

BRIEF NEWS OF THE PAST WEEK

Interesting Events from Outside the State Presented in a Manner to Catch the Eye of the Busy Reader—Matters of National, Historical and Commercial Importance.

Two members of the Cuban cabinet may fight a duel.

Oklahoma has commenced suits against three trusts.

Bomb throwing and other disturbances continue in Spain.

President Taft delivered addresses at Houston and Dallas, Tex.

The czar of Russia was welcomed in Italy with great enthusiasm.

Wilbur Wright is teaching army officers in the use of the Wright aeroplane.

Moros in the Philippines are successful in smuggling modern rifles into the islands.

A magnetic storm on the Atlantic seriously crippled the cable service across the ocean.

The Portola festival ended at San Francisco with a parade of floats and a dance on the streets.

Officers of a Nashville, Tenn., bank have been arrested for taking deposits when the institution was insolvent.

The national convention of the W. C. T. U. at Omaha has declared for local option as a step toward prohibition.

The Copper River railroad in Alaska has 82 miles of the 200 completed. More than 3,600 men are at work on the line.

The New York ice trust is on trial for its life.

Guatemala is still accused of aiding Nicaragua rebels.

San Francisco is almost joy mad over the Portola festival.

Oklahoma bankers think the bank guarantee law is a failure.

The entire Spanish cabinet has resigned and Liberals fill most of the places.

Marjorie Gould scorns all foreign suitors, and says an American will do for her.

The Municipal association of Portland insists that moral conditions there are worse than ever.

The government has dropped the land fraud prosecution against Dr. E. B. Perrin, of California.

Lovett has been elected president of the Union Pacific, and will practically be Harriman's successor.

Deaths by tuberculosis are said to be on the decrease on account of the fight that is being made against the disease.

A man died at Hastings, Neb., claiming to be Schlatter, the divine healer, but is believed to have been an impostor.

Senator Newlands, of Nevada, proposes that all Western congressmen unite to obtain funds for waterways and irrigation.

A Swedish professor, accused of bomb-throwing, has become insane.

Los Angeles women have won their fight against smoking on street cars.

Russia is preparing to enforce her rule over Finland by arms if necessary.

The American Federation of Labor has denounced the execution of Ferrer.

A great celebration was held in Yorktown in commemoration of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

President McCrea, of the Pennsylvania road, predicts another panic if more anti-railroad legislation is passed.

A band of Chippewa Indians are reported to be starting in Montana, and the government is rushing supplies to them.

The captain and crew of ten men of a British trading vessel were murdered by New Britain savages and the ship looted and burned.

Estrada, the Nicaraguan revolutionist, holds the eastern coast of that country, and is making good headway against the government forces.

The motor of Wright's aeroplane stopped short during a flight, but he landed safely. The gasoline tank had not been filled before starting.

President Ridder, of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, says that Taft has been misinformed regarding the tariff on print paper, and that a trade war with China will result.

San Francisco reports 150,000 visitors to the Portola festival.

The last of the five escaped Oregon convicts has been recaptured.

There is much speculation as to who will be the next minister to China.

Several Japanese banks at San Francisco and Los Angeles have failed.

Japanese editors in Honolulu have confessed misdeeds to escape prison.

Railroads have agreed on a uniform and much simplified form of railway tickets.

Count de Lambert made a 31-mile flight in his aeroplane and reached a height of 1300 feet.

An educated Mexican attorney and author has been arrested in Los Angeles, charged with being an anarchist.

President Roosevelt was charged upon by an angry bull elephant, but was saved by a quick shot from one of his party.

BOMB FOR JAPANESE.

Eureka, Cal., Wrought Up Over Outrage at Night.

Eureka, Cal., Oct. 26.—The town is worked up over the throwing of a bomb at an early hour this morning. The Tsuchiya Brothers, Japanese, opened a store in this city a few days ago and at 2:45 this morning someone exploded a bomb in the entrance of the store. The explosion demolished the store front and broke windows in a number of buildings nearby. The report was heard for miles and people were in great fear until they learned the cause.

The owners of the store were sleeping in the rear and when the explosion occurred one of them ran to the front and seeing the damage and fearing bodily harm, started to run. Two policemen, thinking he was the bomb thrower, started in pursuit, firing their revolvers as they ran. The Japanese stopped when the shooting began and no harm was done. There is no clew to who fired the bomb, and no evidence is at hand to incriminate anyone.

The store had been in operation here but three days, and is the first Oriental store to be established here since the exclusion of Chinese from Humboldt county in 1887. It is believed someone opposed to the invasion of the business field by Japanese fired the bomb.

JUSTICE PECKHAM PASSES.

United States Supreme Court Loses Eminent Member.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Rufus W. Peckham, justice of the United States Supreme Court, died at his summer home at Altamont at 8:15 Sunday night.

Death was due to a complication of diseases—heart trouble, Bright's disease, and hardening of the arteries contributing.

Justice Peckham had been in ill health for some time, but his condition was not considered serious until recently. Following adjournment of the May term of the United States Supreme court, he came on from Washington with Mrs. Peckham to spend the summer at Altamont, expecting to return for the beginning of the October term.

A few days ago his condition became such that his physicians said he was likely to die at any time, or might linger for several months. Up to a few days ago Justice Peckham exhibited considerable strength and was able to be about the house. The circulatory disturbance, which contributed to his death, was first noticed about six years ago.

Justice Peckham was appointed in 1896 and was the last of Cleveland's selections.

REBELS GAIN VICTORY.

Nicaragua Loses One Hundred Dead and Three Hundred Injured.

Bluefields, Nic., Oct. 26.—The tug Blance, which arrived here from Greytown, brings news of the first important battle of the revolution. General Chamorro's army fought an engagement on Friday with 1,000 of President Zelaya's troops at a point below Boca San Carlos on the San Juan river.

The revolutionists won a decisive victory, 100 of the government troops being killed and 300 wounded. General Chamorro's losses were slight. The insurgents captured two Krupp siege guns and 400 rifles.

The defeat doubtless will have a deterrent effect in recruiting for the government service at Managua, and is likely also to bring additional reinforcements to the standards of the insurgents.

The steamer Yulu, belonging to the Emory company, also has reached here with the details of the capture by the revolutionists of Cape Gracias Dios. This point was easily taken, not more than five or six men being killed, and a small number wounded. This gives the revolutionists control of the entire Atlantic coast.

Canada to Claim Pole.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 26.—That the Canadian government is to send an expedition early next spring to the North Pole in command of the veteran Arctic explorer, Captain Joseph E. Bernier, was the announcement made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Canadian club banquet in this city tendered to Captain Bernier. Captain Bernier said he had claimed for Canada "in detail and by wholesale" every bit of land to the pole. With reference to the polar trips of Peary and Cook the captain said they did not take possession of any.

Storm Records Broken.

Manila, Oct. 26.—Some storm records were broken in the recent typhoon which crossed Northern Luzon and the Benguet mountains. Eighteen inches of rain fell in nine hours and 26 inches fell in the 24 hours the storm lasted. The Blue river rose 60 feet. The wind gauge at the observatory broke when the wind attained a velocity of 95 miles an hour. It is estimated it will require two months to restore the Bagnic road.

Chilean Hero Honored.

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 26.—A great demonstration was held here today in honor of General Jose de San Martin, a celebrated Spanish-American general in the war for independence, whose brilliant victory at the Maipo, April 15, 1818, virtually drove the Spaniards from Chile. Thousands of troops and school children formed a procession and marched past the statue erected in his honor.

NEWS ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

SENATORS TO VIEW LANDS.

Irrigation Committee Will Make Visit to Klamath Falls.

Klamath Falls—The Klamath Falls chamber of commerce has received a letter from Senator Chamberlain stating that the senate committee on irrigation, of which Senator Carter, of Montana, is chairman, and Senator Chamberlain is a member, is scheduled to reach Klamath Falls on November 9, and that the committee will spend the day in the city to study conditions surrounding the Klamath reclamation project.

DIKE WORK PROGRESSES.

Overflow Lands on Lower Columbia Are Recovered.

Astoria—The Columbia Agricultural company, an organization composed of Astoria and Portland capitalists, is making fairly good progress in the work of reclaiming about 12,000 acres of tidelands along the Columbia river, east of Clatskanie. The company's small dredge has been at work for several weeks, and the large one, which has been employed on the Cowlitz river, is about ready to begin operations on the lower Columbia.

While dikes sufficient to reclaim only a small tract have been completed, the one for quite a stretch has been thrown up by the small dredge, and it will be finished by the larger machine. The tracts reclaimed will probably be utilized as dairy lands.

Auto Owners Organize.

Marshfield—The Coos Bay Automobile association has been organized in Marshfield, with the view of assisting in the good roads movement and to take up other matters that pertain to the welfare of the owners of autos. The following temporary officers were elected to serve until the organization is made permanent: Chairman, Dr. J. T. McCormac; secretary, I. R. Tower; treasurer, C. W. Wolcott. Two years ago there was but one machine in the city. Probably a dozen autos have been brought here this season, and there are now about 25 in use.

Bandon to Have Big Mill.

Bandon—L. J. Cody, G. W. Moore and M. F. Logan, all of the Cody Lumber company, whose mill burned here in August, have gone to Portland, where they are investigating mills there, and will purchase machinery for the new mill now being constructed on the site of the old one. The new mill will have a capacity of about 125,000 feet a day, and will be one of the most modern mills in Oregon when it is completed. The company expects to have the mill in operation in about six months.

O. R. & N. Spends Big Sum.

La Grande—Ten cars of horses and machinery and seven steam shovels belonging to the Twoby Bros., who have a contract to do an extensive piece of improvement work along the O. R. & N. road 50 miles on either side of La Grande, have arrived here. Camps are pitched at Perry, La Grande and Union. It has been reported by officials of the road that a system of sidetracks and new grades to the extent of \$300,000 is to be put in this winter.

Rate Order Is Modified.

Salem—The State Railroad Commission today made an order modifying its previous order in the O. R. & N. grain rate cases and extending the time for placing the order into effect to November 1.

The rate from Island City, Pierce's and Conley, which was 17 1/2 cents, is increased to 18 cents; Alicia and Imbler, from 18 cents to 18 1/2 cents; Rhinehart and Elgin, 18 to 19 cents.

Farmer Delegates Named.

Salem—Governor Benson announces the appointment of the following delegates to the farmers' national congress, 29th annual session, at Raleigh, N. C. November 3-9: Tom Richardson, Portland; William McMurray, Portland; A. H. Averill, Portland; Stephen A. Lowell, Pendleton; William H. Colvig, Medford, and Dr. W. J. Kerr, Corvallis.

Albany May Get Gas Plant.

Albany—L. P. Lowe, of San Francisco, president of the California Light & Fuel company, has written the Albany Commercial club that he will be in Albany next month to investigate the proposition of establishing a big gas plant in this city. This company is said to be considering the project favorably.

Tillamook Postoffice Moves.

Washington—The postoffice at Tillamook on November 1 will be moved to new quarters on the west side of Second avenue, East, between Second and Third streets, to a building owned by the Tillamook Building company. This property has been leased for five years.

Wheat Land Values Advance.

Weston—James Ritchey has sold 160 acres of improved land a mile north of town to Joseph Hodgson, a neighboring farmer, for \$15,000, and has leased to Mr. Hodgson 200 acres more. Mr. Ritchey bought this place about eight years ago for \$8000.

Railroad Promises New Depot.

Salem—Replying to the complaint of insufficient facilities at Glendale, the Southern Pacific company states that material has been ordered for enlarging the depot at Glendale, and that the work will commence about October 18.

CROOK DESERT CONQUERED.

Homes of Settlers Dot Uplands and Work of Plowing Begins.

Bend—Homeseekers returning from the "high desert" southeast of Bend report that upon what was a month ago untouched range country has blossomed forth the nucleus of a community. In a valley some 60 miles from Bend, named Ireland valley, from its first settler, a Corvallis man, who came over the mountains a month ago, three houses have already been built, and a dozen settlers are camped upon their claims, digging wells and hauling in the lumber for their new homes.

Between this valley and Bend many claims have recently been taken up, and within the last ten days a number of houses have begun to rise from the midst of the sagebrush, and in one instance the brush and put under the plow.

Since the new 320-acre dry-farming homestead law was made applicable to the 300,000 or 400,000 acres of this rolling sagebrush plain, a rush of homeseekers has eagerly grasped this last great chance to get free government land, and from Bend alone some 25,000 acres have been settled. Already the fences of the pioneer ranchers are dealing the last blow to the life of the old range, and houses and fields are making their appearance upon the hitherto deserted territory.

It is this land that is regarded as Oregon's greatest wheat producer of the future, and whose output it has been estimated will triple the state's production.

Lebanon-Crabtree Extension.

Lebanon—Work on the Lebanon-Crabtree extension of the Southern Pacific railroad is progressing rapidly. About two miles of grading has been completed, and more men and teams are being added daily. At the Hayden brothers' camp, on the Claypool farm, about 160 horses and mules and 60 men are at work; at the Dollarhide camp there are about 100 horses and mules and 40 men. Fifty men with two engines and a number of teams are preparing to construct the huge steel structure, which will be, when completed, one of the largest and longest bridges in this part of Oregon.

Irrigationists at Ontario.

Ontario—Arrangements are being made for the annual meeting of the Oregon State Irrigation Association in this city. The date will probably be Friday and Saturday, December 3 and 4. At the same time the formal opening of the interstate wagon bridge across the Snake River, one mile east of town, will be celebrated. It is planned to have a display of vegetables and products of the fields, also a livestock exhibit.

Faster Train Promised.

Salem—As the result of the promise of the Southern Pacific Railway company to put on a motorcar between Portland and Silverton, the state railroad commission has consented to delay for 30 days the issuance of an order following its hearing of the complaint of inadequate train service on the Silverton branch. The hearing was held at Aurora, and considerable testimony was introduced. The railroad company is expected to have its gasoline car in operation within 30 days.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, \$1.02; club, 91c; red Russian, 89c; val. 91c; 86c, 90c; Turkey red, 90c; forty-fold, 92c.

Barley—Feed, \$26.50@27; brewing, \$27@27.50 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$28 per ton.

Corn—Whole, \$35; cracked, \$36 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, Willamette valley, \$16@17 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$18@19; alfalfa, \$15; clover, \$14; cheat, \$13 @14.50; grain hay, \$14@15.

Butter—City creamery, extras, 36c; fancy outside creamery, 33@35c per pound; store, 22 1/2@24c. (Butter fat prices average 1 1/2c per pound under regular butter prices.)

Eggs—Oregon, 34@35c per dozen; Eastern, 30@31c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 14@14 1/2c; springs, 14c; roosters, 9@10c; ducks, 15@16c; geese, 10c; turkeys, 16@17c; squabs, \$1.75@2 per dozen.

Pork—Fancy, 8@9c per pound.

Veal—Extra, 10@11c per pound.

Fresh Fruits—Apples, \$16@20 per box; pears, \$16@15c per box; peaches, 75c@81c per crate; grapes, 90c@1.25 per crate, 15@17c per basket; cranberries, \$1.25@1.50 per dozen; quinces, \$1.00@1.25 per box; cranberries, 90c@95c per barrel; huckleberries, 9@10c per pound.

Potatoes—Buying prices: Oregon, 50 @65c per sack; sweet potatoes, 2c per pound.

Sack Vegetable—Turnips, 75c@81c per sack; carrots, \$1; beets, \$1.25; rutabagas, \$1.25 per sack.

Onions—Oregon, \$1@1.25 per sack.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 80c per dozen; cabbage, 16@17c per pound; cauliflower, 50c@51c per dozen; celery, 50@60c per dozen; corn, \$1@1.25 per sack; eggplant, \$1.25 per box; garlic, 10c per pound; horseradish, 9@10c per dozen; peppers, 5@6c per pound; pumpkins, 1@1 1/2c; radishes, 15c per dozen; sprouts, 8@9c per pound; squash, \$1@1.10; tomatoes, 40@60c.

Cattle—Steers, top quality, \$4.50@4.75; fair to good, \$4@4.25; common, \$3.50@3.75; cows, top, \$3.25@3.50; fair to good, \$3@3.10; common to medium, \$2.50@2.75; calves, top, \$5@5.50; heavy, \$3.50@4; bulls, \$2@2.25; stags, \$2.50@3.50.

Hogs—Best, 88c; fair to good, \$7.50@7.75; stockers, 86@7; China fats, \$7.50@8.

Sheep—Top wethers, \$4.25; fair to good, \$3.75@4; ewes, 1 1/2c less on all grades; yearlings, best, \$4@4.25; fair to good \$3.50@3.75; spring lambs, \$5@5.50.

Hens—1909 crop, 25@28c; 1908 crop, 17c; 1907 crop, 12c; 1906 crop, 8c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 16@25c per pound. Mohair—Choice, 24c per pound.

NEW CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Clinic for Treatment to Be Opened in New York City.

New York, Oct. 25.—A clinic for the cure of tuberculosis by electric currents of high potentiality and high "frequency" is to be opened within a few days at the Throat and Lung hospital in East Twenty-seventh street. It is the first clinic of the kind and according to Dr. Frederick de Kraft, of 148 Seventieth street, who will be in charge of it, may result in revolutionizing treatment for tuberculosis, if not establish a positive cure for it.

It is largely to Dr. De Kraft's success in the treatment of consumption with what is known as the Oudin electric current that the establishment of the clinic is due.

"I have not invented a cure for consumption," said Dr. De Kraft, "but I have improved the methods of application of the electric currents of high potentiality and frequency and with others have established that consumptives, even when in the advanced stages of the disease, can be cured by electricity. "There are possibilities in the use of the Oudin, D'Arsonval and Tesla currents that may stir the world. Just what these possibilities are, I do not care to say at present."

MALARIA RAGES IN INDIA.

Death Rate Mounts High—Conference to Be Held in Simla.

Calcutta, Oct. 25.—An important official conference will assemble at Simla this month, charged with the duty of examining the whole question of malaria and drawing up a plan of campaign for the consideration of the government of India and the local governments. This special inquiry has been instituted by the governor-general in council as the result of a proposal put forward by the sanitary commissioner that a permanent organization should be formed to investigate systematically the problem connected with the disease. The official communique on the subject points out that the number of deaths ascribed to fever throughout India approximates 4,500,000, representing a mean death rate of nearly 20 per 1,000, and though this total is greatly in excess of the actual figure, owing to the general practice of ascribing to "fever" deaths which are in reality due to other causes, yet it has been estimated, from indications afforded by certain special inquiries and by the dispensary returns, that the actual death rate from malarial fever is about 5 per 1,000. This represents about 1,130,000 deaths, and as the mortality in malarial fever is ordinarily low such a death rate indicates a terrible amount of sickness, much of it preventable.

CONVICT CAMPS PROBED.

Some Good, Some Bad, Found by Investigating Committee.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 25.—According to the testimony of convicts before the senatorial committee on investigation at the penitentiary farms and camps in Texas, deplorable conditions prevail in several camps, while in others the opposite is true. In one of the farms, according to the evidence of those questioned, not only is sanitation poor, but those imprisoned are cruelly treated. At the Lignite mine at Calvert, the committee found most astounding conditions, it is stated. According to the testimony conditions on the farms have been found poor for the greater part, with ill-kept bunkhouses and no segregation of those ill. Food has been complained of. But many of the farms have their redeeming features. Where one poor condition obtains it is offset by an improvement, so that in the main, the week's investigation found much to commend.

DELAWARE SHOWS SPEED.

Rockland, Me., Oct. 25.—The battleship Delaware, the first American fighting ship of the Dreadnaught type, made a splendid showing on her screw standardization runs over the measured mile course in Penobscot bay today, exceeding her speed requirements by nearly a knot. While her contract calls for a speed of 21 knots an hour, the Delaware today attained a maximum speed of 21.98 knots and a mean of 21.44. Three runs were made in 19 knots, three at 20.55 and five at the maximum of 21.98 knots.

Red Apples Close School.

Grand Junction, Colo., Oct. 25.—To harvest a crop of fruit, estimated to be worth \$1,500,000, it was announced today that all public schools were dismissed for two weeks. The pupils in the Indian school and all public schools in the Grand Valley also will be given a vacation that they may help in gathering the crop and relieve the shortage of pickers and packers. It is estimated that more than 10,000 men and women will help to harvest the crop.

Magnetic Storm Rages.

New York, Oct. 25.—A pronounced magnetic storm seriously affected some of the Atlantic cables today. At times the magnetic currents were so strong as to eliminate the cable currents. This is the third serious experience with these so-called aurora borealis on the Atlantic cables during the last month.

Will Found Home for Aged.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Dr. Robert W. Hill, secretary of the state board of charities, announced today that the \$5,000,000 fund which a philanthropist desired to contribute to charity would be given for the establishment of a new home for the aged; location not disclosed.

DARING AVIATOR THRILLS CROWD

Latham Flies Monoplane in Face of Strong Wind.

Blackpool, Oct. 23.—The capabilities of the aeroplane in the hands of a daring pilot were demonstrated today when Hubert Latham, the French aviator, gave an exhibition that first entertained and then terrified the spectators.

In the monoplane Latham battled against a gale blowing 30 miles an hour, and he twice circled the course. As the machine struggled in the teeth of the gale it appeared at times to stand still in the air. When, however, Latham came about in the wind the monoplane was driven at a rate estimated to be between 80 and 100 miles an hour.

At one time he barely escaped being carried out to sea, and the spectators ceased to cheer and besought the aviator to come down. When Latham did alight he was not permitted to attempt a further flight while the high wind continued.

Wright May Fly Five Hundred Miles.

Paris, Oct. 23.—Orville Wright has outlined his views on the subject of mechanical flight.

"There is not as much danger in flying as there is in automobile racing," he said. "We now turn out motors that will run regularly for a short time, 49 times out of 50, and in 10 years, or five years, or even two years, I think there will be an aeroplane motor absolutely reliable. We will soon build a machine for speed, to be used with our present motor, to show what can be done. It will go faster than any machine you have seen over here."

"How far can you fly in one of your present machines?" he was asked.

"In Berlin," he answered, "I took up as a passenger a man who weighed 225 pounds. I had 75 pounds of gasoline on board. I could replace the weight of the man with gasoline and that would give me 300 pounds of fuel. With that I could fly 500 miles. "Yes, any one who can run an automobile can fly. It is not nearly as difficult or dangerous as automobile racing."

Cody Renounces America.

New York, Oct. 23.—Captain S. F. Cody, the American aviator, who has been teaching British army officers how to fly, has renounced his American citizenship and taken out naturalization papers as a British subject, according to a message received here from Doncaster, England, where he is attending an airship meeting.

A large crowd cheered Cody when he was given his naturalization papers, but he refused to lower the American flag which was flying over his headquarters. It was said some time ago that Cody was informed that he would have to become a British subject if he desired to hold his position there.

BACHELOR RENTERS LOSE.

Must Marry or Indian Land Acreage Will Be Cut Down.

Pendleton, Or., Oct. 23.—Hereafter a man who is not married will not be permitted to rent land of the Indians on the Umatilla reservation, according to rules just promulgated by the department of Indian affairs.

An exception is made in the case of a young man who resides with his parents on the reservation. Single men who are renters at present will not be ousted, but they must get married before the expiration of their present leases or only be permitted to lease 200 instead of 600 acres.

Provision is also made for the elimination of grafting, which has prevailed to a great extent. Some of the more wily Indians have been able to reap rich commissions from would-be renters who were willing to pay in order to secure leases on certain lands. Hereafter the renters must make public bids, and any one found