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OAKES IS EXONERATED

His Character Without Blemish.

The Charges Against Him Unfounded.

He Will Continue Receiver of the Northern Pacific by Decision of Judge Jenkins.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—Judge Jenkins has dismissed the petition of Ives, et al., to have Oakes dismissed as Northern Pacific receiver, and confirms Special Master Carey's report exonerating Oakes from making money out of the road illegallily.

In his decision Judge Jenkins reviews the history of the case and takes the ground that Oakes' position as president of the Northern Pacific was unique. That while he was the nominal head, he was not the financial head. He holds Oakes had no power, save as one of the board of thirteen directors, in the acquisition of branch lires and of terminals etc. Judge Jenkins says in conclusion: "The recent investigation has, in the judgment of the court, fully and completely exonerated Oakes. His character and integrity is without spot or blemish. The petition will therefore be dismissed."

The judge says the master in chancery found that Henry Villard had made unlawful gains to the amount of $363,691 in the Manitoba deal, but but that Oakes did not know and was not bound to know that Villard was making unlawful gains in the acquisition of the Manitoba road by the Northern Pacific, and that in the Rocky Fork deal no unlawful gains had been made by the Northern Pacific directors, and Oakes was not only free from blame, but had he done otherwise than he did, he would have been open to the just criticism of either lacking the business sagacity to be expected of one in his high official position, or of having seriously neglected the great interests committed to his charge. Concerning the Chicago & Northern Pacific deal, the court agreed with the master that the deal was exorbitant and that with respect to the transaytions, Oakes was not guilty of negligence in the discharge of his duties. In conclusion the decision says the charges against Oakes are unrounded in fact and without support of evidence.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Table of Comparisons for Like Periods of 1893 and 1894.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The bureau of statistics of imports and domestic exports of the United States for the month of September, 1894, and 1893, and for the nine months past of the present calendar year, gives the following table of special features of their report:

Exports of merchandise, 1893, $22,026,798; 1894, $59,038,883. Imports of merchandise, 1893, $46,300,312; 1894, $50,589,510. Exports of domestic merchandise for last nine months amount to $577,047,022, against $403,241,873 for same time in 1893. The imports of merchandise during nine months of 1894, amounted to $503,529,738 and for the same time last year $625,325,372. During the nine months of 1894 the excess of gold exports over imports was $73,603,319 and of silver $25,581,580.

THE WASHINGTON CAPITOL.

Olympia, Oct. 15.—Bids for constructing the foundation of the new capitol were opened today, but owing to many complications and sub-bids, the capitol commission were unable to decide until tomorrow which was the lowest. There were twenty-two bids, the highest being from Chicago, at $105,000, while those of Donald McRae, Cameron & Ashenfelter, Seattle, and Lillis & Tucker, Tacoma, were among the lowest, being under $40,000. The Stone Cutters' association of Seattle sent a letter to be read to the bidders, calling attention to the fact that stone cutter's wages were $4.50 for eight hours, payable in United States currency, Saturday noon.

GOING TO THE ORIENT.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 15.—The steamship Empress of India sailed this afternoon for the Orient. She had seventy-two saloon and 410 Chinese passengers, 300 of the latter being from the United States. Every inch of freight room was occupied, the cargo being chiefly flour, for which there is an enormous demand in the Orient at present.

Among the passengers were Capt. Cavendish and Capt. DuBoulay, British army officers who have been deputed by the British foreign office to follow the Chinese and Japanese armies respectively, in the capacity of military attachees and carefully observe their tactics.

KELLY'S COXEY BRIGADE.

Oakland, Cal., Oct. 15.—"Gen." Chas. T. Kelly, who led the San Francisco regiment of the Coxey army to Washington, has completed arrangements for the new industrial march, but instead of going across the continent, he will this time direct his invading forces toward San Jose and the productive regions that lie along that route. The object of the march is to secure signatures to a congressional petition for the relief of unemployed and incidentally to obtain contributions of supplies for the army that is rapidly increasing in numbers at the big tent, corner of Eighth and Franklin streets. Branches of the army will be established in various parts of the state with the intention of massing forces at Sacramento during the next session of the legislature.

MARKETS GENERALLY.

New York, Oct. 15.—Hops dull; Pacific coast, 4c @ 8½c.

Liverpool.—Wheat—Steady; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 4s 2½d; do. spring, 4s 5d.

Hops at London, Pacific coast steady; demand moderate; new crop, £2 10s @ £2 15s.

San Francisco.—Wheat—No. 1, shipping, 76¼c @ 77½c; with 78¾c for something better; milling wheat 82*c @ 87*c; Walla Walla wheat 67½c for fair average; 55c @ 65c for No. 2, and 40c @ 50c for off grades.

Portland.—Wheat—Valley, 70c @ 71½c; Walla Walla, 61½ @ 62*c.

THE BIG RAFT BUSTED.

ASTORIA, Oct. 15.—The big raft that left out Friday last for San Francisco was off the mouth of the river last night, having drifted north from Tillamook rock since Saturday evening. The heavy blow of Saturday set a terrific sea rolling, and the huge bulk of piling drifted along with the waves like a great log. The tug has still hold of the raft, but seems unable to make any headway against the sea. A fresh northwest wind is blowing off the coast today, and this may aid her some in going south, but so far the Monarch seems unable to make any progress whatever. When last sighted the tug and her tow was about five miles to the westward of the lightship, and drifting slowly north.

Pilot Staples arrived in at 1 o'clock on the bark Elginshire, and states that they passed through hundreds of piling near the lightship about 9 o'clock this morning. The pilot is certain that the piling are from the big raft in tow of the tug Monarch, and thinks she has surely gone to pieces.

Pilot Cordner, who brought in the Canadian ship Eskasoni this afternoon confirs the report of Pilot Staples, and adds that hundreds of piling, evidently from the raft, were all about the pilot schooner early this morning. The Monarch has not been seen since yesterday afternoon. Heavy sea is running today, though the weather outside is perfectly clear, with but a slight wind blowing. The Relief will probably bring in later news about 6 o'clock.

LUMBER MEN JEALOUS.

San Francisco, Oct. 15.—Owners of grades are showing keen interest in the fate of the big log raft which is near Columbia river. The South-ern Pacific Railway company's undertaking of rafting lumber to this port by no means pleases the men engaged in the lumber trade, and news that the raft had probably been wrecked caused very little sorrow along the water front. Had it been successfully towed into port there is every probability that other shippers of lumber would have followed the example of the railroad company.

A SHORT FIGHT.

Coney Island, Oct. 15.—In less than four rounds tonight Joe Wolcott, of Boston, Tom O'Rourke's colored fighter, succeeded in stopping Austin Gibbons, the Paterson lightweight, and at the same time pushed his right to the front of his own class. The fight was to ten rounds, but the pace was too fast for the Jersey man and he was practically out after a right-hander had sent him to the floor.

HEAVY REWARD.

Portland, Oct. 15.—It is stated that the Pacific express company will offer a reward of $2,500 for the arrest of The Dalles robbers.

NOT SO BAD IN CHINA

REPORTS OF DAMAGE TO AMERICANS EXAGGERATED.

The Mouth of the Mississippi River, the New Tariff Law and Other "Open" Questions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—A cablegram was received at the state department from United States Minister Denby at Pekin, stating that the reports of danger to American residents of Pekin are exaggerated. There has been only one instance of an attack on Americans and adequate punishment was meted out to the perpetrators.

Judge Advocate-General Lemley of the navy department, has just returned to Washington from New Orleans, where he completed the purchase of a tract of land adjoining the site for a dry dock at Algiers, opposite the city. The price paid was $47,000. The prospect of establishing a great dry dock and naval station at the mouth of the Mississippi has directed the attention of the military authorites to the advisability of extending a general scheme of coast defense to that point. It is felt that the absence of modern defenses at the mouth of the great river is a fatal weakness in the general system, as it would afford an enemy an opportunity of cutting the country in two and paralyzing internal commerce.

Another complication has arisen regarding the free alcohol section of the new tariff law.

Secretary Carlisle, owing to the failure of congress to make the necessary appropriation, is unable to put the law into effect. Notwithstanding the secretary's decision, it is contended that alcohol used in the fine arts, etc., is free since August 28th.

CHINA NOW SPEAKING.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Dispatches to the Times from Tien Tsin, which will be published tomorrow, say that the Pei Yang squadron has been able to leave the dry dock completely refitted with a magazine and filled and otherwise fitted for active service.

An imperial edict has been published at Pekin assuming for the government full responsibility for the protection of foreign residents and punishing certain culprits who have taken part in recent assaults on travelers. The edict assures strangers that their persons and property will be protected by the sword. Chinese overtures for peace having been rejected without a hearing, the war now enters on the chronic stage demanding an appeal to the latent forces of the empire. The latter are described as being quite great, but it is added they require time in order to organize them.

The Chinese government is prepared though reluctantly, to engage in a protracted conflict. The party in power recognizes the urgency of radical military and fiscal reforms. It is a question of how long the natural cohesion will bear the strain of a great war. The danger is, the correspondent adds, that the revolution may be followed by prolonged anarchy.

A HEAVY ASSIGNMENT.

Denver, Oct. 15.—The Tabor Amusement company assigned this afternoon after the court was asked to arrange a settlement of the amount due from ex-Senator Tabor to Mrs. Smith, who loaned him $250,000 some time ago in order to prevent the foreclosure of a mortgage on the Tabor block and opera house. This does not affect Tabor personally.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGAIN.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Governor Tillman of South Carolina has locked horns with Commissioner Miller of the internal revenue office over the dispensary laws of South Carolina. The matter will probably be referred to Attorney-General Olney.

AN OREGON ROBBERY.

An Express Box Relieved of $14,000.

Done Very Mysteriously at The Dalles.

For a Fox Containing Such a Treasure, It Was Handled Carelessly by the Company's Men.

THE DALLES, Oct. 15.—Saturday night at midnight robbers entered the office of the Pacific express at this place. They relieved the strong box of about $14,000 in cash.

The city messenger, Charles Tibbets, whose duty it is to meet the night trains and keep watch in the office at night, was attending a dance, so F. N. Hill, the company's agent, met the east bound train from Portland and received the treasure box containing $15,000. He then, in company with City Watchman Gibbons, drove to the office, deposited the box inside near the door and about 11:30 p. m. left for the postoffice to deliver the mail which came on the same train. City Marshal Blankeny rode back to the express office with the agent, where they met M. A. Moody, cashier of The Dalles National bank, waiting to receive his money and place it in the bank's vault.

The three men entered the office and seeing that something was wrong with the box, immediately began an investigation, which resulted in finding only $1,000 in silver left in the box. The lid of the box had been broken open with an instrument made from a steel drill with one end crooked and sharpened which they found on the floor near by. The robbers had tried to pry the staple from its position, but failing, had broken the lever off the padlock. Aside from this tool and a few tracks in the street there is no clue whatever that can be traced so far as known at present. That only one or two men participated in the robbery is evident from the fact that the bulky silver was thrown aside. The gold stolen weighed considerably over one hundred pounds.

A LARGE GANG.

Umatilla County's Contingent to the Penitentiary—Cattle Thieves.

Pendleton, Or., Oct. 15.—Eleven prisoners go from Umatilla county to the penitentiary this term of court, a majority of them for stealing stock. The following were sentenced today: John Sharp, four years; W. E. White, two years; Julius Smith, one year; Alvin Edinger, eighteen months; Gay Clark, one year. Clark was forced to marry a young lady before going to the penitentiary, the ceremony being performed by a justice in the jail.

A TREMENDOUS CROWD.

Columbus, O., Oct. 15.—A tremendous crowd attended the McKinley meeting tonight. The great rink is roomy enough to accommodate 4,000 people, but tonight it held fully twice that number. Men and women literally fought for admission. Stretched over the platform in the rink was a banner which pictures McKinley and the words, "For president in 1896." The governor spoke for an hour and a half.

THIS IS GOOD NEWS.

Shamockin, Pa., Oct. 15.—The Burnside and North Franklin collieries of Philadelphia, and the Reading Coal and Iron company, employing 1,000 men and boys, resumed operations this morning, after an idleness of six weeks.

Hickory Swamp mine, of the Union Coal company, employing 400 workmen, also resumed today.

FIRE AT MARSHFIELD.

Marshfield, Or., Oct. 15.—Joseph Lando's warehouse burned tonight. It contained groceries and the loss is about $2,500.

THE NEW YORK POLICE.

An Exceedingly Unsavory Mess Is Brought to Light.

New York, Oct. 16.—Policeman Callahan's "pull" was the subject of inquiry today by the Lexow committee. James Smith, who keeps a restaurant on Greenwich street, told how the officer came to his place intoxicated one day last week and threatened him with a revolver and took him to the police station. Lawyer Moss told the committee the police commissioners would be called upon to explain why Callahan and other brutal and drunken officers were permitted to remain on the force undisciplined. Jos. Frankel, a saloonkeeper, told of paying Policeman Shelvey $5 a week for "protection" and of having been arrested on a trumped-up charge and bulldozed into paying $200 for the assistance of "Silver Dollar" Smith to save him from state's prison. Frankel was discharged without a hearing by the police justice after the money had been paid. Counsel Goff called the committee's attention to the registration of paupers and criminals released from Blackwell's island. Goff said 500 inmates of the workhouse had been released without judicial proceedings. Counsel Goff assured the committee that when the time was ripe they would be asked to consider the offenses of higher officials than police commissioners.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—The gale which has prevailed along the Northern Pacific coast since Saturday last has undoubtedly caused widespread disaster to shipping. At least three schooners are known to have been wrecked. There are grave reasons for believing that the American ship Ivanhoe has been lost with all on board, and there is little doubt that Southern Pacific company's raft of ten thousand spars and piles valued at over $30,000 has been broken by the elements. The news of the next few days, it is thought, will show still greater losses. From Tacoma the schooner Nora Harkins is reported wrecked at the entrance to Gray's harbor, and one seaman was drowned.

Reports were also received there this afternoon of the wreck of the schooner Portia at Stewarts' point. Her bottom was knocked out on the rock and her crew narrowly escaped with their lives. It is also reported that the schooner Electrica was driven on the rocks near Cambria on the San Louis Obispo county coast. A few minutes after her crew left her she broke in two and went down. The American ship Ivanhoe, coal laden from Seattle for this port, which has now been out twenty-one days, is almost certainly lost. Captain C. E. Griffin commanded her and she carried a crew of eighteen men. Fred J. Grant, one of the proprietors of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and ex-minister to Bolivia, was a passenger on the Ivanhoe, having embarked on her to enjoy the novelty of a sea voyage. A mast and yards were painted yellow, and what was believed by seamen to be a part of the floating deckhouse, painted as was the Ivanhoe's was also seen in the same locality.

ON TILLAMOOK COAST.

Astoria, Oct. 16.—Steam schooner Bandorille arrived from the Siuslaw this afternoon. She met with an accident off Nehalem yesterday morning by having a plug blown from her boiler, letting all the water out. She raised a small sail and managed to keep her head to the sea until the damage was repaired. Capt. Winant says that yesterday's northwester was the heaviest that he ever experienced. From off the Tillamook bar the Bandorille passed lots of drifting piling, which Capt. Winant believes to have come from the big raft.

OTHER COAST LOSSES.

Astoria, Oct. 16.—The steamer Bandorille, which arrived this afternoon from the Siuslaw, brings news of the schooner Danielson, which was on the south spit at that place a week ago and was pulled off after sustaining serious damage. She is now discharging her cargo at Florence, after which she will beach for repairs. She had on 145,000 feet of lumber from the Siuslaw River Lumber company, besides considerable freight consisting of hides and salmon. Hurd & Davenport of Florence lost about $1,000 on lumber washed overboard, and the loss to the vessel will probably be $5,000.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

Tacoma, Oct. 16.—A Ledger special from Ocosta says the schooner Corinna Harkins which went ashore on Peterson's point this morning was trying to beat into harbor during the night while a heavy wind, almost a gale, was blowing. The sea was running high and the vigorous motion the vessel was subjected to, finally carried away her rudder. Left helpless, she drifted down off Peterson's point and was there driven ashore. At low tide she is practically high and dry. All the crew escaped unhurt except Peter Peterson, who was drowned.

THINGS LIVELY IN WALES.

Swansea, Wales, Oct. 16.—It is estimated that 5,000 tons of tin plate were loaded here today on board steamers bound for America. The stocks of tin plate are lower than for months past.

ALL ARE BIMETALISTS

GOVERNOR LORD INTERVIEWED IN SAN FRANCISCO YESTERDAY.

He Says the Masses of the People of Oregon Are Desirons of Legislation Favorable to Silver.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—Judge William P. Lord, governor-elect of Oregon, is a guest at the Palace hotel with his wife. Judge Lord and his wife expect to remain in the city a few days, and will then leave for the East on a pleasure trip, going by way of Denver and St. Louis to Delaware, where Judge Lord will spend some time with his parents.

"There is a growing sentiment in favor of the free coinage of silver," said Judge Lord, in speaking of the political situation in Oregon at the Palace last evening. "That is only among the masses, however, and not among the commercial classes. The way in which that subject was handled on our platform had considerable to do with the success of our ticket. I find that the people of Oregon attribute the industrial difficulties, the decline in the price of products, and the depreciation of property values to the demonetization of silver, and they believe there will be no return of prosperity until silver is re-monetized and placed on an equality with gold. How that is to be brought about is a subject of dispute between the political parties. They are all, practically, bi-metallists, but the question of whether silver should be restored through national legislation or by an international agreement, is the question on which the argument hinges. populists are after the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The commercial classes are bi-metallists, but only in the sense that they believe silver should be restored through an international agreement. That will never come, in my opinion. England would never agree to it. The republicans declared themselves in favor of the restoration of silver through national legislation. That plank in our platform was one of the causes of the big republican victory in Oregon."

JUDGE SCOTT OF OMAHA.

Has an Insatiable Desire for Editor Rosewater's Scalp.

Omaha, Oct. 16.—The desire of Editor Rosewater of the Bee, who is charged with libel by ex-Sheriff Bennett, to be tried by some judge other than Judge C. R. Scott, who is notoriously and violently prejudiced in the premises, caused trouble today. On the editor's appeal to the other five judges they decided to hear the case and cited the editor to appear at 9 o'clock tomorrow for trial. When Judge Scott was notified of the judges' decision he declared the case could not be transferred from the criminal branch of the court. He then made an order nullifying the action of the five judges and notifying Rosewater to appear before him for trial. While court was in session he said: "There is no law to take this case off my docket and it will stay there. If there is any monkeying about it some one is going to be cited to appear for contempt, and I think I am pretty good authority on contempt."

BETTER THAN A SPEECH.

Willows, Cal., Oct. 16.—Hon. Jas. E. Dudd, democratic candidate for governor, who was holding the nozzle at a fire here today, was knocked down and narrowly escaped serious injury. His clothes were destroyed by fire and water.

COMING TO OREGON, LIKELY.

Sacramento, Oct. 16.—Gov. Markham today pardoned Edward Stanfield, sentenced in February, 1893, to 41 years' imprisonment, for a crime against nature. He was pardoned on condition he leave California and never return.

A GRAND BICYCLE RACE

The Fastest Mile Ever Made that Way.

It Was Ridden Behind Tandem Teams.

The Half Mile in 50 3-5 Seconds and the Complete Mile in Less Than 1:50.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 16.—Otto Zeigler today lowered the world's one mile bicycle record of 1:50 3-5, made at Waltham, Mass., Sept. 28th, by John S. Johnson, to 1:50 flat. Several of the watches made it 1:49 4-5. He beat his pacemakers under the wire.

This mile of Zeigler's is the fastest ever made on a bicycle. It was done with a flying start, and he was paced by tandem teams, one taking him to the three-eighths, another to the five-eighths and a third took him to the outcome. The start was a fine one and the quarter was made in 26 3-5 seconds. The pick-up by the second tandem team was beautifully done. Not a fraction of a second was lost and away sped the pacemakers with Zeigler so close upon them that they looked like a triplet team. The half mile post was passed in the phenomenally fast time of 50 3-5 seconds, leaving Zeigler a full minute in which to make the last half in order to beat the record.

Around the turn the wheelmen fairly flew. Near the three-quarter pole Delmas and Hamblin were getting under way and by the time the others came up they were at their full speed. This was another perfect pick-up and the wheelmen at the score were fairly trembling with excitement and enthusiasm as the watches ticked off 1:23. Zeigler still had 27 3-5 seconds in which to equal Johnson's record, and there was no reason to fear he would not beat it, for the fresh tandem riders were bringing him down the course at a tremendous rate of speed.

Within about sixty yards of the wire, Zeigler, who had been riding almost on the top of his fresh and speedy pacemakers, could wait no longer, and, shooting out to one side he flew past them and passed under the wire as already stated in a fraction under 1:50.

NOT AN A. P. A. ANNEX.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Chairman Babcock of the republican congressional committee today came into possession of an advance copy of a pamphlet which he is informed is being printed for general circulation as A. P. A. literature, and which charges republicans with being in sympathy with that organization. The pamphlet consists largely of newspaper letters from Washington which profess to give facts going to substantiate the charges. Discussing the matter, Mr. Babcock said: "The story is made out of whole cloth. This publication is but the climax of numerous efforts that have been made to connect this committee with the A. P. A. Many efforts have been made to find grounds for charging such connection. Men and women have called personally here at our headquarters and asked for literature of this order, and when we have replied we had no time for distribution we have been appealed to to know where it could be obtained. To this we have responded that we did not know, as we had no connection with either the A. P. A. or any other order. We have made the same reply to letters of the same character."

"As a matter of fact," he added, "as much as a year ago I gave instructions to the secretaries of committees to avoid all appearance of connection with any organization of whatever kind or character, except republican committees."

CRIMINAL OPERATION.

PORTLAND, Oct. 16.—Mrs. Mary Arata, wife of Louis Arata, died in this city last evening, aged 26 years, under circumstances which left no doubt in the minds of physicians that had been called in the previous day that she was the victim of an abortion committed by Mrs. Dr. Brunke, and, in fact, deceased before dying confessed to the fact to Dr. Fenton.

After this fact was obtained, Coroner Cornelius was advised of the death, and decided to hold a post mortem examination.

Subsequently Chief of Police Minto was consulted in the premises, and he summoned Deputy District Attorney Dan. J. Malarkey, which resulted in the filing of an information against Mrs. Dr. E. Brunke, of 167 West Park street, charging her with manslaughter by criminal malpractice.

The deceased woman leaves three children, one 4 years of age, another 2 years, and the third 11 months old.

At 2:30 this afternoon Detectives Griffin and Holsapple arrested the doctoress at her residence. At the police station her bond was fixed at $5,000 which at a late hour she had not furnished.

LATER.

The coroner's jury tonight found that Mrs. Arata came to her death from a criminal operation performed by Mrs. Dr. Brunke. The prisoner was released on bail.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.—Hops at London, Pacific coast, steady; demand moderate; new crop, £2 10s@£2 15s.

New Yorok.—Hops dull and heavy; state, common to choice, 3@6c; Pacific coast 4½@7c.

San Francisco.—Wheat 76½@77½ for No. 1 shipping, with 74 3-4 for choice offerings; milling wheat, 82½@87½; Walla Walla, 67½ for fair average; 55@65 for No. 2, and 40@50 for off grades.

Liverpool.—Wheat dull; demand poor; Red Western, spring, 4s 4½d; do winter 4s.

Portland.—Wheat—Valley, 70c; Walla Walla, 61½c@62½c.

MORTON IN COURT.

New York, Oct. 16.—Levi P. Morton's coachman, John J. Howard, who has been detained at Ellis island as a contract laborer, and whose return to England was ordered by Secretary Carlisle, today signed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus which his attorney will present tomorrow in the United States court. The writ will probably be issued, in which case Howard will not return tomorrow as was intended. Mr. Morton is in town and it is said will stand by his man if he wishes to return to Ellersley.

THE CZAR'S HEALTH.

The Doctors Do Not Give a Very Hopeful Bulletin.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 16.—The Official Messenger this afternoon issued a special edition containing the following bulletin ordered by Prof Leyden and Drs. Saraichin, Popoff and Beljamoff, issued today after a consultation between the physicians:

"Disease of the kidneys shows no improvement. His majesty's strength has diminished. The physicians in attendance hope for the climate of the south coast of the Crimea to have a beneficial effect upon the health of the czar."

THE CONTRACT LET.

Olympia, Oct. 16.—The contract for the construction of the capitol foundation was awarded to Lillis & Tucker of Tacoma for $39,968, for a wall of sixteen inches of stone and sixteen inches of brick. Olympia sandstone is to be used. It is expected the foundation will be ready for the superstructure in six months.

THEY BEAT BRECKINRIDGE.

The Tireless Campaign Waged by the Energetic Women of Kentucky.

The fight against Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, which ended Sept. 15th in his defeat, was the most famous political struggle in the history of Kentucky. For four months and a half the fight had been waged. It began shortly after the victory of Madaline Pollard in her suit against Breckinridge at Washington, and the women of the congressional district which he represented at once began to work to prevent his re-election. The issue was clearly drawn against the man who had violated the marriage tie and defied the moral code.

At first there was a strong public sentiment in favor of Breckinridge. But, as the women banded together, and worked among their fathers, husbands and brothers, his supporters began to fall away from him. Thus Mr. Zeke Clay, owner of 8,000 acres of blue grass land, and one of Breckinridge's early supporters, was converted by his wife and came out for W. C. Owens, the opponent. Another advocate of the congressman who was converted by his wife was Asher G. Caruth, member of congress from the Louisville district. Mr. Caruth had been engaged as one of the attorneys to defend Col. Breckinridge in the Pollard suit, but his wife induced him to withdraw from the case.

Mrs. Luke Blackburn influenced many of the leading society women of Kentucky to work against Breckinridge, and Mary Desha, sister of Col. Breckinridge's former wife, came out in a strong public appeal to the women of the blue grass region to aid in securing his defeat. Col. Breckinridge stumped the district, delivering nearly one hundred speeches, but very few women were present at any of the meetings.

It was told of one young man who had been won over by the colonel's eloquence, and possibly by a feeling of sympathy for the under dog, that he was cut one morning on the streets of Lexington by three ladies in succession. To the third one he protested.

"Pardon me, sir," she replied coldly, "I do not know you."

"Don't know me, Miss—," he exclaimed, "you have known me all your life."

"You are mistaken," she said. "I am not acquainted with any man who wears a Breckinridge button."

That button was replaced by an Owens' badge the next day.

So it went all through the hot campaign. The influence of the women was making itself felt steadily and silently. And at the close of the campaign when the votes were finally counted it was found that the persistent work of the women, although they had no votes, had sapped the political strength of one who had been among the most popular men in the state in the days before he was found out.

The defeat of Breckinridge was hailed with rejoicing by women all over the land. It was perhaps the most dramatic manifestation they had ever given of their power in politics.

RURAL SOCIETY.

Young people are often heard to complain of the social advantages which are afforded them in the country districts. They express a desire to remove to some village, town, or city in order that they may have better social advantages. To us this appears more imaginary than real. We have become acquainted and associated with people in the country, village, town and city, and we have arrived at the conclusion that the only disadvantage of any consequence under which the people of the country labor in their social relations is the distance they have to overcome. It just simply requires more energy and activity in the country for one to avail himself of social advantages equal to those enjoyed by urban communities.

We have found, on the average, that people of the country, village, town and city are about equally intelligent, refined and cultured; that while the one may have advantages over the other in some line of development or knowledge, it is offset by equal advantages in some other direction possessed by the others. It is not where people live, but how well they make use of their opportunities, that determines what characters each, individually, will build, and the kind of society, taken collectively, they will furnish the community in which they dwell.—Journal of Agriculture.

OCCIDENTAL JOTTINGS.

The Pendleton Tribune claims the author of "Two Little Girls in Blue" and "Sweet Marie" as a former Pendletonian.

The Salem woolen mills will pay out $3,000 for wood, $60,000 for wool and $40,000 for labor the coming year. —Many exchanges.

James A. Campbell, a former Eugene man, is running for police judge of San Francisco. L. R. Ellert, a former Albany man, is running for reelection as mayor of San Francisco.

Congressman Binger Hermann will remain in Oregon until the December term of congress.

Four-fifths of Oregon farms are worked by their owners. The average value of cultivated farms is $4,359, and the average encumbrance $1,301.

HEAVY SENTENCES.

Ogden, Oct. 13.—In the district court the jury found Decamp, McConnell and King guilty of an attempted train wrecking during the A. R. U. strike. They were sentenced to imprisonment as follows: King four years, Decamp and McConnell to twelve years each in the Utah penitentiary.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

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FROM THE BIG CITY

Portland and Her Murder Mystery.

The Pests and Our Fruit Industry.

What Drink and Gambling Has Done for Many Young Men.

Portland, Oct 16th.—The last murder mystery has scarcely yet been a nine days' wonder, and already interest is dying out. Early in the week X. N. Steeves, an attorney of shady reputation, was arrested, and later in the week he and "Bunco" Kelly were indicted. The theory of the police is that Kelly did the deed in the employ of Steeves. Kelly has made a partial confession, in which he says it was the intention to hold Sayres in confinement for a time, but does not say when or how he was to be released with safety to his captors. It is surmised that it was the plan to shanghai Sayres, but this seems scarcely possible, since he was 73 years of age and ship captains do not want decrepit old men in their crews. Kelly's necktie was found at the probable scene of the killing, on the river bank, lying near Sayres' battered hat, and there is evidence that Kelly came home late that night covered with mud and burned his clothing. It is believed that unless more evidence develops it will be impossible to convict Kelly of murder in the first degree, since it will be hard to prove that he intended to kill him at first, but only did so in a struggle when he resisted being kidnapped. Just what evidence there is against Steeves has not yet transpired. He was counsel for W. O. Allen, defendant in law suits brought by Sayres to the amount of about $15,000, but how it would profit either Allen or his attorney to have Sayres put out of the way has not yet been made plain. Allen is not suspected of complicity in the matter, and yet an attorney would scarcely murder his client's opponent unless his client desired it. There is a mystery of motive not yet made plain, that leads to the conclusion that the bottom of the affair has by no means yet been reached.

Besides its usual collection of toughs and professional criminals, the county jail now contains an unusual number of men who have held positions of trust and confidence in the community and have violated them without any excuse except bad habits and innate depravity, sad examples of the old doctrine of total depravity. The latest of these is Steeves, against whom lies this serious charge of murder. Another is Brady, the defaulting bookkeeper of the Oregonian and the Sunnyside Land company, whose trial will be held in a few days. After a disappearance of about two years he was brought back last spring from Kansas and has been in jail ever since. Harold Pilkington, convicted of embezzlement, is awaiting sentence. He is a young attorney and son of Dr. Pilkington, a Portland physician well known throughout the state. Another is Charles H. Ashby, formerly a clerk in the wholesale drug house of Snell, Heitshu & Woodard, arrested for passing worthless checks. His downfall is caused by drink and gambling, but the root of the difficulty seems to be a streak of moral irresponsibility in his nature. Reinhart, a systematic defaulter in a large wholesale house, is another of this class of prisoners. This line of thought suggests that the Portland bar has been getting it rather heavy of late. Two are under conviction for crime. One has had two trials and is awaiting a third, and three are under indictment or awaiting the action of the grand jury. There are enough at liberty, however, to do all the legal business, good and bad, that offers. This Sayres case coming on so soon after the appointment of John Minto chief of police, gave him an opportunity to demonstrate his abilities as a peace officer. No such prompt, vigorous and successful police work has been done here in years, and those who felt inclined to criticise the appointment of Mr. Minto on the ground that Hunt had made a good chief are forced to admit that the city has lost nothing by the change. Minto's friends are delighted, as it only bears out what they have persistently claimed, that he has no equal as an officer in the state. We will need just such a man this winter.

The state board of horticulture was in session Saturday and Monday. The secretary and the district commissioners submitted their reports to go in the biennial report to the legislature. From these it seems that the fruit industry in Oregon is in great peril. Pests and diseases have spread to districts formerly free from them and there is no power lodged in the board to prevent it. New ones are being introduced into the state from infected regions in other states and the board cannot stop them. It is plainly apparent that if the fruit industry is to be kept from destruction and be made the great source of state wealth it might well become in a few years, an ample protective measure must be passed by the next legislature. The board, or some other authority, should be given the power to compel owners of infected trees and fruit to purify them upon penalty of having them destroyed as a nuisance, and an effective quarantine should be established against all importations of trees and fruit. Proper regulation of the fruit industry means millions of dollars to the state of Oregon. The board should be clothed with the needed authority and be given money enough to make it effective. The history of our salmon industry should be ample warning. P. P. B.

DRAWING THE LINE.

Inventors Not to Be Allowed to Claim Every Slight Improvement.

The recent decision of Judge Acheson against one of the numerous claims of Mr. Edison to be the only original inventor of everything, embodies a definition of public policy in the encouragement and protection of invention that is not new, but is so often obscured that its reassertion is important. This policy is well explained in some observations of the supreme court quoted by Judge Acheson. The process of development in manufactures creates a constant demand for new appliances which the skill of ordinary workmen and engineers is generally adequate to devise and which indeed are the natural and proper outgrowth of such development. Each step forward prepares the way for the next, and each is usually taken by spontaneous trials and attempts in a hundred different places. "To grant a single party a monopoly of every slight advantage made, except where the exercise of invention somewhat above ordinary mechanical or engineering skill is distinctly shown, is unjust in principle and injurious in its consequences."

It is not possible to define exactly by a general statute "the creative work of that inventive faculty which it was the purpose of the constitution and patent laws to encourage and reward." Even the officials of the patent office cannot always discriminate between what is merely a step in general development and what is an absolute exercise of invention. If an improvement is such as can be exactly described and it is found on examination that it is not covered by a previous patent, protection is granted to it as a matter of form, leaving to the patentee the task of defending or enforcing his right. Thus the actual interpretation of the patent laws, or rather the actual determination whether an invention is or is not such as the patent laws are intended to protect, necessarily falls upon the courts, and while the personal discretion of individual judges may lead to occasional contradictions, the general policy of the United States courts is by this time fairly settled and complete.

A practical invention, an exercise of the creative faculty of actual service to mankind, the courts will always protect, but they are less and less disposed to sanction the claims of professional inventors to common improvements and thus to grant to individuals a monopoly of that which belongs to the public. Invention has become of late so much a matter of business that the patent laws, which were designed for the protection of the individual inventor, have been in countless cases distorted to the mere protection of corporate monopolies. Companies with large capital, controlling a great number of patents, are thus enabled not only to tax the public unreasonably, but actually to discourage and repress the exercise of the inventive faculty in those who are not subservient to them. This is a misuse of statutory protection for which the courts are not entirely without responsibility, and it is, therefore, the more significant that they have lately shown a disposition to correct this evil and to place the law of patents upon a more equitable basis of public policy.

WANTS AMERICAN SONG BIRDS

Ex-Lieut-Gov. Brockmyer, of Missouri, is the father of a scheme to give America what it sadly lacks—a race of high-class singing birds. In its details it recalls the plan of the first President Harrison to create a market for American "corn in Europe by sending at the government's expense a large corps of experienced cooks to initiate the peasantry of England, France, Germany and Russia into the mysterious delights of the corn dodger, the hoe-cake, the genuine flapjack, and, best of all, smoking golden corn bread."

Discussing his plan at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other day, Mr. Brockmyer said: "The home of the singing bird is Germany. There the nightingale, the goldfinch and a dozen other feathered musicians fill the forests with their melody. America has in the common mocking bird a bird as plentiful in the forests of Texas and the Gulf states as sparrows in the city parks. The mocking bird has a wonderful organ. He can imitate any sound that ever came from a feathered throat, and a trill or treble once learned is never forgotten.

"My plan is to trap a thousand or so Southern mocking birds, place them in cages, send them to Germany and have them hung up in the forests of the Hartz mountains, where they can hear the notes of the nightingale and the other sweet warblers of that country. In six minutes they will have learned all that the feathered songsters of Germany have to teach. Then bring them home and turn them loose in their native woods. The lessons learned abroad would soon be transmitted to their stay-at-home companions, and by them to the generations of mocking birds unbatched. The results, I am sure, will more than pay for the outlay. Our government has spent much larger sums in efforts to achieve an aesthetic effect in other lines, and then utterly failed."

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