

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.

A universal suffrage bill has been passed in Austria.

Senator Fulton has a remedy for the Japanese problem.

The United States leads all countries in the production of precious metals.

The drug combine has been declared an illegal trust by a Philadelphia court.

Alleged revolutionists continue their reign of bloodshed across the Mexican border.

King Menelik, of Abyssinia, is near death and a war for his successor will follow.

A mob of masked men plundered and burned a plant of the tobacco trust in Kentucky.

The St. Paul railroad has increased its capital for the purpose of Pacific coast extensions.

Texas bandits threw the express messenger from the train and looted the car at their leisure.

Thirty states will be represented at the conference at Des Moines to redirect senatorial elections.

It is estimated that elections for members of the English parliament cost 98 cents per vote.

One governor of a Cuban province has resigned rather than reinstate various officers in his province, who he declared were assassins.

The Illinois Central will spend \$2,000,000 elevating its tracks in Chicago.

One day recently 4,650 steamer passengers arrived in New York from Europe.

There is a coal shortage in San Francisco and the price has been boosted \$3 per ton.

At its next session congress will be asked to pay for entertainments by our foreign ambassadors and ministers.

It is alleged that an attempt has been made to poison one of the Twittesses in the land fraud trials now on at Salt Lake.

Tenement house residents of New York's East Side have begun a war on butcher shops for raising the price of meat.

Realty in Victoria, B. C., has increased 25 per cent in value on the announcement of improvements by the Canadian Pacific.

A new all-Canadian mail service record has been established by the trip from London to Vancouver, B. C., being made in 11 days.

Investigation has shown that large amounts of money intended to relieve Russian famine sufferers has been pocketed by those interested with the funds.

British Columbian Indians are in the habit of selling their girls as soon as they are old enough to find a buyer. An effort is to be made to stop the practice.

With the thermometer standing near the zero mark a large number of prominent citizens of Payette, Idaho, held up a coal train and took two cars for their own use. They were prevented from taking more by a promise of relief by the railroad company.

The use of tobacco in any form is being driven from the university at Lincoln, Neb.

The Canadian government has agreed to place a lifeboat service on the southern portion of Vancouver island coast, the marine graveyard.

The Alabama Great Southern railroad has given an increase of 5 per cent in wages to all its employees receiving less than \$200 per month.

In the Interstate Commerce hearing at Salt Lake a witness declared the Union Pacific railroad prevented opposition from acquiring coal lands by the use of dynamite.

Dr. D. P. Barrows, director of education in the Philippines, says the islands are in good condition generally speaking. There is no market for sugar and tobacco.

The Japanese government is said to understand the recent school situation in San Francisco. While she may punish the Bay City a bit, nothing more will come of the affair.

An international committee has been appointed in China to secure relief for the hungry. An appeal will be made to Europe and America. Ten thousand people are on the point of starvation.

Helena has voted to own her own water plant.

Booker T. Washington, leader of the colored race, says Andrew Carnegie wears shoes made in a negro industrial school.

The president, vice president and counsel of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company are on trial in New York on a charge of grand larceny.

The United States government has been asked to furnish protection to the leader of the street car strike now on at Hamilton, Ont.

ANNUAL RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

National Rivers and Harbors Congress Calls for \$50,000,000 Yearly.

The national government, for the past ten years, has provided, for the benefit of commerce and agriculture, from which is derived its entire revenue, less than 3 per cent of the total to improve our natural and economic highways—rivers and harbors.

At this rate, the amounts received by the greatest natural highway of the West, the Columbia river, for the deepening of its mouth, would be so small that each year's work would be carried away by storms before the next appropriation would be available. The amounts allowed for the last twenty years have to a great extent been wasted in this manner, because no one appropriation was sufficient to complete the project, and money which, spread out over a great many years was almost useless, would have given the great highway of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, if appropriated at one time, a forty foot channel at its mouth.

However, even with the fifty million dollars annual appropriation, which they are striving for, and will get, our proportion, considering present approved and meritorious subjects, would be insufficient to carry on the work at the mouth of the Columbia properly. For this reason, it is understood, there will be a bill introduced at the coming state legislature of Oregon to create a taxing district; issue 20 and 40 year bonds and go before congress with an offer of one million dollars if the general government will add to it sufficient to complete the entire project for the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia, or, if they will put such improvement on a continuing contract basis.

Congress has shown a disposition to help the localities that help themselves, as in the case of Philadelphia, which appropriated \$500,000 for its harbor, and congress shortly afterward added the necessary sum for the completion of the project. Oregon and Washington cannot show the trade as yet that merits and gets large appropriations, and there seems to be no reason why they should not accelerate the improvement of their rivers and harbors in the above manner, particularly as our harbors should be made better at once to get and hold a great and growing Oriental trade, and our river improved to lower our present high railroad rates. There seems also to be no good reason why posterity should not bear a part of the burden in the way of long term bonds, as they get the great benefit.

READY TO SETTLE.

Daly Estate Negotiating With Government for Terms.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Word has been received by the Land department here that the estate of Marcus Daly has offered to settle the now famous timber cutting suit begun against it years ago by the payment of \$150,000. A special agent of the department of Justice has been sent to Helena, Mont., with a view of negotiating with the attorneys of the Daly estate, and the prospect is that a settlement will be reached. The suit against the estate is for damages amounting to \$1,350,000. The case is of vast importance to the government, in view of the fact that it is the first of many timber claim suits which will be filed to obtain damages for unlawful decimation of the timber of the West, which has been going on for the last decade or more. The success of the government in the Daly case undoubtedly will have the effect of inducing other perpetrators of timber frauds to seek settlement.

Appeal to the President.

New York, Dec. 4.—Following the recent demonstrations by their customers due to the advance in the retail price of meat, the Hebrew Retail Kosher Butchers' association met today to decide what could be done to appease their patrons. Speakers declared they are helpless to lower the prices asked of them, as they were obliged to pay increased prices at wholesale. It was finally voted to appeal to President Roosevelt and ask the chief executive, through the press and public, to fight the "beef trust."

Mail Sent Underground.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Wagon services for carrying mail, except registered matter, between the general postoffice and the passenger railway stations in Chicago is now a thing of the past. The postoffice officials today began using the tunnel system between the general postoffice and the Chicago & Northwest and the Park street station. The tunnels of the Illinois Tunnel company are now in use between the general postoffice and all the railway stations.

Coal Monopoly in Colorado.

Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 4.—The Interstate Commerce commission has decided to make a searching investigation into the affairs of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, which, it is claimed, has a practical monopoly with the coal business in Colorado and several other states. Tomorrow Commissioner E. E. Clark will begin an investigation in this city, and more than a score of prominent coal and railroad men have been summoned to appear before him.

Tomb of Cicero Is Found.

Naples, Dec. 4.—What would appear to be a most important archaeological discovery has been made at Formiae, near which place Cicero was assassinated 20 centuries ago. This discovery consists of remains which are thought to be the tomb of the great orator.

NEWS ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

STATE LAND SALES LESS.

Ninety Per Cent Decrease During the Last Two Years.

Salem—Sales of state land during the years 1905 and 1906 amounted to only 47,037 acres, or about 11 per cent as much as in the preceding two years, when the sales aggregated over 233,000 acres. This decrease of nearly 90 per cent is due chiefly to the act of the legislature in raising the price from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre, but is also due in part to the course of the State Land board in beginning prosecution of speculators who were purchasing state land in violation of law.

The decrease in receipts is not so great, however, for those who bought land prior to the advance in price have been making payments from time to time. The total receipts for the two years ending September 30, 1906, were \$475,898.90, as compared with \$675,964.58 for the preceding two years. The great decrease in receipts resulting from the diminution of sales will be apparent in the next two or three years, when deferred installments on previous sales will have been paid and there will be little money due on sales made during 1905 and 1906. Nearly all sales of state land are made on the installment plan, the purchaser taking three or four years to make his payment.

The falling off in business in the state land office in the last two years is evident not only from the decrease in acreage sold, but in the number of certificates of sale and deeds issued. During 1903-04 there were issued 1,745 certificates of sale and 1,912 deeds. During 1905-06 there were issued only 226 certificates of sale and 987 deeds. The amount now due on outstanding certificates of sale of school land is \$460,212.70, or only about half the amount due two years ago.

Elk Protected by Law.

Salem—Overlooking an act of the special session of the Oregon legislature in 1903, quite a number of people have gained the impression that after January 1, 1907, it will be lawful to kill elk, and it is known that several hunters are planning to go to the mountains elk hunting after that date. But the legislature of 1903 anticipated a lapse in the law protecting elk by enacting a law which extends the protection until September 15, 1907, and after that time elk may be killed only from September 15 to October 15, and only one in a season by any person.

Spraying Decision Satisfactory.

McMinnville—Nothing recently has given the conscientious fruit raisers of this county more real joy than the decision of the courts giving to fruit inspectors the right to compel spraying. Yamhill has many fine orchards that are kept in excellent shape, but the old time moss covered orchard is also here in great numbers and the wormy product of the latter spoils the good name of the former. The big red apple will grow to perfection in the rich soil of Yamhill if only given a chance.

Test Barley in Valley.

Salem—In order to raise barley of a higher standard and to encourage farmers to raise it more extensively, the officials of the bureau of plant industry of the department of Agriculture have outlined a series of experiments with at least 10 different varieties of high grade seed, to be carried on in different sections the coming season. The Willamette valley has been selected as one of the most likely spots where the grain can be grown to perfection.

To Probe Edward's Charges.

Pendleton—It is announced here that an inspector will be sent by the Indian department to Pendleton to investigate charges recently made against Major Edwards, agent of the Umatilla reservation. Edwards is charged with using his official position in influencing persons to have exclusive dealings with the Commercial National bank, depository for Indian funds here. The inspector is expected the latter part of this month.

Linn Men Sell Timber Too.

Albany—A timber deal whereby 5,000 acres of splendid timber land in Linn county is to be transferred to John A. Merritt, of Niagara, N. Y., and Eastern associates, is said to be practically consummated. Merritt, who was third assistant postmaster general under President McKinley, is now in this county inspecting the land and its outlets.

Light and Power for Vale.

Vale—The city council has granted a 20-year franchise to M. G. Hope, I. W. Hope and R. E. Fulton, to put in an electric light and water system for Vale. The work is to commence on the electric light plant within four months and to be completed within one year. It is understood that the company is ready to expend \$100,000 on the enterprise.

Shut Down From Lack of Cars.

Astoria—The Central Door & Lumber company, of this city, has closed down its plant temporarily. The cause of the shutdown is the inability to secure cars in which to ship the product, and the ruling high prices for logs. The mill will probably resume operations shortly after the first of the coming year.

REFORM SCHOOL'S NEW NAME

Superintendent Looney Renews Recommendation to Legislature.

Salem—That the name of the State Reform school should be changed to State Industrial school is the recommendation made by Superintendent N. H. Looney of that institution in his biennial report. This recommendation has been made before and two attempts have been made in the legislature to secure a change in the name, but in each instance the effort failed. Mr. Looney also recommends the establishment of a state school for wayward girls and the construction of a cottage for small boys so they may be kept by themselves and not be thrown into association with larger boys. He asks for an appropriation of \$60,800 for the ensuing two years. The appropriation for the past two years was \$53,600. The number of boys in the school is 106.

Chaplain E. W. St. Pierre recommends that the maximum age of such boys may be committed to the reform school be raised from 14 to 18 years, so that some boys now being sent to the state penitentiary may be sent to the reform school and their reformation made more probable, but he would first provide buildings in which the older boys may be kept separate from the younger. Speaking of the proper scope of the institution, he says that "the reform school should never be made a convenience to anybody. Criminally negligent parents should not be accommodated by being relieved of their children's support and care without being made to pay for it."

Good Showing of Athena Mill.

Athens—An idea of the magnitude of the business done at the flouring mills of the Preston-Parson Milling company at this place may be had from the records of the company's office, which show that 396 cars were shipped over the Washington & Columbia River railroad from January 1 to November 1 of this year. Up to October 1, 290 cars were shipped over the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company's road, making a total of 686. This mill turns out about 650 barrels of flour every 24 hours when running full capacity.

Granite Has Money in Bank.

Granite—Granite probably bears a distinction that no other town in the state can boast of. The city has several hundred dollars in the treasury, with all its debts paid, and yet there has never been a cent of tax levied for the maintenance of the city government since the incorporation of the town. The installation of electric lights is one of the improvements being considered by the city fathers and one that will probably be put into effect soon.

Oregon Goat Show at Dallas.

Dallas—The eighth annual Oregon angora goat show will be held in Dallas Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 9, 10 and 11, 1907. These dates were decided upon by the goat breeders at a meeting held in Brown's hall last week. A large number of farmers were in attendance and an enthusiastic meeting was held. It was decided to hold a three days' show this season, instead of a two days' exhibition as heretofore.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Fruits—Apples, common to choice, 50c-70c per box; choice to fancy, \$1.25-2.50; grapes, 60c-81.25 per crate; pears, 75c-81.25; cranberries, \$1.00-1.25 per barrel; persimmons, \$1.50 per box.

Vegetables—Cabbage, 1 1/2c-1 1/2c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; celery, 70c-90c per dozen; lettuce, head, 20c per dozen; onions, 10c-12 1/2c per dozen; bell peppers, 5c; pumpkins, 1 1/2c per pound; spinach, 4c-5c per pound; tomatoes, 30c-50c per box; parsley, 10c-15c; squash, 1c-1 1/2c per pound; turnips, 90c-81 per sack; carrots, 90c-81 per sack; beets, \$1.25-1.50 per sack; horse-radish, 9c-10c per pound; sweet potatoes, 2c-2 1/2c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 75c-81 per hundred.

Potatoes—Oregon Burlecks, fancy, 75c-81; common, 60c-70c.

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

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 35c-37 1/2c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 11c-11 1/2c per pound; mixed chickens, 11c; spring, 11c; old roosters, 7c-9c; dressed chickens, 13c-14c; turkeys, live, 17c-18c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20c-22c; geese, live, 10c; ducks, 14c-16c.

Wheat—Club, 64c; bluestem, 66c; valley, 66c-67c; red, 61c-62c.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$24.50-25.50; gray, \$23.50-24.

Barley—Feed, \$21.50 per ton; brewing, \$22.50; rolled, \$23.

Rye—\$1.40-1.45 per cent.

Corn—Whole, \$25.50; cracked, \$26.50 per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$11.00-12 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14.00-16; clover, \$7.50-8; cheat, \$7.50-8.50; grain hay, \$7.50-8.50; alfalfa, \$11.50; vetch hay, \$7.50.

Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2c-8 1/2c per pound.

Beef—Dressed hinds, 16c-2c per pound; cows, 4c-5c; country steers, 5c-5 1/2c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8c-9c per pound; ordinary, 6c-7c.

Pork—Dressed, 6c-8 1/2c per pound.

Hops—11c-14c per pound, according to quality.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 13c-18c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20c-21c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 28c-29c.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Main Task Before It Will Be the Appropriation Bills.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The passage of the appropriation bills and as little other general legislation as possible—such in brief is the forecast for the short session of the 59th congress, which will begin at high noon today.

There has not yet been time for as general an exchange of views among members as is ordinarily desired by leaders before expressing their views, but all seem to regard the present situation as so simple as to need comparatively little intercourse to arrive at an understanding. It is evident, for various reasons, that it will not be possible to do much on the appropriation bills before the holidays, and the circumstance will have the effect of condensing the consideration of the 14 regular supply measures into two months.

Considering that the aggregate of the appropriations to be considered will approximate \$1,000,000,000, some senators and members express the opinion that congress cannot do better than give all of its time to these measures. The report on the ship subsidy bill probably will be an exception to the rule for no general legislation. The friends of that measure have never been more insistent than now. They are extremely hopeful, and yet very apprehensive. The bill has passed the senate and is in committee in the house. The committee has heretofore been quite evenly divided, but the advocates of the bill believe that they will be able to get it out in due season and they hope for its consideration when once reported to the house.

RELATIONS ACUTE.

Japanese Government Asks Too Much for Her Subjects.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The relations between the United States and Japan as a result of the attitude of the Japanese government toward the California authorities in school matters have become acute. An erroneous impression as to the president's position has been widely circulated. The president absolutely concurs with the opinion of Secretary McCall that the Japanese have no cause for grievance and that no treaty right has been infringed. At the outset the president took the stand that treaties superseded all state and other laws. Now he is convinced that, in giving the Japanese students equal educational rights while separating them from other schools, all has been done that is necessary.

Outside of racial differences, there is another reason for segregation, and that is that many of the Japanese students are adults. The president will stand strictly upon treaty agreements, but he thinks too much is being asked by the Japanese government. It is known that the president feels that the Japanese, with an enormous personal conceit and tremendous personal egotism, are trying to impose upon the people of San Francisco and the Pacific coast.

BIGGER NAVY YARD FOR COAST.

Government May Enlarge Facilities at Bremerton to Meet Needs.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The Navy department has received a report of the special board detailed to look into the situation at the Puget Sound navy yard with a view to determining the line of its proper development, year by year, in order that there may be eventually, at that establishment, such a complete plant for repair, and possibly for construction, as will be needed on the Pacific coast. It is pointed out in the report that it would be of advantage to naval interests and of value to naval efficiency to develop the Puget Sound plant into a battleship yard, with facilities for doing the largest kind of work, and all with a view to the chance that it may be necessary to have, convenient on the Pacific coast, a means of repairing ships of the Pacific and Asiatic stations.

Debt Reduced \$7,000,000.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business November 30, the total debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$944,329,429, which is a decrease for the month of \$7,841,935. The cash in the treasury is given as follows: Gold reserve, \$150,000,000; in treasury funds, 1,112,089,869; general fund, \$193,717,111; in national bank depositories, \$145,559,438; in Philippine treasury, \$5,003,377. Total, \$1,606,389,796; against which there are liabilities of \$1,224,809,509.

Uncle Sam Makes Money.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that for November the total receipts were \$55,692,498 and the expenditures \$48,322,597, thus showing a surplus for the month of \$7,280,000 and for the seven months of the fiscal year of \$14,776,000. For the last month the receipts from customs amounted to \$25,921,327; from internal revenues \$24,869,342 and from miscellaneous sources, \$4,620,828.

Coal Famine Closes School.

Minneapolis, Dec. 3.—The coal situation in the country district has become worse since the cold snap. One leader said that Garretson, S. D., is about to close its schools because of lack of coal. In some of the towns near Garretson residents have threatened to move away if coal is not furnished soon.

TRUE BILLS TO BE REPORTED

Federal Grand Jury at Salt Lake City Finds Evidence of Fraud.

Union Pacific Railroad, Oregon Short Line, Union Pacific Coal Company, and Two Officials of These Companies, Are To Be Indicted for Land Stealing.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 1.—It is understood that the Federal grand jury now hearing testimony concerning the gigantic grab of coal and timber land by railroads and coal companies, has voted to return indictments against the Union Pacific Railroad company, the Oregon Short Line, the Union Pacific Coal company, and two officials of these companies will be included when the indictments are returned. It is said the bills would have been reported out before now, but the government officials are waiting to hear additional evidence at Pueblo and Denver next week.

The indictments will charge the defendants with fraud in obtaining government land by subornation of perjury in hiring persons to swear that they were making entry upon the land for their own personal use, and then turning them over to the companies. A brother of a United States senator, who, it is said, was implicated in these dealings, was unwittingly permitted to testify, thereby securing an immunity lath.

CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

Issue Raised in Oklahoma Convention—State Rights Revived.

Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 1.—The actual formation of a constitution for Oklahoma was inaugurated this afternoon when propositions were introduced in the constitutional convention of two planks providing respectively for railway regulation and separate coaches for whites and negroes. The railway regulation bill, introduced by Delegate Clint Graham, is summarized as follows: Railroad, express, sleeping car and oil pipe line companies shall be declared common carriers; to provide for stock inspection; to prevent consolidation and prohibiting free passes.

The "Jim Crow" resolution was offered by Judge Ledbetter, of Ardmore, I. T. Both propositions were referred to the committee on railroads.

A feature of this morning's session was the address of Delegate Ledbetter, who opposed the adoption of a resolution recognizing the Federal constitution as paramount to that of the state of Oklahoma. Mr. Ledbetter reiterated his view that state sovereignty should be strictly observed.

BONDS BY THE TON.

Frenchmen Purchase Securities of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

New York, Dec. 1.— Fifty million dollars in bonds was unloaded at the French line pier yesterday and at once put aboard the La Provence, of the French line, for shipment to Paris. The bonds filled 140 undrilled boxes and furnished loads for 12 trucks. The shipment consisted of Pennsylvania railroad bonds covering a loan to the railroad taken by Paris investors. A special express train bearing the bonds left that city at 9 o'clock and arrived in Jersey City at 10:50. Thirteen special service men acted as guard. In all there were 400,000 bonds of 5,000 francs denomination and 250,000 of 2,500 francs denomination. The issue required for execution 1,200,000 signatures and the affixing of 1,200,000 seals, 10 specially appointed secretaries having continually signed their names each day for two months. If the total number of sheets in this issue were laid lengthwise in one continuous line they would reach 296 1/2 miles. The bonds weighed 14 1/2 tons.

Crusoe's Island Lives.

Mexico City, Dec. 1.—Engene Metz, Chilean consul to Mexico City, received an official notice from his government last night to the effect that the report circulated last August, at the time of the disastrous earthquake, saying that Juan Fernandez island had sunk into the ocean, was untrue. The doctor said that the report of the disappearance of the island was at first credited everywhere. A short time ago, however, warships were sent out by the Chilean government, and the island and its inhabitants were found uninjured.

Seeks Plan to Tax Rich Heavily.

London, Dec. 1.—The select committee appointed to consider the practicability of graduating the income tax and of differentiating between earned and unearned incomes has issued a report to the effect that graduation is practical in incomes not exceeding \$5,000 and differentiation can be made in incomes not exceeding \$15,000. The committee suggests also the imposing of a super-tax on incomes exceeding \$25,000.

Will Not Pay American Claims.

Tangier, Dec. 1.—The American minister, Mr. Gummer, is said to have left Fez, the capital, without obtaining satisfaction from the sultan in regard to the claims for indemnity made by citizens of the United States for alleged outrages, or assurances regarding the safety of American citizens resident in Morocco.