

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.

Russia is preparing for another general strike.

Japan's pride is hurt by the anti-Japanese sentiment in America.

Richard Croker, former leader of Tammany hall, New York, will soon visit his old home.

Should Hughes be elected governor of New York, he may use the office as a stepping stone to the presidency.

The president of the Chicago elevator trust has admitted grain men only technically obey the spirit of the law.

The earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad for the year ending June 30 showed an increase of more than \$2,000,000 over the previous year.

In the trial of the Standard Oil for conspiracy at Findlay, Ohio, one of the company's lawyers declared the corporation to be the only good trust in existence.

Cuban rebels have petitioned for the retention of Commander Colwell in Havana, as he is liked by all and a good officer. Colwell is commander of the U. S. cruiser Denver.

A Federal grand jury at Jackson, Tenn., has indicted the Standard Oil company on 1,524 counts. The maximum fine would be \$30,480,000 and the minimum \$1,524,000.

Wholesale dealers in diamonds have announced an advance in prices of 20 per cent.

Congress is very likely to approve a plan to advance the salaries of postal employees.

Chicago commission men have lodged a protest with Secretary Wilson, claiming the new meat inspection law creates a monopoly.

The threatened lockout in the building trades at Oakland is on. Nearly all the mills are closed and building is almost at a standstill.

Senator Burton, of Kansas, has been denied a rehearing by the Supreme court and will have to go to jail for six months and pay a fine of \$2,500.

Independent grain dealers of Chicago have told the Interstate Commerce commission how they have been ruined by rebates being given the favored.

Sam Jones, the well known evangelist, dropped dead of heart failure on his way from Oklahoma City to his home in Georgia. Death came on his fifty-ninth birthday.

An explosion in a coal mine near Durham, England, killed 25 and entombed 200 miners. Rescue parties are working to reach their imprisoned men, who may not survive.

A new Elijah has appeared in Maine. China will ask all powers to make Japan give up Manchuria.

Moody says he has evidence to convict the Standard Oil company.

An explosion on a government steamer on the Ohio river killed three men.

Military supplies for use by the American army in Cuba are admitted free of duty.

Magoon has assumed the government of Cuba and Taft and Bacon have returned home.

All mail for United States troops in Cuba is sent to Havana and from there sent to its destination.

A Los Angeles street car ran away on a steep grade because the brakes would not work. Two men were killed and a score seriously injured.

The railway mail clerks running out of Houston, Tex., on the Southern Pacific, have gone on a strike as a result of trouble with the railroad company.

Detectives from London are investigating the alleged importation of English girls to work in South Carolina cotton mills contrary to the contract labor laws.

Mount Pelee is again in active eruption.

Wrangles of unions cause a threat of a general building lockout in Chicago.

A Foront university student was the first to be killed by football this season.

Witt's says that, while he has no ill feeling against the czar, he will never again serve him.

An Atlanta grand jury has indicted 20 white men for complicity in the recent outrages against negroes.

In his farewell address Taft told the Cubans that the United States will not leave till fair elections are assured.

Secretary Taft has informed a delegation of Isle of Pines citizens that it is useless to think of separation from Cuba.

The Chilean congress, city and property owners of Valparaiso, will combine to rebuild the city destroyed by earthquake.

John Barrett, now minister to Colombia, is slated for a better position, either ambassador to Brazil or vice-governor of the Philippines.

MRS. DAVIS DEAD.

Widow of President of Confederacy Passes Away.

New York, Oct. 17.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the president of the Confederacy, who has been ill for a week at the Hotel Majestic in this city, died at 10:25 last night.

Death was due to pneumonia induced by a severe cold which Mrs. Davis contracted upon her return from the Adirondacks, where she had spent the summer months. Although grave fears were felt from the first, Mrs. Davis' wonderful vitality, which brought her safely through a similar attack a year ago, gave hope of ultimate recovery until Monday night, when a decided change for the worse was evident and the attending physician announced that the end was near. It was then believed that Mrs. Davis could not survive the night, but she rallied slightly during the early hours of yesterday.

Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning she had a similar spell and Rev. Nathan A. Seagie, rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal church, was hurriedly summoned to give religious comfort to the patient in her last moments of consciousness. The clergyman remained some time and an hour later it was announced that Mrs. Davis had lapsed into a state of coma. The period of unconsciousness lasted to the end.

Mrs. Davis has for some years made her home in this city, where she had a wide circle of friends. Throughout her illness solicitous inquiries regarding her condition were continually made at her apartments.

STAYS UNDER SEA.

Another French Submarine Boat is Lost Off Biserta.

Biserta, Tunis, Oct. 17.—The French submarine Lutin left this port this morning for plunging experiments. Signals received at 10 o'clock tonight reported her disappearance. Two torpedo boats and three tugs went out in search of the submarine.

It now appears almost certain, according to the news received at a late hour tonight, that the crew of the Lutin has suffered a fate similar to that which overtook the crew of the submarine Farfadet here last year. The crew of the Lutin numbered 14 men.

Admiral Bellue, commander of the Tunis naval division, who went out on board a tug, returned at a late hour tonight and said that, owing to the heavy seas and the obscurity, it was impossible to continue salvage operations until day. The tugs and torpedo boats, however, will remain through the night near the place where the Lutin made her final plunge.

One of these boats reports that its drag encounters resistance as though a vessel were lying at the bottom. The government salvage steamers belonging to this port, will return in the morning and participate in the work.

The British consul general here proposed to the French resident general to telegraph to the British admiralty at Malta for salvage and assistance. This offer was accepted.

The Lutin was a single screw steel marine boat built at Rochefort in 1901. She was 135 feet long and had a displacement of 185 tons.

SEAL RAID DELIBERATE.

Japanese Crew Compelled Captain to Consent to Slaughter.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 17.—Clear evidence is forthcoming by advices received today by the steamer Empress of Japan that the raid on St. Paul island by Japanese sealers was premeditated, and the statement that the Japanese landed for water and were treacherously fired upon by the Americans, as reported by the Japanese government by directors of the raiding schooner, is shown to be untrue. Hunters of the raiding schooner, Toyo No. 2, which appeared off St. Paul island two days before the raid, went to the captain with the ultimatum that unless he permitted them to go ashore and club seals on the rookery, they would refuse to work and compel him to return. The master agreed. Further discussion took place as to the division of prospective spoils, and knives were drawn. At midnight a boat was lowered with the oarlocks muffled and sent in, the vessel being but a mile from the rookery in the fog. Four other boats followed.

Make the Oregon New Ship.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The Naval Construction board today approved estimates for repairs to the battleship Oregon, which call for an expenditure of nearly \$1,000,000. When the secretary of the navy approves this report work will begin at Puget sound navy yard and will probably require two years to complete. One hundred thousand dollars is to be expended for new guns, \$250,000 for repairs to machinery, about \$400,000 for general repairs to the hull and superstructure, and \$145,000 for new equipment.

Robbers Get Little.

Leadville, Colo., Oct. 17.—Two armed men boarded the engine of Denver & Rio Grande passenger train No. 5 at Malta tonight and at the muzzle of revolvers compelled the engineer and fireman to uncouple the express and baggage cars. They then forced the engineer to pull the car several miles up the road. When the train stopped, the bandits went to the express car and attempted to blow open the safe. They only succeeded in securing about \$60.

Secede From New Union.

Perth, Australia, Oct. 17.—The legislative assembly today, by a vote of 19 to 8, adopted a motion that the state of Western Australia secede from the rest of the commonwealth.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

OREGON FIR FOR PULLMANS.

Millions of Feet Used Every Year for Palace Cars.

Portland—In 18 months Portland has furnished between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 feet of fir lumber for use in the construction of cars at the shops of the Pullman Car company, located at Pullman, Ill. In the purchase of this material, the company has expended close to \$1,500,000.

These figures are vouched for by Albert Jones, purchasing agent of the Pullman company, who was sent to the West 18 months ago to buy lumber. The first is used exclusively for siding on boxcars, and, besides the lumber bought here, more is continually being contracted for in other sections. Some of the material is dressed, such as flooring, siding and the like, while more has been shipped rough.

There is no prospective cessation of the buying so far as the pine is concerned, and, while yellow pine is also largely used, that is not being drawn from this locality. In the construction of sleeping and passenger cars only hard woods are utilized, particularly for finishing the interior. Some material is often left in dry kilns four or five months, subject to slow heat and the air drying process, in order that when fitted in cars it is perfectly seasoned.

Prices of Cattle Advancing.

La Grande—Peter O'Sullivan, who has just returned from a visit to Walla Walla county, says that one of the chief causes for the prevailing prosperity in all sections of that country is the increase in the price of cattle. Representatives of the Pacific Meat company are making large purchases, and Walla Walla buyers are looking for feeders. The range leasing plan has proved very satisfactory, and the forming of separate boundaries for cattle and sheep has resulted to the advantage of the cattle, which come from the range in fine condition.

Apples at the Fruit Fair.

Hood River — The exhibit of apples grown by A. I. Mason, which took the sweepstakes and several other prizes at the Hood River Fruit fair consisted of three boxes taken from 9-year-old trees, planted 63 to the acre. The trees averaged five and a half boxes, and altogether he took 1,141 boxes from his orchard. In the entire yield there were only 64 wormy apples during the season and the trees were sprayed six times with arsenate of lead. In the whole yield there were only 54 boxes that went smaller than four tiers to the box.

Wants Passenger Bridge.

Oregon City—For the accommodation of the people of Oswego, the Clackamas county court will be asked to negotiate with the Southern Pacific company to the end that the county may construct an upper deck on the company's railroad bridge to be constructed across the Willamette river at Oswego. The plan of the Oswego people who will petition the county court for this action is to secure for themselves a means of crossing the Willamette river and more direct communication with this city.

Institute Arouses Interest.

Myrtle Point—The Farmers' institute and fair, which has just closed, proved a great success. The display of agricultural products convinced all visitors of the agricultural possibilities of the region about Myrtle Point. Dr. Withycombe of the Oregon Agricultural college gave an illustrated lecture on the treatment of the dairy cow. As this is a dairying region, this lecture was well attended and the farmers got many beneficial ideas from the doctor's remarks.

Teachers Are Scarce.

Baker City—Teachers are frightfully scarce in Baker county. The county superintendent is offering high wages and good positions to the pedagogues of the county, but cannot get enough school ma'ams to fill the positions. As the result the teachers have had an increase in wages from \$35, the average last year, to \$50, which is this year's average. Teachers getting \$60 and over are common rather than teachers with salaries of \$40 or less.

Land Withdrawn From Entry.

The Dalles—The local land office is in receipt of a telegram from the commissioner of the general land office withdrawing from filing or entry, under the coal land laws, all the public lands embraced in the following townships: Townships 6 south, ranges 24, 25 and 26, E. W. D.; townships 7 south, ranges 24, 25 and 26, E. W. D.; townships 8 south, ranges 25, 26, E. W. D.

Much Grain Accumulates.

La Grande—Homer Littleton, foreman of the Chas. Playle warehouse at Alice, reports that a large quantity of grain has accumulated, owing to the embargo placed against railroad shipments of wheat from the interior points to Portland, on account of the grain-handlers' strike, but that shipments will now be resumed.

Crook County Horses for Alberta.

Pendleton—Thirteen carloads of range horses were shipped from this city to Alberta last week. They are owned by M. R. Cowell, and were taken from the range in Crook county. The shipment was consigned to Shelby Junction, Mont., but the horses are destined for the Alberta market.

ROCK CREEK'S FINE FRUIT.

Growers Busy Picking Large Crop of Apples and Pears.

Rock Creek — The ranchers along Rock creek have stepped out of the hay harvest into the fruit harvest, and are picking apples and pears. Fruit men are proud of their orchards and claim that Hood River or any other locality in the Northwest can produce no finer fruit or more abundant yields. Fruit is shipped from this section to many important points in the East, and compares favorably with any of the products in these markets. The leading fruit growers are William Head and A. A. Carothers. The former has an orchard of 10 acres, the latter about 20 acres. Mr. Head has picked and shipped about 300 boxes of apples, peaches and pears to Spokane, Walla Walla and Pendleton and other points east, while some was shipped to Condon and Arlington. He estimates he will have 1,000 boxes of winter apples for shipment. Mr. Carothers has shipped 1,300 more. These gentlemen get the highest prices for their fruit. Fruit grown on Rock creek captured first prize and gold medal at the Omaha exposition a few years ago. The exhibit was made by A. A. Carothers, and was a surprise to orchardists, packers and dealers.

Hops Are On the Up Grade.

Salem—The hop market at Salem has assumed a very active condition in the last day or two, and now every dealer in the city has orders for hops at a slight advance over figures named a week ago. Krebs Bros. has received an order for 1,000 bales at 15 1/2 cents a pound. All other dealers are offering that price. Krebs bought the Claiborne crop of 175 bales at Dallas. Joseph Harris and Catlin & Linn were also buyers on the West side at 12 1/2 cents, while Lachmund & Pincus paid 17 cents for a choice lot bought from a dealer at Dallas.

Modern Pyramid Builders.

Albany—The Modern Pyramid Builders was launched last week when the first lodge or local pyramid of the order was formed in this city. The local pyramid is the first subordinate branch of the order, and was named Pyramid No. 2, the supreme pyramid being Pyramid No. 1. Fred Fortmiller was chosen chief builder; W. Lair Thompson, scribe, and E. D. Cusick, custodian. The order starts with about 30 members.

To Establish Big Sawmill.

Albany—A sawmill with a capacity of 20,000 feet per day is to be established six miles south of Brownsville by G. B. and E. H. Dickinson, of this city. A contract with the lessees of the land secured requires that the plant be in operation by January 1.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 64@65c; bluestem, 68@69c; valley, 67c; red, 61@62c.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$23.50@24; gray, \$22@22.50.

Barley—Feed, \$20.50 per ton; brewing, \$21.50; rolled, \$23.

Rye—\$1.25@1.35 per cwt.

Corn—Whole, \$26@27; cracked, \$28 per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$10@11 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14@16; clover, \$6.50@7; cheat, \$7@7.50; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$11.50; vetch hay, \$7@7.50.

Fruits—Apples, common to choice, 25@75c per box; choice to fancy, 75c@1.25; grapes, 50c@1.50 per box; Concord, Oregon, 27 1/2c half basket; peaches, 75c@1; pears, 75c@1.25; crabapples, \$1@1.25 per box; prunes, 25@50c per box; cranberries, Oregon, \$3@3.50 per box; quinces, \$1@1.25 per box.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7 1/2c; cabbage, 1 1/2@1 3/4c per pound; cauliflower, \$1@1.25 per dozen; celery, 50@90c per dozen; corn, 12 1/2c per dozen; cucumbers, 15c per dozen; egg plant, 10c per pound; lettuce, head, 20c per dozen, onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; bell peppers, 6c; pumpkins, 1 1/4c per pound; spinach, 4@5c per pound; tomatoes, 30@50c per box; parsley, 10@15c; sprouts, 7 1/2c per pound; squash, 1 1/4c per pound; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.

Onions—Oregon, \$1@1.15 per hundred.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, delivered, 80@85c; in carlots f. o. b. country, 75@80c; sweet potatoes, 2@2 1/4c per pound.

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

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 31@32 1/4c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 12c per pound; mixed chickens, 11@12c; spring, 12c; old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15 1/2c; turkeys, live, 16@21c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22c; geese, live, 9@10c; ducks, 14@15c.

Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2@8c per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 2@2 1/4c per pound; cows, 4@5c; country steers, 5@5 1/2c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, fancy, 8c.

Pork—Dressed, 6@8c per pound.

Hops—1906, 14@16c per pound; 1905, nominal; 1904, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 13@18c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@21c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 26@28c.

URGE ONE BUILDING.

Oregon Men Want United Northwest at Jamestown Exposition.

Portland, Oct. 16.—A movement for a joint Northwest building at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial exposition was launched at a recent meeting of the Oregon Jamestown Exposition committee at the Portland Commercial club. President Jefferson Myers and Secretary John H. Stevenson, of the commission, were directed to write an official letter to the governors of Washington, Idaho and Montana, notifying them of the attitude of the Oregon commission, and asking them to take action in their official capacities to bring about participation in the plan on the part of their respective states.

The plan is conceived by the Oregon commission is for joint action on the part of the four Northwest states in the erection of one magnificent exhibit and headquarters structure, in which each state shall have a department of its own, the expense to be borne equally by the several states. It was pointed out at the commission's session that such co-operative action would have the effect of impressing the East with the unity of Northwest interests and of exerting both a political and commercial influence. It also seemed apparent that with the combined capital of the four states a building of such imposing size and beauty could be erected that it could not fail to attract wide attention, while a building by any one of the states, singly, could not have this effect, and, besides, joint action could reduce the expense of putting up individual buildings.

President Myers was authorized to go to the scene of the exposition and negotiate for a site for an Oregon building, in the event it is desired to erect one, and also keep in mind the possibility of a joint state building. He will defer his departure for the East until he has had time to hear from the governors of the Northwest states on the plan suggested. In the event the other states do not show a disposition to adopt the plan proposed, this will not be allowed to interfere in any degree with Oregon's plan to make an exhibit, should the legislature warrant it. Upon his return from the East President Myers will make a report to the commission, and Governor Chamberlain on the result of his investigations, and this report, setting forth in detail the cost of making an exhibit and the facilities for erecting a building and installing an exhibit, when delivered, will be used as the basis for appearing before the legislature to ask such an appropriation as shall be necessary to make a creditable showing.

FARMERS MUST DRAIN.

Department of Agriculture Issues Bulletin of Instruction.

Washington, Oct. 16.—For the guidance of the great number of people from humid regions who settle on the immense areas of Western lands opened to settlement, the Department of Agriculture has issued a report on "Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation."

There are several million acres open for settlement in the United States, and irrigation works built by private enterprise and works being constructed by the national government will provide a water supply for more than 1,000,000 acres of arid lands. The report discusses arid soils and water supplies generally and describes how to locate and build farm ditches, prepare land to receive water, irrigate staple crops and how much water to apply.

"Experience throughout the arid region," the report says, "is demonstrating that the greatest danger to irrigated lands is lack of drainage. Water applied to crops raises the ground water, which brings with it the salts dissolved from the soil; capillarity brings this water to the surface, where it evaporates, and the salts accumulate until all vegetation is destroyed. The only insurance against this is proper drainage, but anything like economy in the use of water and thorough cultivation, which will check the rise of ground water or lessen evaporation, will decrease the danger."

Battling With a River.

Imperial Junction, Cal., Oct. 16.—Seldom has a more desperate battle with nature been waged than that for the turning of the Colorado river. Rockwood gate went out last Thursday, and a great disappointment was occasioned, but the outlook is much brighter. Yesterday the trestle below the gate was prepared, 100 cars of rock being dumped as an experiment. This morning the rock was found in the same position, indicating that the soil was firm enough to support it. Another trestle is being built.

Big Travel to California.

San Francisco, Oct. 16.—The past month has seen a steady flow of population into California from the Eastern states. The figures of the railroads and the California Promotion committee state that 14,000 settlers have come here in that time. Many of these have come to the country, but a fair proportion have remained in San Francisco. It is believed that this is simply the vanguard of an army of immigrants who are coming to locate in California.

Silver Advances to 70.13.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The director of the mint yesterday purchased 150,000 ounces of silver at 70.13 cents per fine ounce, delivered at the mint in Denver. For the convenience of bidders it has been decided to open bids for the sale of silver on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, instead of on Wednesdays only, as heretofore.

ONE MORE CHANCE

Annexation Sure to Follow Next Failure of Cuba.

SELF GOVERNMENT IMPOSSIBLE

Sugar and Tobacco Men Will Object to Free Competition, But It Must Come.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Republican senators and congressmen who have been in Washington recently and officials closely identified with the administration agree with the president that Cuba shall have another opportunity to try self government, but the opinion is almost universal that annexation is only a matter of time. Little is being said publicly about the probability of annexing Cuba to the United States, but the subject is receiving a great deal of attention in Washington and public men are seriously discussing the best method of bringing the island under the protecting arm of the United States.

President Roosevelt is absolutely sincere in his declaration against the present annexation of Cuba and he has hopes that the Cuban people, on their second attempt, will be able to form and maintain a satisfactory government. He does not want the island made a part of the United States if, by any possibility, the Cubans can conduct their own affairs and protect the lives and property of all their citizens. He does not believe that the United States at this time would be justified in taking over the island, merely because vast amounts of American capital have been invested. But if the words of other administration officials can be held to be authoritative, it is to be inferred that the president will interpose no further objection to annexation in case the second Cuban government is a failure.

While annexation is generally expected, no one looks forward to it with enthusiasm. Rather, the Cuban problem is regarded in the light of one of the unpleasant outgrowths of the Spanish war, as perplexing in some respects as the Philippine question. Southern men would like to see Cuba made American territory, but they want the tariff wall kept up against Cuban sugar and tobacco, and some bar erected against the immigration of native Cubans into the United States. The South has more than its share of dusky citizens.

It is probable that the men in congress who are fighting a reduction of the duty on Philippine sugar and tobacco would join the South in demanding the retention of the tariff on sugar and tobacco from Cuba in case of annexation. If Philippine sugar is a menace to the beet sugar industry of the West, it will be argued that the sugar from Cuba, closer and much more abundant, would be a still greater menace.

STORM SPOILS BANANAS.

Hurricane Sweeps Through Central America, Wasting \$1,000,000.

New Orleans, Oct. 16.—Damages of fully \$1,000,000, including the partial demolition of one town, was done by the hurricane on the coast of Central America which was reported by a brief wireless message received here last night. Wireless and cable advices today to the United States Fruit company say that probably no loss of life occurred.

The hurricane appeared to be central near Bluefields, on the east coast of Nicaragua. It swept in from the sea, its first fury striking Little and Great Corn islands, which were swept bare of vegetation and their topography even altered by the waves. On the mainland the storm's damage was confined mostly to a path about 30 miles wide, in which banana and rubber crops were destroyed and plantations blown down. Great damage is reported from Rama, a town on the coast about 40 miles from Bluefields.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis Dying.

New York, Oct. 16.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the president of the Confederate states, is dying of pneumonia at the Hotel Majestic here. It is believed she cannot survive more than a few hours. Mrs. Davis has been ill for several days, but it had been believed she would recover up to last night, when a sudden change for the worse was noticed. Mrs. Davis went to the Majestic a short time ago on her return from the Adirondacks, where she spent most of the summer for her health.

Trial of New York Central.

New York, Oct. 16.—The trial of the New York Central Railroad company for the alleged giving of rebates of some \$26,000 to the American Sugar Refining company on sugar shipments to the West is the first trial for the infraction of the Elkins law ever undertaken in this city. With this action is inaugurated a sitting of the Federal Criminal court that may be expected to last with its successive terms for at least a year and probably much longer.

Army in Cuba Given Name.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Prigalier General Barry, acting chief of staff, today issued a general order by direction of the president stating that the military forces now assembled in Cuba are to be assembled there are constituted an army to be known as the Army of Cuban Pacification.