

IS FARTHEST NORTH

Peary Expedition Makes a New Arctic Record.

BUT DID NOT REACH THE POLE

Gale Prevents Further Advance—Returns Short of Food, Being Forced to Eat Dogs.

RECORDS OF FARTHEST NORTH.

Commander Robert E. Peary, 1906, 87 deg. 6 min. Duke of Abruzzi, 1896, 86 deg. 34 min. Pithajof Nansen, 1896, 86 deg. 14 min. Robert E. Peary, 1902, 84 deg. 17 min. A. W. Greeley, 1882, 83 deg. 24 min. C. S. Nares, 1876, 83 deg. 29 min. W. E. Parry, 1827, 82 deg. 45 min. C. F. Hall, 1870, 82 deg. 11 min. Julius Payer, 1871, 82 deg. 5 min. Walter Wellman, 1889, 82 deg. 0 min.

New York, Nov. 2.—The United States now holds the record of "farthest north," 87 degrees 6 minutes. This feat was accomplished by Commander Robert E. Peary, of the United States Navy. The intrepid Arctic explorer failed to reach the north pole, as he had confidently hoped to do with his specially constructed vessel, the Roosevelt, but he penetrated nearer to the pole than the Duke of Abruzzi's expedition, which had held the Arctic record 86 degrees 34 minutes.

What Commander Peary did and his experiences during the past year in the north are rather briefly but certainly vividly summarized in a communication received by Herbert L. Bridgeman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club. This communication follows:

Message From Peary.

Hopedale, Labrador, via Twillingate, N. F., Nov. 2.—Herbert L. Bridgeman. Roosevelt wintered north coast Greenland, somewhat north Alert winter quarters. Went north with sledges February, via Hecla and Columbia. Delayed by open water between 84 and 85 degrees. Beyond 85 six days.

Gale disrupted ice, destroyed cache, cut off communication with supporting parties and drifted due east. Reached 87 degrees 6 minutes north latitude over ice, drifting steadily eastward. Returning after eight days. Drifted eastward, delayed by open water.

Reached north coast Greenland in straitened condition. Killed musk oxen and returned along Greenland coast to ship. Two supporting parties driven on north coast Greenland. One rescued by me in starving condition. After one week recuperation on Roosevelt, sledged west, completing north coast Greenland and reached other land near 100th meridian.

Homeward voyage incessant battle with ice, storms and head winds. Roosevelt magnificent ice fighter and seaboat. No deaths or illness expedition.

(Signed.) PEARY.

AFTER UNION PACIFIC.

Roosevelt Orders Vigorous Action by Moody—Send Officials to Prison.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Wholesale criminal prosecutions are to be begun by the Department of Justice against high officials of the Union Pacific Coal Company and others, who are alleged to be mixed up in the fraudulent acquisition of vast areas of coal land in Utah and Wyoming.

President Roosevelt has interested himself personally in the land fraud cases and after a careful examination of the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was made direct to him, he has turned over the papers to the Department of Justice with instructions to act, and act vigorously, against all who were shown to have been concerned in the fraudulent entry and fraudulent acquisition of land by the coal company and by the railroad company.

B. T. Marchand, attorney for the commission, and ex-Judge Elmer E. Thomas, of Omaha, are arranging the evidence for presentation to the Federal grand juries in at least two places. Indictments will be sought for perjury, subordination of perjury and violation of the land acts under which the coal land, valued at many millions of dollars, is alleged to have been stolen from the government by the railroad company for the use of the coal company, which it owns.

Utah Depose Chief Ahpah.

Sheridan, Wyo., Nov. 3.—Chief Ahpah has been deposed. In a tribal council today the Utes expressed their dissatisfaction over their leader's consent to a pow-wow with the whites, by deposing him and electing the more warlike Black Whisker in his place.

Black Whisker made an impassioned harangue, urging the members of the tribe to fight for their right to live. He charged Ahpah with having prevented a junction with the Cheyennes, 600 of whom, he declared, only await the signal to come to the Utes' aid.

Japan's New Battleship.

London, Nov. 3.—The Daily Telegraph says it is reported that Japan has decided to begin the construction of a battleship exceeding the displacement of the Dreadnaught by 3,000 tons.

CAPTURE SOLDIERS' SUPPLIES.

Utahs Loot Wagon, While Troops Go on Short Rations.

Sheridan, Wyo., Nov. 2.—A band of 100 Ute Indians, it is reported, captured a wagon loaded with flour and supplies bound from Arvada to the Tenth and Sixth Cavalry. The driver was held at a rifle's muzzle while the redskins sacked the load and carried it away allowing the driver to proceed with the empty wagon.

Sheridan, Wyo., Nov. 2.—Further details of the raiding of a government supply train bound for the camps of the Tenth and Sixth Cavalry from Arvada characterizes it as a very clever piece of work, evidently planned by some of the older heads of the Ute tribe. According to Driver James Forgen, no Indians were in sight until a bunch of about 100 mounted redskins suddenly dashed out of a defile in the hills and quickly surrounded him. They made little noise outside of a few sharp yells in the nature of commands, and, while several Indians kept Forgen under their rifles, the balance looted his wagon train of 3,000 pounds of flour, the sacks of which were strapped to the cauyases of the Utes, who then disappeared into the hills.

As the result of the raiding of the supply train, the troops are in need, and operations looking to a chase of the Utes are practically at a standstill until supplies can be had. More supply trains will be sent out from Arvada at once. Troops from Keogh with supplies are now at Ashland, on the way to the camp of the Tenth near Moorhead.

The Utes have completely outwitted the military, and are now reported back in Wyoming, on Little Powder river, retracing the route by which they entered Montana. They evidently know of the arrival of troops at Ashland, and have either given up the attempt to reach the Cheyennes or are waiting for that band to meet them in some other part of the country. The Utes on Bear Creek have not moved, according to a telephone message received yesterday afternoon.

DEBT DECREASED \$2,074,829.

Treasury Has Comfortable Cash Balance of \$373,300,810.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business October 31, 1906, the total debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$952,171,364, which is a decrease for the month of \$2,074,829. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt \$925,159,270. Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,123,205. Debt bearing no interest, \$309,189,719.

Total, \$1,325,472,174.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold reserve, \$150,000,000; trust funds, \$1,108,897,869 to offset certificates and treasury notes general fund, \$174,029,968; in National bank depositories, \$145,975,248; in treasury of Philippine Islands, \$4,730,063; total, \$1,581,633,247, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$1,208,332,437, which leaves a cash balance of \$373,300,810.

DALNY OPEN TO THE WORLD.

Free Port in Manchuria Can Buy Many American Products.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Dalny was opened to the trade of the world on September 1 without any ceremony whatever, according to a report made to the State Department by John Edward Jones, the American Consul.

Mr. Jones says that many Japanese cargoes have arrived. At present no business houses are available, but Mr. Jones says a number of Japanese firms have obtained permission to repair buildings which were damaged in the late war and merchants of other nations can obtain the same right. Haste is necessary, however, the Consul says.

As the Manchurians regard wheat as their staple crop, Mr. Jones says it is likely that the Sungari Valley will be entirely devoted to wheat next year, and in consequence, there will be a demand for farming machinery. Cotton goods are also in demand. Some American cotton fabrics already have been received, but Japan is working hard for the trade. The Chinese want dyed cloths ready to make up, and are especially fond of light and dark blue colors. Food is scarce and high-priced and it is almost impossible to get labor.

Radical Laws for France.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The Cabinet has decided to include in its Parliamentary program the purchase of the Western Railway, and a bill providing for the abolition of the death penalty. War Minister Piquart's plan for the reform of court-martial amounts to their entire suppression, substituting therefor civil procedure in the case of offenses punishable by common law, while disciplinary courts will deal with infractions of discipline.

Minister of Public Works Barthelemy project for the revision of the law contemplating the taking over by the state of all mines.

Female and Child Labor in Spain.

Madrid, Nov. 2.—The Cabinet has decided to introduce a bill with the object of ameliorating the conditions of women and children who are compelled to work for a living.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

NEW LINES IN CLACKAMAS.

Capital Seeks Investment in Electric Railways.

Oregon City—Consequent upon an increase in population from 23,000 in the Spring of 1905, as shown by the assessor's census, to 30,000, which is considered a reliable estimate of the county's population at the present time, Clackamas county is experiencing a new era in its growth and development.

Several agencies are contributing to this material development of the county and its resources, foremost among which is the building of electric railway systems. Idle capital recognizes as a desirable investment the building of transportation lines into Clackamas county, where the various resources are still undeveloped and merely awaiting the encouragement that will follow direct communication with a market.

The interests back of the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company, which has already done a great deal in building up this county, are recognized in the proposed building of an electric line from Canemah to Salem, and this enterprise is assured, rights-of-way having been secured and surveys made over the entire route. The same interests, it has lately developed, caused the mysterious survey to be made between this city and Molalla and Wilhoit Springs some three months ago. This will be a branch line operated by the same company and will penetrate one of the richest sections of the valley. Assurance is given that this line will be built.

The survey is now being made for another proposed electric line between this city and Molalla, with the celebrated Wilhoit Springs as the ultimate terminus. This is being done by the Oregon City and Molalla Railway Company, a corporation in which Oregon City business men own a controlling interest. Its route is via Beaver Creek, through a rich timber and agricultural section, and the promoters of the enterprise promise to begin construction work within a few weeks.

Oregon City is becoming metropolitan. A free mail delivery service for the city has been ordered established December 1. An improved telephone system is being installed by the Pacific States Company, while the Home Telephone Company will begin installing its system soon, having completed the construction of its line to the Clackamas river, just north of this city.

The great increase in sales of realty is added evidence of the growth of the county. Large farms are being subdivided and disposed of in smaller tracts, with the result that a larger acreage is being placed under cultivation.

RAILROAD PETITION DENIED.

No Reduction of Assessment of Property in Linn County.

ALBANY—Before the Equalization Board of Linn County adjourned its sessions the Oregon & California Railroad Company appeared by its agent, George Scriber, and requested a reduction in the taxation value of the property from \$19,000 per mile on the main line in the county and \$11,000 per mile on the branch lines, to \$10,400 and \$5,400, respectively. A reduction in the assessment on its timber land from \$7 to \$3 an acre was also asked. The company has 66,054 acres of the finest timber land in Linn County. After hearing the claims of the company, the board decided to let the assessment stand as fixed by the Assessor. The total assessment of the railroad company is \$1,732,148, of which \$1,269,700 is on its roadbed and rolling stock and \$462,448 on timber land.

GIVEN BETTER FACILITIES.

Cood River Now Ships Apples in Refrigerator Cars.

HOOD RIVER—Refrigerator cars were taken out over the Mt. Hood Railroad and for the first time apples are to be shipped direct over the new railroad. At several points along the road where there are large orchards the railroad company has built sidings so that growers can load almost direct from their orchards. This is proving a great help to fruit growers on the east side of the valley as the apple crop is so large that they are experiencing considerable trouble in getting their fruit hauled to the railroad.

Chinook Becoming Scarce.

HOOD RIVER—Employees of the Government fish station on the Clackamas River, who have been taking salmon eggs at the mouth of the White Salmon River, have completed their work for this season and report that the number of eggs secured this year is the smallest since the work of endeavoring to preserve the salmon in the Columbia River was taken up. Altogether but 5,000,000 eggs were taken this year as against 16,000,000 last year. The work commenced on September 19 and was stopped about the middle of October.

FOR LONGER TERMS.

Superintendent Ackerman Favors Change in Present Law.

Salem—That the apportionment of public school funds should be made upon the basis of the number of teachers employed, and not upon the number of children in the district, is one of the most important recommendations in the biennial report of Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Ackerman, which was made public today. This very radical change in the plan of distribution is suggested as a means of enabling the sparsely settled district to employ as efficient a teacher and have as many months of school during the year as the larger and more favored district. This privilege, Superintendent Ackerman says, is one to which the smaller district is entitled. California has such a law.

Among other recommendations made in the report are: That the minimum length of the school year be increased from three to five months; that the levy for school purposes be increased from \$6 to \$8 per capita; that the inheritance taxes be turned into the irreducible school fund, and that a part of the whole of the corporation tax be turned into the common school fund to be expended each year for school purposes. In connection with the recommendation regarding the length of the school year, Superintendent Ackerman says there are too many districts satisfied to maintain school only the minimum number of months required by law.

"There is no reason why a child in a small, isolated district is not entitled to as many months of school as is the child in a more favorably situated district," said he. "More location should not be the test of the number of months' schooling to which a child is entitled." The suggestion that the rate of levy be increased is founded upon the need of more funds in order that longer terms of school may be maintained.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

WHEAT—Club, 64c; bluestem, 66c; Valley, 67c; red, 61c. OATS—No. 1 white, \$24.50@25.50; gray, \$23.50@24.50. BARLEY—Feed, \$21.50 per ton; brewing, \$22; rolled, \$23. RYE—\$1.35@1.40 per cwt. CORN—Whole, \$25.50; cracked, \$26.50 per ton. MILLETTIFFS—Bran, city, \$14.50; country, \$15.50 per ton; middlings, \$24; shorts, city, \$16; country, \$17 per ton; chop, U. S. Mills, \$15.50; linseed dairy food, \$18; alfalfa meal, \$18 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.

DOMESTIC FRUITS—Apples, common to choice, 25@75c per box; choice to fancy, 75c@1.50; grapes, \$1@1.50 per crate; peaches, 75c@1; pears, 75c@1.25; cranberries, 49@9.50 per barrel; quinces, \$1@1.25 per box; persimmons, \$1.25@1.50 per box.

FRESH VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1 1/2@1 1/2 per dozen; cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; celery, 75@85c per dozen; egg plant, \$1.50 per crate; lettuce, head, 20c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; bell peppers, 5c; pumpkins, 1 1/2 cents per pound; spinach, 4@5c per pound; tomatoes, 30@50c per box; parsley, 10@15c; squash, 1 1/2c per pound; hot-house lettuce, 25c per dozen.

ROOT VEGETABLES—Turnips, 90c @ \$1 per sack; carrots, 90c@ \$1 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; garlic, 7 1/2@10c per pound; horseradish, 9@10c per pound; sweet potatoes, 2@ 2 1/2c per pound.

ONIONS—Oregon, 90c@ \$1 per hundred.

POTATOES—Buying prices: Oregon Burbanks, fancy, 90c@ \$1.05; common, 75c@90c.

BUTTER—City creameries: Extra creamery, 20@22 1/2c per pound. State creameries: Fancy creamery, 25@ 27 1/2c; store butter, 16@17c.

EGGS—Oregon ranch, 32 1/2@35c dozen; best Eastern, 26@27c; ordinary Eastern, 24@25c.

CHEESE—Oregon full cream twins, 14@14 1/2c; Young America, 15@15 1/2c.

POULTRY—Average old hens, 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2c; mixed chickens, 12@12 1/2c; Spring, 12 1/2@13c; old roosters, 9@ 10c; dressed chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, live, 17@17 1/2c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 21@22 1/2c; geese, live, per pound, 8@9c; ducks, 14@15c; pigeons, \$1@1.50; squabs, \$2@3.

VEAL—Dressed, 75 to 125 pounds, 7 1/2@8c; 125 to 150 pounds, 7c; 150 to 200 pounds, 6c; 200 pounds and up, 5 1/2@6c.

BEEF—Dressed bulls, 2@2 1/2c 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, 100 to 130 pounds, 8c; 150 to 200 pounds, 7@7 1/2c; 200 pounds and up, 6@6 1/2c.

FIRST BRUSH WITH INDIANS.

Soldiers Outwitted and Lose Band of Captured Ponies.

Butte, Nov. 1.—A special to the Miner from Sheridan, Wyo., says: Reports of the first brush between troops and Utes have reached here by telephone from Birney. A troop of the Tenth Cavalry rounded up and attempted to drive off 50 head of ponies being grazed by the fugitive Indians. The herders sent the alarm to the main band. As the soldiers were driving the ponies away a band of 100 bucks came riding up, and, circling the troops, succeeded in stampeding the ponies and recovered all but five, which were shot by the soldiers.

The Indians did not fire, but their determined rescue of their ponies indicates their temper. The soldiers felt themselves unable to cope with the force and the shots killing the animals were fired as the herd was being driven away.

The Indians are outwitting the troops now in the field. A troop of the Tenth Cavalry marched all Tuesday night in hope of capturing a small band of Utes on Bitter Creek, arriving there only to find the band had moved. Later a scout reported the Indians 20 miles away. The troops then made a forced march to Powder river.

Soldiers are complaining bitterly against the actions of the Indian scouts, American Horse, Women's Dress and White Cow Bull, employed by the government. The Indians profess not to know the country, but the belief is growing that they are purposely leading the troops in a fruitless search in order to gain time.

Another detachment of the Tenth Cavalry met and turned back a small band of Cheyennes under Chief Two Face. He said they were hunting and they were started toward the reservation. The band of a hundred Crowa under Sweet Mouth, which hurriedly left Sheridan Monday night, was also met and turned back by the Tenth Cavalry.

The Indians are making forced marches at night to elude the soldiers, and, owing to the poor work or treachery of the scouts, the soldiers are unable to keep track of them.

Railroad men running into Sheridan tonight report having passed a band of a hundred Sioux marching south within 50 miles west of Sheridan. Neither Indians nor troops have arrived at Birney.

The settlers are fearful of a Cheyenne uprising if the Utes reach the reservation border near Ashland. Troops from Fort Keogh and Fort Meade are converging on Ashland.

ALCOHOL MAKING AND USE.

Bulletins Containing Useful Information to Be Issued.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The United States Department of Agriculture has in press and will soon issue two farmers' bulletins, Nos. 268 and 269, relating to industrial alcohol, the former treating of its sources and manufacture and the latter of its uses and statistics. These bulletins have been prepared by Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and are designed to meet the popular demand for information in regard to denatured alcohol, relating to which a law was passed by Congress on June 7, 1906.

These bulletins define in a proper way what denatured alcohol is, the sources from which it is obtained, the processes and appliances used in its manufacture, the cost of manufacturing, the uses to which it may be applied, and the officials of the government charged with the enforcement of the law.

The bulletins are illustrated and are for free distribution. Application should be made to members of Congress or to the United States Department of Agriculture.

No Soldiers Need Apply.

Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 1.—Two soldiers of Company K, Eighteenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, were refused admittance to a skating rink here recently and Captain M. McFarland, commanding the company, who was appealed to by the men, wrote a communication to the Military Secretary of the War Department stating that the proprietor had said that he would admit soldiers only in citizens' clothing.

Captain McFarland referred the letter to Lieutenant-Colonel William Paulding, who indorsed it by stating that "it is very unfortunate and to be deplored that the uniform of the Nation's Army should be held in such lack of esteem by individuals in this community, and it is to be hoped that some means may be found in correction."

Badges to Identify Soldiers.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Acting upon the recommendation of Surgeon-General O'Reilly, Acting Secretary Oliver has ordered that hereafter identification tags of aluminum, the size of a silver dollar, stamped with the name, company, regiment or troop of the wearer, be suspended from the neck of each officer and soldier underneath the clothing by a cord or thong. These badges will be issued gratuitously to enlisted men and at cost price to officers. The importance of such badges is shown by thousands of graves of unidentified soldiers.

Mint Buys Silver at 70.71.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The Director of the Mint today purchased 100,000 ounces of silver at 70.71c per fine ounce, for delivery at the Denver mint.

LEGISLATORS MEET

Oregon Solons Seeking Information on Public Matters.

PENDLETON ENTERTAINS THEM

Visit Washington's Jute Mill and Oregon State Normal School at Weston.

Pendleton, Or., Oct. 30.—Whether Oregon should supplant its stove foundry in the Salem prison with a jute mill was studied today in the Walla Walla jute plant of the Washington state prison by Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon, 33 members of the Oregon legislature, C. W. James, superintendent of the Oregon penitentiary, and others. While the lawmakers have not expressed their opinions on the subject freely, it is evident that many of them do not favor the change.

This is the attitude also of Governor Chamberlain and Superintendent James. They argue that the stove foundry brings to the state a revenue twice as big as a jute mill would do, that a jute mill would launch the state in a business which is in large measure speculative and risky and liable to heavy losses because the raw product from India is manipulated by a trust; that the finished bags would be sold to consumers near the factory, thereby discriminating against others not favored by proximity to the plant; that Oregon's participation in the business would not regulate prices, because it could make only 12 per cent of the bags used, and the Washington plant doubled in size could make only 25 per cent of the bags used in that state; and that the change to a jute mill would entail upon the state an expenditure of perhaps \$125,000.

The Oregonians examined the jute mill with keen interest. It was not running, because the day was one of its alternate idle ones, the idleness coming from short jute supply. But several of the 70 looms were put in motion for exhibition. The visitors, headed by Governor Chamberlain, were conducted through the plant by Governor Mead and M. P. Kincaid, the new superintendent.

The chief argument for the jute mill is that manufacture of grain sacks, unlike that of stoves, does not compete with free labor and that it gives farmers sacks cheaper than the market price.

After viewing the Walla Walla plant, the visitors went to Weston to view the Normal School at that place and thence came to Pendleton, where they attended a dinner and smoker tonight, given by the Commercial Association.

At the Weston Normal School the party was greeted by Robert C. French, president of that institution, and was led to the assembly hall of the school where some 240 students were gathered. President French, to show that the institution was not a local high school for Weston, asked the pupils residing in Weston to arise, then those whose homes were beyond the town. The latter number visibly exceeded the former.

President French said afterward that of the 138 pupils in the normal department, only 22 are residents of Weston. In addition are 102 young pupils in the training department, all from Weston, their studies ranging from kindergarten to eighth grade. The age of normal pupils ranges from 15 to 27, most of them being 17, 18 and 19.

Governor Chamberlain spoke commendingly of the school, saying it would always have a place in his heart. Representative Davey, of Marion, encouraged the friends of the school by declaring that it is one of the indispensable educational institutions of Oregon. Representative Vawter, of Jackson, spoke the same sentiment and jokingly said that Governor Chamberlain's remarks had put him on record and that they would be remembered when he should pass upon the appropriation bill of the Republican legislature. Other speakers were Senator Smith, of Umatilla, and J. H. Raley, of Pendleton.

The town of Weston took an afternoon holiday to receive the visitors. At the station, a mile distant from the school, numerous conveyances were waiting their arrival, to convey them up town. The keen interest of Weston in its normal school was evidenced by the appreciation its citizens showed of the visit of the Governor and the Legislators.

At tonight's dinner Governor Chamberlain urged co-operation of Oregon and Washington for improvement of the Columbia river and the protection of salmon. Governor Mead responded that in improvement of that river Washington "ought to co-operate with your state." But he pointed out that Seattle controlled a great part of the legislative power of Washington, that it was not so well informed of the needs of the Columbia river as it might be.