

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

The freedom of Finland is restored by the czar's manifesto.

Prosecutor Heney's brother has been arrested for stealing timber.

The government has called for bids for the Klamath irrigation work.

A collision on the Panama railroad resulted in the death of one man.

Witte is conceded to be the only man who can save Russia from anarchy.

Fire at Pensacola, Florida, destroyed more than \$100,000 worth of property.

Charles A. Stillings, of Boston, has been appointed public printer by the president.

The board of consulting engineers on the Panama canal is holding meetings to decide on the type of canal to be built.

A board of officers has been appointed to examine supplies purchased for the army said not to be up to the standard.

Pobednosteff, the aged adviser of the czar, has resigned. He has been one of the strongest defenders of the autocracy.

Germany claims the honor of securing freedom for the Russian people. The kaiser says he advised the czar to take the step.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear on Mitchell, Williamson and Hermann to have them resign. Governor Chamberlain says he would at once call a special election to fill the vacancies if they should give way to allow some to hold office who could appear on the floor of the house and senate.

A general strike has been called in Finland.

China's army made a good showing at the recent maneuvers.

Von Buelow says Germany wants a trade treaty with the United States.

St. Petersburg is wild with rejoicing over the manifesto of the czar granting freedom.

Russia has a number of vessels at Japanese ports arranging to take home prisoners of the late war.

The rumored mutiny of the Russian Black sea fleet and murder of two admirals cannot be confirmed.

In a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Rock Island at Casey, Iowa, six men were killed.

Acting Public Printer Ricketts has submitted estimates of the expenses for the coming year. They are much lower than formerly.

Thirteen persons were killed and 30 injured in a wreck on the Santa Fe a mile out of Kansas City. A number of the injured may die.

At Lodz, Russia, where 130,000 men are on strike, the infantry were ordered to fire into their ranks, but instead pointed their guns high in the air.

Rear Admiral Train, commander of the American Asiatic squadron, and his son, were the victims of an attack by Chinese at Nankin. Marines were compelled to fire twice in order to subdue the mob.

Suit has begun to oust the New York Life and Mutual Life from Ohio.

The Standard Oil company owns \$27,000,000 of Santa Fe preferred stock.

Strike leaders have formed a government at Moscow to act independently of the imperial authorities.

Fifteen of 107 patients treated at the Portland sanitarium for consumptives have been discharged as cured.

Russia will be unable to get the new loan of \$250,000,000 she wants until after the present trouble is settled.

A maniac killed two men at Chenoa, Illinois, and made a fortress of the steel vault in the bank. He was captured by the use of chloroform.

Apostle Dowie is recovering his health and will soon return to Chicago from Mexico, where he has been arranging for his new Zion City.

An extradition treaty has been approved by the United States and San Marino. A consul will be sent to Washington. San Marino is the smallest and oldest republic in the world.

The Russian cruiser Leona, now at San Francisco, may be seized by revolutionists as soon as she reaches the Black sea. The crew sympathizes with the present movement against the government.

Secretary Taft has completed his estimates of the appropriations required for the War department for the next fiscal year. They total \$104,988,267.75, \$10,000,000 less than the last congress appropriated.

Southern congressmen are united for a rate bill.

A prairie fire near Minot, N. D., has destroyed thousands of tons of hay, some buildings, a large amount of grain and some stock.

RUSSIA'S FIRST DAY OF LIBERTY

People Already Divided Into Parties and Blood Flows in Capital.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—All Russia today enthusiastically received the emperor's gift of freedom, which the greater part of the people received with deepest joy, though in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other cities Socialists and revolutionists organized anti-government demonstrations and red flag parades, which, with the patriotic manifestations, led to a number of conflicts between "reds" and "whites," as the anti-government and royalist factions are respectively termed. On the whole, the day passed more quietly in Russia than had been expected, though collisions between the people and the troops are reported from Kazan, Kishnieff and Poltava, and two men were killed.

In each of the two capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow, the day was one such as the Russians never before have seen. The Slavic people, who, during the long war just closed, and the anxious period preceding the announcement of the new era of constitutionalism, seemed self-restrained and apathetic, gave itself up fully to the exuberance of the moment and spent the entire day in parades and assemblies, which, for the first time in the history of Russia, were freely permitted. Under the order of Count Witte and General Treppoff, the troops generally were withdrawn from the streets of the cities and the fullest rein given the people to let out their enthusiasm in demonstrations, which, so long as they were not destructive, were not interfered with.

JETTY IN URGENT NEED.

Chief Engineer MacKenzie's Strong Opinion.

Washington, Nov. 1.—"There is no river or harbor project in the United States so desperately in need of money right now as the mouth of the Columbia river," said General MacKenzie, chief of engineers, today. "In my opinion," he added, "construction of the Panama canal, from an engineering point of view, does not compare with the project we have undertaken on the Columbia river bar. This 40-foot channel project is one of the most difficult problems we ever had to solve. Our plan of solving it is all right, but we must overcome such obstacles as are not found on any other project in this country; compared with them the obstacles at Panama become insignificant."

General MacKenzie then pointed out why it is essential that a large sum should be appropriated at the coming session for continuing jetty construction. The money on hand remaining from the last appropriation will last only a few months longer. When it is gone work must be suspended, unless congress in the meantime shall provide further means for continuing operations. If work stops on the jetty while it is incomplete vast damage will be done by heavy seas, not alone to the jetty, but to the tramway, which extends some way beyond the end of the jetty.

INVESTIGATE LAND OFFICES.

President Issues Special Orders to Keep Commission.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Acting on a recent letter of the secretary of the Interior, stating that he was convinced that defects existed in the organization and business methods of a number of the bureaus connected with his department, and suggesting that the matter be referred to the Keep committee for investigation, the president has requested the committee to enter upon the investigation at its earliest convenience and that special attention be given to the methods of business employed in the general and local land offices, the office of the surveyor general, the Reclamation service and the Indian service.

The inquiry will deal specially with the general and local land offices. One of the questions which will receive the attention of the committee is whether the services of receivers at local offices may not be dispensed with without detriment to good administration.

Great Earnings of Steel Trust.

New York, Nov. 1.—The directors of the United States Steel corporation today declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable November 30. No dividend was declared on the common stock. The net earnings for the quarter ended September 30 were \$31,240,582, an increase of \$12,466,650 as compared with the same quarter last year. Unfilled orders on hand September 30 aggregated 5,585,377 tons, an increase of 2,837,941 tons as compared with September 30, 1904.

Poles Hold Out For More.

Warsaw, Nov. 1.—The employes of the Vienna railroad have decided to remain on strike until the question of the use of the Polish language is settled and until the government proclaims amnesty for political prisoners and self government for Russian Poland. The newspapers are appearing without being subjected to censorship. The police insist that the people remain indoors after 8 p. m., and this is causing much indignation.

Population of New York State.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 1.—There are now 8,066,672 people in New York state. These figures were announced by the state enumeration bureau. In 1900 the population was 7,268,894, and in 1890 6,003,174. The population of Greater New York, as counted by the state enumeration bureau on June 1 and announced, is 4,014,304, as compared with 3,437,302 in 1900 and 2,507,314 in 1890.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

MAY BE DISSOLVED.

Five Thousand Oregon Incorporations Are Delinquent.

Salem—Two months hence 5,000 Oregon corporations will be dissolved by proclamation of the governor unless they comply with the terms of the corporation license law before that time expires. Many of these concerns hold real property or negotiable paper, and all will lose their power of transacting business from the date of dissolution. More than that, any person who shall exercise or attempt to exercise the corporate powers after dissolution has been proclaimed will be liable to a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for one year. The law is plain and comprehensive in its terms, and will operate to suspend the powers of delinquent corporations unless they comply with the requirements.

These 5,000 corporations referred to are concerns which have not in any manner complied with the corporation license tax law. There are 10,000 corporations listed on the books of the secretary of state, and of these 3,000 have complied with the law. Some have already gone out of existence, but there remains on the list a large number of corporations which, though not doing a very active business, hold property rights which they must protect. Because the corporations have not been doing an active business and are merely holding property, the officers of the company have neglected to comply with the law, and thereby retain their corporate powers. When they have been dissolved by proclamation of the governor, they will no longer have power to execute a deed, collect a debt or enforce any right in the courts of the state.

Defines Rights of Water Company.

Salem—Attorney General Crawford, in response to a request from Secretary Brown, of the State Land board, holds that the Deschutes Irrigation & Power company has no right to charge interest on lands sold to settlers previous to the "date of reclamation," as fixed by the Carey desert land act; that is, the date of approval by the secretary of the interior of the work done by the company to reclaim the land. This approval is to be given when the state engineer certifies that the land has been reclaimed, which, in this case, has not been done, and will not be done for some time yet.

Alfalfa Lands Are Soaked.

Milton—Now that the fruit and vegetable crops have been harvested there will be no further use for water for irrigating purposes on lands under cultivation. The water is flowing down the ditches to the Hudson bay district, where it is used to good advantage on the alfalfa lands for winter irrigation, which proves beneficial to the early crop. The water overflows the land, which is thoroughly soaked, holding the moisture until the crop gets a good start in the spring. This system of winter irrigation is recognized by the alfalfa growers as an important feature in this business.

Governor Refused to Sign.

Salem—For the first time in the history of Oregon, deeds to state lands have been issued without the signature of the governor. Governor Chamberlain refused to sign the deeds conveying 10,000 acres of state school lands to various holders of certificates of sale, which certificates the Marion county grand jury reported as having been fraudulently obtained. Secretary of State Dunbar and State Treasurer Moore signed the deeds, and, in the opinion of Attorney General Crawford, these two signatures will be sufficient to convey title.

Hop Farmers Not Alarmed.

Woodburn—Hopgrowers in this section are not despondent over the reigning low prices, and believe that, if they are financially able to hold on, the tone of the market will be made more encouraging in a few weeks. Some think an effort is being made to corner hops, and that in time there will be quite a jump upward in prices. The first sales here this season have been made, Johnson Bros. having sold to Tooze & Page 30 bales at 8 1/2 cents, and Collinson Bros. 60 bales to William Brown, of Salem, at 8 cents.

Grants Pass Schools Crowded.

Grants Pass—The enrollment of the Grants Pass schools has passed the 750 mark and the 17 rooms of the three city school buildings have their seating capacity full, yet new scholars are entering each day, and what to do with them is the problem City Superintendent Turner and the district board are trying to solve. The board has decided to rent a room and hire another teacher to relieve the crowded condition of the school.

Sash and Door Factory.

Astoria—Work has been commenced on the construction of a new sash and door factory for the Clatsop Mill company. The building is to be 30x200 feet and one story high. The machinery was ordered some weeks ago from Oshkosh, Wis., and has already been shipped. It is expected to arrive so that the factory can be in operation by the first of the coming year.

Irrigation in Baker County.

Baker City—Work has begun on two irrigation ditches in Baker county, which, when completed, will carry water from the Powder river and Birch creek and will render productive thousands of acres near Baker City and Huntington, respectively.

PUT ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

Eastern Oregon People Fearful of Timber Investigations.

Baker City—A government agent has been quietly looking over the timber lands in Western Baker and Eastern Grant counties and a great many "prominent" citizens are on the uneasy seat. While it has been earnestly maintained that there no land frauds in Baker county yet the questions asked by this government official are said to have fairly startled the men being questioned. The agent was very anxious to learn of men who, according to the records and files, own and are supposed to be living on certain claims, but who are absolutely unknown to the people living in that district, and no trace of them can be found. Nothing whatever remains except the names on the plats and records.

It is well known that certain syndicates have secured control of nearly all the valuable timber lands of the Blue mountain range, in Baker and Grant counties. It was this condition of affairs that was being investigated. The timber region is largely in Grant county.

Mines in Baker Busy.

Baker City—One hundred men are now at work at the United Elkhorn mines 16 miles west of this city and 50 teams are busy hauling concentrates from the mill up the mountain to the railroad station in Baker City, for shipment to the Sumpter smelter. There is much excitement in the copper district east of Baker and many strangers are here looking over properties which are rapidly coming on the market, in view of the proposed railroad building which will begin in a few months.

Work America's Sole Cobalt Mine.

Baker City—The Standard mine, Quartzburg district, 60 miles southwest of here, is said to be the only producing cobalt mine in America, and is one of the wonders of the world. During the past 18 months the property has been developed under Superintendent N. F. Heath so that ore can now be worked. Specifications for the mill plant are in the hands of Engineer N. C. Bonnevie, in Denver. Forty-two men are at work, and excavations are in progress. Bids for the plant close November 30.

Government Testing Plant.

University of Oregon, Eugene—Workmen are engaged in the construction of a building on the campus to receive the government stone and timber testing plant, for which the state of Oregon appropriated \$5,000 at the last session of the legislature. The building is located just north of the gymnasium and a little to the rear of the Engineering hall, is 30 feet wide and 40 feet long and has solid foundations of cement and masonry to support the heavy testing machinery.

Apple-Growing Profits Small.

Milton—W. H. Wilmont, who owns 40 acres of land near Freewater, which has been partially set out to fruit, says that apples are becoming an unsatisfactory crop on account of the uncertainty of crop, which is a failure nearly every alternate year; also because of the low price and expense in getting ready for the market. He thinks seriously of plucking out his apple trees and setting Italian prunes, cherries and peaches in their place.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 75¢ per bushel; bluestem, 78¢; valley, 73¢; red, 71¢.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$25@25.50; gray, \$24.50@25 per ton.

Barley—Feed, \$21 per ton; brewing, \$21.50; rolled, \$21.50@22.

Rye—\$1.40@1.45 per cental.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14@15 per ton; valley timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$8@9; grain hay, \$8@9.

Fruits—Apples, \$1@1.75 per box; huckleberries, 7¢ per pound; pears, \$1.25@1.50 per box; grapes, 60¢@1.50 per box; Concord, 15¢ per basket; quinces, \$1 per box.

Vegetables—Beans, wax, 10¢@12¢ per pound; cabbage, 1¢@1 1/4¢ per pound; cauliflower, 75¢ per dozen; celery, 75¢ per dozen; corn, 50¢ per sack; cucumbers, 10¢@15¢ per dozen; pumpkins, 1/2¢@1¢ per pound; radishes, 25¢ per dozen; tomatoes, 30¢@40¢ per crate; squash, 1/2¢@1¢ per pound; turnips, 90¢@1¢ per sack; carrots, 65¢@75¢ per sack; beets, 85¢@1 per sack.

Onions—Oregon yellow Danvers, \$1@1.25 per sack.

Potatoes—Fancy, 75¢ per sack; ordinary, 55¢@60¢; Merced sweets, sacks, \$1.50.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25¢@30¢ per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 29¢@30¢ per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 11¢ per pound; young roosters, 10¢@11¢; springs, 11¢@12¢; dressed chickens, 12 1/2¢@14¢; turkeys, live, 17¢@19¢; geese, live, 8¢@9¢; ducks, 14¢@14 1/2¢.

Hops—Oregon, 1905, choice, 8¢@10¢ per pound; olds, 7 1/2¢@10¢.

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

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

Veal—Dressed, 3¢@7 1/2¢ per pound. Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 6 1/2¢@7¢ per pound; ordinary, 4¢@5¢; lambs, 7¢@7 1/2¢.

Pork—Dressed, 6¢@7 1/2¢ per pound.

MANY NOW DESERT.

Army is Little Considered in Time of Peace by Americans.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Major General F. C. Ainsworth, the military secretary, in his annual report, devotes much attention to desertions from the army. "Those who know how the canteen came to be abolished," he says, "are not hopeful of its restoration; there is no likelihood of any such increase in the soldiers' pay as will offset the greater inducement offered in civil pursuits; the comforts and even luxuries that are furnished to enlisted men in our service are even now criticized by some as being not only extravagant but injurious in their effect on men whose real business is to fight and march, encumbered with few comforts and no luxuries; and the discipline and instruction to which the soldier is now subjected are not likely to be relaxed in future."

"Our people have little real interest in the army in time of peace, and from the earliest day of the republic have been accustomed to look upon it as a more or less unnecessary institution. Enlistments in the army in time of peace is not uncommonly regarded as evidence of worthlessness on the part of the recruit."

"It is safe to predict that desertions from the army will continue to be excessive until there shall have been a radical change of public sentiment toward the army and until the deserter shall come to be regarded as the criminal that he is, to be ostracized and hunted down as relentlessly as any other transgressor of the laws."

BURST MAIN CAUSES DEATH.

Many Families Made Homeless and Much Property Destroyed.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Three lives were lost, property valued at \$150,000 was destroyed, scores of families were made homeless and freight traffic on the Nickel Plate railroad was delayed for several hours as the result of the breaking of a water main at Eighteenth and Clark streets today.

The fatalities resulted indirectly from the bursting of the water pipe, which flooded the immediate neighborhood for several blocks, damaging a number of business houses. Two of the persons who lost their lives were overcome by gas in the Illinois tunnel at Eighteenth street and Armour avenue, while attempting to ascertain if the flood had damaged the property of the company. The other death was the result of a shock to an invalid, who awoke and found her room flooded with water.

So great was the force of the water that all the business houses and homes on Clark street from Sixteenth to Twentieth street, and those on La Salle street were flooded. The tracks of the Lake and Michigan Southern railway, between Seventh and Eighteenth streets were undermined, and the foundation caved in. Several freight cars were overturned and their contents damaged.

BIG RANCH CUT UP.

Chehalis County Will Have Additions to Population.

Aberdeen, Wash., Oct. 31.—The sale of the "Blockhouse" Smith ranch, near Oakville, in this county, for \$25,000, calls attention once more to the activity in farm lands in this vicinity. It is an indication that lumber is not to be altogether the ruling passion. The sale of this ranch follows in the wake of several others which have been recorded in the past month or six weeks quite as important.

The Smith ranch comprises over 800 acres and was settled upon as far back as 1854 by the man from whom it takes its name. Smith is a quaint character and prides himself on the nickname of "Blockhouse." This cognomen was the result of his having built a blockhouse on his ranch for protection against Indians.

It is understood the ranch is to be cut up into small farms and disposed of to first comers. In connection with the sale of big ranches, it is important to note that logged-off lands are showing a steady sale in various parts of the county for colonization purposes. It is also interesting to the people of this section to know that an Eastern farmer has purchased a large tract of land near this city for the raising of Angora goats.

Great Fraud is Laid Bare.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31.—The report of the board of investigating engineers appointed last July by Mayor Weaver to examine the filtration system of the city and the Northeast and Southern boulevards, now under construction, which report was submitted to the mayor yesterday, was made public today. The report shows that up to date the city has lost through excessive costs, collusive bids, illegal advertising and in other ways the sum of \$6,330,000. A number of city officials are held responsible.

National Production of Lead.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The Geological survey's report on the lead and zinc industries of the United States for the year 1904 shows a gross production of lead of 307,600 short tons, valued at \$26,402,000. The increase in production was marked in Southern Missouri, Southeastern Kansas, Colorado, Utah and Idaho. The principal increase was in Kansas. The lead output of the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho as given as 108,854 short tons.

Japanese Leaving Manchuria.

Tokio, Oct. 31.—The evacuation of Manchuria by the Japanese is being actively carried on, and troops are arriving daily at various ports. General Kuroki is expected here by the middle of November.

DEMANDS GRANTED

Russians Free to Speak, Think, Write and Meet.

COUNT WITTE IS FIRST PREMIER

Manifesto Shows Complete Abdication of Autocratic Power—Emperor Bows to Inevitable.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—"I am sure the American people, who understand that freedom is, and the American press, which voices the wishes of the people, will rejoice with the friendly Russian nation at this moment, when the Russian people have received from his imperial majesty the promises and the guarantees of freedom, and will join in the hope that the Russian people will wisely aid in the realization of those liberties by co-operating with the government for their peaceful introduction. Only thus will it be possible to secure the full benefits of the freedom conferred upon the people."

Count Witte, Russia's first premier, last night sent the above message to the American people through the Associated Press. He had just arrived at his residence on Kammeniovrov Prospect from Peterhof, where in the Alexander palace the emperor two hours before had given his final approval to a manifesto and to a program which will forever end the rule of absolutism exercised by him and his ancestors for 300 years.

A simple perusal of the manifesto shows how complete is the emperor's abdication of his autocratic power. The very style of the document is clear and direct and devoid of verbose, vague and bombastic phraseology which heretofore has characterized his majesty's manifestos. It not only betrays the real authorship, but shows that the emperor has at last irrevocably bowed to the inevitable. He does not even conceal the fact that the discontent and agitation of his subjects has driven him to take the step and practically yields everything—civil liberty, the inviolability of person and liberty of conscience, speech and assembly. He not only converts the farcical imperial duma, with only consultative power, into an absolute legislative assembly, without the assent of which no measure shall become law, and before which all governmental authorities must answer, but promises eventually universal suffrage.

HANDICAP TO OVERCOME.

Hard Fight Required to Secure Appropriation for Columbia.

Washington, Oct. 31.—In view of the attitude assumed by Secretary Taft and the fact that there will be no harbor bill this winter, it seems absolutely certain that no appropriation can be secured for the mouth of the Columbia river at the coming session if Oregon has but one representative in congress, and, even if the other three places should be filled by new men, the chance of securing the much needed appropriation would still be remote.

Army engineers who recognize the importance of pushing work on the Columbia river bar, and who have every confidence that the project now under way will provide a channel deep enough to meet all the immediate demands of Portland's commerce, are anxious that an appropriation shall be made this winter. They want at least \$1,250,000; unless they get it, they admit that work will have to be suspended without securing a 40-foot depth, and, furthermore, discontinuance of work while the jetty remains unfinished means retrogression and waste, which will ultimately increase the cost of the project beyond the original estimate. These engineers are fully cognizant of the need of early completion of the jetty, they realize the necessity of a deep channel across the bar to accommodate rapidly growing commerce.

Express Company Robbed.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 31.—The contents of a \$25,000 express package sent from Hamilton, Mont., to New York are missing, and detectives are trying to discover what became of the money. The money was shipped by Charles F. Kelley to N. W. Harris & Co. for investment. Instead of receiving the securities he had purchased, Kelley was dumfounded to receive a letter stating that the contents of the package, upon receipt by the New York firm, consisted of newspaper clippings. The seals, however, were intact.

Rights of Bank Stockholders.

Washington, Oct. 31.—In deciding the case of J. W. Guthrie vs. H. L. Harkness, the Supreme court of the United States today held that a stockholder in a National bank is entitled to inspect the books of the bank. The case arose in connection with the Commercial National bank of Ogden, Utah, of which Harkness owned one-fifth of the stock. He was denied the right of inspection. The Supreme court of the state decided in favor of his contention.

German Fleet to the Rescue.

Berlin, Oct. 31.—The German cruiser Luebeck and ten torpedo boats put to sea today from Kiel for an unknown destination, giving rise to a rumor that they are bound for St. Petersburg to bring the Russian empress and her children to be the guests of Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia. No official confirmation of the report is obtainable.