

FUND FOR JETTY ALL EXPENDED

Only Enough Now Remains to Finish
This Year's Work.

Needs \$1,250,000 More—With That
Sum Undertaking Could Be Fin-
ished in 1906—No Economy in
Piece-Meal Appropriations, Say
Engineers.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Every dollar appropriated for improving the mouth of the Columbia river has been expended, including the \$400,000 carried in the last river and harbor bill. The work which is in progress today is being done on credit, Congress having authorized the expenditure of \$300,000 in excess of the amount actually appropriated, it being assumed that this amount will be made available at the coming session. But the contracts now in force expire December 31, 1905, and on that date practically all of this \$300,000 will have been consumed by contracts, so that, when Congress actually appropriates this money, it will go to pay for work completed, and not for work yet to be done.

Major Langfitt, on duty at the office of the chief of engineers, says that approximately \$1,250,000 is necessary to complete the jetty, which will extend it seaward about one mile beyond the point where it now ends. He is satisfied, as is the chief of engineers, that the best results will be obtained by appropriating this full amount at the coming session, so that the jetty can be rushed to completion next season, if possible. Like General MacKenzie, he believes a suspension of work will mean considerable damage, especially to the tramway, a loss which would be largely avoided if work could be resumed next spring.

The reasons why the money appropriated and authorized at the last session was expended so rapidly was to demonstrate that the completed jetty will increase the depth on the bar, to give Portland the benefit of a deep channel at the earliest possible date, and to open the way for an appropriation this winter sufficient to enable the engineers to complete the jetty.

NOT ALL PEACE.

Russia Continues Scenes of Riots,
Terror and Bloodshed.

London, Nov. 2.—Special dispatches in this morning's local newspapers represent the condition of affairs in Russia as being extremely grave, especially in the provinces. St. Petersburg, the dispatches say, remains comparatively quiet. Late last night the streets of that capital were patrolled by strong forces of gendarmes and Cossacks, and no further disorders have been reported.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, the revolutionaries demand the establishment of a republic, and as the result of this demand the strong arm of General Trepoff has again been invoked. Thus, says the correspondent, brute force and popular sentiment are again facing each other. Even the appointment of Grand Duke Michael as military dictator, with General Trepoff as his right hand, is discussed in official circles, according to the correspondent, who adds that late last night the revolutionary leaders advised the populace to refrain from precipitating a conflict.

A dispatch to a news agency from Odessa describes that city as having experienced a dreadful day, the defenceless populace being at the mercy of a howling and armed rabble of 50,000 men, calling themselves loyalists and led by disguised policemen and their wretched dupes. The dispatch says:

"The Jews made a stout resistance, and their successful bravery entailed lamentable sacrifices. It is impossible to ascertain the casualties, but rumor puts the number of killed and wounded as high as 2,000, many by bombs, which the mobs used wholesale."

Poland in Revolt.

Warsaw, Nov. 2.—Poland is aroused again, and another attempt is being made to regain independence. Rioting is now in progress in every section of Russian Poland, and the people are shooting down without mercy soldiers of the czar attempting to interfere with their freedom of movement and speech. Dozens of processions of Socialists and anti-Russians have been passing through the streets during the past 24 hours, and all efforts on the part of the authorities to check them have so far been without avail.

Root Recognizes Norway.

Washington, Nov. 2.—It is learned at the State department that this government has practically recognized the new government of Norway, although the formalities have not been carried out. This was done by the recognition by Secretary Root of Mr. Hauge, as charge d'affaires for Norway, and the way is now open for diplomatic exchanges between the two countries whenever there is any necessity for them.

Canada's Greatest Lawyer.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 2.—Christopher Robinson, Canada's greatest constitutional lawyer, died last night of pneumonia. In the Behring sea arbitration it was said that it was his presentation of the case that brought a Canadian victory.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT

Calls on People to Celebrate Thanksgiving in Time Honored Way.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The president today issued his proclamation naming Thursday, November 30, as a day for Thanksgiving. The proclamation follows:

By the president of the United States of America, a proclamation:

When, nearly three centuries ago, the first settlers came to the country which has now become this great republic, they faced not only hardship and privation, but terrible risks to their lives. In those grim years the custom grew of setting apart one day in each year for a special service of thanksgiving to the Almighty for preserving the people through the changing seasons. The custom has now become national and hallowed by immemorial usage.

We live in easier and more plentiful times than our forefathers, the men who with rugged strength faced the rugged days, and yet the dangers to national life are quite as great now as at any previous time in our history. It is eminently fitting that once a year our people should set apart a day for praise and thanksgiving to the giver of good, and, at the same time that they express their thankfulness for the abundant mercies received, should manfully acknowledge their shortcomings and pledge themselves solemnly and in good faith to strive to overcome them. During the past year we have been blessed with bountiful crops. Our business prosperity has been great. No other people has ever stood on as high a level of wellbeing as ours now stands.

We are not threatened by foes from without. The foes whom we should pray to be delivered from are our passions, appetites and follies; and against these there is always need that we should warn.

Therefore I now set apart Thursday, the 30th day of this November as a day of Thanksgiving for the past and of prayer for the future and on that day I ask that throughout the people gather in their homes and places of worship and, in rendering thanks unto the most high for the manifold blessings of the past year, consecrate themselves to a life of cleanliness, honor and wisdom, so that this nation may do its allotted work on earth in a manner worthy of those who founded it and of those who preserved it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirtieth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the president,
ELIHU ROOT, secretary of state.

MINIDOKA SALES POSTPONED.

Lots in Townsites Will Be Placed on
Market Next Spring.

Washington, Nov. 3.—In refutation of stories recently sent from Washington, the Reclamation service today makes the following announcement:

"The secretary of the Interior, acting upon suggestions of the governor and prominent citizens of Idaho, announces the postponement of sales of lots in the new townsites of Heyburn and Rupert, on the Minidoka project. The dates of sale, November 14 and 21, respectively, have been extensively advertised, and indications were that a large attendance would be present. Owing to the lateness of the season, the possibility of bad weather and the lack of accommodations for visitors, it was deemed wise to postpone the sale until early next April. At that time pleasant weather can be counted upon, water will have been turned into the new government canals, and more than 1,000 new settlers will have already established themselves on the land and will be clearing off sagebrush and putting in crops.

"The Minidoka tract today offers one of the best object lessons in the West of the wisdom of the reclamation law, and present conditions predicate that one of the most prosperous and populous agricultural communities in the world will soon rise up from out of the desert at this point in the Snake river valley."

Culebra Cut is Flooded.

Panama, Nov. 3.—Heavy rains last week filled the Culebra cut with water to the extent of stopping the work of the steam shovels at the Cucaracha end of the cut. To make up for the time lost during the rainy season, Chief Engineer Stevens will follow the example of the Frenchmen, who, in the dry season, employed a double force of men. All freight trains of the Panama railroad except one each way will hereafter run at night, so as to give the Canal commission's train more time on the main line during the day.

It Will Rule Over Corea.

Tokio, Nov. 3.—It is reported that the Marquis Ito will leave for Corea on November 5, as ambassador from Japan. It is likely that the candidates for the posts of Japanese ambassadors at the European courts and at Washington will be decided before long. It is rumored that Russian commissioners will establish a head office for the transportation of prisoners at Nagasaki. Most of the released men will be sent to Vladivostok, the others to Odessa.

More Fraud in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.—According to a report made to Mayor Weaver today by W. Bledyn Powell, the city architect, the city of Philadelphia has been defrauded of thousands of dollars in the construction of six pavilions for consumptives on the ground of the Philadelphia hospital.

FREEDOM GIVEN RUSSIAN NATION

Czar Reluctantly Yields Every Point
Urged by Witte.

Russian People Free to Speak, Think,
Write and Meet—Witte is Russia's
First Premier—Rule of Absolutism
in Russian Empire Ended After
300 Years.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—"I am sure the American people, who understand what freedom is, and the American press, which voices the wishes of the people, will rejoice with the friendly Russian nation at this moment, when the Russian people have received from his imperial majesty the promises and the guarantees of freedom, and will join in the hope that the Russian people will wisely aid in the realization of those liberties by co-operating with the government for their peaceful introduction. Only thus will it be possible to secure the full benefits of the freedom conferred upon the people."

Count Witte, Russia's first premier, last night sent the above message to the American people through the Associated Press. He had just arrived at his residence on Kammenovskoy Prospekt from Peterhof, where in the Alexander palace the emperor two hours before had given his final approval to a manifesto and to a program which will forever end the rule of absolutism exercised by him and his ancestors for 300 years.

A simple perusal of the manifesto shows how complete is the emperor's abdication of his autocratic power. The very style of the document is clear and direct and devoid of verbose, vague and bombastic phraseology which heretofore has characterized his majesty's manifestos. It not only betrays the real authorship, but shows that the emperor has at last irrevocably bowed to the inevitable. He does not even conceal the fact that the discontent and agitation of his subjects has driven him to take the step and practically yields everything—civil liberty, the inviolability of person and liberty of conscience, speech and assembly. He not only converts the farcical imperial duma, with only consultative power, into an absolute legislative assembly, without the assent of which no measure shall become law, and before which all governmental authorities must answer, but promises eventually universal suffrage.

HANDICAP TO OVERCOME.

Hard Fight Required to Secure Ap-
propriation for Columbia.

Washington, Oct. 31.—In view of the attitude assumed by Secretary Taft and the fact that there will be no river and harbor bill this winter, it seems absolutely certain that no appropriation can be secured for the mouth of the Columbia river at the coming session if Oregon has but one representative in congress, and even if the other three places should be filled by new men, the chance of securing the much needed appropriation would still be remote.

Army engineers who recognize the importance of pushing work on the Columbia river bar, and who have every confidence that the project now under way will provide a channel deep enough to meet all the immediate demands of Portland's commerce, are anxious that an appropriation shall be made this winter. They want at least \$1,250,000; unless they get it, they admit that work will have to be suspended without securing a 40-foot depth, and, furthermore, discounting of work while the jetty remains unfinished means retrogression and waste, which will ultimately increase the cost of the project beyond the original estimate. These engineers are fully cognizant of the need of early completion of the jetty, they realize the necessity of a deep channel across the bar to accommodate rapidly growing commerce.

Express Company Robbed.

Helen, Mont., Oct. 31.—The contents of a \$25,000 express package sent from Hamilton, Mont., to New York are missing, and detectives are trying to discover what became of the money. The money was shipped by Charles F. Kelley to N. W. Harris & Co. for investment. Instead of receiving the securities he had purchased, Kelley was dumbfounded to receive a letter stating that the contents of the package, upon receipt by the New York firm, consisted of newspaper clippings. The seals, however, were intact.

Rights of Bank Stockholders.

Washington, Oct. 31.—In deciding the case of J. W. Guthrie vs. H. L. Harkness, the Supreme court of the United States today held that a stockholder in a National bank is entitled to inspect the books of the bank. The case arose in connection with the Commercial National bank of Ogden, Utah, of which Harkness owned one-fifth of the stock. He was denied the right of inspection. The Supreme court of the state decided in favor of his contention.

German Fleet to the Rescue.

Berlin, Oct. 31.—The German cruiser Luebeck and ten torpedo boats put to sea today from Kiel for an unknown destination, giving rise to a rumor that they are bound for St. Petersburg to bring the Russian empress and her children to be the guests of Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia. No official confirmation can be had.

RUSSIA'S FIRST DAY OF LIBERTY

People Already Divided Into Parties
and Blood Flows in Capital.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—All Russia today enthusiastically received the emperor's gift of freedom, which the greater part of the people received with deepest joy, though in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other cities Socialists and revolutionists organized anti-government demonstrations and red flag parades, which, with the patriotic manifestations, led to a number of conflicts between "reds" and "whites," as the anti-government and royalist factions are respectively termed. On the whole, the day passed more quietly in Russia than had been expected, though collisions between the people and the troops are reported from Kazan, Kishineff and Poltava, and two men were killed.

In each of the two capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow, the day was one such as the Russians never before have seen. The Slavic people, who, during the long war just closed, and the anxious period preceding the announcement of the new era of constitutionalism, seemed self-restrained and apathetic, gave itself up fully to the exuberance of the moment and spent the entire day in parades and assemblies, which, for the first time in the history of Russia, were freely permitted. Under the order of Count Witte and General Trepoff, the troops generally were withdrawn from the streets of the cities and the fullest rein given the people to let out their enthusiasm in demonstrations, which, so long as they were not destructive, were not interfered with.

JETTY IN URGENT NEED.

Chief Engineer MacKenzie's Strong
Opinion.

Washington, Nov. 1.—"There is no river or harbor project in the United States so desperately in need of money right now as the mouth of the Columbia river," said General MacKenzie, chief of engineers, today. "In my opinion," he added, "construction of the Panama canal, from an engineering point of view, does not compare with the project we have undertaken on the Columbia river bar. This 40-foot channel project is one of the most difficult problems we ever had to solve. Our plan of solving it is all right, but we must overcome such obstacles as are not found on any other project in this country; compared with them the obstacles at Panama become insignificant."

General MacKenzie then pointed out why it is essential that a large sum should be appropriated at the coming session for continuing jetty construction. The money on hand remaining from the last appropriation will last only a few months longer. When it is gone work must be suspended, unless congress in the meantime shall provide further means for continuing operations. If work stops on the jetty while it is incomplete vast damage will be done by heavy seas, not alone to the jetty, but to the tramway, which extends some way beyond the end of the jetty.

INVESTIGATE LAND OFFICES.

President Issues Special Orders to
Keep Commission.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Acting on a recent letter of the secretary of the Interior, stating that he was convinced that defects existed in the organization and business methods of a number of the bureaus connected with his department, and suggesting that the matter be referred to the Keep committee for investigation, the president has requested the committee to enter upon the investigation at its earliest convenience and that special attention be given to the methods of business employed in the general and local land offices, the office of the surveyor general, the Reclamation service and the Indian service.

The inquiry will deal specially with the general and local land offices. One of the questions which will receive the attention of the committee is whether the services of receivers at local offices may not be dispensed with without detriment to good administration.

Ex-Senator Sentenced.

Sacramento, Nov. 1.—Ex-State Senator E. J. Emmons, of Kern county, convicted of receiving a bribe in connection with the investigation of building and loan associations by the legislative committee, of which he was a member, was today sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at San Quentin. Ex-Senator Bunkers is now serving a sentence for the same offense, and ex-Senators Wright and French are awaiting trial on similar charges. All four were expelled from the senate at its last session.

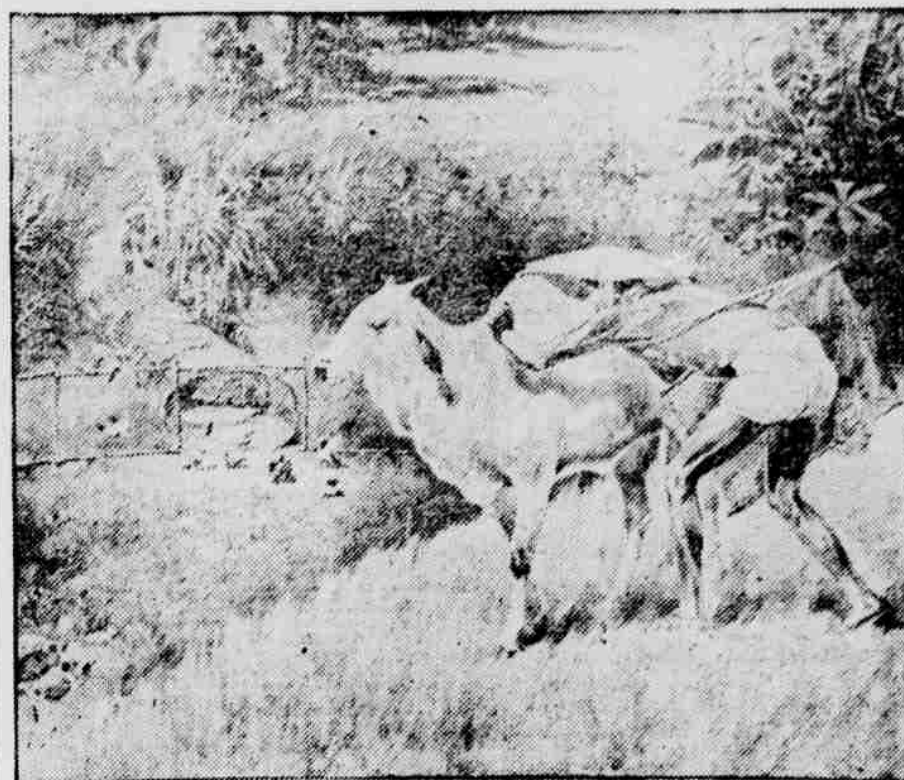
Poles Hold Out For More.

Warsaw, Nov. 1.—The employees of the Vienna railroad have decided to remain on strike until the question of the use of the Polish language is settled, and until the government proclaims amnesty for political prisoners and self-government for Russian Poland. The newspapers are appearing without being subjected to censorship. The police insist that the people remain indoors after 8 p. m., and this is causing much indignation.

Population of New York State.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 1.—There are now 8,066,672 people in New York state. These figures were announced by the state enumeration bureau. In 1900 the population was 7,268,894, and in 1890 6,003,174. The population of Greater New York, as counted by the state enumeration bureau on June 1, and announced, is 4,014,304, as compared with 3,437,202 in 1900 and 2,507,314 in 1890.

SNARING BIRDS WITH THE ZEBU IN INDIA.



In parts of India the natives practice a peculiar method of snaring birds. A long funnel-like net is fixed on the ground, with an approach like a small corral. One of the hunters, taking cover behind a zebu, passes along the open front of the decoy and drives the birds toward the snare. At the other end of the funnel a second native lurks and, imitating the notes of the birds, lures them into the snare. As soon as the birds are in the net is closed by a horsehair noose and the victims are then seized. Our engraving is from the Illustrated London News.

Conquest of the Great American Desert

A great many people have an idea that by some means or other the government will be able to increase the water supply and that they may settle on any lands under irrigation with the certainty of being supplied. It is contended, therefore, that it is not good policy to invite settlement unless the water is adequate throughout the entire irrigating season, or, in other words, that no more land should be put under canal than can be supplied during the entire season. This sounds very safe and conservative, but I do not believe it is a broad view to take of the possibilities of irrigation under the reclamation act.

The question to be considered is, not what is the most conservative plan for today, but what policy will lead to the development of each locality to the full extent of its possibilities. In undertakings proposed to be carried out by the government, the line of least resistance will not be found in the conservative plan mentioned, but in a scheme so broad and comprehensive that future generations will not think of supplementing it. One important factor in determining the limit to be placed on the magnitude of undertakings of this kind is the value of the land after it has been put under irrigation. Will the land, after its irrigation, be worth the expense of its reclamation? The consideration of this question leads us to inquire as to the kinds and quantity of crops that can be produced on the land during the different periods of the growing season, and finally resolves itself into a question relating to the value of crops produced rather than to the length of the irrigating season.

If the value of the crops that can be produced by early irrigation—for example, the first and second cuttings of alfalfa or a crop of grain—gives a value to the land greater than the cost of its reclamation, the project should be regarded as feasible, although other lands in the same locality may happen to have a water right which makes possible three or four cuttings of hay or renders the adjacent highways impassable by mud during the month of August. If we must decide as to the capacity of a canal under these conditions and have nothing more on which to base our judgment than the fact that with certain climatic conditions we would be enabled to mature by a certain date a full crop of grain and one or two crops of hay, the magnitude of the project would be measured by the supply of water that would be available up to the last irrigation of such crops, and no attention whatever need be paid to the available supply of late water.

For example, if the climatic conditions render it possible to make four cuttings of hay during the season on lands irrigated from a certain stream—the first and second cuttings as well as the harvesting of grain occurring before Aug. 15—then, if the mean flow of the stream up to July 20 is 2,000 second feet, for instance, and the available supply during the months of August and September is 500 second feet, the computation of possibilities of land reclamation from this stream should be based on the former and not the latter amount, and the capacity of the canal in this case should be 2,000 second feet, the number of acres to be irrigated being determined by the average quantity of water required by each acre during the period when most water is needed. If it is found that it will be necessary to apply water to an average depth of one foot during a period of thirty days over all the land to be irrigated, the canal should have a capacity of one second-foot for each sixty acres. The water supply would then be sufficient for the irrigation of 120,000 acres, and the project should, under these conditions, be limited to that acreage.

Of this tract fully 30 per cent, under

the conditions mentioned, would be cultivated to grain; about 50 per cent to meadow, and the remainder, 20 per cent, to orchards and gardens. The grain land, or 30 per cent of the total area, would not require irrigation after, say, July 20, which would leave 70 per cent, or 84,000 acres, to be provided for during August and September. With a canal of generous capacity, such as has been provided, the entire acreage could be thoroughly irrigated and would be in the best possible condition at the beginning of the dry season. In fact, the most favorable conditions imaginable would exist for giving the small supply of 500 second-feet a high duty. This small supply would be prorated among the irrigators, each landowner having 25 per cent of his flood head, which must now do for the irrigation of 70 per cent of his land, or a duty of about 170 acres must be given for each second-foot. This extreme duty would probably not be attained in all cases, but if the land and crops were in good condition at the beginning of the dry season and every landowner had the same interests at stake, there is no doubt that a very high duty could be reached in a few years' time, and that finally every acre of the 70 per cent would be producing a full crop up to the end of the growing season.—D. W. Ross, in Field and Farm.



There is a heroine in Pittsburgh. The woman is unknown to the public. It's a pity, for she deserves a medal, if any woman ever did.

This woman has discovered the fact that a disagreeable temper, her own temper, is at the bottom of the unhappy home life of her family.

She appeared before Justice of the Peace R. S. Steward of Cheswick and asked him to draw up the form of an oath that she might sign it.

This is the form as given out by the justice, though professional courtesy prevents him from disclosing the name of the woman who signed it:

"I, —, do hereby solemnly swear that I will control my temper and make my home as cheerful and happy as I possibly can."

What if every woman in the world should take such an oath and make an honest attempt to keep it?

The world would be made over. Homes would become homes indeed, places to rest in, to be good in and to live in.

It required an oath to give this woman confidence in her power to control her temper.

Many of us might accomplish wonders in making over our homes by honest endeavor to "keep home cheerful."

There isn't a woman on earth, nor a man, who does not possess some annoying little fault which frets and worries those about him.

Not more than one in a hundred has the good sense to own up to his fault, even to himself.

Not one in a hundred cares the flip of a copper if he does make every one about him miserable.

Long live this woman who is in earnest! May her example clean up many a home, sacrificed upon the fire of a hateful temper.—Chicago Journal.

Alphabets.

The number of letters contained in the alphabets of the different languages is given here: Russian, 33; English, 26; French, 25; Italian, 20; Spanish, 27; German, 26; Latin, 24; Greek, 24; Arabic, 28; Persian, 32; Hebrew, 22, and Sanscrit, 44.

Jarred on Him.

Jaggies—I see a horse shied at a statue in Central Park.

Waggies—He must have been one of those educated horses.—Puck.