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POLICE WERE THERE.

Big Anarchist Meeting in New York Broken Up.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—One thousand alleged anarchists assembled in a hall in Fourth street in this city tonight, ostensibly to hold a ball in honor of the organization of the Fred-Arbeiter Stemm, said to be a society composed of anarchists, but the nature of the assemblage was suspected by the manager of the hall and in a short time 40 policemen were on the scene. The manager learned that the meeting was really planned to hear Herr Most make a speech, but Most, while on his way to the hall, was warned away by members of the society who were sent out to head him off when the police arrived on the scene. The presence of the police prevented any speechmaking.

PANIC IN A HOSPITAL.

Excitement Caused by the Escape of a Delirious Patient.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 6.—While in a fit of delirium, August Sinnli, a powerfully-built Finnish miner, who is suffering from acute erysipelas, created a panic at Holy Cross Hospital yesterday by arming himself with a large knife and rushing wildly about the corridors, threatening to murder anyone who sought to restrain him in his effort to break out of the hospital. Despite the fact that every door was securely fastened to prevent his escape, in his frenzy Sinnli burst open an inner door, jumped through a glass window and disappeared before the police arrived. The hospital, it is said, was the scene of wild excitement for a while, screaming women and frightened men feeling from the frenzied patient, and the latter making efforts to tear his way out of the building. The shock of the excitement and fright was severe upon the Sisters and patients of the hospital, many of whom were on the verge of collapse through the day. Up to a late hour tonight no trace of Sinnli has been found.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF

Revised Schedule of Import Duties Made Public.

MANY SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

Splendid Market Will Be Opened for American Products—Changes Will Result in a Largely Increased Volume of Exports.

The revised tariff laws for the Philippines, which have been made public and will go into effect November 15, 1901, contain many improvements and modifications of interest to Portland merchants who are watching and taking an active part in the development of trade between Portland and the Philippines. There has been a general reduction of duties all along the line, which will offer some relief to the consumers of the commodities affected, and which will result in a largely increased volume of exports during the next year.

In every way the revised tariffs are impartial and the duties are given no preference over other nations. Section 10 says:

"Importations from the United States are dutiable under the provisions of this act, but no customs duties shall be imposed upon articles, goods or merchandise transported only from one place or port to another place or port in the Philippine Islands."

The trade here had generally hoped and expected that the exports from the United States would be classified separately and given the advantage of a schedule reduced below the duties imposed on shipments from other nations. American Commercial Energy. One reason advanced that this country should have been favored is the difficulty of introducing new brands of goods into a country, the commerce of which is largely being controlled and held by representatives of German, English and Spanish firms and corporations. Commercially the three nations now dominating the bulk of trade in the Philippines are ultra-conservative. They view with distrust the enterprising, pushing manufacturers of the United States, who spare no expense to create a demand for their goods, and to hold the trade out. It is gained. The Government evidently has not felt itself in a position to place in effect an elaborate schedule of duties, nor yet sufficiently familiar with the variety of importations to classify the goods very closely. There are rules provided in the tariff applicable to goods not specifically mentioned, and to articles composed of several materials.

Textiles and Paper. In textiles and paper lines the highest classification has been invariably made, and the duties charged accordingly. Textiles have been segregated and defined closer than any other group, yet they are in nearly all cases, admitted on specific duties. Class IV, relating to textiles reads:

"Section 124. Plushes, velvets, velveteens and all pile fabrics, cut or uncut, net weight, per kilo, 40 cents." Laces are also weighed and duty is charged accordingly. In paper there has been a most radical reduction and a closer classification. Printing paper, news or book, has been reduced from \$6 per 100 kilos (220.46 pounds) to \$1. Writing paper, including note, ledger, bond, ruled or unruled, unprinted has been reduced from \$12 per 100 kilos to \$3. This should have a tendency to increase the consumption of paper, which will play an important part in the development of schools and aiding general education.

Harness and Furniture. What will at first appear without reason to the casual student of affairs in the Philippines is the imposition of a duty of 15 cents per 100 kilos on cases wherein imported goods are regularly and usually packed. The reason is found in the fact that soft woods are not plenty in the Philippines, partly because of the natural scarcity of the timber, and, perhaps, more on account of the primitive methods of getting lumber from the forests to the markets. Hence, the packing cases, so plentiful here, are used over and over again, and have a value that would be incredulous to an American merchant. In protecting the native woods, particularly manufactured furniture, the new tariff imposes rather high duties. Section 125 says:

"Wood of any kind, manufactured into furniture or other ware, gilt, chiseled, carved, inlaid, veneered or ornamented with metal, furniture upholstered with cloth, pure or mixed silks or leather, per 100 kilos, \$25."

Under the previous schedule all saddle and harness-makers' wares, including everything manufactured by them, as traveling bags, etc., were dutiable at \$1 per kilo and the tariff was prohibitive.

Reductions on Canned Goods. There is no greater nor more important change in the new tariff's provision than is contained in the duties imposed on food substances, grouped in class VII, a part of which is reprinted:

Old New tariff.	tariff.
Hams, bacon, etc., smoked or cured, including sausages, per kilo.....	\$0.15 \$0.09
Butter, per kilo.....	20 05
Oleomargarine, per kilo.....	15 02
Canned or preserved fruits.....	10 02
(a) In wood, and those belonging to the class known as pie fruits, per kilo.....	20 02
(b) Others in tin, including those known as table fruits, per kilo.....	20 04

The new schedule segregates and classifies this line of goods far more closely than heretofore, as will be seen in the following, which were all formerly classified in group 7:

Sec. 315—Canned or pickled meats, when not exceeding \$1 per dozen cans, weight of 1-10 kilogram for each can, or \$1.75 per kilo..... 05 05

Sec. 317—Salmon, cod or herring, in cans, per kilo..... 05 05

Sec. 320—Condensed milk or cream, canned vegetables of all kinds, per kilo..... 025

Sec. 322—Alimentary preserves, butchers' produce, mustard and sauces, per kilo..... 20

The result of the radical reduction in duties on canned goods will give merchants of the United States an excellent opportunity to introduce canned meats and other products into the islands in enormous quantities.

CHANGE IN CANONS

Bone of Contention in Episcopal Convention.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS

Matter Will Be Taken Up by the House of Bishops This Week—Missionary Sermons Yesterday in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The house of bishops of the Episcopal church will Monday take up the remaining amendments to the constitution. As soon as this question is disposed of the bishops will take up the report of the committee on marriage and divorce. This committee has reported, by a vote of 11 to 1, in favor of amending the canon of the solemniza-

tion of matrimony by adding the following section:

"No minister shall solemnize a marriage between any two persons unless, prior to the ceremony, he shall have satisfied himself that neither person has been or is the husband or the wife of any other person then living; unless the former marriage was annulled by a decree of some civil court of competent jurisdiction; or unless the minister, in offering this amendment, does not discuss the question of the remarriage of divorced persons, nor refer to the belief held by many persons in the church that an innocent party in a divorce obtained because of adultery is entitled to marry again. The minority report, which is signed by Frank H. Miller, suggests that the following proviso be added to the canon: 'Provided, that this shall not apply to any one proposing a certified copy of a decree of divorce on the ground of adultery, in which he or she is found to be the innocent party by a court of competent jurisdiction.'"

The report is one of the principal bones of contention in the present general convention. The majority report of the committee, turned by Dr. Morgan Dix, chairman, goes on to say that in its judgment no successful action can be had in amending the Constitution of the United States so as to make uniform the law of marriage and divorce in the United States, and that the only practicable way toward securing such uniformity should be sought through the enactment of similar laws by several states.

In the house of deputies, the discussion of Dr. Huntington's amendment to the constitution in regard to special forms of service to be provided by canon for certain classes of congregations not in full communion with the church will be continued. Some able speeches are expected.

Missionary Sermons Yesterday.

The first Sunday of the triennial Episcopal convention was devoted entirely to missionary sermons. In the various churches of the denomination in this city and adjacent towns. The weather was perfect and the attendance at all the meetings was large. The sidewalks in front of Grace Church were crowded an hour before the doors were opened, and the edifice was not able to contain the throng that presented itself for admission. At St. Luke's the situation was the same, but the overflow was provided for in other churches.

The services at Grace Church were conducted by the lord bishop of Columbia, the missionary bishop of the Hawaiian Islands of New York. His text was from Luke xv, 2, "And the Pharisees and scribes murmured, saying, This man receiveth sinners and eateth with them." He spoke of the attitude of the church in relation to the problems of modern life and showed the necessity for individual salvation before others could be saved. In the evening Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, spoke at this church.

Domestic.

The State Department urged the American Mission Board to raise the ransom for Miss Stone. Page 2.
It is expected that full amount will be raised by Thursday. Page 2.
A sensational kidnapping case reported from Philadelphia. Page 2.
Portland defeated Spokane, 4-3. Page 3.
Tacoma won from Seattle, 6-1. Page 3.
Albany College is preparing for the football season. Page 3.

Pacific Coast.

The Episcopal House of Bishops will this week take up the question of marriage and divorce. Page 6.
How business is transacted at the Oregon State Treasury. Page 6.
Oregon postoffice returns for the last fiscal year show a marked increase over the previous year. Page 6.
Portland and vicinity.
New Philippine tariff laws favor Portland shippers. Page 1.
Edward Everett Young urges special session of Legislature to act on Lewis and Clark Centennial. Page 1.
German Societies form central organization. Page 5.
Fifty Yakima and Wasco Indians arrive to take part in Portland Carnival. Page 1.
Industrial development of Oregon will be future policy of railroads. Page 7.
Rev. B. J. Hoadley preached farewell sermon. Page 8.

WARNED OF PLOT

Samar Filipinos Were Known to Be Treacherous.

INTENSE FEELING IN THE ARMY

Authors of the Massacre Were Known to Be Treacherous. Most of Whom Had Taken the Oath of Allegiance—Increased Vigilance Results.

MANILA, Oct. 6.—Major Morris C. Foote, of the Ninth United States Infantry, who returned here from the island of Samar, was in Balinguina today before the disaster to Company C. He says that Captain Connell had been fully warned and had taken every precaution. (Major Foote) considered every necessary precaution. Information that a plot was brewing among the Filipinos came to Major Foote from a priest, who said that it was in the plans of the populace at Balinguina and Busey to attack the garrisons, and that the Busey garrison was to be attacked from a cock pit in the rear of the barracks. Orders were immediately given to demolish the cock pit, and extra guards were stationed.

There is intense feeling throughout the Army because of the massacre, which would not be the case to any such extent had it been the work of ordinary insurgents. The latter might have been expected to commit such an outrage. Foote is particularly intense in his criticism because the authors of the massacre were pacifists, most of whom had taken the oath of allegiance, and many of whom, including the president of Balinguina, were actually holding office.

Some of the after effects are already shown at many points, particularly at Baulan and Calocan, in the Province of Batangas, and at Manila, where dissatisfaction is manifesting itself, although it is not likely to be allowed to go far. On the other hand the officers and troops at all the garrisons throughout the archipelago feel that the disaster conveys a lesson to themselves of the necessity for increased vigilance.

Clash Between Authorities.

Much interest attaches to the case of Oakley Brooks, a military prisoner ordered to be deported. The Supreme Court recently issued a writ of habeas corpus directing the production of the prisoner, but the military authorities refused to produce him on the ground that he was a military prisoner. The Federal Court. While the Philippine courts were established by the war powers of the President, the military authorities contend that they are to be regarded as provost courts until Congress has acted. The members of the Supreme Court and a majority of the members of the Philippine Commission hold a different view, but it is understood that the Attorney-General believes the military contention to be correct. General Chaffee, discussing the matter today, said: "I am much interested in the case of the civil courts in every possible way, but I feel that it would be very unwise, in the existing circumstances, to allow the civil courts to interfere in military affairs, as it is occasionally necessary for the military authorities to act in cases where it would be unwise, in the interest of the Government, to make public at the time the reasons for acting. Should the claim now made by the civil courts be allowed, it would be disastrous to the influence of the Army in the islands. Every prisoner sentenced by a military commission would have recourse to habeas corpus proceedings. Even Howard (the alleged deserter) is awaiting the decision in this case in order to try to secure his own release by a writ of habeas corpus."

RETENTION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Shafroth Does Not Believe They Will Be Profitable for Years.

DENVER, Oct. 6.—Congressman John F. Shafroth, who, with Mrs. Shafroth, has been touring China and the Philippines for the past four months, has arrived home. Speaking of the conditions in the Philippines, he said:

"Peace has been practically restored in the Philippines. There is still a little insurrection in Samar, but aside from that everything is fairly quiet. I do not believe, however, that the retention of the islands will be profitable, as the Government will have to expend a great deal of money on them, even in times of peace. It costs now between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000 a year to keep the soldiers there, and even if the number is reduced to 30,000, the expense will still be greater than the profits from the islands will warrant. The United States are unquestionably rich, but their benefit to the United States will not materialize until a generation or two has passed and the need of an army in the islands has gone."

In regard to China, Mr. Shafroth said: "The trade of the United States with China has grown rapidly and this country will soon be keeping pace with Great Britain in the struggle for supremacy. The danger of the invasion of American fields by the Chinese is not, however, very great as long as the exclusion act is in force, but as this expires next May, the problem will be one for the government to again consider. So far, the Government has not allowed the Chinese to enter the Philippines, and I presume will exclude them there as long as they are kept out of the United States."

MOURNING AT HONOLULU.

Movement Started for a Monument to President McKinley.

HONOLULU, Sept. 30.—Ever since the news of the death of President McKinley was received, September 24, Honolulu has worn an appearance of mourning and meeting has followed meeting in honor of the murdered President. The city has never before shown such unanimity in closing up and suspending business as it did last Saturday, the day set apart by Governor Dole as a day of mourning and prayer. A movement has been started for the erection of a monument by popular subscription.

THE OREGONIAN'S HANDBOOK.

The limited number of copies of this valuable book that The Oregonian will be able to dispose of to the public will be offered for sale today over the counter of the business office.

The price to any postoffice address in the United States or Canada will be seven cents a copy. See review of the Handbook, published on page five of this paper.

tion of matrimony by adding the following section:

"No minister shall solemnize a marriage between any two persons unless, prior to the ceremony, he shall have satisfied himself that neither person has been or is the husband or the wife of any other person then living; unless the former marriage was annulled by a decree of some civil court of competent jurisdiction; or unless the minister, in offering this amendment, does not discuss the question of the remarriage of divorced persons, nor refer to the belief held by many persons in the church that an innocent party in a divorce obtained because of adultery is entitled to marry again. The minority report, which is signed by Frank H. Miller, suggests that the following proviso be added to the canon: 'Provided, that this shall not apply to any one proposing a certified copy of a decree of divorce on the ground of adultery, in which he or she is found to be the innocent party by a court of competent jurisdiction.'"

HEIR TO A FORTUNE.

Death of a Man Who, Had He Lived a Month, Would Have Been Wealthy.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 6.—C. E. DeForest, a stranger, died at the Holy Cross Hospital, this city, last Monday, from pneumonia. His death was transmitted to Denver, where it gained more than passing notice.

C. E. DeForest was an assayer of National reputation, a mechanical and mining engineer, a chemist and a student, and the heir to a large fortune. His father, who was a New York business man, had always been liberal regarding money matters with his only son. The father died and the young man's mother reduced him to an allowance, and when she died, two years ago, placed her son's share of a \$500,000 estate in trust. The will provided that he was to receive all the interest for two years. At the end of that period the entire fortune was to be at his disposal. Heir to a fortune though he was, his last extremity found him almost penniless. Had he lived but 30 days more he would have been a rich man and his widow would have come into possession of his wealth without question or controversy. As the terms now stand, there are great possibilities of litigation over the fortune. There is a provision in the will that in case of his death before the payment of the trust, the fortune should revert to DeForest's two sisters, Mrs. Dooley and Mrs. Colbran, both of New York.

SHAFER AT MILWAUKEE.

His Visit Had No Effect on the Steel Workers' Strike.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 6.—President Theodore J. Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, it was learned today, made a flying trip to Milwaukee yesterday, remaining only long enough to make a short speech to a few of the strikers and then left. It is said that over 15 or 20 of the strikers heard him. The substance of Mr. Shaffer's remarks was that all members of the Amalgamated Association who are now at work in the Bay View mills who do not walk out at once will be considered as black sheep, unless the mills are paying the scale in all departments. Mr. Shaffer's visit had no effect on the strike. It is said he did not see any of the officials of the mills.