

MAY COST CITY

Portland's Water Mains Are Too High.

UPPER HARBOR SUFFERS

Twenty-Five Foot Channel Cannot Be Made.

NATION TAKES UP THE CASE

Request of Two Large Lumbering Concerns is Referred to the Judge Advocate-General—City Acted Without Right.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 21.—The Chief of Engineers has received, through Major Langfitt, letters from the Portland Lumber Company and Inman, Poulsen & Co., requesting the Government to dredge the Willamette River from Madison-street bridge to Division street to a depth of 25 feet in order to permit vessels of deep draft to reach the wharves of the upper harbor. If the Government is unwilling or unable to deepen this part of the Willamette channel, these firms offer to undertake the dredging at their own expense, provided the Water Board of Portland will lower the Bull Run water pipes, which are laid in the bed of the river at this point, but are at such depth as would hinder the dredging and obstruct a 25-foot channel. Before submitting the letters to the department, Major Langfitt consulted the Water Board and was told the city would not bear the expense of lowering its water mains to permit dredging to be done by private parties.

The Chief of Engineers is of the opinion that under the existing project for improving the lower Willamette River the Government cannot undertake the dredging of a 25-foot channel in a portion of the river between Madison-street bridge and Division street, as it lies above the limits of the existing project. He is, however, of the opinion that the Government can authorize the petitioners to do this dredging at their own expense, and believes permission should be granted them to do such work. If such permission cannot be granted, however, some provision must be made for lowering the Bull Run water mains, and to determine how this shall be done the whole matter has been turned over to the Judge Advocate-General for an opinion.

It is found that the water mains, which are proving an obstruction, were laid in 1884 and 1886 without the permission of the War Department. This was in direct violation of the law of 1892, and in view of this violation of the War Department inclines to the opinion that the city is the trespasser insofar as it laid its pipes without proper authority. Had the pipes been laid by permission of the War Department, the city would have been obliged to agree to lower them at any time the request was made by the Secretary of War.

The Judge Advocate-General has not yet considered the case, and it is not known, in view of the irregularities, whether he will hold that the city can be compelled to lower its pipes. The War Department believes the city should comply with this request just as if dredging were to be done by the Government, for the improvement contemplated is for the benefit of the city harbor. In case the Judge Advocate holds there is no authority to compel the city to lower its pipes, it will be necessary to procure a special act of Congress before dredging can be begun. The department is satisfied the Government should undertake the deepening of the Willamette channel clear through the City of Portland to a 25-foot depth, and believes this extension of the existing project will be authorized by Congress at no distant day.

LOW WATER MAKES TROUBLE

Channel Question Has Been Threshed Over Before by Water Board.

All the trouble because of the water mains under the river comes from the fact of the long growth during the summer and the consequent low stage of the Willamette. The river is down to zero now, a mark lower than has been reached for several years.

If the Water Board consents to lower the mains until forced to do so by the War Department it will cause a general surprise. As stated in the above dispatch, the Water Board turned down a petition from the mill companies some months ago, declining to go to the expense of digging a trench and letting the pipes down to a depth that would permit the dredging of a 25-foot channel.

The millowners wish to bring vessels of great draft to their docks, and at present the pipes are in the way. As long as the present low water continues, half a load is taken on at the mill, and the remainder of the cargo is received from barges below the Steel bridge. The Inman-Poulsen mill is at the foot of Division street, and the plant of the Portland Lumber Company is almost directly opposite, on the western bank.

"It doesn't seem to me that the War Department has anything to do with the case," said Mayor Williams yesterday. "But then it is impossible to draw a line of demarcation between the authority of the state or city and of the War Department. The petition came up before the Water

Board several months ago, and after being turned down was disposed of for good, so the members of the board thought. Action by the War Department will therefore be unexpected by the board.

About two years ago these same mills asked the Port of Portland Commission to dredge a channel in order that vessels of considerable draft might reach their docks. The Commission held a joint session with the old Water Committee, now superseded by the Water Board, and the matter was threshed over at length. The Water Committee refused to lower the pipes, however, and there the question dropped until a few months ago.

To dig a trench in the river bottom and lower the big iron pipes without breaking connections and thereby shut off water for half the city will be an engineering feat of more than usual difficulty. The Water Board has never been known to spend a cent unless forced to, and the present controversy will therefore be watched with interest by the other city officials.

Transfers in Artillery Corps. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 21.—The following transfers were made today in the artillery corps: Major Alexander B. Dyer is ordered from the Thirteenth Battalion, Field Artillery, to the Eleventh Battalion, Field Artillery. Major Dyer will remain on duty at Vancouver Barracks until the Eleventh Battalion on its arrival at that station.

Second Lieutenant Charles M. Allen will go from the Twenty-sixth Battery, Field Artillery, to the Seventeenth Battery, Field Artillery. He will remain on duty at Vancouver Barracks until the arrival of the Seventeenth Battery at that station, when he will join the battery to which he is transferred.

Washington Rural Carriers Named. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 21.—Rural free-delivery carriers were appointed for Washington today as follows:

Arlington—Regular, Richard E. Cleary; substitute, Elmer Moss. Richardson—Regular, Wilkie F. Bolton; substitute, William E. Graham. Rural free-delivery route No. 1, ordered established November 15, at Colby, Kitsap County, Wash. The population is 338; houses on the route, 12.

New Oregon Postmasters. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 21.—Oregon postmasters were appointed today as follows: Lane County—Regular, L. Hansen, vice Joseph D. Unson, resigned. Marist, Curry County—Volia A. Billings, vice Thomas W. Billings, resigned.

GLIMPSE OF ROOSEVELT.

Senator Lodge Writes of the President as He Appears to Him.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—In McClure's for November, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge gives a glimpse of President Roosevelt as he sees him. He says of him: "It would be worse than life for any one, no matter how intimate his knowledge, to fancy that he could depict a character so many-sided, so wide and so varied, so multitudinous, so experienced within the space allowed me here. His daily life does not differ in any respect from that of any other very busy man of great energy, who finds rest and relief only in active out-of-door life, but in a wide and constant reading of books—a habit, by the way, quite as characteristic as any other, but of which the newspaper critics and humorists tell us little."

Theodore Roosevelt apprehends very quickly. When he has thought a subject out thoroughly and knows what he means to do, he acts promptly. When, after full consideration, he has made up his mind as to what is right, he is unbending; but no man has been in the White House for many years who is so ready to take advice as Roosevelt. He is a man who thinks slowly, more deliberately and after more consultation than Theodore Roosevelt."

Cleveland's Estimate of Parker.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Grover Cleveland, in McClure's for November, gives his personal estimate of Judge Parker as a candidate for President. He says of him in part: "We sometimes find features of character so prominent and visible in a man's mental organization that, like the features of his countenance, they need no proof of their existence. This is pre-eminently true of Judge Parker's intense, deliberative, reaching conclusions and his inherent judicial conservatism. These qualities of his mind are so distinctly apparent that they are at once seen and known by all who gain the slightest knowledge of the man. This should make it thoroughly understood that those who love Presidential pyrotechnics must look elsewhere."

I have known Alton B. Parker for more than 20 years. He impressed me on our first acquaintance as a sincere, honest and able man; and this impression has with time and observation grown to a clear and undoubting conviction. I am sure that I venture nothing in making the positive assertion that the guiding trait of his character is his constant and unyielding devotion to duty."

OPPOSES FREE TEXTBOOK LAW

Archbishop Glennon Considers It a Step Toward Socialism.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—Archbishop Glennon, of the Catholic diocese of St. Louis, today issued a circular letter protesting against the passage of an amendment to be voted on at the coming election providing for free text-books for public school children. The letter states in part: "Such an act, if put into operation, is extravagant, because all unnecessary taxation is prohibited in a man's estate on equity, because it will not apply to all the children that are being educated, but only those who attend schools. It is dangerous because it is another step toward the socialism which is being introduced into the giving labor out of free clothes and free food."

"Now, I submit that such an order of things might be proper for a penitentiary, but not for a free people, especially one whose antecedents have made for the building up of a healthy individuality and who deem taxation without necessity and representation as unjustifiable and criminal. It is my opinion that for this and many other reasons the amendment ought to be rejected."

In speaking of his letter, Archbishop Glennon said today: "The sooner a consistent and determined stand is taken against measures whose cloak of patriotism covers their real oppressive character the better it will be for the taxpaying public. This is not a political issue, nor is it one of religion; it is simply one of justice."

MEAD IS GAINING

Cuts Turner's Majority in Whitman County.

WINS OVER M'BRIDE MEN

Railroad Commission Advocates Begin to Trust Him.

CAN AID THEM IF ELECTED

Promises by Democratic gubernatorial nominee Not Considered as Satisfactory—Sentiment for Roosevelt Very Strong.

COLFAX, Wash., Oct. 20.—(Staff Correspondence.)—Whitman County will undoubtedly give a small majority for Turner. The majority will be smaller a week hence than it would be if the election were held today, and there will be a steady shrinkage from now on until election.

This big county has always been a Railroad Commission stronghold. The bulk of the population is engaged in wheatgrowing and the McCroskys, Andersons and other Democratic politicians, who have grown rich in the business, have always professed to believe that a Railroad Commission would force the roads to haul their product to market at a fraction of the present cost. They have been so successful in their advocacy of this belief that when the Tacoma Convention proved such a disappointment to the West Side Republicans they became self-appointed bellwethers to lead the Republican flock into the Democratic corral.

For a time they were in a fair way to succeed. I visited this part of the state a few days after the State Convention and the situation from a Republican standpoint was alarming. I came back here again in September and found a much better feeling, and now instead of there being an open revolt by dissatisfied Republicans, it has become a Democratic move almost exclusively, and the power of the Democrats is steadily waning.

McCrosky a Tax-Dodger.

A great many factors have contributed to this change of sentiment. Meads has made a good impression wherever he has appeared in the county, and a large number of the McCrosky's warmest supporters have wheeled into line and are doing everything in their power to elect the ticket. Over in the City of Garfield, which is probably the strongest Railroad Commission precinct in the county, McCrosky himself has hurt the cause. He has valiantly fought the railroad because rates were too high and the roads did not pay a just proportion of their taxes. Recently the people of Garfield wished to add a few acres to the cemetery, and as one of the famous McCrosky farms adjoined the old cemetery, he platted a tract to purchase three acres from him. Although the land was assessed at a valuation of \$10 per acre, the best bargain the people of Garfield could make was \$400 for the three acres.

Another of the McCrosky farms came down to the city limits on the other side of town and five acres were needed for a site for a school. This was also \$10 per acre land on the assessment roll, but \$150 per acre was the lowest price at which McCrosky could part with it, and when the deal was concluded he platted a tract more acres adjoining and sold them off at \$10 per acre, but \$150 and \$200 per acre.

These transactions disclosed that it was the McCroskys as well as the railroads that were dodging their taxes, and even the commission men are disgusted with such a conclusion. The people are beginning to understand Mead.

It must not be inferred that the Commission movement has run its course on this side of the mountains or that there has been any lessening in the interest shown in this fact. The daily gains in strength that are now being registered for Mead are not due to any delinquency to the Commission scheme, but to the fact that the people are beginning quite properly to understand that Mead will be in a position to give them what they desire and Turner will not, even were he so inclined.

Mr. Cosgrove, of Pomeroy, has been enlightening the Whitman County voters as well as those of his own county on the Railroad Commission matter. If there was one man more than any other on the Cascade Mountains who was entitled to the nomination for Governor, that man was Cosgrove, and had he received the nomination there would have been no question about where he stood on this burning question of a Railroad Commission. But Cosgrove was turned down cold at the Tacoma Convention. As the charge has been repeatedly made that the convention was absolutely controlled by the railroads, the natural supposition is that Cosgrove was turned down by the railroads. The loss of life is considerable. As a matter of fact, he was beaten out of the nomination by McBride himself, who, knowing that he himself was a beaten man, refused to make way for Cosgrove until it was too late and other combinations had been effected.

Not Satisfied With Promises. The Whitman County voters, like those of Walla Walla, realize the hopelessness of securing a Railroad Commission by the election of Turner; and this, of course, helps Mead. They are not even satisfied with Turner's promises regarding the Commission. On the west side of the mountains he has favored an elective Commission, while the people over here will listen to nothing but an appointive Commission. The Republicans throughout Whitman and a number of other East Side counties are obliged to depend on the Spokane Spokesman-Review for the news of the day and the Review has been merciless in its fight against the Republican candidate. This is not the first time this paper has fought the Republican ticket, and for this reason its influence with the old residents here is not as pronounced. With the later arrivals it has more influence, because they are less familiar with the situation, and it is from this class that the Turner strength, outside of the Demo-

cratic party, has been recruited. It is also with this class that the Republicans are making gains now, though they have speakers presenting the situation in its proper light.

Democrats Will Scratch Turner.

Here, as elsewhere on the East Side, are a number of Democrats who refuse to support Turner. Some of them will say they will consider their votes for Mead, but with scratching only the head of the ticket, while others will make a clean sweep and vote the Republican ticket straight. The extent of this defection from Turner is, of course, difficult to estimate, but it is believed that it will approximate 200 votes. With such a change of sentiment as is now in progress, it is doubtful about Turner securing more than 1000 Republican votes in the county.

Deducting the loss of the Democratic votes and the 700 majority remaining is believed to find one Democrat who favors which will be shown by the final returns. In contrast to these figures it may be noted that some of the Democrats are claiming 5000 majority for Turner and some Republicans are unwilling to concede more than 200 majority for the Democrat.

Popularity of Roosevelt.

Statistics will be unable to determine by the Presidential vote within several thousand of the actual number of Republicans in the state, for there are hundreds of Democrats in this county who will vote for Roosevelt. The anti-Parker sentiment is so strong that one prominent Democrat told me that in all of his wanderings through the county he had failed to find one Democrat who would vote for Parker. He destroyed some of the force of his statement a moment later, however, by adding that he knew only a few Republicans who would support Mead.

With such a badly mixed situation and so many conflicting elements which have never before been infused into a campaign in this state, it is not surprising that neither Democrats nor Republicans care to risk an estimate with any serious degree of confidence. E. W. W.

PROHIBIT SALE OF LIQUOR.

Indian Conference Discusses the Admission of Indian Territory.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Consideration of the liquor question in the Indian Territory, especially the proposal to incorporate in the enabling act admitting the territory into the Union as one or two states, a clause forever excluding the sale of intoxicating drinks in the new state or states was taken up at today's session of the Indian Conference. The first speaker was A. S. McKennon, of South McAlester, who was an associate of the late Senator Dawes in the original Five Tribes Commission.

Dr. A. Grant Evans, president of a Presbyterian seminary at Muskogee, I. T., endorsed the strongest views expressed by Mr. McKennon. Miss Alice Robertson, for many years a teacher among the Indians, urged the prohibition of the sale of liquor to their representatives in Congress asking that a large appropriation be made at the coming session for the extension of school privileges among the people of the Indian Territory.

WANTS TO LOOK AT BOOKS.

Baker City Woman is After Milwaukee Men in Mining Company.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—Mrs. Louise C. Koester, of Baker City, Or., is in Milwaukee to get a look at the books of the Buckeye Mining Company, in which she says she owns 24,525 shares of par value of \$1. Today she obtained a writ of mandamus against O. E. Kuehn, president, E. Kron, secretary, Arthur Luebbe, treasurer, and William Kleckbefer, director, ordering them to bring the books into court without changing their names. All the mining company officials are prominent business men.

HOUSES ARE SWEEP AWAY.

Terrific Storm Bursts Over District in Algeria.

AIN SEFRA, Algeria, Oct. 21.—A terrific storm burst over this region today. The river overflowed, sweeping away many houses. The loss of life is considerable, but the extent of the disaster is not known. The damage to property is enormous.

Insurance Agents Choose President.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 21.—The annual convention of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents today elected A. H. Robinson, of Louisville, president.

MAKES HIS FIRST SPEECH OF THE CAMPAIGN



HIS FIRST SPEECH

Cleveland Appears in the Campaign.

SPEAKS IN NEW YORK

Ex-President Makes Strong Plea for Parker.

AUDIENCE VERY ENTHUSIASTIC

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Also Makes a Speech in Which He Highly Commends Work of McKinley's Predecessor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Attracted by the presence of Grover Cleveland, thousands of people struggled to get an entrance to Carnegie Hall tonight, where the ex-president of the United States made his first and only speech of the campaign.

John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Cleveland, was also a speaker and shared with Mr. Cleveland the great burst of enthusiasm at the meeting. Long before the doors of the hall were opened, crowds surged around the outside of the building and within ten minutes after the doors had been thrown wide to the public every seat in the big auditorium was taken, while corridors and aisles held their scores. Several hundred were unable to gain entrance. This big Democratic rally was under the auspices of the Business Men's Parker and Davis Association.

Mr. Cleveland arrived at the hall shortly after 8 o'clock and immediately upon his entrance cheers burst forth, the demonstration lasting seven minutes. It died out and began again with renewed vigor.

With Mr. Cleveland, when he entered the hall, were Mr. Robb and Isidor Strauss. When Mr. Cleveland saw that Chairman J. Hampton Robb's efforts were fruitless in quieting the demonstration he arose and held up his hand for silence, but the people could not be quieted for two full minutes afterward.

Cleveland Loudly Applauded.

During his speech Cleveland was loudly applauded, at times being interrupted for several minutes. His statement that there was no necessity for him to apologize for his part in the deeds of Democracy caused tremendous cheers of approval. At his mention of the name of Alton B. Parker, at the end of his speech, the audience arose as one man and the cheering lasted several minutes. The reference to C. Cady Herrick caused loud applause. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Cleveland was greeted with cheering more spontaneous than at any time during the evening.

He then introduced John G. Carlisle. Mr. Carlisle, who was loudly greeted, said in part:

"It is a great achievement that we are once more a united Democracy. On the question of extravagance to reduce excessive rates, on the Philippine question, on the question of Panama—we have met this defiant and dictatorial party on its own chosen ground and compelled it to defend its policies. Even the belligerent candidate for the Presidency has been compelled to lay aside his arms for the time even. The 'big stick' and his war

crises are not heard through the land. He is now an apostle of 'peace on earth and good will toward men' until after election. I say 'after election' as I don't think any one believes that his temperament has changed in the slightest.

"The Republican and Democratic parties differ upon a great many questions of legislative and administrative policy, more or less affecting the peace and prosperity of the country; but the great essential difference between them in this campaign is that we stand for obedience to the Constitution and the laws on the part of not only public officers but of private citizens; we stand for economy and honesty in the expenditure of the public money, for a moderate and just system of taxation upon the people, for the protection of the liberties by equal and just laws, fairly and impartially administered, and for a strict observance of our international obligations, without regard to the strength or weakness of our opponents."

Mr. Carlisle spoke at length on the Philippine question, and after touching on the subject of tariff, took up the present claims of the Republican party and said: "The Republican party, having determined to claim everything, now appropriates to itself all the credit for the establishment and maintenance of the gold standard of value in this country, when the truth is that the gold standard of value was established by the Democratic party before the Republican party was born."

Carlisle Arouses Enthusiasm. Turning to Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Carlisle pointed his hand at him and in strident tones shouted: "Here sits the man—"

He was unable to finish the sentence. As if by common impulse the audience cheered for Cleveland, who, taken by surprise, grew red and appeared uneasy, but sat silent during the demonstration. Finally he rose and bowed to the audience, which cheered for several minutes longer. Mr. Carlisle finally continued, saying: "Here sits the man who, by his thorough appreciation of his official duty, by his indomitable will, by his political courage, if I may use that expression, and by his devotion to the credit and honor of the Government, rescued the gold standard from the dangerous assaults made upon it by Republican legislation and maintained gold payments and gold standard through four troublesome years under a storm of vituperation and misrepresentation scarcely ever equaled in this country. And how does the Republican party now regard this great service rendered to the country by Mr. Cleveland? In its platform and in its candidate's letter of acceptance it assails his Administration for issuing and selling bonds which everybody knows were the only means by which gold payments could be maintained and the gold standard preserved. In order to disguise the motive of this assault, it states that the bonds were issued and sold to procure money to defray the expenses of the Government, a statement which every intelligent man in this country knows is incorrect. And one of the very first acts of the Republican Administration which succeeded Mr. Cleveland was to continue the agitation of the silver question by sending a roving commission across the ocean to see if the European governments, or some of them, could not be induced to adopt what they called international bimetalism. That is to adopt two standards for the nation, the same thing at the same time. The mission failed, of course, and then the Administration abandoned its effort to do something for silver, except that afterward a law was enacted to coin all of the so-called seigniorage—a measure which Mr. Cleveland had vetoed while he was President."

Mr. Carlisle concluded his address with (Concluded on Page 8.)

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FOES CAN'T MOVE

Good Weather Is Necessary in Manchuria.

ROADS ARE IMPASSABLE

Russians Bombard Shakhe Station Without Avail.

SMALL SKIRMISHES FREQUENT

Cossacks Have Captured a Number of Cannon Left by Enemy at Lone Tree Hill—Kuropatkin Relieving His Tired Troops.

Military operations in Manchuria are awaiting the drying of the roads and plains rendered impassable for artillery and even for infantry by the recent heavy rains. Meantime the correspondents at the front have only desultory cannonading and unimportant skirmishes to record.

The report that the railway station at Shakhe had been retaken by the Russians, and that railway traffic between Shakhe and Mukden would be restored at once was erroneous, the place still being in the hands of the Japanese. The Russian Government is hastening the dispatch of troops to the Far East to constitute the second Manchurian army.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22 (2 A. M.)

The rival armies of Russia and Japan, entrenched a short distance from each other south of the Shakhe River, are forced to continue inactive until the fine weather now prevailing dries the sodden ground and the tired warriors are sufficiently rested to resume operations. A dispatch from Mukden to the Associated Press reports that the Russians yesterday confessed themselves to a bombardment of Shakhe station and the adjoining village of Lamatum, the Japanese feebly replying. This news shows that the Shakhe station is not held by the Russians.

Russian correspondents report that some remnants of the Fifth Siberian Corps have been engaged in slight skirmishes on the advance line the past few days. The fact that the First and Fifth Siberian Corps are the only corps hitherto mentioned in reports of the fighting on October 19, shows that General Kuropatkin has sent the reserves to the trenches, giving other much-tried corps a thorough rest. Meanwhile, the Cossacks are raiding the Japanese lines. It develops that after the Lone Tree Hill rout the Japanese were unable to remove a number of cannon in addition to those left on the hill, and which remained midway between the Russian and the Japanese trenches.

As they lay, these guns were so exposed to fire from both sides that it was impossible for either side to get them during daylight, and repeated attempts have been made by both to secure the guns after dark. Up to the present, Cossacks have got three of the cannon. The dexterity of the Cossacks in this sort of work was repeatedly illustrated during the Russian army maneuvers. On one occasion they abstracted the artillery from a general Sakharoff telegraphed to the General Staff late last night that the situation at the front is quiet. The Admiralty has not received confirmation of the report from Chefoo that Russian ships in the harbor off Port Arthur have been damaged by the Japanese shells, as the blockade has been effective enough to prevent the delivery of official dispatches.

The Admiralty says there was no intention in a recent official note to deny the Associated Press report that Rear-Admiral Wiren has succeeded Rear-Admiral Prince Oukhtomsky as commander of the Port Arthur squadron. What the note intended to deny was the story circulated abroad that Prince Oukhtomsky had been deposed in favor of Admiral Wiren at a meeting of General Stoessel and the other high military and naval officers after the return of the squadron to Port Arthur August 10.

Admiral Wiren is now in command of the squadron and no news has been received regarding Prince Oukhtomsky. It is presumed he is still at Port Arthur, but not attached to any ship.

Satisfactory reports have been received by the Admiralty of the progress made by the Baltic fleet. The stoppage of the Swedish coast within a few days of leaving a home port was due to the necessity for filling up the bunkers for the long trip through the North Sea to the Atlantic, where the fleet will not find convenient coaling points. Neither the next stopping place nor the route has been revealed. These points are covered by Vice-Admiral Rojenskiy's sealed orders which, however, it is known here, give wide latitude in this matter.

The Bourne Gazette's Mukden correspondent, who yesterday reported a series of victorious engagements and a Japanese retreat, today says there has been no fighting for three days. He adds that the Japanese are displaying great activity and says a Japanese prisoner declared they are preparing to retire along the whole line. The correspondent further asserts that three more Japanese guns were captured during the night raid of October 19.

Destroyed by Fire.

GALLATIN, Tenn., Oct. 21.—Branford, on the Chesapeake & Nashville Railroad, was destroyed by fire tonight.