

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 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 dependent 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 8½ cents, and Collinson Bros. 60 bales to William Brown, of Salem, at 8 cents.

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.

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.

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.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 73@74c per bushel; bluestem, 75@77c; valley, 74@75c; red, 69@70.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$26.50; gray, \$25.50 per ton.

Barley—Feed, \$21.50@22 per ton; brewing, \$22@22.50; rolled, \$22.50@23.

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@1.50 per box; huckleberries, 7c per pound; pears, \$1.25@1.50 per box; grapes, 60c@1.50 per box; Concord, 15c per basket; quinces, \$1 per box.

Vegetables—Beans, wax, 10@12c per pound; cabbage, 1c per pound; cauliflower, 85@90c per dozen; celery, 75c per dozen; corn, 50c per sack; cucumbers, 10@15c per dozen; pumpkins, ¾@1c per pound; radishes, 25c per dozen; tomatoes, 30@40c per crate; squash, ¾@1c per pound; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, 65@75c per sack; beets, 85c@1 per sack.

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

Potatoes—Fancy, 75c per sack; ordinary, 55@60c; Merced sweets, sacks, \$1.90.

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

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 30@32c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 10c per pound; young roosters, 9@10c; springs, 10c; dressed chickens, 12@14c; turkeys, live, 17c; geese, live, 8@9c; ducks, 14@15c.

Hops—Oregon, 1905, choice, 8@11c per pound; olds, 7½@10c.

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

Beef—Dressed bulls, 1@2c per pound; cows, 3@4c; country steers, 4@4½c.

Veal—Dressed, 3@7½c per pound.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 6½@7c per pound; ordinary, 4@5c; lamb, 7@7½c.

Pork—Dressed, 6@7½c 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 cantonment 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 Increase in Trade.

Washington, Oct. 31.—A bulletin issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor estimated that the foreign commerce of the United States for the calendar year 1905 will amount to more than \$1,000,000. For the nine months ended in September the imports of materials for use in manufacturing amount to \$422,000,000, and the exports of manufactures to \$424,000,000. Manufactured materials imported in the nine months of 1905 were practically twice as great in value as in 1890.

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 what 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 edicts, 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 river and 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 dumbfounded 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.

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 can be had.

NO APPROPRIATION.

Taft Will Not Recommend Money for Bar or Celilo Canal.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Secretary Taft, in his estimates this year, will not recommend any appropriation for completing jetty work at the mouth of the Columbia river, nor will he ask for an appropriation to continue the construction of the Dalles-Celilo canal. Army engineers who have been advised of the secretary's attitude are of the opinion that, unless some special legislation is enacted making appropriations for these projects, work will have to be suspended before another river and harbor bill can pass, something that is deplored by the engineers as much as it will be by the people of the Northwest.

Mr. Taft is not discriminating against the Columbia river in refusing to ask for an appropriation this winter, for he has decided to recommend no appropriations for river and harbor works. Those projects known as continuing contracts will be cared for in the sundry civil bill without any recommendation on the part of the War department, but, unfortunately for the Columbia river, neither the bar project nor the Celilo canal is in this class.

Had Oregon full representation in congress this winter, a good strong delegation, it might be possible, with the aid of the delegations from Washington and Idaho, to have the bar project made a continuing contract and thereby provide means for getting annual appropriations until the work is completed. But with only one representative in Washington and no representation in the house, where such legislation usually originates, this accomplishment is considered impossible.

WITHOUT A HEAD.

Czar Vacillates While Russian Revolution Grows.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—While the day passed quietly without bloodshed in the Russian capital, and while the city is outwardly calm, today's developments all indicate that a crisis is imminent. Although the streets are filled with troops, and reinforcements are now pouring in from Finland, the government seems utterly powerless to cope with the situation, and many calm observers seem seriously to believe that the present regime is tottering to its fall.

Differences have developed between Count Witte and General Trepoff, and while the precious moments pass, the emperor, surrounded by the imperial family, remains shut up at Peterhoff, seemingly still hesitating as to what course to pursue.

The situation cannot well be exaggerated. With the present indecision of the emperor, the government has neither a head nor a policy to meet the crisis, and things seem to be drifting toward anarchy. The revolutionists openly declare that the government has ceased to exist and that nothing remains to his majesty except to abdicate. With a firm head at the helm, however, all might quickly be changed. Representatives of the Associated Press drove through all sections of the city today. Troops were everywhere in evidence, as if to overawe the people, but although there were many rumors of bloody collisions, none of them could be authenticated. There were great crowds of workmen in the industrial quarters, but they were orderly.

WHERE MUCH MONEY GOES.

Buildings Are Full of Useless Government Printing.

Washington, Oct. 30.—In his testimony before the joint printing committee today, Foreman Brewer, of the Senate folding room, said that there were 475,000 uncalled for publications stored in his department. Amzi Smith, who has been in the Senate document room for 30 years, said that the supply of documents there has quadrupled during his incumbency, but there are not too many to meet the demand.

J. R. Halverson, superintendent of the House folding room, testified that there are no fewer than 1,000,000 documents stored, including 200,000 bound volumes of the Congressional record. Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell, of the senate, stated that the senate documents are stored in an abandoned car barn, and that it is almost full.

Datto Ali No More.

Manila, Oct. 30.—Troops under Captain Frank R. McCoy, of the Third cavalry, has surprised the Datto Ali, head of the Moro insurgents of the island of Mindanao, who has been on the war path for some time past, and killed him, together with his son and ten followers. Forty-three wounded Moros were made prisoners, and many arms and a large quantity of ammunition were captured. Three enlisted men of the Twenty-second infantry were killed and two wounded during the engagement.

Decrease in Pension Roll.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The Pension bureau reports a loss of 2,003 Civil war pensioners by death during September. The net decrease of pensioners was 941, leaving a total of 996,270 on the pension rolls September 30.