

NEWS ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

PORTAGE ROAD WILL PAY.

Low Water in River Has Interfered With Its Traffic.

Salem.—That the Portage railway will be self sustaining when regular traffic has been established, there is no doubt," said Superintendent L. S. Cook, of the Celilo Portage railway, when in Salem to attend a meeting of the Portage commission. "For various reasons we have not been getting the business we should have had at the start, but present difficulties will be removed and avoided in the future.

"Low water has made it impossible for the boats on the upper river to take on wheat at some places to bring it down to Celilo. For example, at Quentin there was 12,000 sacks of wheat piled up on the shore, but the water was so low the boats could not get near enough to load. Some 150,000 sacks of grain along the Upper Columbia have been shipped out by rail, when under normal conditions of water, it would have come down by boat and the portage road.

"I cannot give exact figures at present concerning the expenditure and income, because we have not made settlements with transportation companies when the charges are collected by one line and the amount apportioned. In round numbers I should say that it costs us \$800 a month to operate the road and our income is about \$600 a month. If we were getting all the traffic that is available and naturally tributary to the portage road, we would have an income of \$1,200 a month and an expense of perhaps \$1,000. We have handled 10,000 to 15,000 sacks of wheat this month, whereas we would have handled much more if the boats could have reached it."

WANT WATER FOR CANAL.

Deschutes Irrigation & Power Company Files on Water Rights.

Salem.—The Deschutes Irrigation & Power company has made two water filings to secure new sources of water supply for its extensive irrigation system near Bend. The present source of supply is about two miles above the town of Bend, but it is understood that the land upon which the headgate is located is owned or controlled by A. M. Drake. The Deschutes company has now made a filing for 1,000 cubic feet of water per second about three miles further up the stream. The filing is for the purpose of securing water for the Central Oregon canal. The other filing is for 1,500 cubic inches per second at a point about 10 miles above Bend, at Beham falls. The filing is for the purpose of securing water for the Benham falls canal, which will extend eastward and northward a distance of 30 to 40 miles, bringing the water to Prineville and irrigating large areas of land north of the canal.

The Portland Irrigation company, represented by Edwin Mays, of Portland, has filed on 15,000 inches of water in Chewaucan creek, Lake county, the point of diversion being in section 34, township 33 south, range 18 east.

Fruit Drier Closes Down.

Freewater.—J. P. McMinn, proprietor of the large fruit drier north of Freewater, has closed for the season, after a very short run, owing to the scarcity of prunes and the active demand and high price paid for the green fruit, 75,000 pounds being the output this year as compared with 200,000 pounds last year. Heretofore he has shipped his prunes east, disposing of the same in the large cities at prices from 3 to 3 1/2 cents a pound. He has sold half of this year's output at 6 cents a pound to Pendleton and Walla Walla merchants.

Sandlake May Talk.

Cloverdale.—The Cloverdale Telephone company this week completed ten miles of new telephone line to Sandlake. The company has also lately completed its line to Dolph. This gives Tillamook city telephone connection with every voting precinct in the south part of the county. There is hardly a farm house from Tillamook to Slab creek that has not telephone connection, and it is hoped next year will see the system extended to the valley by way of Willamina. The system now embraces over 60 miles of wire.

O. R. & N. Block System.

La Grande.—The construction gang at work erecting the block system on the mountain division of the O. R. & N., has almost completed its labors for the winter. The system is installed well along the line between Meacham and Bingham Springs, and when the crew reaches the latter place work will be suspended this season, although it is likely that it will be extended on as far as Umatilla, at least by another year.

Winter Irrigation a Success.

Milton.—W. T. Shaw, the well known Hudson bay rancher, was in the city recently and reports that irrigation on the line of the Hudson Bay ditch is increasing. This ditch uses the surplus water of the Walla Walla river, and as a result it can only irrigate when the ordinary irrigation season ends.

Car Shortage Felt.

Freewater.—Owing to the scarcity of cars on this division the Peacock and Eagle mills are working at a great disadvantage on account of storage capacity being blocked with millstuffs ready to ship. Manager J. H. Hall advises he has 20 cars of flour and feed ready to move and can get but one car a day.

NEED NOT VACCINATE.

Children Cannot Be Forced to Take Precautionary Measures.

Salem.—In answer to an inquiry from State Health Officer Robert C. Yennet, of Portland, Attorney General Crawford has rendered a decision holding that the State Board of Health has no authority to require that children shall be vaccinated before gaining admission to the public schools.

The attorney general quotes from the law creating the board of health, showing that the board has general supervision of the health of the state and power to establish quarantines. The vaccination rule would not be in the nature of a quarantine; hence the board cannot find its authority in that provision.

Neither does Mr. Crawford think the clause giving the board general supervision will authorize them to establish a new qualification for admission to the public schools unless there is apparent danger of an epidemic of smallpox.

AIDS THE CATALOGUE HOUSES.

Baker City Merchants Protest Against Numbering of Rural Boxes.

Baker City.—The merchants of Baker City are circulating a petition asking the postmaster general to withdraw his order to the effect that all rural mail boxes must be numbered in consecutive order. In this work they have asked the aid of all the merchants from Boise to Spokane, and petitions have been sent to these towns for circulation.

The merchants allege that the numbering of the mail boxes on the rural free delivery routes would give the catalogue houses in the large cities like New York, Chicago and St. Louis a great advantage, as these big concerns would be enabled to send out their catalogues and other literature to every patron along every rural free delivery route without knowing the names of the parties, as the literature could be addressed to Box 24, or any number, and reach its destination.

Start Free Library.

Baker City.—Baker City now has a free public library, the council having ratified the appointment of the library commission as named by Mayor C. A. Johns. A special library tax will be voted on the next June election, and in the meantime Andrew Carnegie will be asked to renew the offer of \$1,000 made about a year ago for the establishment of a library in this city. The present library was instituted by a private library association and conducted for the benefit of the public at a small membership fee.

Work on Coquille Bar.

Bandon.—Work on the north jetty at Coquille bar is now fairly under way, and will be completed probably within a year. This is part of the improvements along the Coquille river, for which the government recently appropriated \$55,000. The jetty will be extended 555 feet seaward. Contractors Wakefield & Jacobsen, of Portland, have the task in hand, and extensive work had to be done before the actual work of building the extension was started.

Nucleus of Permanent Exhibit.

Ontario.—The Malheur county exhibit returned from the fair at Portland is being installed in the office of Don Carlos Boyd. It is to be made the nucleus of a permanent exhibit of the products of the county.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat.—Club, 73c per bushel; blue-stem, 75c; valley, 74c; red, 69c.

Oats.—No. 1 white feed, 22c; gray, 22c per ton.

Barley.—Feed, \$21.50@22 per ton; brewing, \$22@22.50; rolled, \$22.50@23.50.

Rye.—\$1.50@1.60 per cental.

Hay.—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15@16 per ton; valley timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$8@9; grain, \$8@9.

Fruits.—Apples, \$1@1.50 per box; huckleberries, 7c per pound; pears, \$1.25@1.50 per box; grapes, \$1.50@1.75 per box; Concord, 15c per basket; quinces, \$1 per box.

Vegetables.—Beans, wax, 10@12c per pound; cabbage, 1@1 1/4c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.75@2.25 per dozen; celery, 75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50@60c per dozen; pumpkins, 3/4@1c per pound; tomatoes, \$1 per crate; sprouts, 7 1/2c per pound; squash, 3/4@1c per pound; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, 65@75c per sack; beets, 85c@1 per sack.

Onions.—Oregon yellow Danvers, \$1.25 per sack.

Potatoes.—Fancy graded Burbanks, 75@80c per sack; ordinary, 55@60c; Merced sweets, sacks, \$1.90; crates, \$2.15.

Butter.—Fancy creamery, 25@27 1/2c per pound.

Eggs.—Oregon ranch, 32 1/2@35c per dozen.

Poultry.—Average old hens, 11@12c per pound; young roosters, 9@10c; springs, 11@12c; dressed chickens, 12@14c; turkeys, live, 17 1/2@18c; geese, live, 8@10c; ducks, 14@15c.

Hops.—Oregon, 1905, choice, 9@11c; olds, 7 1/2@10c.

Wool.—Eastern Oregon average best, 19@21c; lower grades down to 15c, according to shrinkage; valley, 25@27c per pound; mohair, choice, 30c.

Beef.—Dressed bulls, 1@2c per pound; cows, 3@4c; country steers, 4@4 1/2c.

Veal.—Dressed, 3@7 1/2c per pound.

Mutton.—Dressed, fancy, 7@7 1/2c per pound; ordinary, 4@5c; lambs, 7 1/2@8c.

Pork.—Dressed, 6@7 1/2c per pound.

IRRIGATION MUDDLE.

Oregon and Washington Suffer From "Too Many Cooks."

Washington, Nov. 15.—"The Malheur irrigation project in Eastern Oregon is reeking with graft," said a high official of the Interior department today, "and until this graft has been eliminated the government will not adopt and build the project which the Reclamation service has prepared. The government does not propose to be held up."

This statement was made by an official very close to Secretary Hitchcock, and he, apparently, knows whereof he speaks, for he but recently returned from Malheur county, where he made careful investigation into the entire irrigation situation, and found such conditions as warranted him in recommending against the immediate construction of that project. It is his candid opinion that the time is remote when the government will undertake the construction of the Malheur project; indeed, he has doubts whether that project will ever be built by government aid.

There is no just reason why the Umatilla project should be delayed one day. It has been demonstrated that there is money available; the technical objection is trivial and ought to be waived. The Maxwell company merely asks to retain 300 acres, with water right, but Mr. Hitchcock rules that, under the law, this company can have but 160 acres, with water right, overlooking the fact that the three members of the Maxwell company, should they make entry individually, could each hold 160 acres, or 480 acres in all, with water rights attached.

The same thing is true of the Sunnyside project in the Yakima valley, in Washington. The Sunnyside canal owners are willing to sell out for \$1,500,000, but they ask to retain more than 160 acres of the land they now own, with water right attached, and the secretary is unwilling to grant them this privilege. So he holds up that project, which in the opinion of the reclamation engineers is very attractive and can be acquired to advantage at this time.

Representative Jones, through his secretary, today made inquiry as to why Mr. Hitchcock refused to approve the Tietan and Okanogan projects, and found, as previously stated, that both were sidetracked "because there is no money." Nearly a year ago Mr. Hitchcock allotted \$2,800,000 for the construction of the Palouse project, but the reclamation engineers recommended indefinite postponement of this undertaking, and it has been temporarily abandoned because of excessive cost. It has been decided to withdraw this allotment, which contains enough money to build the Tietan and Okanogan projects, and purchase the Sunnyside canal as well, yet the department still cries "no money." There is much quibbling among officials over the exact status of irrigation projects in Oregon and Washington, but the situation is as represented: There is money enough in both states for immediate work, but Mr. Hitchcock refuses to authorize its expenditure.

Bargain in Irrigation Works.

Washington, Nov. 15.—A nonpartisan delegation from New Mexico called on the president to discuss with him the proposed sale to the government of an irrigation project which has been built to irrigate the Pecos valley. The dam and its contingent system were constructed by private individuals at a cost of \$750,000. Last spring a flood carried away a part of the dam and left the reservoir practically dry. The farms, orchards and gardens, which were irrigated by the system, are threatened with total destruction unless the dam is rebuilt. The delegation proposes to sell the entire plant to the government for \$150,000. The president promised to give full consideration to the proposition.

Unrest Still Prevails in Odessa.

Odessa, Nov. 15.—Considerable unrest continues to pervade this city. Looting and attacks on individuals are reported to have occurred in various quarters. The new prefect up to the present time has not taken any drastic measures and in consequence the people fear to leave their homes after nightfall. The university opened today. A number of policemen have resigned, and it is openly asserted that they secured sufficient plunder during the disturbances to make them independent.

Suez Route is Favored.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The Navy department has been informed that the charges for the passage through the Suez canal of the floating drydock built for the Philippines will be about \$20,000 or to give favorable consideration to the Suez route, and, in fact, all preparations contemplate that route. Work is being hurried on the colliers Caesar and Brutus and the supply ship Glazier, which are being fitted with towing machinery.

Mutiny at Vladivostok.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 15.—The latest advices from Vladivostok, received at an early hour this morning, state that the mutiny there is now under semi-control, although the danger is by no means over. The Chinese quarter has been entirely destroyed by fire, and the loss of life is reported to be very large, but, owing to the strict censorship, it is impossible to secure details.

RATE QUESTION WILL BE FIRST

Points of President's Forthcoming Message to Congress.

Longest and Most Remarkable of All Roosevelt's State Papers—Chinese Exclusion and Federal Supervision of Insurance—Expedite Work on Panama Canal.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The proofs of the message that President Roosevelt will send to congress on the first Monday in December are now in his hands for final revision. It is said by those members of his cabinet who have heard portions of it that it will be the longest and most remarkable document that has been written by President Roosevelt. Among other topics that have been treated in a striking manner are the following:

Correction of the rebate evil and the regulation of railroad rates.

Telling what has been done toward building the Panama canal and advocating legislation that will expedite the work.

Urging the reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service.

Advocating moderation in Chinese exclusion laws.

Suggesting methods for cementing up the cracks in the immigration laws.

Recommending administrative reforms in governmental departments and the adoption of business methods in operating the government.

Urging the ratification of the Santo Domingo treaty.

Recommending better tariff relations with the Philippines and Porto Rico.

Explaining the government's right to inquire into corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

Pointing to the benefits of a greater navy.

Preservation of Niagara Falls from the encroachments of commerce.

Statehood for territories.

Federal supervision of insurance companies greatly desired.

Other topics touched upon are:

Treaty of Portsmouth, trade in the Orient, treasury deficiencies, public lands, forest reservations, rights of labor, Venezuela and economy in government expenditures.

AGAINST THE RAILROADS.

Washington State Commission Upholds All Complaints.

Colfax, Wash., Nov. 14.—"Found guilty as charged on each count of the indictment." This is the verdict of the State Railroad commission rendered yesterday evening in the State Railroad commission vs. the O. R. & N. Co., the Great Northern Railroad company and the Northern Pacific Railroad company.

Shipments from Puget sound for points on the O. R. & N. in Eastern Washington must not be routed via Portland unless requested by the shipper. Coal rates from Roslyn to points on the O. R. & N. in Eastern Washington must be lowered to that existing before the cancellation of the joint rates January 1, 1902, and joint rates must be re-established between all the railroads of Washington. In fact, the railroads have lost every point, and the commission has arbitrarily announced its intent to fix the rates to favor Puget sound at the expense of Portland.

The O. R. & N. Co., by its attorney, James Wilson, announced just before adjournment of the commission, after all the testimony had been taken, that it would grant a rate of \$2.55 on Roslyn coal from Wallula to Colfax, making the total rate on both roads of \$4.45, thus placing Roslyn coal on an equal basis with Wyoming coal.

Commissioner McMillan asked if the O. R. & N. and Northern Pacific would make the same rate on Roslyn coal to Colfax that the Northern Pacific makes to Garfield and Pullman. Mr. Wilson stated he has no authority to make such a rate.

Concessions to Peasants.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 14.—The government has decided to make an appeal to the peasants. With the workmen of the cities completely estranged and Liberals refusing to aid the authorities, there is nothing left but to turn to the peasants, and the emperor has approved a ukase informing them that measures for the amelioration of their condition will receive immediate consideration. The discontent of the peasants and the danger of the spread of the agrarian movement largely contributed to the government's decision.

Troops in Finland Mutiny.

Helsingfors, Nov. 14.—A revolt broke out yesterday in the garrison of Sveaborg. Hundreds of the men assert that they have been retained with the colors from two to three years beyond the legal period of their service, and also complain of their conditions of life. The mutineers refused to obey orders, expelled the civilians from the precincts of the fortress and in several of the barracks threw beds, chairs and kitchen apparatus out of the windows.

Reviving a Dead Scheme.

Mexico City, Nov. 14.—The Mexican Herald prints a story claiming it has information that the governments of Great Britain and Japan have practically decided to construct a ship canal of their own across Nicaragua, practically on the lines of the plan rejected by the American government. Great Britain to furnish the capital and Japan the labor.

LAST OF THE RUSSIAN AUTOCRATS.



Czar Nicholas, who has signed away his despotic powers, and the Czaritch, who is destined to rule over free Russia—a limited monarchy.

Russia at last is free. Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, has signed the death warrant of the Romanoffs. He gave the empire its civil liberty in the hope of bringing to an end the revolution spreading through all his provinces. He has proclaimed freedom of the ballot for all. He promised that the new Parliament should be supreme in its legislative capacity and that the government would not interfere either with it or with the elections. He declared religious liberty throughout Russia, absolute freedom of the press, the right of meeting and the protection of the courts to the humblest person within his domain. The newspapers may say what they will, either of the Emperor or those who make up his council. No order of the government shall go into effect abridging the liberty of the people, except with the concurrence of the Parliament that is to be created. The act of Nicholas may save his own life and continue his term as a sovereign, but in St. Petersburg it is recognized to be a confession by the Czar and the members of his bureaucracy that despotism in the empire is at an end. Hereafter the people are to rule.

CROWE A DARING BANDIT.

Kidnaper of "Eddie" Cudaby Captured After Five Years' Search.

After five years' search by the police in every section of the United States Pat Crowe, kidnaper and train robber, and one of the most daring criminals in the land, was placed under arrest at Butte, Mont. Crowe had been a fugitive from justice since the kidnapping in December, 1900, of "Eddie" Cudaby, son of the millionaire packer, Edward A. Cudaby, Sr., of Omaha, Neb. The senior Cudaby paid \$25,000 at the time for the release of his son, and Crowe, after the division of the money with his confederate in crime, disappeared. Although in the aggregate \$100,000 was offered for his capture, and notwithstanding that at intervals Crowe would show himself in some large center of population, the police were utterly unable to capture him until he was taken at Butte.

Immediately after his arrest Crowe told a highly sensational story relative to the kidnapping. He says he was a successful butcher in South Omaha when Edward A. Cudaby built a packing house there and drove him out of business. He then entered Cudaby's employ and became acquainted with the family. It was young Cudaby himself, Crowe asserts, who suggested the kidnapping in order that they might "work the old man" for some money. Crowe indorsed the proposition and selected another man as an aid. Young Cudaby, he claims, was never a prisoner and proposed that the father



THE "PAT CROWE" HOUSE.

should be asked to pay \$50,000 as a ransom. This amount was cut to \$25,000, and when the latter sum was paid the money was divided among the three, young Cudaby getting \$8,000 as his share. The kidnapped boy denies this story absolutely.

Crowe is a remarkable criminal. Murder seems to be the only crime that has never been laid against him and that apparently is not his fault. At the very inception of his career, so far as it is known publicly, he shed human blood. How many persons he has shot or stabbed no one but himself can tell, for he worked with only himself for counselor. Like the notorious Black Bart of the Sierras, and the more ancient prototype, Jack Sheppard, Pat Crowe seldom had a confederate. He wanted all the spoils, and trusted no pal.

Crowe went to the public schools in Chicago and acquired an education that would have enabled him to make a good honest living. He was 20 years old when, after a series of petty thefts, he leaped into criminal annals as a

desperate character in the spring of 1890, in Chicago. He seized a woman and proceeded to tear her diamonds from her. She fought desperately and screamed. Crowe drew a revolver and shot her in the arm. Two policemen, attracted by the shots and cries, ran up and one of them was wounded; the other overpowered the young thug. For this crime Crowe was sentenced to eight years in the Joliet penitentiary. After serving two years, however, he was pardoned.

His next crime of note was the snatching of a tray of diamonds from the window of a jewelry store in Denver. He was arrested, but a saloon-keeper gave bail for him in \$2,500, and Crowe disappeared.

Not long after that, in the latter part of 1893, he was suspected of the robbery of the safe of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in Dennison, Iowa. He admitted the robbery, but William A. Pinkerton, who visited him in his cell, said that Crowe confessed merely to escape being sent to Denver for trial on the jewelry robbery charge. There was ample evidence against him in the Denver case, but not enough to convict on the railroad robbery charge. It was decided to send him to Denver, but he saved the officers the bother by escaping.

In 1894 several daring train robberies were committed by him in the vicinity of St. Joseph, Mo., but for a long time he was not suspected, so carefully did he work.

After the Cudaby kidnapping Crowe says that he traveled around the world and fought with the Boers against England in South Africa.

All the Bad Ones Sold. "I want a dozen eggs," said the young housekeeper, "if you're sure they're fresh."

"Oh, positive, ma'am," replied the dealer; "we haven't any other kind to-day. You see, there was an 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' show in the opera house, next door, last night."—Philadelphia Press.

Hope for Him.

"But," said the lawyer, "your case seems hopeless. I don't see what I can do for you. You admit that you beat your wife."

"Yes," replied the defendant, "but my wife's testimony will discount that. She'd never admit that she was beaten."—Philadelphia Press.

Latest Scheme.

Magazine Publisher—Yes; our new department has about doubled our circulation.

Casual Visitor—What department is that?

Magazine Publisher—Our chaperon department for young ladies on vacation.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Quiet Transaction.

"George, you know that mamma said you mustn't disturb those cookies."

"Well, didn't I take my shoes off just so's I wouldn't disturb 'em."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Autocrat.

"Public opinion counts for a great deal," said the earnest citizen.

"Not in a baseball game," answered the umpire.

A good many people are like little birds in a nest: When you praise them, they lie still with their mouths wide open for more.