City Library

OREGON COURIER.

VOL. XII. OREGON CITY, CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1894. NO. 27.

Domestic Happiness

Is to no small extent centered in the kitchen. Make the source of the food-supply what it ought to be, and the domestic skies are far less apt to be cloudy. In fact you can't bring your your kitchen up to the standard without looking over our stock of ranges and cooking utensils. Our stoves are the Eureka of the housekeepers, as they are unequalled for baking and other purposes. Pots, kettles and pans constitute the weapons of cookery, and the implements of cookery, like those of war, should be the best that can be obtained. Every article in our stock is A 1 ware, as our patrons well know, who also agree that we are very fair and reasonable in the prices we charge.

BELLOMY & BUSCH, Oregon City, Or.

THE INCOME TAX

Carrying the New Law Into Effect With Rapidity.

GETTING THINGS IN SHAPE

Mr. Pugh Occupied Since His Appointment in Examining and Preparing a Digest of Court Decisions and Department Rulings.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—The work preliminary to carrying into effect the new income-tax law is going forward as rapidly as its nature will permit under the direction of W. A. Pugh, who in October last was appointed Superintendent of the Income Tax. A number of complicated and interesting questions have arisen under former laws, and anticipating that questions will arise in the future of equal importance, it is essential for their solution to understand what has been the former legislation of Congress, the decisions of courts and rulings of the department on the subject of the income tax. With this end in view Mr. Pugh has been occupied since his appointment in examining and preparing a digest of the court decisions and the department rulings under their respective headings. He has also compared all the former laws upon the income tax, arranged so that all the provisions heretofore made upon the same subject shall appear properly grouped, and any one at a glance can see the various changes and modifications that have taken place. There have been several acts upon the subject of the income tax. The first was passed August 5, 1861. Under this act, however, nothing was done. The act failed to provide many provisions contained in the subsequent legislation both as to the subjects of taxation and the methods of collection. The second act was passed July 14, 1862; the third act June 30, 1864; the fourth March 3, 1865, and the fifth act March 2, 1867. Under the first act $800 was the amount reserved from taxation, and the rate of taxation was 5 per cent on all sums over that amount. Under the act of July 14, 1862, the amount reserved from taxation was as follows:

If the income exceeded $600 and did not exceed $10,000, a duty of 3 per cent on the amount over $600; if said income exceeded the sum of $10,000, a duty of 5 per cent upon the amount exceeding $600.

Under the third act $600 was exempted and the duty was 5 per cent on the excess. Under the fourth and fifth acts $1,000 was free from taxation, and the amount of tax was 5 per cent on the amount in excess of that sum.

WHEELS IN THE ARMY.

Experiments Made Abroad With the Bicycle Unsatisfactory.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—The bright hopes that have been entertained by the military men that the bicycle might be an effective adjunct in war time have been dashed by the exhaustive trials made in Germany, France and Austria of the bicycle corps. United States Consul Stephens at Annaberg has transmitted to the State Department an article from the military correspondent upon the result of the trials made in Germany, which, he says, correspond to those obtained in France and Austria. He writes:

"We have it on trustworthy authority that the results of the trials which the various army corps have made with the cyclists by no means came up to the expectations which were formed. The cyclists have been tested in every possible way, and although it is not forgotten that the cycle is capable of further development and the cyclist of still better training, still this will have little influence on the general result. For military purposes, too, a distinction must always be made between the achievement of professional and amateur cracks and the work that can be done by the average soldier."

The correspondent details one or two cases wherein the cyclists were of service as mounted postmen, but says that where the roads were bad they were of no use at all and certainly can never replace the mounted orderly.

NUT GRASS OR COCOA.

It is Proving the Russian Thistle of the South.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—The nut grass or cocoa is proving to be almost as much of an infliction in the South as is the Russian thistle to the Northwest. For that reason the Agricultural Department will soon issue a special bulletin urging a general campaign against this grass before it gets too firm a hold. This plant is not a grass, as its common name and its appearance indicate, but a sedge. It has many local names in the different regions in which it has been introduced. The species is of subtropical origin, and is said to have reached the United States at New Orleans among garden plants brought from Cuba. It now extends from Texas to Southern Illinois and the coast to Florida and New Jersey, being more abundant in the sandy hills. The plan of campaign to extirpate nut grass is simply to prevent it maturing seed above ground. Nearly everybody thinks the nuisance reproduces itself from the nut alone, whereas it propagates a thousand times more from the seed. Hence to effectually and quickly destroy nut grass on any land infested with it the soil should be frequently stirred during the growing period of summer, so as to stimulate each nut tuber and seed to sprout. The best time for fighting it is between midsummer and frost time. The secret of success is merely in the cut of every tall stem while in the flowing state at the latest, and the sooner the better.

Fighting in India.

CALCUTTA, November 6.—In the recent conflict between Turner's surveyors' escort and Wizaris on the frontier twenty-one soldiers, mostly natives, and twenty-three followers were lost by the British, and 250 Wizaris were killed.

VICTORIOUS JAPANESE.

Fighting Has Been Reported North of Port Arthur.

YOKOHAMA, November 6.—Advices received here from the frontier show that there has been heavy fighting in the country just north of Port Arthur. The dispatches received are brief, and are silent on some important points. It appears that Field Marshal Oyama divided his force. While one division landed on the coast of the peninsula north of Talien Wan, another division was detached with orders to effect a landing near Kin Chow and to proceed thence and join the main body of the army. This operation was a complete success. The Japanese encountered no Chinese war ships, and the transports reached Kulien Chao and disembarked troops, guns, horses and munitions in safety. Kin Chow, which is a walled town, and which was believed to be held by a large garrison, was immediately attacked. The outer defenses were carried by the Japanese after a few hours' fighting. The Chinese made little further resistance, and the Japanese were soon masters of the place. In the meantime the Japanese fleet, which had conveyed the transports, opened a heavy fire on Talien Wan and Kulien Chao. The firing scarcely ceased for many hours. Covered by the fire from the ships, the land forces attacked and captured Talien Wan in a brilliant fashion. The dispatch states that the losses were heavy. They also mention that an important naval engagement occurred Saturday, but gave no details. Up to the time of sending this dispatch there has been no confirmation of the report of the capture of Port Arthur.

Field Marshal Yamagata's army continues its victorious march. The division under General Tasuhima pressed forward and captured Fung Wang Ching as already cabled. The enemy was scattered and fled in the direction of Takushan, Kaijoa and Hotenfu. No fighting is mentioned as having occurred at Fung Wang Ching, but it is alleged 300 Chinese were killed at Taikai. Field Marshal Yamagata's official dispatch says that the detachment under General Tatsumi has occupied Fung Wang Ching, a fort which ranks in importance next to Moukden. The principal portion of the Chinese army fled toward Moukden and the remainder in the direction of Heichen and Takushan. The Chinese inhabitants who have been plundered by the Chinese soldiers welcomed the Japanese army. The Japanese captures to the present are fifty-nine cannon, 1,500 small arms, 20,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, 2,500 rounds for small arms and a quantity of other material.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Every Effort Will be Made to Purify the Order.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—As the date for holding the annual conference of the Knights of Labor draws near there is a great deal of quiet work being done by the old-time friends of the order. Mr. Powderly himself has not been idle, for during the past six months he has been in fifteen different States, and with others has gathered evidence in support of the allegations of the intended schemes of the present administration to pack the General Assembly, which meets in New Orleans the 13th instant, with ineligible delegates. It was said to-night by a prominent Powderly supporter that eminent counsel has been retained to commence proceedings in the the United States Courts on the first appearance of "crooked" reports. The books of the organization will be carefully scrutinized, and perpetrators of frauds will find themselves in the strong meshes of the law. A committee of fifty old-time members, who are not and never have been known as factionists, have raised a fund for the purpose of purifying the order. These earnest workers have prevailed on the Secretary of the United Mine Workers Union, Patrick McBryde of Columbus, O., to run for the office of General Secretary-Treasurer. It is claimed no man in the order has a brighter or cleaner record than Mr. McBryde, and the friends of the movement are very much elated that they have at last succeeded in obtaining a definite promise from him to allow his name to be placed in nomination for the office. All the Western delegates and many more from the East have consolidated on McBryde.

Documents of a Chinese Capper.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—The arrest of a Chinese known as Mar Tan has brought to light documents such as have never been unearthed before in this city. Mar Tan has for a long time been recognized as a Chinese "capper" for a number of Police Court practitioners. Among Tan's effects were two pieces of cloth, on which are Chinese characters. These, being translated, prove that Tan belongs to anarchistic or highbinder societies. There are some secret society characters on the certificates that cannot be translated. Never before have highbinders' documents fallen into the hands of the police. Endeavor will be made to have the prisoner deported under the law by which criminals may be sent back to their native land. These documents prove the man's standing as a criminal in China.

Sioux City Stock Yards Assets.

DUBUQUE, Ia., November 6. — Judge Shiras yesterday accepted Receiver Chesley's recommendation for the sale of assets of the Union Stock Yards Company at Sioux City, valued by the receiver at $25,500,000, and the order of sale will be issued next week. The Sioux City Stock Yards Company, to which the stock will be transferred at the receiver's valuation, is an auxiliary of the Credit Commutation Company, and is to be capitalized at $2,500,000.

Spain's New Cabinet.

MADRID, November 6.—Premier Sagasta, who resigned in company with all his colleagues several days ago, has reconstructed the Cabinet. The Ministers are: Premier, Sagasta; Justice, Maura; Public Works, R. Cabdepon; Colonies, Lopez Puigcerver; Foreign Affairs, Groizard; War, General Dominguez; Finance, Gamazo; Marine, Admiral Pasquin. All took the oath of office before Queen Regent Christina to-day.

ALEXANDER THIRD

The Emperor of Russia Crosses the River Styx.

BITTER LOSS TO HIS WIFE

It is Understood the Czarowitz Will Immediately Issue a Proclamation Declaring Himself Czar—Sincere Mourning in the Royal Families.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 2.—The angel of death, in the shadow of whose pinions the autocrat of all the Russias has been lying for many days, yesterday beckoned and the soul of the man who had in his hands the lives and destinies of millions upon millions was borne away. Calmly and peacefully as a sleeping babe, he who by his slightest word could have plunged Europe into a war, the horrors of which defy description, fell into the dreamless sleep which he feared not. He, though the head of the church, whose members number over 70,000,000 persons, took his last rites a few days before his death claimed him him from all his greatness.

ALEXANDER III., CZAR OF RUSSIA.

[*From a recent photograph.*]

At 2:15 P. M. yesterday the summons came, and a few hours later the thunderous booming of cannon at Livadia and St. Petersburg announced that the Czar was dead and that he who had been the Grand Duke Nicholas reigned in his stead. On lightning wings the news of Russia's loss spread throughout the world, and it is safe to say that everywhere the intelligence created sympathy for the family of him who by his policy had maintained the friendship of the Great Republic of the West, and from America came words of sympathy, for the dead ruler had always been a friend of the Great Republic of the West and Americans had not forgotten how well his father's friendship sustained the North in the war of the rebellion.

Among the peasants of Russia he will be mourned with a deep and abiding sorrow, for was he not the "peasant Czar?" None of the grandiloquent titles borne by him was prized as much by him as the one bestowed upon him by his lowly subjects, whose virtues were magnified in him, and whose vices in him were entirely lacking. He who denies the popularity of the Czar among the lowly classes of Russia is blinded by prejudice. His kind acts to them in their seasons of plague and famine will never be forgotten, and to-night in thousands and thousands of homes from Vladivostock on the Pacific to the fortresses of the Caucasus millions of people, as they kneel before their icons, will pray from the bottom of their hearts for the repose of the soul of their "little father." He was to them as great in soul as he was in stature.

There will be sincere mourning, too, in the royal and imperial families of Europe. Not the conventional mourning prescribed by rule, but the mourning of little children; for who has not heard of the annual visits of the Czar to Copenhagen, the home of his beloved Czarina, when, with the children of Emperors, Kings and Princes around him, he was the biggest child of them all, joining in their sports and romping with them like a big boy?

His death will be a most bitter loss to the wife he loved so well that it was a proverb in St. Petersburg that he was "the only Russian who was true to his wife." His home was an ideal one, and all his pleasure was found with his own family. But as the Czar and not the man he could be as stern and unrelentless as fate itself. He banished men and women to Siberia, but they were men and women who sought to kill or to overthrow the government of which he was the absolute head, and which he by the most solemn oaths in the great city of Russia, Moscow, had sworn to maintain in its integrity.

Since Tuesday, when the doctors informed the Czar there was no longer room for hope, his Majesty composedly waited for the end, attending to the necessary State and family affairs in the short intervals of consciousness and freedom from pain. These were necessarily brief, the doctors having had recourse to sedatives to produce sleep and allay pain. Wednesday the Czar was still able to be taken to a window of the palace, whence he gazed out upon the country he loved. The night passed with all the aggravating symptoms and dry cough. Dr. Sarcharjin remained in attendance upon him throughout the night, only snatching brief intervals for sleep in the anterooms.

The morning broke with rain and wind and heavy clouds, and the weather was much colder. As the day advanced the weakness increased so rapidly that the Czar realized that he could only live a few hours. He expressed a desire to receive the sacrament, which was administered to him by the court chaplain, Yanisheff, and Father Ivan in the presence of the whole family. The Czar then conversed long and earnestly with Father Ivan, concluding by asking his family to again gather around him. He spoke to each member separately and in greatest length with the Czarina. He blessed all the children present. The scene was one of deep pathos, all being in tears. This time his Majesty was sitting up in an arm chair. After taking leave of his family he grew weaker gradually, and his voice became so indistinct that it was scarcely audible. About noon a convulsive fit of coughing was followed by a slight rally. Then until the end the Czar remained quiet, seemingly free from pain. At 2:15 o'clock he heaved a deep sigh and breathed his last in the arms of the Empress, who broke down with the weight of her grief. The doctors fear the results of the reaction on her already exhausted system.

The body is being embalmed. It will probably be laid for a couple of days in the palace chapel. The arrangements that will be made for the funeral are still unknown. It is believed the remains will be embarked on the imperial yacht Polar Star at Yalta, where the Seventh Army Corps will render military honors. The whole Black Sea fleet will take part in the trip to Odessa, whence the body will be conveyed by railway to St. Petersburg, stopping at the important towns en route to enable the troops to render honor to the dead.

The State mourning will commence to-morrow. The funeral will probably be held two weeks hence. The arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales, now en route to Livadia, is anxiously awaited. A special train awaits them at the frontier. It is believed the presence of the Princess of Wales will afford great comfort to her sister, the Czarina, and it is said she will make a long stay in Russia.

An imperial decree announcing the accession to the throne of the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Czarowitz, is expected from Livadia in a few days.

The theaters and restaurants were closed last evening, but the streets were as busy as usual. Crowds stood about the places where bulletins from Livadia had been posted, reading the official announcement of his Majesty's death. It was reported here last night that the populace of Moscow, indignant at what they believe the malpractice of Dr. Sarcharjin in the case of Czar, were wrecking the doctor's house in that city. The telegraph offices are crowded with newspaper correspondents seeking to send their reports, and merchants are awaiting the latest news from Livadia. The garrisons at Cronstadt and St. Petersburg have taken the oath of allegiance to the new Czar.

SWEARING ALLEGIANCE TO NICHOLAS.

LIVADIA, November 2.—Soon after 4 o'clock yesterday the members of the palace guard were marshaled in the square in front of the place chapel for the ceremony of swearing allegiance to the new Czar. They were the first to take the oath. The Grand Dukes were the next to swear allegiance, and they were followed in the order of precedence by the high court functionaries, court officials, military officials and civil officials.

POLITICALLY CONSIDERED.

The Effect of the Death Upon European Politics.

BALTIMORE, November 3.—In an interview to-day regarding the effect of the Czar's death upon European politics Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, said:

"Forewarned has been forarmed with the countries of Europe in this case, I think. They knew that this great friend of peace was dying, and were prepared for it. I have reason to believe and hope that the doctrine of peace, which the Czar has striven so hard to establish, will be followed out by his successor. There was only one line of policy on this subject in Russia, and that was the Czar's policy. I know of no strong opposition to the peace doctrine in his ministry, and do not think that his death will affect threatening affairs, now existing between France and Russia, or Russia and Germany. Nor will the sad occurrence result in any change in the triple alliance in my opinion. In regard to his succession the devolution of power will, I think, be carried out strictly in accordance with his policies."

IN HIS FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS.

PARIS, November 3.—This evening there is but the one absorbing topic on the boulevards and in the cafes, clubs and theaters. If the President of the Republic were dead, the expressions of regret could not be more general. The probable effect of the event upon the Russo-French alliance and the European situation in general is discussed by every group in the streets or cafes. The views are almost without exception optimistic. The belief is that Nicholas will adopt his father's policy.

JOINT ALLIANCE TO BE URGED.

LONDON, November 3. — The correspondent of the News says the French party in Russia and the Russian party in France intend to jointly use their influence to induce the new Czar to enter into a regular offensive and defensive alliance between the two powers. It is believed, however, they will not succeed in attaining anything beyond the maintenance of the present entente.

NEW CZAR HAS LIBERAL VIEWS.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The Herald's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraps as follows:

"I have had an interview with a Russian high personage, who is intimate with the Czarowitz. He assured me that the new ruler would make no change in Russia's foreign policy. Should there be any change, it will be exclusively in domestic affairs, for the new Czar has much more liberal views than is generally supposed."

THE NEW EMPEROR

Nicholas II. Issues His Manifesto to the Russians.

THE TEXT OF IT GIVEN IN FULL

Must Take the Oath of Allegiance to Him and His Successor, Grand Duke Alexandrovitch—Young Czar's Manifesto Received With Open Delight.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 5.—The following is the text of the manifesto issued from Livadia by the Czar, Nicholas II., and published this morning in the Official Messenger:

"We hereby announce to all our faithful subjects that God in His inscrutable providence has seen fit to assign a limit to the precious life of our dearly loved imperial father, his grievous sufferings yielding neither to medical skill nor the beneficent climate of Crimea. He died at Livadia October 20 (November 1), surrounded by his family and in the arms of the Czarina and ourselves. Our grief is not to be expressed by words, but this grief every Russian heart will understand, and I believe there is not a spot throughout the vast Russian Empire in which hot tears will not flow for the Emperor, thus prematurely called away, who has parted from the country which he loved with all the power of his Russion soul, and in the welfare of which, sparing neither health nor life, centered all his thoughts. But also far beyond the borders of Russia the memory of the Czar, who was the incarnation of unswerving loyalty and peace, which during his reign was not once broken, will not cease to be respected. The will of the Most High be done.

"May our unshaken faith in the wisdom of Providence give us strength; may the knowledge console us that our grief is the grief of our entire beloved nation, and may the nation not forget that the strength and firmness of holy Russia lies in its unity and unbounded devotion to us.

"In this sad, solemn hour, in which we ascend our ancestral throne of the Russian Empire and Czardom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Finland, indissolubly linked with it, we, however, remember the legacy left to us by our lamented father, and coupled with it, we in the presence of the Most High take a sacred vow to make our sole aim the peaceful development of the power and the glory of our beloved Russia and the happiness of all our faithful subjects.

"May the Almighty, who has chosen us for this high calling, vouchsafe to us His aid. While we offer before the throne of the Almighty Ruler our heartfelt praise for the unstained soul of the departed, we command our subjects to take the oath of allegiance to ourselves and to our successor, the Grand Duke Alexandrovitch, who will bear the title of Crown Prince and Czarowitz until it pleases God to bless our approaching union with the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt with the birth of a son."

RECEIVED WITH OPEN DELIGHT.

LONDON, November 5.—The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent says: The young Czar's manifesto is received with open delight, probably unparalleled in the history of Russian official declarations. The dignified and almost affectionate tone is freely compared with that of the proclamation published upon the accession of Emperor William II.

The Standard's Vienna correspondent says: Some time ago a deputation petitioned the Czarowitz to intervene for the Russian Jews. A member of that deputation tells me that the Czarowitz replied:

"I despise and condemn the expulsion of your countrymen, but my hands are tied."

HONOR TO THE NEW KING.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 5.—At 9 o'clock this morning the imperial heralds in bright uniforms, attended by troops of trumpeters, announced the death of Alexander III. and the accession of Nicholas II. Throughout St. Petersburg to-day the accession of the new Czar is being celebrated, as the festival for this event takes precedence of the mourning ceremonies. All signs of public mourning will be withheld until to-morrow. At 10 o'clock yesterday evening the first requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Alexander III. was celebrated at St. Petersburg, and all the Ministers and members of the Council of the Empire were present. Those in attendance took the oath of allegiance to Czar Nicholas II. and the heir presumptive, Grand Duke George. This morning the Senate met, and all the members took the oath of allegiance. At the same time the troops forming the garrison of St. Petersburg were paraded and sworn with the customary formality. Later the same ceremony was observed in the case of the civil servants of the Empire.

THE NEW CZAR'S POLICY.

LONDON, November 5.—A dispatch from Rome says: It is believed the new Czar, whose sympathies are known to be with Germany and England, will by degrees detach himself from France. The dispatch also adds, however, that a personage connected with the Russian embassy asserts that the accession of Nicholas will inaugurate a policy in regard to home legislation in the direction of liberality and reforms. In Russia's foreign policy the official is quoted as saying the traditions of the Czar's father will be unchanged. The Vatican is said to hope that the Czar will continue the traditions of friendliness toward Rome, which marked the last days of Alexander. The Pope will be represented at the funeral of the Czar either by Archbishop Mohilo or by the Papal Nuncio. The statistician believes the death of the Czar will in no way affect the Franco-Russian alliance, and it is said that so long as Cardinal Rapoli, who is an ardent friend of Russia, remains Papal Secretary of State the adhesion of the Vatican to the Franco-Russian alliance will remain an article of pontifical faith.

AFTER WEALTHY CHINAMEN.

An Alleged Attempt Upon Their Lives by Highbinders.

CHICAGO, November 5.—An attempt was made at an early hour to-day by an agent of the society of highbinders to assassinate Hip Lung and Sam Moy, the two wealthiest and most influential Chinamen in Chicago. The police believe the lives of the two well-known Celestials were only saved by the accidental awakening of a guard, who was stopping with them in Sam Moy's apartment at 32 Clark street. The watchman found a well-dressed Chinaman attempting to force an entrance to the sleeping-room, and by his cries scared the intruder away. Hip Lung reported to the police that he had incurred the enmity of the highbinders, and had been informed that they had decreed his death. The police believe the plot extends to other prominent Chinamen in Chicago and other cities.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS' ARREST.

He Sold to the Germans His Country's Plans of Defense.

PARIS, November 3.—The arrest of Captain Alfred Dreyfus of the general staff on a charge of treason and espionage on behalf of the triple alliance is the sensation of the hour. The Captain was attached to the organizing and mobilizing department ot the general staff, and had access to some of the more important documents relating to the plans for mobilizing the French army. Suspicion against Captain Dreyfus was aroused by his intimacy with an Italian officer. General Mercier, Minister of War, caused a detective to be sent to Monaco and Italy with the result that Captain Dreyfus is now under a strict guard in a military prison. Dreyfus is said to have supplied the Italian government with all the plans so carefully laid out during years past for the defense of the Alps, which have been looked upon as forming a complete bulwark against a possible invasion of France from Italy, and he is also said to have sold all these plans to Germany and to have divulged to Austria and Germany the names of French officers recently sent abroad on secret missions. Captain Dreyfus was married to the daughter of a rich diamond merchant of this city.

Captain Dreyfus is said to have supplied the Italian officer, who is believed to have been an agent of the Italian government, with the plans for the mobilization of the Fifteenth Army Corps covering the Department of the Maritime Alps, Ardech, Pouches-du-Rhone, Corsica, Gard, Var, Vancluse and Marseilles, as well as with the plans for mobilizing the French forces around Briancon, the Alpine Gibraltar. He is also suspected of having furnished the Italian agent with a plan for the numerous fortified positions around Briancon, which are connected by underground galleries with the town mentioned. Briancon is a place of the utmost importance, especially in view of the possible advance of an Italian army into France. Briancon commands the route across Mount Genevre between France and Italy, and in addition to being most strongly defended on account of its natural position (it is situated on a hill about 3,500 feet above the sea level), its surrounding eminences are crowded with strong modern fortifications, mounted with the latest artillery, and as already stated, these fortifications communicate with each other and with the town by subterranean passages. A bridge having a span of about 130 feet, and being about 180 feet high, crosses the Claire Valley and affords access from the principal posts and fortifications of the town itself.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

He Could Not Approve the Penal Code Amendment.

BERLIN, November 3.—The resignation of Herr Heinrich von Heiden Codow, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Domains and Forests, tendered yesterday, is due to his inability to approve the penal code amendment prepared by the Department of Justice at the instance of ex-Chancellor von Caprivi.

HIS SUCCESSOR APPOINTED.

NEW YORK, November 3.—A special from Berlin says Count Udo Stolbergh has been appointed Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Domains and Forests to succeed Herr von Heiden Codow, whose resignation was announced yesterday. Dr. Miquel, formerly Prussian Minister of Finance and now President of the Council, will give a dinner to the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe. Herr von Heiden Codow and the Secretaries of State have been invited, including Caprivi, but he declined the invitation and has gone to Basle.

Walking Around the World.

NEW YORK, November 3. — Henry Thomson, who is well built and about 30 years old, and who is walking around the world on a wager of $5,000, reached Newark, N. J., Thursday night. He left San Francisco fourteen months ago without a cent, and expects to reach this city Monday morning, remaining in Newark meanwhile to earn some money. He has already completed 10,364 of the 25,000 miles he set out to walk. He has lost thirty pounds of flesh since he started, but is in good health.

Peace and Anarchy.

TANGIER, November 3.—The differences between the Rhaemma tribe and the Sultan of Morocco have been arranged, and no further trouble is anticipated from these tribesmen. The district of Casa Blanca is in a state of anarchy. The tribes are fighting among themselves, and several severe battles have already occurred. Many tribesmen have been killed on both sides. The prisoners and wounded are treated with great severity.

Many Injured, But None Killed.

BRENHAN, Texas, November 5. — A hurricane, accompanied by hail and lightning, passed over this section from the northeast. Dwellings and barns fencing and trees were blown away. A number of people were badly injured by flying debris and falling houses and trees, but no lives were lost. Reports from the surrounding country indicate the storm was general. Damage to crops is very great.

Mexico and Guatemala.

NEW YORK, November 3.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says information has been received here that the government of Guatemala following the usual course, has consulted a foreign diplomatist in the City of Guatemala, as to the Mexican difficulties. The diplomatist says Guatemala's position is untenable hence that country has withdrawn its troops precipitately from the disputed frontier territory at Agua Azul.

Blood Serum in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 3.—Health Officer Keeney to-day received from Berlin a consignment of blood serum, the medical discovery which the German scientists claim is a preventive of diphtheria, as vaccine virus is for smallpox. The health officer proposes to conduct a series of experiments to ascertain from actual demonstration the value of the new bacilli remedy.

Two Thousand People Homeless.

BOSTON, November 3.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in this city has just received a cable message from Turkey reporting a great fire at Radjin, by which 2,000 people were rendered homeless. Rajin is a town in the Taurus Mountains north of the plain of Galicia.

Not Pleased With the Choice.

LONDON, November 3.—The Standard's Rome correspondent says: The Vatican views with disfavor the nomination of Prince Hohenlohe to the German Chancellorship, because he opposed the doctrines of infallibility and the temporal power of the Pope. Nevertheless its diplomatic reserve will be maintained.

THE U. S. TREASURY

Showing for October and the Fiscal Year to Date.

THE FOUR MONTHS' DEFICIT

Government Receipts Greater Than Last Year, But Fifteen Million Dollars Less Than the Expenditures—Loss in Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, November 3—A deficit of $15,000,000 for the fiscal year to date, as compared with a deficit of $25,000,000 for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, is shown by the treasury officials' statement of receipts and expenditures issued for October and the previous months of the fiscal year. For October the receipts were $19,000,000, or $5,500,000 less than October, 1893. This loss is shown in internal revenue receipts, which are only $6,500,000 or about half of what they were in October of last year. Customs revenues for October have exceeded by nearly $2,000,000 similar receipts for October, 1893, while for the four months of the current fiscal year they are $2,750,000 less than for the four months of 1893. The total receipts from all sources of the four months of this fiscal year have exceeded the receipts for the corresponding months of 1893 by $13,000,000, which was the period of last year most affected by the panic.

WORDEN'S CONFESSION.

All of the Defendants Implicated Except Himself.

WOODLAND, Cal., November 2.—Detective C. J. Stillwell occupied the witness stand in the Worden case to-day, and brought out the confession of the defendant, implicating all of the defendants except himself in the train-wrecking. Stillwell said Worden made the statement to him in the county jail. Stillwell was sent for by Worden, who first wanted $500 to expose those concerned in the wreck. When visited the second time he gave him a statement concerning the wreck, in which Worden admitted hiring the carriage, driving through the line of soldiers and being with the men up to the arrival at the second railroad crossing, where he claims he gave out and returned to Sacramento; also that Compton, a member of the Mediation Committee, bought the giant powder and gave it to the wreckers. Worden said Hatch, Barrett, Appelman, McMann, Dyer and others were in the carriage. Two of the men are now in Oregon, and Barrett is in Oakland. In the confession Worden said that the man who rode on the front seat of the surrey after passing the second crossing was Albert Wheeler, who closely resembles him. The confession gave all the details of Worden's movements on that day, and does not implicate any of the Mediation Committee except Compton. This afternoon letters from Worden to Carroll Cook were introduced, in which Worden asked Cook to visit him and he would make a clean breast of the whole affair if they would release him. The confession is in Worden's handwriting, and he makes no effort to deny the authenticity of it. This closed the case for the people.

Greater Love Hath No Man.

PRINCETON, Ky., November 2.—News reached here to-day of the lynching of Eddy Martin in Crittenden county yesterday by a mob. Martin was seized by a dozen or more men, who asked for information of Bill Goode, the lawless Pauper Commissioner of Crittenden county. He was also asked about the latter's crimes, especially that of horse-stealing. The mob told him they had come to hang him; but, if he would turn State's evidence on Bill Goode, he would be spared. Martin said: "If these are the only terms, gentlemen, let the hanging proceed. Bill Goode has been my friend, and I shall shield him." The mob quickly did its work, and left the body swaying from a limb upon a lone country road.

An Infidel as a Reformer.

LEXINGTON, Ky., November 2.—C. C. Moore, the Lexington infidel Prohibition editor, who took such a peculiar part in the Owens-Breckinridge contest, has now undertaken to reform the fallen women of Lexington. He believes the house of reform idea does not go far enough, and to-day made his first tour of the slums of the town, and says he believes that the women will lead a better life if some inducement of social standing or financial support is offered, so they will not be entirely dependent. There are more of this class of women in Lexington than any other city in the world with the same number of inhabitants.

Henry Rochefort Sentenced.

PARIS, November 3.—Two Judges of Seine Assizes, sitting without a jury, today pronounced condemnation upon Henri Rochefort, sentencing him to three months' imprisonment for having published an article in the Intransigeant insulting the judiciary. M. Farjat, manager of the Intransigeant, was tried for complicity in the offense, and was acquitted. M. Farjat was tried by a jury. The anarchists, Paul Reclus, Ponget, Cohen, Martin and Duprat, were condemned in default to twenty years' imprisonment each at hard labor.

Revolution in Peru.

TACOMA, November 3.—A special to the Ledger from Victoria, B. C., says the flag ship Royal Arthur and four ships of the Pacific squadron have been ordered to Callao at once. The flag ship left under full steam to-night. The British consulate there has been taken possession of by revolutionists, the Consul made a prisoner, his wife and daughter killed and the consulate burned to the ground. The flag ship will call at Victoria for one hour about midnight. Admiral Stepenson is on board.

Headed This Way.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The Treasury Department notified Dr. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration, yesterday to look out for the arrival from Havre of Antonio Fernandez, a Spanish anarchist. He is suspected of having been implicated in the anarchist outrages in Barcelona. It is said he is a man of education. He was recently imprisoned at Mines, France, as a suspect, but was released for lack of evidence about ten days ago. Detectives shadowed him to Havre, where he gave them the slip.

The Circle Broken.

ONANCOCK, Va., November 3.—Five of the leaders of the Sanctified Band on Chincoteague Island have been indicted for conspiracy in separating wives from their husbands and for being a public nuisance. Their trial began Friday, and will probably last for a week, as there are nearly 100 witnesses to be examined.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Better Than Pills

"As old as the hills" and never excelled. "Tried and proven" is the verdict of millions. Simmons Liver Regulator is the only Liver and Kidney medicine to which you can pin your faith for a cure. A mild laxative, and purely vegetable, acting directly on the Liver and Kidneys. Try it. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

The King of Liver Medicines.

"I have used your Simmons Liver Regulator and can conscientiously say it is the king of all liver medicines. I consider it a medicine chest in itself.—GEO. W. JACKSON, Tacoma, Washington.

✱ EVERY PACKAGE ✱ Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper.

THE PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat Market.

Foreign markets are reported firmer but local quotations show no change, as whatever advances are recorded on the other side are absorbed by the increase which follows in freights. Shippers quote Walla Walla worth 62½@63c per cental; and Valley, 70@72½c per cental.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, $2.30 per barrel; Walla Walla, $2.65; Golddrop, $2.65; Snowflake, $2.35; Benton county, $2.20; graham, $2.15@2.40; superfine, $2.

OATS—Good white oats are quoted at 25@27c; milling, 28@29c; gray, 26@27c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, $5.75@6.00; barrels, $6.00@6.25; cases, $3.75.

BARLEY—Feed barley is quoted at 62½c per cental. Brewing is worth 80@85c per cental, according to quality.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $13; shorts, $13; chop feed, $15@17; middlings, none in market; chicken wheat, 60@65c per cental.

HAY—Good, $8@11 per ton.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery, 25@27½c per pound; fancy dairy, 20@22½c; fair to good, 15@17½c; common, 12½c.

CHEESE—Oregon fair, 8@10c per pound; fancy, 10@12½c; young America, 9@10c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; domestic, 14@15c.

POTATOES—40@55c per sack.

ONIONS—Good Oregon, 90c@$1.00 per cental.

POULTRY—Market demoralized; mixed coops, $2.00@3.00 per dozen; ducks, $4.00@5.00; geese, still better, $8.00@8.50; turkeys, 10@12½c per pound.

FRESH FRUIT—California grapes quoted 85c per crate; Concord, 40c per basket; Oregon apples bring 50@75c per box; quinces, Oregon, 80c@$1.00; cranberries, $11.00@11.50 per barrel.

EGGS—Scarce. Oregon quoted at 25c per dozen; Eastern, 22½c.

VEGETABLES — Sweet potatoes are quoted at $1.50 per cental; green peppers, 6c per pound; garlic, 6c; tomatoes, 40@50c per box; Oregon cabbage, ¾@1c per pound.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, $5.50@6.50; Sicily, $6.00@6.50; bananas, $2.00@3.00 per bunch; Honolulu, $1.75@2.50; pineapples, Honolulu, $3.00@3.50; sugar loaf, $5; Florida oranges, $4.25@4.50 per box; Mexican oranges, $3.75.

NUTS—Almonds, soft shell, 14@16c per pound; paper shell, 10@17c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 12½c; standard walnuts, 10½@11c; Ohio chesnuts, new crop, 14@15c; pecans, 14c; Brazils, 12½@13c; filberts, 14@15c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 6@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; cocoanuts, 90c per dozen.

WOOL—Valley, 7@9c, according to quality; Umpqua, 7@9c; Eastern Oregon, 6@7c.

HOPS—Quotable at 5@7c, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 14@14½c per pound; hams, picnic, 11@12c; breakfast bacon 14½@15½c; short clear sides, 12½@13c; dry salt sides, 11@11½c; dried beef hams, 14@15c; lard, compound, in tins, 9½@10c; lard, pure, in tins, 12½@13c; pigs' feet, 80s, $5.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.25; kits, $1.25.

GAME—Receipts moderate; pheasants quoted at $3.00@3.75 per dozen; grouse, $3.00; quail, $1.25@1.75; venison, 5c per pound; bear, 4@5c; rabbits, $3.00@3.50 per dozen; ducks, $