's jury or acquitted by a court. Seven of the cases are still hanging fire, some of them having awaited settlement for months. In but two of the cases were sentences of life imprisonment imposed, and there was not one case of capital punishment.

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9:00 p.m.	depot for Astoria	9:40 p.m.

Leave	ASTORIA	Arrive.
7:45 a.m.	for Portland and way points.	11:30 a.m.
6:10 p.m.		10:30 p.m.

SEASIDE DIVISION.

Leave	ASTORIA	Arrive.
11:35 a.m.	for Seaside Direct	5:20 p.m.

Leave	SEASIDE	Arrive.
8:15 a.m.	for Warrenton Pt. Hammond, B. L.	10:45 a.m.
5:50 p.m.	Stevens, Seaside	7:40 a.m.

Leave	SEASIDE	Arrive.
4:30 p.m.	for Astoria Direct	12:30 p.m.

Leave	SEASIDE	Arrive.
6:15 a.m.	for Warrenton Pt. Stevens, Hammond, B. L.	9:25 a.m.
9:30 a.m.	mond, Astoria	7:20 p.m.

Additional train leaves Astoria daily at 11:30 a.m. for all points on Pt. Stevens branch, arriving Pt. Stevens 12:30 p.m., returning, leaves Pt. Stevens at 2:00 p.m., arriving Astoria 2:45 p.m.

* Sunday only.
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J. C. Mayo, G. P. A.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
 United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., December 10th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3rd, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

JOHN REES, of Tillamook county of Multnomah State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6585, for the purchase of the N 1/2 of Sec. 27, in Tp. No. 18, Range No. 10 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Monday, the 20th day of February, 1905. He names as witnesses: Walter G. Bailey, John M. Weise, Fred Tomlinson, Samuel C. Tomlinson, of Tillamook, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 20th day of February, 1905.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
 United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., January 27th, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

WILLIAM B. BANCKE, of Tillamook county of Multnomah State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6542, for the purchase of the N 1/2 of Sec. 34, in Tp. No. 18, Range No. 10 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on the 20th day of March, 1905. He names as witnesses: C. Desmond, Samuel Daily, John Stassek, George Kaufman, of Searsville, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 20th day of March, 1905.

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TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
 United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., January 18th, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

WALTER FRED BAKER, of Tillamook county of Tillamook State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6546, for the purchase of the N 1/2 of Section No. 20, in Township No. 1 south, Range to West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 6th day of April, 1905. He names as witnesses: Henry Greenhaw, Water C. Bailey, Barnhart, Harry S. Baker, Tillamook; Fred C. Baker, Wilson.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of April, 1905.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.