

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

NEW LUMBER CENTER

Two Mills Building and Three Under Consideration at Dallas.

Dallas—Though situated in the midst of a splendid fruitraising and hog-growing territory, Dallas promises to become a great lumber center as well. In addition to the Cone mill, now being built, and the Nap mill, which will be remodeled, three more propositions are now before the business interests of the city for consideration.

Plans for the remodeling of the Nap mill are completed. The mill will be rebuilt several hundred feet west of the present location, and enlarged to a 50,000-foot plant. A pond will be excavated between the "Y" tracks of the Falls City railroad and will be fed with water from the same source as the Cone mill.

The Cone pond is completed, and the superstructure of the mill under cover. The sawing frames and carriage trucks are being put in place and everything indicates the early completion of the plant.

Every house in Dallas is occupied, and new cottages are springing up in every quarter. The common comment of all newcomers is that Dallas is a beautiful town and has the finest courthouse lawn in the state. Although the Lewis and Clark fair is said to have drained the valley of all the stray change, the merchants say trade is good.

Big Land Deal.

Weston—Two of the largest real estate transactions consummated in this section for some time were recorded this week. One was the sale of 240 acres of land, with fine improvements by Mrs. Annie O'Hara to Charles M. Price for \$18,500. This is one of the finest farms in this section of the country, having upon it a handsome brick residence. Mr. Price also owns a third interest in what is known as the Steen place, located on Dry creek, consisting of 560 acres. This, it is said, he is about to dispose of to his brothers.

Old Picture of General Lane.

Salem—State Librarian J. B. Putnam has received from New Orleans an old photograph of General Joseph Lane, Oregon's first territorial governor and one of this state's first senators. The picture bears no date, but was taken in Washington, D. C., presumably while Lane was delegate in congress or senator. No communication or explanation came with the photo further than the words, "Compliments of William Beer, Howard Memorial library, New Orleans, La."

Extensive Plant at Carlton.

Carlton—The Carlton Lumber company's new mill and extensive plant, representing an outlay of over a million dollars, will be in full operation by April, 1906. With the natural advantages Carlton already enjoys through its position among the foothills of the Coast mountains and the other improvements now being made, Carlton expects soon to be numbered among the leading scenic and industrial towns of the Willamette valley.

Southern Pacific After Gravel.

Eugene—Southern Pacific surveyors have laid out a route for a spur in the northeastern part of the city to the gravel beds across the river, just outside the city limits. It is said that the company intends getting its ballast material for its proposed new line from Natron across the mountains from the extensive beds here. A trestle will have to be constructed across the river, which is narrow at that point.

River at Very Low Stage.

Eugene—The river at this point is almost as low as it was during August and lower than was ever before known in November. Loggers find great scarcity of water above here for driving logs, and would welcome a few days of rain. There is plenty of snow high up on the mountains, which fell a month ago, but the weather has continued cold and the snow does not melt.

Buy Indian Creek Mill.

Elgin—J. G. Brown, of the firm of Shockley & Brown, sawmill men, has disposed of his interest in that firm to his partner, and has purchased the Cummins mill, located on Indian creek, together with 320 acres of timber land. H. G. and H. E. Reed, experienced sawmill men, are interested in the deal. A new engine, edger and gang lath mill will be added.

Want Pay for Dead Cattle.

Elgin—F. E. Graham, of this town, has presented a claim against Union county, amounting to \$290, for the loss of cattle killed by the collapse of the Wallowa bridge. Hector McDonald, who was also driving a herd of cattle across the bridge at the time and suffered a similar loss, has also put in a claim against Wallowa county for damages.

No Right to Sell the Land.

Salem—Attorney General Crawford has held that the State Land Board has no authority to sell land bequeathed to the state for the Soldiers' home. He holds that the board can sell land only when it has authority of law to do so and its general authority extends only to the sale of state land granted by the government.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF LOGS.

Logging Camps Soon to Shut Down, and Shortage is Expected.

Astoria—While several of the loggers in the Lower Columbia river district are under contract to deliver logs at \$7.50 per thousand until the first of the year, the others have advanced the price for fir logs to \$8 and a few sales are said to have been made at figures a shade higher. In spite of this advance in price, the demand is excellent and the logs are being taken as fast as they are put in tide water. A number of the larger logging companies will close down their camps for at least a month or six weeks as soon as the heavy rains set in and as, with the single exception of the Eastern & Western Lumber company, none of the mills have a large supply of logs on hand, a shortage is looked for before the end of the winter season.

Notwithstanding the advance in the price of fir logs, spruce is still selling at about \$7.

Buy 2,000 Lambs.

Prineville—Stockmen here are still commenting on the sale recently of 2,000 lambs by Williamson & Gesner to the Baldwin Sheep & Land company, at \$2.50 per head. Such a large sale at this time of the year is considered as remarkable, particularly when the price is such a good one. In the spring there would be nothing extraordinary about the transfer. That such a large hand should be transferred just as the feeding season is coming on, and at a good figure, is taken to mean that there are indications somewhere of a good price for both mutton and wool next spring.

West Coast Lumber in Demand.

Portland—Within the last few weeks a new market has been opened up for Oregon and Washington lumber, and already shippers are preparing to transport by water more than 9,000,000 feet to New York. Part of this lumber will go from Portland on sailing vessels and part of it will be taken from the mills of Puget sound. Outside of the extreme heavy timber heretofore there has been practically no demand for Oregon and Washington lumber in the New York markets, and the suddenness and magnitude of the orders of recent date have come as a surprise.

Can Corn at McMinnville.

McMinnville—If present interest in the matter does not wane, next year will see McMinnville with a large corn-canning factory. Several years ago samples of corn were sent to this county to test soil, climate and other conditions. The results sent back to the promoters show the quality first class in every particular. The Eastern people contemplating building a factory here state the plant will be the same size as the one they now operate, paying out about \$10,000 each year for the product and about \$6,000 in wages.

Irrigating Harney Land.

Burns—Ten thousand acres of the best sagebrush land in the state will be put on the market as soon as inspected by the proper state official, as a result of the operations of the Portland Land company. It will be sold in tracts of from 40 to 160 acres at \$10 per acre, a lower price than that for any irrigated land yet put on the market in Oregon. This company was first to get a contract from Oregon to irrigate land.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 71c per bushel; blue-stem, 73@74c; valley, 74@75c; red, 67c.
Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$26; gray, \$26 per ton.
Barley—Feed, \$21.50@22 per ton; brewing, \$22@22.50; rolled, \$22.50@23.50.
Rye—\$1.50@1.60 per cental.
Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15 @16 per ton; valley timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$8@9; grain hay, \$8@9.
Fruits—Apples, \$1@1.50 per box; huckleberries, 7c per pound; pears, \$1.25@1.50 per box; grapes, \$1.40@1.65 per box; Concord, 15c per basket; quinces, \$1 per box.
Vegetables—Beans, wax, 12c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.75@2.25 per crate; celery, 75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50@60c per dozen; pumpkins, 3/4@1c per pound; tomatoes, \$1 per crate; sprouts, 7c per pound; squash, 3/4@1c per pound; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, 65@75c per sack; beets, 85c@1 per sack.
Onions—Oregon yellow Danvers, \$1.25 per sack.
Potatoes—Fancy graded Burbanks, 65@70c per sack; ordinary, 55@60c; Merced sweets, sacks, \$1.90; crates, \$2.15.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@27 1/2c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 35c per dozen.
Poultry—Average old hens, 11c; young roosters, 9@10c; springs, 11c; dressed chickens, 12@14c; turkeys, live, 17@17 1/2c; geese, live, 8 1/2@9c; ducks, 14@15c per pound.
Hops—Oregon, 1905, choice, 9@11c; olds, nominal, 7 1/2@10c.
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 16@21c; valley, 24@26c per pound; mohair, choice, 30c.
Beef—Dressed bulls, 1@2c per pound; cows, 3@4c; country steers, 4@4 1/2c.
Veal—Dressed, 3@7 1/2c per pound.
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7@7 1/2c per pound, ordinary, 4@5c; lambs, 7 1/2@8c.
Pork—Dressed, 6@7 1/2c per pound.

CASTRO REFUSES TO PAY MORE

Keeps Back Second Installment on Plumley Award.

Paris, Nov. 17—The foreign office is advised that President Castro yesterday refused to pay the second installment of the Plumley arbitration award. The arbitration covered damages sustained by French citizens in Venezuela during the revolutionary periods prior to 1903.

Judge Frank Plumley, of Northfield, Vermont, was president of the arbitration committee, which met at Northfield last year. The judgment was in favor of France, which was awarded about \$650,000, and President Castro paid the first installment of the award three months ago. The second payment was due yesterday, but was not paid.

Apparently the Venezuelan President's failure to pay the installment was on the ground that diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela are interrupted. The officials here decline to admit that this justified President Castro in not paying the installment. The incident is considered to be a further provocation.

CZAR HELPS PEASANTS.

Remits Millions Due on Lands and Makes Purchase Easy.

London, Nov. 17—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to Renter's Telegram agency says that an imperial manifesto granting land concessions to the peasants was issued this morning. By its terms the land redemption tax payments from January 14, 1906, will be reduced by one-half, and from January 14, 1907, the payments will be totally abolished.

At the same time the capital of the Peasant bank is increased and the bank is granted additional loan privileges with the object of facilitating to the utmost the purchase of lands by peasants.

It is estimated that the amount of taxation thus lifted from the peasants by the manifesto will aggregate \$40,000,000, while the extension of the field of operations of the Peasants' bank will enable vast tracts of crown and private lands gradually to become the property of the peasants.

PRETENDER LEADS PEASANTS.

Army of 50,000 Supports Usurper's Claim to Czardom.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17—A false emperor has suddenly made his appearance near Penza, and already his followers number 50,000. This is the startling report received this afternoon in a dispatch from Simbirsk. Penza is in the heart of the vast region extending westward from the Volga, where agrarian uprisings on a large scale have occurred, and if the report turns out to be true that the pretender to the throne has placed himself at the head of the peasantry, the government will soon face, besides its other troubles, a formidable agrarian rebellion. It required a year to suppress the famous rebellion led by Pugatcheff, who impersonated the deposed and murdered Peter III in the time of Catherine II. That uprising was started in the same region on the banks of the Volga.

STORM CLOUD IN AFRICA.

Germany Protests Against an Anglo-French Agreement in Liberia.

Washington, Nov. 17—The State department has learned that Germany has protested to Great Britain and France against the conclusion of certain negotiations now on foot between those two governments and the government of Liberia. Liberia wished to borrow some money and is willing to hypothecate certain territory as security. Germany sees in this proposition a threat of undue expansion of British and French influence in that quarter of Africa. The State department has not felt called upon so far to take any action in this matter, and in fact regards the communication merely as information.

Want Statehood on Any Terms.

Tucson, Ariz., Nov. 17—A number of leading business and professional citizens held a meeting tonight to organize a campaign in the interest of immediate statehood for Arizona, on the best terms congress will give. Ex-Mayor Charles Schumacher was made president. The meeting adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That we favor the admission of Arizona as a state in the Union upon such terms as congress may grant, even accepting annexation of New Mexico rather than remain any longer a territory."

Battleship Idaho Not Ready.

Washington, Nov. 17—The Navy department has not been advised by the Cramp Shipbuilding company that any date has been set for launching the battleship Idaho, although Senator Heyburn has been informed that it will take place December 9. The Idaho is only 40 per cent completed. It is unusual to launch ships in that early stage, and it seems improbable that the launching would be fixed for a date so near without notifying the Navy department.

Standard Oil's Big Dividend.

New York, Nov. 17—The Standard Oil company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$10 a share. The previous dividend was \$6 a share and the dividend at this time last year was \$7 a share. Today's declaration brings the total dividends for the year to \$40 a share. Last year it was \$36.

STORM STOPS RIOTS

Russian Capital Held in Grasp of Fierce Blizzard.

FOREIGNERS TERROR STRICKEN

Fear Escape May Be Cut Off—Are Advised to Leave Country Without Delay.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16—A fierce northeast blizzard and snow which blew down on St. Petersburg tonight, prevented bloodshed in the Russian capital. The bitter cold, by forcing the strikers to remain indoors, did more to preserve order than all the Cossack cavalry patrolling the streets. Heavy military reserves are stationed in all the industrial districts, but up to midnight there was no rioting. There were rumors of collisions in different parts of the city, but on investigation they turned out to be false.

The Social Democrats had an impressive response on the part of all organizations of workmen to their summons for a general political strike to demonstrate their solidarity with the struggle of their Polish comrades for autonomy, and to protest against the execution of the mutinous sailors at Cronstadt.

The situation has caused a renewal of the panicky feeling among the inhabitants, whose nerves were already shattered by the events of the last fortnight, and hundreds of persons who had just returned are again leaving for Finland. The foreign residents are becoming more and more alarmed, and many of them are hastily preparing to go abroad for the winter. In case the Finnish Socialists should join their Russian comrades and tie up the Finnish railroad, the only egress would be by water, and the freezing of the gulf of Finland a fortnight hence would close the last exit.

MAY BUY OUT THE SETTLER

Possible Compromise, as War Department Committed Itself.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Senator Quezada, the Cuban minister here, called at the State department today and seemed to be considerably agitated over the news of the movement in the Isle of Pines to oppose the formal transfer of the island to Cuba.

The contention of the American residents is that, as they own in fee simple five-sixths of the ground, and as the remaining one-sixth is in the hands of one or two Spanish families, the 1,200 native residents being non-property owners, they should have a right to be heard by this government. A suggestion has been made here that is known to have received serious official consideration to the effect that, in view of the fact that the War department actually did at one time give ground for a belief on the part of some persons that the Isle of Pines was American, it would be only just for this government to pay these settlers for the land.

TAFT IN WASHINGTON AGAIN

Denies Story He Will Transfer Canal Affairs to Root.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Secretary Taft arrived in Washington from Hampton Roads at 7 o'clock this morning. Immediately after he called at the executive office and saw the president when the latter came to the office.

Secretary Taft made it clear today that he had no intention of relinquishing supervision of Philippine affairs. During his temporary absence in Panama it was reported that matters relating to the Philippines were to be transferred to the State department and hereafter be under the direction of Secretary Root.

"That story," said Secretary Taft, "originated in the mind of the man who wrote it. There is absolutely no foundation for it, whatever."

Charles Accepts the Throne.

Christiania, Nov. 16.—The government will present the result of the plebiscite to the storting tomorrow. The official figures show that 257,710 votes were cast in favor of Prince Charles of Denmark as king of Norway and 68,852 against him. The results in seven small constituencies have not yet been reported. A telegram was received today from Prince Charles accepting the offer of the throne. According to the Aftenpost the prince will take the title of Carl V and the royal flag will be a golden lion on a purple field.

Favor Low Level Lock Canal.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The full board of consulting engineers of the Panama canal had an all day session today and continued the work on the different types of canals. The result was a general impression that a large number of engineers, especially the foreign, at present favor a sea level canal, but an intimation has been given that there might be a compromise on a low level lock canal, which would be very satisfactory.

Battleship Oregon Ordered Home

Washington, Nov. 16.—Orders have been given by the Navy department for the return of the battleship Oregon from the Philippines to the United States at an early date. Two cruises of the Denver class will be sent to the Philippines later on. The Oregon will bring back a crew of men whose enlistments are about to expire.

LAST OF THE RUSSIAN AUTOCRATS.



Czar Nicholas, who has signed away his despotic powers, and the Czarovich, who is destined to rule over free Russia—a limited monarchy.

Russia at last is free. Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, has signed the death warrant of the Romanoffs. He gave the empire its civil liberty in the hope of bringing to an end the revolution spreading through all his provinces. He has proclaimed freedom of the ballot for all. He promised that the new Parliament should be supreme in its legislative capacity and that the government would not interfere either with it or with the elections. He declared religious liberty throughout Russia, absolute freedom of the press, the right of meeting and the protection of the courts to the humblest person within his domain. The newspapers may say what they will, either of the Emperor or those who make up his council. No order of the government shall go into effect abridging the liberty of the people, except with the concurrence of the Parliament that is to be created. The act of Nicholas may save his own life and continue his term as a sovereign, but in St. Petersburg it is recognized to be a confession by the Czar and the members of his bureaucracy that despotism in the empire is at an end. Hereafter the people are to rule.

CROWE A DARING BANDIT.

Kidnaper of "Eddie" Cudahy Captured After Five Years' Search.

After five years' search by the police in every section of the United States Pat Crowe, kidnaper and train robber, and one of the most daring criminals in the land, was placed under arrest at Butte, Mont. Crowe had been a fugitive from justice since the kidnaping in December, 1900, of "Eddie" Cudahy, son of the millionaire packer, Edward A. Cudahy, Sr., of Omaha, Neb.

The senior Cudahy paid \$25,000 at the time for the release of his son, and Crowe, after the division of the money with his confederate in crime, disappeared. Although in the aggregate \$100,000 was offered for his capture, and notwithstanding that at intervals Crowe would show himself in some large center of population, the police were utterly unable to capture him until he was taken at Butte.

Immediately after his arrest Crowe told a highly sensational story relative to the kidnaping. He says he was a successful butcher in South Omaha when Edward A. Cudahy built a packing house there and drove him out of business. He then entered Cudahy's employ and became acquainted with the family. It was young Cudahy himself, Crowe asserts, who suggested the kidnaping in order that they might "work the old man" for some money. Crowe endorsed the proposition and selected another man as an aid. Young Cudahy, he claims, was never a prisoner and proposed that the father

should be asked to pay \$50,000 as a ransom. This amount was cut to \$25,000, and when the latter sum was paid the money was divided among the three, young Cudahy getting \$8,000 as his share. The kidnaped boy denies this story absolutely.



THE "PAT CROWE" HOUSE.

Crowe is a remarkable criminal. Murder seems to be the only crime that has never been laid against him and that apparently is not his fault. At the very inception of his career, so far as it is known publicly, he shed human blood. How many persons he has shot or stabbed no one but himself can tell, for he worked with only himself for counselor. Like the notorious Black Bart of the Sierras, and the more ancient prototype, Jack Sheppard, Pat Crowe seldom had a confederate. He wanted all the spoils, and trusted no pal.

Crowe went to the public schools in Chicago and acquired an education that would have enabled him to make a good honest living. He was 20 years old when, after a series of petty thefts, he leaped into criminal annals as a desperate character in the spring of 1890, in Chicago. He seized a woman and proceeded to tear her diamonds from her. She fought desperately and screamed. Crowe drew a revolver and shot her in the arm. Two policemen, attracted by the shots and cries, ran up and one of them was wounded; the other overpowered the young thug. For this crime Crowe was sentenced to eight years in the Joliet penitentiary. After serving two years, however, he was pardoned.

His next crime of note was the snatching of a tray of diamonds from the window of a jewelry store in Denver. He was arrested, but a saloon-keeper gave bail for him in \$2,500, and Crowe disappeared.

Not long after that, in the latter part of 1893, he was suspected of the robbery of the safe of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in Dennison, Iowa. He admitted the robbery, but William A. Pinkerton, who visited him in his cell, said that Crowe confessed merely to escape being sent to Denver for trial on the jewelry robbery charge. There was ample evidence against him in the Denver case, but not enough to convict on the railroad robbery charge. It was decided to send him to Denver, but he saved the officers the bother by escaping.

In 1894 several daring train robberies were committed by him in the vicinity of St. Joseph, Mo., but for a long time he was not suspected, so carefully did he work.

After the Cudahy kidnaping Crowe says that he traveled around the world and fought with the Boers against England in South Africa.

All the Bad Ones Sold. "I want a dozen eggs," said the young housekeeper, "if you're sure they're fresh."

"Oh, positive, ma'am," replied the dealer; "we haven't any other kind today. You see, there was an 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' show in the opera house, next door, last night."—Philadelphia Press.

Latest Scheme. Magazine Publisher—Yes; our new department has about doubled our circulation.

Casual Visitor—What department is that? Magazine Publisher—Our chaperon department for young ladies on vacation.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Quiet Transaction. "George, you know that mamma said you mustn't disturb those cookies."

"Well, didn't I take my shoes off just so's I wouldn't disturb 'em."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Autocrat. "Public opinion counts for a great deal," said the earnest citizen.

"Not in a baseball game," answered the umpire.

A good many people are like little birds in a nest: When you praise them, they lie still with their mouths wide open for more.