

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS

General Review of Important Happenings Presented in a Brief and Comprehensive Manner for Busy Readers—National, Political, Historical and Commercial.

Taft speaks plainly for tariff revision. Six bodies have been recovered from the lost French submarine.

Honey is as determined as ever to win his fight against alleged San Francisco grafters.

Secretary right pledges Japan that no boycott will be tolerated against Japanese in this country.

Three Chilean engineers are en route to San Francisco to study the reconstruction in progress there.

Charnegie says Roosevelt has done more to accomplish spelling reform than all the philologists in the past 20 years.

A two story building in Coffeyville, Kan., was blown up by an explosion of natural gas and two persons killed and 24 hurt.

Two women at Logansport, Ind., engaged in a hairpulling while endeavoring to get near the Longworths during their visit there.

The Chicago railroads refuse to grant the switchmen an eight-hour day, but still hold to their offer of an advance of 2 cents an hour in wages.

Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, founder of the Christian Science church, is said to be dying, and an immense fortune supposed to be here is missing.

A Philippine supply boat was attacked by Palajanes and three scouts killed. Five of the rebels were killed and troops are in pursuit of the others.

San Francisco school authorities say they acted for the best interests of all in separating the Japanese school children from the others. They say they will establish separate schools for the Japanese.

New York chaffeurs are on strike.

Many dnels are taking place in Cuba to settle revolutionary grudges.

King Edward is said to have stock in a big Chicago telephone monopoly.

Three members of the Toledo, O., ice trust have been ordered to serve their jail sentences.

United States Senator Rayner says the trusts have grown up and no longer need protection.

Robbers blew open the safe in the Odino, Ohio, bank and escaped with all they could carry.

Wife desertion is increasing alarmingly in Chicago. Families to the number of 939 were deserted in 1905.

Mrs. Peary is confident that her husband has found the north pole, and expects to hear from him the last of November.

Secretary Taft has declined a place on the Supreme bench, which is indication that he would like the presidential nomination.

Five more bodies have been taken from the ruins of the burned tenement house in Kansas City. This makes eight known dead.

A cargo of 350,000 singing birds, mostly canaries, arrived at New York. The prevalence of anarchy in Morocco keeps the ministers shut up in the capital.

The French parliament is again in session.

Brush fires are burning over hundreds of acres in Southern California.

The new battleship Minnesota successfully stood a four-hour endurance test.

A San Francisco deputy sheriff shot and killed a wife-beater who resisted arrest.

The recent election of Santa Fe officers was dominated by Standard Oil interests.

Secretary Root has asked Japan to punish the perpetrators of the recent seal raid.

Three miners were found dead in a mine near Philadelphia. They had inhaled too much gas.

Every one of the 85 police captains in New York city except one has been changed "for the good of the service."

The state of Arkansas has been given judgment of \$10,000 against the Hammond Packing company for contempt.

Over 400 life preservers washed ashore on the Virginia coast, and it is believed to indicate a marine disaster.

Harriman may retire from presidency of Union Pacific and confine his attention to completing an ocean-to-ocean route.

Of 418 tons of preserved meats condemned in London recently, 24 tons came from the United States and 232 tons from Argentine Republic.

A mob wrecked a stereopticon apparatus in New York city that was being used in election exhibits by the Independent Municipal Ownership League.

Santos Dumont has won a \$100,000 air ship prize in France.

Anna Held, the actress, had \$161,000 worth of jewels stolen.

THANKS OF NATION.

President Calls on People to Observe November 29.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The president has issued a proclamation naming Thursday, November 29, as a day of thanksgiving. The text of the proclamation is as follows:

"A proclamation. The time of the year has come when, in accordance with the wise custom of our fathers, it becomes my duty to set aside a special day of thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty because of blessings we have received and of power prayer that these blessings may be continued. Yet another year of widespread well-being has passed. Never before in our history or in the history of any other nation has a people enjoyed more abounding material prosperity than has ours; a prosperity so great that it should arouse in us no spirit of reckless pride, and least of all, a spirit of heedless disregard of our responsibility; but rather a sober sense of our many blessings, and a resolute purpose, under Providence, not to forfeit them by any action of our own."

"Material well-being, indispensable though it is, can never be anything but the foundation of true national greatness and happiness. If we build nothing upon this foundation, then our national life will be as meaningless and empty as a house where only the foundation has been laid. Upon our material well-being must be built a superstructure of individual and national life lived in accordance with the laws of the highest morality, or else our prosperity itself will in the long run turn out a curse instead of a blessing. What we should be both reverently thankful for and earnestly bent upon turning it into a means of grace and not of destruction."

"Accordingly, I hereby set apart Thursday, the 29th day of November, next, as the day of thanksgiving and supplication, upon which the people shall meet in their homes or churches, devoutly acknowledging that which has been given them and to pray that they may in addition receive the power to use these gifts aright."

"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 22d day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1906, and of the independence of the United States the 131st."

(Seal) Theodore Roosevelt. By the president. "Elihu Root, Secretary of State."

CHANGES IN CABINET.

General Shifting of Positions to Take Place Soon.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The following statement regarding prospective changes in President Roosevelt's cabinet was made public tonight:

"On the retirement of Secretary Shaw and Attorney General Moody from the cabinet, the following changes will be made:

"Secretary of the treasury—George B. Cortelyou. "Postmaster general—George Von L. Meyer. "Attorney general—Charles J. Bonaparte. "Secretary of the navy—Victor H. Metcalf. "Secretary of commerce and labor—Oscar S. Straus."

The general understanding for some time has been that Attorney General Moody will retire on January 1 and that Secretary Shaw will follow him on March 4 next.

Mr. Meyer, who will become postmaster general, is ambassador to Russia. He is a native of Massachusetts and has been well known as a business man.

The appointment of Mr. Straus caused considerable surprise, as it will be the first case where a citizen of the Hebrew faith has been made a member of the president's cabinet. He was born in 1850 and is well known as a merchant, diplomat and author. He represented the United States as minister to Turkey on two different occasions and was appointed by President Roosevelt to fill the vacancy caused by the death of ex-President Harrison as a member of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

Choked With Snow. Denver, Oct. 24.—Eastern Colorado has been in the throes of a blizzard today, but the weather bureau holds out the hope of clearing weather tonight. Snow ceased falling in Denver this afternoon, the storm center having moved eastward. The actual fall of snow in Denver since Friday night was about 21 inches and in some portions of the state it was four feet or more. Delay of freight and passenger traffic is the principal damage done by the storm thus far, although fruit crops and livestock are threatened.

Plans for English Teachers' Tour. New York, Oct. 24.—An elaborate tour of the United States has been planned for the 500 English teachers who are to visit this country soon under the direction of Alfred Mosely, C. M. G. The teachers will leave England in groups of 25 and remain in this country from two weeks to three months. The first group is expected to arrive at the end of November and the last in March. Mr. Mosely will remain until the last group has left.

Worst Blizzard in History. Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 24.—Wyoming is in the grasp of the worst blizzard in the history of the state. Old timers concede they have never seen anything to equal the present storm, which has raged for four days. All railroad lines out of Cheyenne were blocked today.

NEWS ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

DISTILLERY TO BE BUILT.

North Bend Will Probably Secure Denatured Alcohol Plant.

North Bend—The Coos bay country has secured the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of denatured alcohol and the distillery will be ready to receive potatoes from the farmers next fall.

S. T. Clover, of the American Alcohol company, New York, came to the Coos bay country about two weeks ago in an endeavor to interest the farmers in denatured alcohol. He was accompanied by Dr. Withycombe, who conducted several farmers' institutes in the county and at these meetings the system of conducting denatured plants was explained to the farmers. It was explained that if 75,000 tons of potatoes were promised the company it would at once prepare to begin operations. The distillery could easily handle twice the quantity named, but was willing to start on a small scale.

Contracts were entered into with a number of farmers on a basis of \$8 per ton for three years, the distillery to take potatoes of all sizes. It is estimated that at this price farmers will receive nearly \$100 per acre for their product.

It was explained by the promoters of the enterprise that when the distillery was running at its full capacity it would require 87 tons of coal per day for 10 months in the year to convert the tubers into alcohol, and this would prove a great stimulus to coal mining. Furthermore, a number of by-products would be manufactured that would greatly increase the payroll.

Although the site for the distillery has not been definitely announced it will probably go to North Bend.

Mines Fabulously Rich.

Lakeview—W. I. Fleck, member of the firm of Fleck & Snowgoose, mining experts and assayers of Bidwell, was in Lakeview recently on his way home from the Windy Hollow mines, in Warner valley, known now as the Lost Cabin mining district. Mr. Fleck is enthusiastic over the prospects of the new mining camp, and believes firmly that it will develop rich diggings. He stated that he took samples of the rock indiscriminately around one of the porphyry dikes on one of the claims, and also the dirt for several feet from the dike, and found it to assay \$50 to the ton on an average. These tests were made from rock and dirt from the top of the ground.

Reserve in Southern Oregon.

Salem—A proclamation creating the Siskiyou forest reserve, comprising about one-half of Josephine county and two or three townships of Douglas county, has been received by Governor Chamberlain from President Roosevelt. This is the reserve concerning which a strong protest was made a year or two ago by residents of Curry county. As originally planned, the reserve included about three-fifths of Curry county, but the protests were so strong and persistent that the lines of the temporary withdrawal were changed and in finally creating the reserve no Curry county lands are included. The reserve covers over 700,000 acres.

Modern Road in Coquille Valley.

Myrtle Point—The rock crusher, which has been operated at the quarry on the road between Myrtle Point and Coquille, is about to suspend work, owing to wet weather. The result of the work which has been done thus far is the graveling of the entire road between Coquille and Myrtle Point. This road is laid on a good grade, and the covering of crushed rock makes it as good a road as any Oregon can boast of. It is an excellent quality of rock for this purpose, which is quarried where the crusher is located.

Timber Land Sold.

Engene—Approximately 10,000 acres of the finest timber land in the state changed hands a few days ago when a large number of Engene people and a few others residing elsewhere, sold their holdings on Quartz creek, in the McKenzie country, 50 miles east of Engene. The sale was made to two Portland capitalists, whose names are not made public, for about \$25 an acre, although the exact purchase price was not given out. The land is in township 17 south, range 4 east, and has been pooled for sale since 1901, at which time the price was set at \$10 an acre.

Big Timber Deal at Dallas.

Dallas—It is understood in Dallas that the largest timber deal ever made in Polk county has just been closed. The transaction involves more than \$100,000 and includes the mills and timber holdings of the Johnson Lumber company, in Dallas; also the tract known as the Hallock property. The purchaser is understood to be the Willamette Valley Lumbering company, owner of the Cone mills and Falls City railroad.

Grow and Sell Vetch.

Albany—A company of farmers, formed for the purpose of growing and selling vetch, has been incorporated by articles filed in the county clerk's office here. The Tangent Vetch Growers' union is the name of the combination. Linn county farmers have been very successful in the growing of vetch and have found it a paying industry. The new company intends to go into the business on a large scale and will raise vetch both for grain and hay.

PAY TAXES DIRECT.

Oregon Tax Commission Recommends Relief for Sheriffs.

Salem—That the duty of collecting taxes should be taken from the sheriffs and imposed upon the county treasurers, is one of the recommendations contained in the report of the Oregon Tax commission just issued from the printing office. This recommendation is in itself of considerable importance in the management of county affairs, but it assumes particular interest to sheriffs and treasurers when coupled with the suggestion that this change will make necessary a reduction of the salaries of sheriffs and a raise of the salaries of treasurers. The commission concludes the subject by remarking that the legislature, if it makes the change, should not overlook the salary matter.

That the handling of public funds is more particularly the work of a treasurer and not of a sheriff, is the principal reason for the proposed change. The commission is of the opinion that the accounts could be just as accurately checked if the money were paid directly to county treasurers as it could be if it were first paid to the sheriffs and by them turned over to the treasurers. There would be one less opportunity for mismanagement. The commission does not base its recommendation so much upon its own reasoning, however, as it does upon the reasoning of a sheriff, who is quoted, but whose name is not given.

Buying Great Tracts of Timber.

Eugene—The Monroe Lumber & Milling company, of Monroe, Wash., is having recorded deeds to 5,000 acres of timber land in Lane and Benton counties, and it is reported that the company intends to construct a railroad from Eugene, Corvallis or Junction City, to the timber, if another 5,000 acres of timber land can be secured at a reasonable figure. If more land cannot be secured, the company will hold what they now have as a speculation. The land involved is in the northwestern part of Lane county.

Harness Olive Lake.

Sumpter—The Fremont Power company, which has been for some time past engaged in harnessing the waters of Olive lake for power purposes, is pushing operations toward the completion of its plant by employing almost every idle man in the district. Men have been imported from almost every section of Eastern Oregon by this company to work on the ditch and pipe line as well as installing its huge power machinery. This company is identified with the Red Boy mine also, which property will be operated in the future by electric power, instead of steam, as heretofore.

Lane Prune Crop is Big.

Eugene—Prune drying in Lane county has been about completed, and it is found that the output this year is much larger than last year. Rains at the time drying commenced caused considerable damage by cracking the fruit, and by making it ripen irregularly, but even with this disadvantage the crop is above the average. Canneries have been working on tomatoes for the past five or six weeks, and still have a supply in sight.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 64c; bluestem, 68c; valley, 67c; red, 61c. Oats—No. 1 white, \$24@24.50; gray, \$23@23.50. Early—Feed, \$20.50 per ton; brewing, \$21.50; rolled, \$23. Rye—\$1.35@1.40 per cwt. Corn—Whole, \$25.50; cracked, \$26.50 per ton. Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$10@11 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14@16; clover, \$6.50@7; cheat, \$7@7.50; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$11.50; vetch hay, \$7@7.50.

Fruits—Apples, common to choice, 25@75c per box; choice to fancy, 75c@1.25; grapes, \$1@1.50 per crate; Concord, Oregon, 27c half basket; peaches, 75c@81c; pears, 75c@81.2c; quinces, \$1@1.25 per box. Vegetables—Cabbage, 1 1/4@1 1/2c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; celery, 75c@85c per dozen; lettuce, head, 20c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; pumpkins, 1 1/2c per pound; tomatoes, 30@50c per box; squash, 1 1/2c per pound; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, 90c@1 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; horseradish, 9@10c per pound; sweet potatoes, 2@2 1/2c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, fancy, \$1@1.10. Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@27 1/2c per pound. Eggs—Oregon ranch, 31@32 1/2c per dozen. Poultry—Average old hens, 12@13c per pound; mixed chickens, 12@12 1/2c per pound; spring, 12@13c; old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, live, 17@17 1/2c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 21@22 1/2c; geese, live, 8@9c; ducks, 14@15c. Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2@8c per pound. Beef—Dressed bulls, 2@2 1/2c per pound; cows, 4@5c; country steers, 5@5 1/2c. Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, fancy, 8c. Pork—Dressed, 6@8c per pound. Hops—1906, choice, 15@21c; prime, 13@14c; medium, 12@12 1/2c per pound; olds, nominal. Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 13@18c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@21c, according to fineness; mohair, 26@28c.

PLUNGE TO DEATH.

Three Loaded Trolley Cars Leave Track and Go Through Trestle.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 30.—By the wrecking of a three coach train on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Sunday afternoon at least 50 passengers perished and the list may reach the total of 75 when all is known. While crossing the drawbridge spanning the waterway known as the "Thoroughfare," which separates Atlantic City from the mainland, the train left the tracks and plunged into the water.

The passengers in the first two coaches, with one or two exceptions, were drowned. Twenty-five bodies have been recovered, and it is expected that at least 25 and possibly 50 more bodies still are in the submerged coaches.

The accident was witnessed by many persons on shore, and assistance was promptly sent from Atlantic City. Little could be done, however, toward saving the lives of those imprisoned in the submerged coaches. The water at the point where the train plunged in was not deep enough to cover the coaches at first, but as they settled in the mud and as the tide rose they were soon gone from sight.

Late in the evening a wrecking crew arrived, and with their aid and with the use of a derrick, a dozen or more bodies were taken out and brought to this city. Of the 25 bodies about 20 have been identified and it is believed that no difficulty will be experienced in establishing the identity of the others.

The trestle is about a mile long and 15 feet above the water, and the drop to the water required several seconds, giving time for the passengers to see and calculate their fate.

The accident was due to a rail "turning in." It appears that the rail which was an outside one on the right hand side coming down, must have been out of plumb about an eighth of an inch. The sharp flange of the electric caught this and twisted it inward. This twist threw the first car off the track and into the water. The result was that the second and third cars were dragged with it and while the third car was descending the rear portion struck a piece of the abutment, hung there for a short time and then slid into the water. This brief stop saved several lives. A number of men and women leaped out of windows and the rear door either into the water or caught hold of a post and were rescued.

It was stated that fully 80 to 100 passengers were aboard, mostly all crowded into the first and second cars. These are engulfed. Among the passengers were 20 members of the Royal Artillery band, who were on their way here from Philadelphia. One or two bodies of the band were recovered early in the afternoon.

CLOSING IN ON THE UTES.

Wyoming Militia May Be First in Touch and Battle May Be Fought.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 30.—A special to the Miner from Sheridan, Wyo., says: Soldiers are now approaching the band of renegade Utes from five different points, and it is only a question of time until the redskins are either forced to surrender or are annihilated by the cavalry from Fort Keogh, approaching from the north, two more troops from Fort Meade, from the northwest, two from Fort Robinson, out of Gillette, closing in from the southeast, from the same fort advancing from Arvada, from the south, and two companies of infantry from Fort Mackenzie, from the west.

The Utes are traveling northwest, and according to a report have not yet passed the Big Powder. The band is making direct for the Cheyenne agency, across the river. It now looks as though the several bodies of Wyoming militia will be able to arrive in the vicinity of Ashland, 60 miles north of here, by Monday at least, in which event a battle will probably be fought in the valley of Tongue River, near that place.

Ashland is 12 miles from the Cheyenne reservation, and the Utes have already sent couriers to the Cheyennes for help in case they decide on resistance to the regulars. Squads of infantry from Fort Mackenzie left Sheridan for Arvada, where they will guard the supplies in order to release the full strength of the cavalry.

Effort to Overawe Renegades.

Omaha, Oct. 30.—The departure from Fort Robinson, Neb., of four troops of the Tenth Cavalry makes a total of 765 officers and men on the way to the scene of the depredations of the Ute Indians on Powder river in Wyoming. It is hoped to overawe the Indians by the display of a strong force and prevent a fight. They are, however, well armed and very sullen, and it is hard to say what will happen. There are about 350 in the party, including women and children, but I do not think there are over 150 fighting men among them.

Clash With Red Men.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 30.—A minor special from the north states that meager advices have been received at Fort Benton of a shooting and shooting affair in the Sweet Grass Hills, 60 miles distant, between Indians and whites, as the result of which two men are dead and two badly wounded. It is impossible to learn the names of the principals in the trouble. A priest has left Fort Benton for the scene. Officers are also preparing to leave for the hills.

Mutinuous Cossacks Sentenced.

Yekaterinoslav, Oct. 29.—The trial of the Cossacks who mutinied last winter and withdrew to the mountains, where they proclaimed a Cossack republic has come to an end. Some of the men have been sentenced to from 15 to 20 years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Fleet of Fishers Destroyed.

Tokio, Oct. 30.—As a result of the recent storm, the Goto Island fishing fleet was practically destroyed, 228 vessels having been lost and 822 fishermen drowned. Of those saved, 100 were injured.

PRESIDENT FEARS ANGER OF JAPAN

Sends Metcalf to Inquire Into San Francisco Boycott.

Japanese Ambassador Calls on Uncle Sam to Act—Exclusion of Japanese Children From Schools and Attacks on Japanese Restaurants Make Rupture Possible.

Washington, Oct. 27.—President Roosevelt last night directed Victor H. Metcalf, Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, to proceed to San Francisco and make a thorough and complete inquiry into the situation affecting the exclusion of Japanese children from the schools provided for white children and the determination to place Japanese pupils in separate schools. The President is anxious to obtain at first hand, from a Cabinet officer who is acquainted with local conditions in San Francisco, full information affecting every phase of the subject, to the end that whatever action is taken by this government may be after an accurate understanding of the situation. The President feels that every effort within his power should be exerted to see that all the treaty rights claimed by the Japanese for their people residing in the United States shall be respected and protected.

The determination to send Mr. Metcalf to San Francisco was one of the requests made by Viscount Aoki, the Japanese ambassador, who, at a conference with Secretary Root yesterday, asked that the Japanese subjects in California be accorded their full rights under the treaty of 1894, including that of the children to attend the public schools of San Francisco. This request was the subject of very long and earnest discussion at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, when the conclusion was reached that the best thing to do was to send Mr. Metcalf to California to secure personally all the data which could have any possible bearing on the situation. The despatch of a Cabinet officer on such a mission, it was argued, would demonstrate to the Japanese the evident sincerity of the Government in dealing with the whole subject and its desire to show that every effort is being made to get at the facts.

Incidental to the inquiry into the school question, Mr. Metcalf will pay some attention to the charges made by Count Aoki that Japanese restaurant keepers in San Francisco have suffered indignities. These reports, the Ambassador says, come from consular officers of the Japanese government in San Francisco. Seven or eight reports have been made concerning a boycott inaugurated against these restaurants, stating that agents have been posted to prevent patrons from entering the restaurants and in several instances stones have been thrown and windows broken.

The Japanese officials in Washington say they realize that these demonstrations and the exclusion of the school children, are acts local in character.

CHINESE ARMY EFFICIENT.

Carries Portable Wireless Plant and Wins Expert's Praise.

Changtufo, Oct. 27.—A notable feature of the Autumn maneuvers of the Chinese imperial army, which ended Thursday, has been a portable wireless telegraph apparatus, carried upon light wagons and so adjusted that it can be erected in less than 30 minutes. The stations were operated by Chinese officers of the telegraph corps.

The maneuvers ended with victory for the Northern army. At a village five miles south of Changtufo this army succeeded in checking the advance of the Southern army. The program began with cavalry operations, followed Wednesday by artillery practice. All arms displayed excellent discipline.

Experienced military observers are of the opinion that with the exception of certain minor defects and making allowance for the fact that the operations were an experiment, the maneuvers were almost equal to those conducted in Europe. The maneuvers cost \$500,000.

California Again Fails.

San Francisco, Oct. 27.—The cruiser California again failed yesterday in the endurance test, which is all that stands between her and acceptance by the government. With the naval trial board and accompanied by the destroyer Paul Jones, the California went outside the heads for her third trial at the endurance run. After a run of an hour and a half, during which she exceeded the contract speed of 22 knots, the cruiser was forced to return to port on account of overheating of the journals on the port engine.

Sea to Be Storehouse.

Havana, Oct. 27.—Carrying out further the policy under which arms surrendered by the insurgents have been destroyed, orders have been given that a great quantity of arms, the accumulation of 40 years, now stored in Morro Castle, be thrown into the sea. This work is being done by the garrison under American officers. Most of the guns are of obsolete pattern. About 1,000 stands of arms are to be rendered useless.

Great Milk Supply Concern.

New York, Oct. 27.—What promises to be the biggest milk concern in the United States has just been organized. Walter M. Hodge is promoting the financial end and James W. Bennett represents the farmers. Mr. Bennett has for years been the counsel for the Five States Milk Producers' Association, which has a membership of 10,000 farmers, who contribute to the milk supply of New York City.