

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.

Peary says he is only returning for provisions and supplies.

The Standard Oil company is openly fighting for control of the Illinois Central.

Alice Roosevelt Longworth is making politics an important part of her social duties.

Bodies exhumed in Mount Calvary cemetery, Portland, are found to be petrified.

After three days' persistent hunting, President Roosevelt has finally bagged a wild turkey.

It is expected that records of the San Francisco mint will disclose rank grafts in that institution.

A big German-American insurance company has paid all its San Francisco fire losses and reorganized to continue in business.

The Duke of Marlborough finds it necessary to practice rigid economy as a result of his separation from his rich American wife.

At a lonely stage station in the Coast mountains a dog was discovered to be gnawing a human hand. Search is being made for the body.

The authorities in New York City have made out ten thousand orders of arrest, to be ready in cases of emergency on election day.

Congressman Hoar, a son of the late Senator Hoar, is dead.

The navy is badly in need of hospitals on the Pacific coast.

High prices of meat in Germany makes the Germans vegetarians.

Steel building constructors in New York refuse to deal with the unions.

Fifteen leaders of the recent Russian revolt have been sentenced to Siberia.

Count Boni refuses to believe his American wife really intends to divorce him.

Norway and Sweden are disputing about the ownership of the island of Spitzbergen.

Secretary of War Taft addressed a great audience at Pocatello, Idaho, on law and order.

A heavy storm has swept over France, accompanied by heavy snow and a tidal wave at Toulon.

It is said the czar is practically a prisoner of the grand dukes, who force him to acquiesce to their orders.

Up to November 1 the number of saloon licenses issued in Chicago for the ensuing year was 129 less than six months ago.

By comparing finger prints a soldier in the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., has been discovered to be an escaped murderer from England.

Recent storms have dislodged large quantities of mud from the sides of Mount Vesuvius, causing damage to the railway and farms on the mountain side.

It is said that the prosecution has evidence that Mayor Schmitz and Boes Ruel, of San Francisco, made over a million dollars from grafts on building permits.

Morocco is torn by anarchists of different bands and beliefs.

The Panama Canal commission is having a hard time to find laborers.

An independent telephone company has gained a right of way in Chicago.

A German steamer collided with a four-masted ship and sunk, 23 of her crew being drowned.

A German princess of royal blood has been investigating slums of Chicago under an assumed name.

Eight persons, charged with complicity in a recent daring robbery in St. Petersburg, were executed.

Ten anarchist speakers and leaders were arrested in New York charged with inciting to riot and disorderly conduct.

It has developed that San Francisco saloons which bought their supplies from one certain firm got their licenses easier than others.

A W. C. T. U. speaker says there are 10,000 women and girls in Chicago working for \$5 a week or less, and there are 5,000 saloons.

People in Montana and adjacent states are in grave fear that the entire Cheyenne Indian nation, numbering at least 800 fighting men, will go on the war path.

Standard Oil company is fined \$5,000 by Ohio judge, when law permitted a fine of millions.

Wealthy widows of Chicago have been robbed of \$100,000 or more by a pretended broker.

Money transports in Russia are now guarded by strong forces of Cossacks instead of gendarmes.

Demands for a shorter work day and new wage scale have been made on all lines of the Pennsylvania railroad.

PEARY WILL TRY AGAIN.

Message From Labrador Intimates That He Is Not Discouraged.

Lenox, Mass., Nov. 6.—That Commander Robert E. Peary encountered unusual difficulties in his search for the North Pole was indicated in a telegram received today by Morris K. Jessup, president of the Peary Arctic Club. The most significant portion of the telegram, however, was that containing an intimation that Commander Peary would again try to find the North Pole. The telegram follows: "Hopedale, Labrador, by way of Twillingate, Newfoundland.—Steamer Roosevelt now here. Repairing rudder and stern, taking ballast and awaiting arrival mail steamer to secure coal.

"Return voyage incessant struggle with ice to Cape York, September 26. Then storms and head winds to Labrador coast, October 23.

"Carried away two rudders, stern post and two blades of propeller, fore-top mast and sparker boom. Lost one boiler because of ice. Had to burn for fuel, using wood and blubber along coast.

"Expect to communicate again from Chapeau Bay. All progress will be slow. Have no anxiety for our safety and give no credence to exaggerated reports.

"Roosevelt is returning this year for additional supplies and for repairs. Several tons of whale meat and dog food thrown away last fall after poisoning a number of dogs. Other supplies lost by breaking of ice in April.

"PEARY.

New York, Nov. 6.—Although Commander Peary failed to reach the North Pole, Secretary H. L. Bridgman, of the Peary Arctic Club, believes that his feat in reaching farther north ought to be a subject for national rejoicing. Mr. Bridgman, who received the message from Commander Peary, announcing his return to civilization, telephoned the news of Mr. Peary's safety to Mrs. Peary, who happened to be in the city.

"Thank God he is safe," was her first comment. Then she pled Mr. Bridgman with questions regarding the details of the news he had received from her husband.

Mr. Bridgman told her that her husband, while he had failed to reach the pole because of ice, had now the distinction of having gone farther north, having reached 87 degrees 6 minutes, a point 32 minutes nearer to the North Pole than that reached by the Duke of Abruzzi expedition in 1900. In discussing Peary's dash late last fall, after he had time to study the Commander's message more closely, Mr. Bridgman said:

"I am sure it has been the ambition of every true American to see the Stars and Stripes first at the Arctic pole. And that it should be an American who should reach the farthest north is little less gratifying. It is evident Peary has had the same experience of getting on drifting ice and being carried away from his goal that other explorers have had. Probably no other man living would have gotten off so well as Peary has. He found himself on ice that had been broken up by a storm and was taken in a contrary direction. It is likely that he and his party went to the limit of human endurance before they gave up, as indicated by the eating of the dogs.

"Will Peary ever make the attempt again?"

"I do not know. Although it was said by the newspapers when he sailed away that if he failed this time he never would try again, he never told me that, and I was quite close to him. I consider that one of the wonderful features of this expedition is the fact that the Roosevelt is coming home with the entire party despite the hardships they have experienced.

"Peary probably reached within 203 miles of the North Pole. He passed the Abruzzi party by about 30 miles."

This was Peary's fifth attempt to reach the pole. Other sledge journeys were made in the years 1892, 1895, 1900 and 1902.

The following message of congratulation for Commander Peary was received today by Mr. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club:

"Peary, Care Bridgman, New York: Very hearty congratulations upon your splendid achievement.

"WILLIAM S. BRUISE, Edinburgh, Scotland."

Magoon Acts With Vigor.

Havana, Nov. 6.—To end the feeling of insecurity throughout the island, due to the existence of straggling bands called into being by the recent insurrection, Governor Magoon has ordered the employment of strong bodies of rural guards to pursue and scatter the bands and restore order. American troops will replace the rural guards in the towns in which the latter are withdrawn. Governor Magoon said that he is determined to prevent horse stealing and that he will have persons guilty of this offense arrested and punished.

Order for Ten New Cars.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 6.—Orders have been given by the Union Pacific for material for ten new motor cars, which will be constructed at once in the Omaha shops. New machinery of the value of \$125,000 has been ordered to be used in the manufacture of these motor cars, but the work will not wait for the arrival of the new machinery. Construction of the ten cars now ordered will proceed simultaneously. They will have gasoline engines of 200 horsepower.

Bull-Baiting in Colon.

Colon, Nov. 6.—The celebration of the third anniversary of the foundation of the Republic of Panama continued here today. There was a bull-baiting and other amusements in the afternoon, and fireworks in the evening. A thanksgiving service was held and a reception by the Consular officers.

Reading Road Raises Wages.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.—The Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company announced today an increase of wages of 10 per cent to all employees whose salaries are less than \$200 per month.

NEWS ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

NEW LINES IN CLACKAMAS.

Capital Seeks Investment in Electric Railways.

Oregon City—Consequent upon an increase in population from 23,000 in the Spring of 1905, as shown by the assessor's census, to 30,000, which is considered a reliable estimate of the county's population at the present time, Clackamas county is experiencing a new era in its growth and development.

Several agencies are contributing to this material development of the county and its resources, foremost among which is the building of electric railway systems. Idle capital recognizes as a desirable investment the building of transportation lines into Clackamas county, where the various resources are still undeveloped and merely awaiting the encouragement that will follow direct communication with a market.

The interests back of the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company, which has already done a great deal in building up this county, are recognized in the proposed building of an electric line from Canemah to Salem, of way having been secured, rights-of-way made over the entire route. The same interests, it has lately developed, caused the mysterious survey to be made between this city and Molalla and Wilhoit Springs some three months ago. This will be a branch line operated by the same company and will penetrate one of the richest sections of the valley. Assurance is given that this line will be built.

The survey is now being made for another proposed electric line between this city and Molalla, with the celebrated Wilhoit Springs as the ultimate terminus. This is being done by the Oregon City and Molalla Railway Company, a corporation in which Oregon City business men own a controlling interest. Its route is via Beaver Creek, through a rich timber and agricultural section, and the promoters of the enterprise promise to begin construction work within a few weeks.

Oregon City is becoming metropolitan. A free mail delivery service for the city has been ordered established December 1. An improved telephone system is being installed by the Pacific States Company, while the Home Telephone Company will begin installing its system soon, having completed the construction of its line to the Clackamas river, just north of this city.

The great increase in sales of realty is added evidence of the growth of the county. Large farms are being subdivided and disposed of in smaller tracts, with the result that a larger acreage is being placed under cultivation.

RAILROAD PETITION DENIED.

No Reduction of Assessment of Property in Linn County.

ALBANY—Before the Equalization Board of Linn County adjourned its sessions the Oregon & California Railroad Company appeared by its agent, George Seriber, and requested a reduction in the taxation value of the property from \$19,000 per mile on the main line in the county and \$11,000 per mile on the branch lines, to \$10,400 and \$5,400, respectively. A reduction in the assessment on its timber land from \$7 to \$3 an acre was also asked. The company has 66,954 acres of the finest timber land in Linn County. After hearing the claims of the company, the board decided to let the assessment stand as fixed by the Assessor. The total assessment of the railroad company is \$1,732,148, of which \$1,269,700 is on its roadbed and rolling stock and \$462,248 on timber land.

GIVEN BETTER FACILITIES.

Cood River Now Ships Apples in Refrigerator Cars.

HOOD RIVER—Refrigerator cars were taken out over the Mt. Hood Railroad and for the first time apples are to be shipped direct over the new road. At several points along the road where there are large orchards the railroad company has built sidings so that growers can load almost direct from their orchards. This is proving a great help to fruit growers on the east side of the valley as the apple crop is so large that they are experiencing considerable trouble in getting their fruit hauled to the railroad.

Wallowa County's Big Fair.

ENTERPRISE—That Wallowa County is coming to the front in agricultural, fruit and stock was shown by the exhibits at the County Fair at Lostine, which in every way was a revelation. The attendance was good and the exhibits excellent, varied and represented every part of the county. Fine cattle of several breeds were on exhibition; also some very good sheep and hogs that probably have no superior in the state.

Chinook Becoming Scarce.

HOOD RIVER—Employees of the Government fish station on the Clackamas River, who have been taking salmon eggs at the mouth of the White Salmon River, have completed their work for this season and report that the number of eggs secured this year is the smallest since the work of endeavoring to preserve the salmon in the Columbia River was taken up. Although but 5,000,000 eggs were taken this year as against 16,000,000 last year. The work commenced on September 19 and was stopped about the middle of October.

FOR LONGER TERMS.

Superintendent Ackerman Favors Change in Present Law.

Salem—That the apportionment of public school funds should be made upon the basis of the number of teachers employed, and not upon the number of children in the district, is one of the most important recommendations in the biennial report of Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Ackerman, which was made public today. This very radical change in the plan of distribution is suggested as a means of enabling the sparsely settled district to employ as efficient a teacher and have as many months of school during the year as the larger and more favored district. This privilege, Superintendent Ackerman says, is one which the smaller district is entitled. California has such a law.

Among other recommendations made in the report are: That the minimum length of the school year be increased from three to five months; that the levy for school purposes be increased from \$6 to \$8 per capita; that the inheritance taxes be turned into the irrevocable school fund, and that a part or the whole of the corporation tax be turned into the common school fund to be expended each year for school purposes. In connection with the recommendation regarding the length of the school year, Superintendent Ackerman says there are too many districts satisfied to maintain school only the minimum number of months required by law.

"There is no reason why a child in a small, isolated district is not entitled to as many months of school as is the child in a more favorably situated district," said he. "More school should not be the test of the number of months' schooling to which a child is entitled." The suggestion that the rate of levy be increased is founded upon the need of more funds in order that longer terms of school may be maintained.

Big Timber Deal Is On.

GOLD HILL—The four thousand-acre timber tract, situated at the head of Foot's Creek, is now being cruised in the interests of Idaho and Ashland, Or., capitalists. The sale of this property would mean much to Gold Hill and vicinity, as it would involve a large expenditure of money in building of a logging road to connect with the S. P. Railroad at the mouth of Foot's Creek.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

WHEAT—Club, 64c; bluestem, 66c; Valley, 67c; red, 61c.

OATS—No. 1 white, \$24.50@25.50; gray, \$23.50@24.

BARLEY—Feed, \$21.50 per ton; brewing, \$22; rolled, \$23.

RYE—\$13.50@14.00 per cwt.

CORN—Whole, \$25.50; cracked, \$25.50 per ton.

MILLS—TIPS—Bran, city, \$14.50; country, \$15.50 per ton; middlings, \$24; shorts, city, \$16; country, \$17 per ton; chop, U. S. Mills, \$15.50; linseed dairy food, \$18; alfalfa meal, \$18 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.

DOMESTIC FRUITS—Apples, common to choice, 25@75c per box; choice to fancy, 75c@1.50; grapes, \$1@1.60 per crate; peaches, 75c@81c; pears, 75c@81c; cranberries, 99@95c per barrel; quinces, \$1@1.25 per box; persimmons, \$1.25@1.50 per box.

FRESH VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1 1/2@1 3/4c per lb.; cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; celery, 75@85c per dozen; egg plant, \$1.50 per crate; lettuce, head, 20c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; bell peppers, 5c; pumpkins, 1 1/2c per lb.; spinach, 4@5c per lb.; tomatoes, 30@50c per box; parsley, 10@15c; squash, 1 1/2c per lb.; hot-house lettuce, 25c per doz.

ROOT VEGETABLES—Turnips, 90c @ \$1 per sack; carrots, 90c@ \$1 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; garlic, 7 1/2@10c per pound; horseradish, 9@10c per pound; sweet potatoes, 2@ 2 1/2c per pound.

ONIONS—Oregon, 90c@ \$1 per hundred.

POTATOES—Buying prices: Oregon Burbanks, fancy, 90c@ \$1.05; common, 75c@90c.

BUTTER—City creameries: Extra creamery, 30@32 1/2c per pound. State creameries: Fancy creamery, 25@ 27 1/2c; store butter, 16@17c.

EGGS—Oregon ranch, 32 1/2@35c per dozen; best Eastern, 26@27c; ordinary Eastern, 24@25c.

CHEESE—Oregon full cream twins, 14@14 1/2c; Young America, 15@15 1/2c.

POULTRY—Average old hens, 12 1/2@13 1/2c; mixed chickens, 12@12 1/2c; Spring, 12 1/2@13c; old roosters, 5@ 10c; dressed chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, live, 17@17 1/2c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 21@22 1/2c; geese, live, per pound, 8@9c; ducks, 14@15c; pig-coons, \$1@1.50; squabs, \$2@3.

VEAL—Dressed, 75 to 125 pounds, 7 1/2@8c; 125 to 150 pounds, 7c; 150 to 200 pounds, 6c; 200 pounds and up, 5 1/2@6c.

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; lamb, fancy, 8c.

PORK—Dressed, 100 to 120 pounds, 8c; 150 to 200 pounds, 7@7 1/2c; 200 pounds and up, 6@6 1/2c.

HOPS—1906, nominal, 15@17c per pound; olds, nominal, 12@12 1/2c per pound.

WOOL—Eastern Oregon average, best, 13@18c per pound, according to shrinkage; Valley, 20@21c, according to fineness.

MOHAIR—Choice, 26@28c.

BUFFALO BILL TO RESCUE.

Runners Sent by Renegades for Help to Drive Out Whites.

Cody, Wyo., Nov. 5.—Colonel William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"), accompanied by Colonel Brock and several members of the party which returned a few days ago from a big bear hunt in the Big Horn Mountains, left here for Sheridan, Wyo., intending to hold a conference with the Utes before the latter start on their overland march to Fort Meade, where they are to stay in charge of the Sixth Cavalry until spring.

Notwithstanding the agreement which was reached at the conference between the soldiers and the Utes, there are fears of a general uprising of all northern Indians. "Buffalo Bill," who is familiar with Indian characteristics, has been kept closely advised of the developments in the recent troubles, and he believes the matter will not be entirely settled by the arrangement which puts an end to the wanderings and depredations of the Utes under Appah and Black Whisker.

At the instigation of the Utes, runners have been going to all the tribes of the Sioux, Northern Cheyennes and Crows, with a view of inducing them to join in driving the whites out of the land, and Colonel Cody believes that steps should be taken at once to counteract efforts of these messengers to stir up revolt. On his arrival at Sheridan, Colonel Cody will confer with the military authorities as to the exact methods of procedure.

GREAT FAMINE IN CHINA.

Ten Million on Verge of Starvation—Crops an Utter Failure.

Shanghai, Nov. 5.—Adverse conditions of the most desperate nature prevail in the Northern part of the great Province of Kiang-Su, with but one exception the most fertile and valuable of many provinces of the empire. Ten millions of the total population of 21,000,000 in the province are reduced to stern want.

Crops are an utter failure and scenes of suffering that rival anything in the empire's history are reported from every point in the region. Food riots, which have been marked with much bloodshed, are reported daily, and so far the officials have taken no steps to relieve distress. In fact, to prevent the rioting spreading to the cities all of the local governors have been ordered to keep the people in their homes at all hazards, and further rioting has resulted from this step.

All of the local diplomatic representatives have received advices from foreigners in the famine-stricken region urging them to use all their influence to have the imperial government take steps to aid sufferers. A Presbyterian missionary who has just returned from the region declares that thousands of persons have already starved to death, and that unless immediate aid is forthcoming the death toll will be appalling.

CINCH ON YELLOWSTONE.

Major Pitcher Recommends That Competition Be Established.

Washington, Nov. 5.—According to the annual report of Major John Pitcher, Acting Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, the monopoly enjoyed by the Yellowstone Lake Boat Company for the transportation of tourists from Upper Geyser Basin to the Thumb is becoming a serious problem. Major Pitcher has recommended that competition be established in some way, or that the stage lines be permitted to operate their own boats, in order to give the best price for the choice of boat or land transportation to the Thumb.

The Yellowstone Lake Boat Company charges \$3 a head for the trip, which is 18 miles distance. Its franchise expires July 21 next. Major Pitcher emphasizes his recommendation of last year that the garrison at Fort Yellowstone be increased to a four-company or squadron post.

STEEL INDUSTRY EXPANDS.

Washington, Nov. 5.—A bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor says that exports of iron and steel manufacture show an increase of about 25 per cent in the nine months ended with September, and imports of a similar character show also an increase of practically 25 per cent in the same period as compared with the same months of the preceding year.

The growth in operations of iron and steel, the bulletin says, was larger in the nine months ended with September, 1906, than in any corresponding period of our export trade. The gain in these months over the corresponding period of the preceding year was over \$24,000,000.

Blank Hand Throws Bomb.

New York, Nov. 5.—Unsuccessful in their attempts to blackmail Francisco Messina, a prosperous tailor of Brooklyn, members of the so-called Black Hand Society, so the police say, hurled a dynamite bomb against the front door of the tenement-house in which he lives and conducts his business. Damage of \$8,000 to the building and surrounding property was caused. Scores of persons felt the shock of the explosion, but no one was injured. Messina has received letters demanding \$400 to \$1,000. Detectives arrested two men on suspicion.

Mine Diamonds in Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 5.—With a view of mining diamonds in Elliott and Carter counties, Samuel Pearson, of Scranton, Pa., and W. J. Rice, of San Juan, P. R., have organized the Kentucky Transvaal Diamond Mining Company, with a capital of \$100,000. Pearson, who spent years as an engineer in the diamond fields of South Africa, says that the indications for diamonds are better in Kentucky than in South Africa.

Pirates Seize Launches.

Hongkong, Nov. 5.—Reports have been received that Chinese pirates have seized a British launch and two Chinese launches in West River and escaped with \$10,000 in booty after a running fight. No casualties are reported.

OREGON SOLONS IN CONVENTION

Meet at Pendleton and Are Royally Entertained by People.

Visit State Normal School at Weston and Washington's Jute Mill at Walla Walla—Not in Favor of Exchanging Salem Stove Plant for Jute Mill.

Pendleton, Or., Oct. 30.—Whether Oregon should supplant its stove foundry in the Salem prison with a jute mill was studied today in the Walla Walla jute plant of the Washington state prison by Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon, 33 members of the Oregon legislature, C. W. James, superintendent of the Oregon penitentiary, and others. While the lawmakers have not expressed their opinions on the subject freely, it is evident that many of them do not favor the change.

This is the attitude also of Governor Chamberlain and Superintendent James. They argue that the stove foundry brings to the state a revenue twice as big as a jute mill would do, that a jute mill would launch the state in a business which is in large measure speculative and risky and liable to heavy losses because the raw product from India is manipulated by a trust; that the finished bags would be sold to consumers near the factory, thereby discriminating against others not favored by proximity to the plant; that Oregon's participation in the business would not regulate prices, because it could make only 12 per cent of the bags used, and the Washington plant doubled in size could make only 25 per cent of the bags used in that state; and that the change to a jute mill would entail upon the state an expenditure of perhaps \$125,000.

The Oregonians examined the jute mill with keen interest. It was not running, because the day was one of its alternate idle ones, the idleness coming from short jute supply. But several of the 70 looms were put in motion for exhibition. The visitors, headed by Governor Chamberlain, were conducted through the plant by Governor Mead and M. F. Kincaid, the new superintendent.

The chief argument for the jute mill is that manufacture of grain sacks, unlike that of stoves, does not compete with free labor and that it gives farmers sacks cheaper than the market price.

After viewing the Walla Walla plant, the visitors went to Weston to view the Normal School at that place and thence came to Pendleton, where they attended a dinner and smoker tonight, given by the Commercial Association. At the Weston Normal School the party was greeted by Robert C. French, president of that institution, and was led to the assembly hall of the school where some 240 students were gathered. President French, to show that the institution was not a local high school for Weston, asked the pupils residing in Weston to arise, then those whose homes were beyond the town. The latter number visibly exceeded the former.

President French said afterward that of the 138 pupils in the normal department, only 22 are residents of Weston. In addition are 102 young pupils in the training department, all from Weston, their studies ranging from kindergarten to eighth grade. The age of normal pupils ranges from 15 to 27, most of them being 17, 18 and 19.

Governor Chamberlain spoke commendably of the school, saying it would always have a place in his heart. Representative Davey, of Marion, encouraged the friends of the school by declaring that it is one of the indispensable educational institutions of Oregon. Representative Vawter, of Jackson, spoke the same sentiment and jocularly said that Governor Chamberlain's remarks had put him on record and that they would be remembered when he should pass upon the appropriation bill of the Republican legislature. Other speakers were Senator Smith, of Umatilla, and J. H. Raley, of Pendleton.

The town of Weston took an afternoon holiday to receive the visitors. At the station, a mile distant from the school, numerous conveyances were waiting their arrival, to convey them up town. The keen interest of Weston in its normal school was evidenced by the appreciation its citizens showed of the visit of the Governor and the Legislators.

At tonight's dinner Governor Chamberlain urged cooperation of Oregon and Washington for improvement of the Columbia river and the protection of salmon. Governor Mead responded that in improvement of that river Washington "ought to cooperate with your state." But he pointed out that Seattle controlled a great part of the legislative power of Washington, that it was not so well informed of the needs of the Columbia river as it might be.

Utes Still Traveling.

Sheridan, Wyo., Oct. 31.—Luther Dunning, a man living on Otter Creek, has just arrived from the Indian camp, where he met and talked with Chief Kanapah, who says his people are prepared to fight before they will be taken back to Utah to starve. When Dunning visited the camp the Indians were on Bear Creek.

This is the latest reliable information regarding the location of the Utes and at that time they were 70 miles from Sheridan and making westward to Tongue River.