

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

ERRORS IN STATE CENSUS.

Careless Work by Enumerators Evident From Returns.

Salem—That some very careless work has been done in taking the state census is evident from the returns thus far received by Secretary of State Dunbar from county clerks. Only a few counties have sent in their census returns, but if the reports from these few are a fair sample of what the whole will be, it may safely be said that the census will be very unsatisfactory. Not only are there many glaring errors in minor details, but the totals show that in the enumeration of population thorough work has not been done.

The returns from Klamath county, for instance, will scarcely be pleasing to the people of that growing section of the state. The footings of the column devoted to population show that Klamath has now 3,836 inhabitants, while the Federal census of five years ago disclosed a population of 3,970, or 134 more. Only seven Indians are reported as residing in Klamath county, according to the state census, taken by the assessor, while the Federal census contained the information that Klamath had 1,136 Indians. Of the 3,836 inhabitants reported in 1905 by the assessor, 2,220 are males and 1,616 are females. There are 1,337 legal voters and 1,047 men liable for military duty.

The Klamath county returns also fail to show the population of the incorporated cities, an item of information always desired. Among the minor errors are such as might be due to clerical mistakes, such as classing a woman or a minor as liable to military duty. Errors of this kind were apparently due to making a mark inadvertently in the wrong column, and such errors make no material differences in the total. The most important matter is that of securing a full enumeration, and it is doubtful whether the people of Klamath county will want to have the records show a decrease in population in the last five years.

Run Night and Day.

Eugene—R. A. Booth, manager of the Booth-Kelly Lumber company, makes the announcement that the company's big mill at Springfield will, as soon as enough men can be secured, begin to run at night, thus doubling the present capacity of the plant. It is said that the company's mill at Wendling, which has been idle ever since the great shortage of cars on the Southern Pacific railroad seven years ago caused it to be shut down, will resume operations in a short time. The matter of a small difference in freight rates on the Mohawk branch is said to be all that prevents the immediate resumption of operations at Wendling.

No Timber Has Been Burned.

Tillamook—The recent soaking rain was timely. All fear of forest fires this year has been allayed, for the timber in the mountains had a thorough soaking, as well as the meadows, which will help fall pasture. The rain also put out the fires of the settlers who are clearing up and burning brush. Most all the settlers have been engaged in clearing up land more or less this summer, and County Clerk G. B. Lamb has issued 5,850 fire permits. Settlers have used great care in not allowing the fires to get away from them, and as a result not a stick of timber has been damaged this year by forest fires.

Cement Right at Hand.

Klamath Falls—After a thorough search and much experimenting, the government experts have discovered a formation here for the manufacture of Portland cement. The exact location of this formation is kept as a close secret so far, but those connected with the government work here say the samples have stood the test and a plant will be put in here to manufacture the cement. Samples of the formation were sent to the government mill at Roosevelt, Ariz., where a small briquette was made.

Hop Yield Good.

Grants Pass—Reports from the hop fields of Josephine county along the Rogue and Applegate rivers state that the output will be up to standard, both in quantity and quality. The hops are firm, well filled and free of lice. The hot summer was a benefit more than a detriment, as the pests were destroyed by the heat. Nearly all of the larger yards are irrigated, and damage by drouth was thus obviated. Several hundred persons are employed in and about the Ranzau yards.

Say Fish Are Destroyed.

Pendleton—No fish and game warden has yet been appointed for this district, and many violations of the laws are reported. The Northwestern Gas & Electric company, which is taking water from the Walla Walla river through a large pipe in Umatilla county, is said not to have provided a screen for the intake, and as a result many fish are claimed to be drawn through the pipe and destroyed.

PRUNES ALL SOLD.

Willamette Valley Growers Get Good Prices for Their Crop.

Salem—Practically all the prunes grown this year in the territory tributary to Salem have already been contracted or sold outright, at prices very satisfactory to growers. The basis price generally paid has been 2½ cents, though a premium of ¼ cent was paid on the largest size.

As a rule, the Italian prunes average in the 40-50 size, thus giving the grower 4½ cents a pound, or a fraction better, for his entire crop. There are a few orchards that have yielded prunes that will average 30-40 to the pound, thus giving the grower 5 cents a pound for his entire crop.

Petite prunes in this vicinity generally average in the 50-60 size, making the average price for that variety 3¾ cents a pound. Since the bulk of the crop was marketed, prices have stiffened a little, and orders have been received here at a basis of 2¾ cents and even 3 cents.

Manager H. S. Gile, of the Willamette Valley Prune association, estimates the prune crop tributary to Salem at 75 carloads, or 3,000,000 pounds. Of this, 600,000 pounds are Petites and the remainder Italians. The prune crop of this vicinity will therefore yield in the neighborhood of \$125,000. The yield is only about one-third of a normal crop.

The stockholders of the Willamette Valley Prune association held an adjourned session of the annual meeting last week and received the manager's report for 1903 and 1904. The report shows, among other things, that in the last two years the association handled 6,000,000 pounds of prunes. A stockholders' dividend of 10 per cent was ordered.

Hop Pickers Are Scarce.

Salem—"Short of pickers," is the cry that is going up from nearly every hopyard in Marion county. Nearly every important yard in this vicinity is short from 10 to 200 pickers, and all efforts to fill the deficiencies have been in vain. As an inducement for more people to go to the hopyards, some of the growers have raised the price paid from \$1 to \$1.10 a hundred pounds, or 55 cents a box. The rains of last week discouraged many pickers already in the field, and wagon loads of families and camping outfits have come back to town.

May Go Into Bankruptcy.

Pendleton—The announcement has been made here that proceedings will soon be taken in the Federal court of this district to throw the Pendleton Woolen mills into bankruptcy. The suit is being brought by H. C. Judd & Root, of Hartford, Conn., which holds a claim for \$1,500 against the company. For some time past it has been known here that the affairs of the company were in poor shape owing to a heavy indebtedness, and not long ago an attachment was filed against the mill by the Baker-Boyer bank, of Walla Walla.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$23@24; gray, \$22 per ton.

Wheat—Club, 71c per bushel; bluestem, 74c; valley, 71c.

Barley—Feed, \$20 per ton; brewing, \$21; rolled, \$22@23.

Rye—\$1.30 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; peaches, 75@85c per crate; plums, 50@75c; cantaloupes, 50c@1.25; pears, \$1@1.25 per box; watermelons, ¼@1c per pound; crabapples, \$1 per box; blackberries, \$2 per crate; huckleberries, 8c per pound.

Vegetables—Beans, 1@4c per pound; cabbage, 1@1¼c; cauliflower, 75@90c per dozen; celery, 75@90c; corn, 8@9c; cucumbers, 10@15c; pumpkins, 1¼@1½c per pound; tomatoes, 25@30c per crate; squash, 5c per pound; turnips, \$1.25@1.40 per sack; carrots, \$1.25@1.50; beets, \$1@1.25.

Onion—Oregon, 90c@1 per sack; Globe, 75c.

Potatoes—Oregon extra fancy, 65@75c per sack.

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

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 26@27½c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13½@14c per pound; mixed chickens, 13@13½c; old roosters, 9@10c; young roosters, 11@12c; springs, 13½@15c; dressed chickens, 14c; turkeys, live, 20@21c; geese, live, 8@9c; ducks, 13@14c.

Hops—Nominal at 13c for choice.

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

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

Veal—Dressed, 3@8c per pound.

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

Pork—Dressed, 6@7½c.

LOOKING TO JAPAN.

China Prefers to Seek Knowledge From Her Neighbor.

New York, Sept. 19.—What effect the war in the Far East will have on the propaganda of the Christian religion in Japan was the subject of a lecture at the West Branch Young Men's Christian Association by Dr. Ibuka, president of an institution of learning in Tokio, and himself a Christian.

That the recent outbreak in Tokio and the attack upon the churches was the result of merely a local feeling and did not represent any widespread anti-foreign feeling in the empire, was the assertion of the lecturer.

"When the war with Russia first began, I and my fellow Christians in Japan were uneasy for fear that the struggle should result in a lasting animosity toward the Christian religion in the empire. At first the cry was raised that it was a struggle of Buddhism versus Christianity, and the Russians did many things to foster this sentiment, but it was not long until this illusion was dispelled and the people were brought to see that religion and religious beliefs had no part in the war.

"Already China has become aroused to the fact that she has much to learn, and she is seeking this knowledge from Japan rather than from European countries. Hundreds of the young men of Japan are taking positions as instructors in the Chinese institutions of learning, and hundreds of the young men of China are coming to the colleges of Japan for instruction. It is vitally necessary that the young men should be taught the truths of the Christian religion if it is to be spread in China."

REVISE LAND LAWS.

One Great Measure Roosevelt Will Recommend in Message.

Washington, Sept. 19.—President Roosevelt, in his forthcoming message to congress, will urge the remodeling of the public land laws, and among other things will specifically recommend the repeal of the timber and stone act, the law which has been responsible for more fraud and which has caused the government greater actual loss of money than any other public land statute. The president will base his recommendation upon the report of the Public Lands commission, consisting of Commissioner Richards, of the general land office, F. H. Newell, head of the Reclamation service, and Gifford Pinchot, chief forester.

This commission submitted to congress at its last session a second report on its investigation, and, among other things, said:

"Instances of the beneficial operation of the timber and stone act may be cited, but when it is considered from the point of view of the general interest of the public, it becomes obvious that this law should be repealed."

Since the foregoing report was published, the commission has submitted to the public printer a great appendix, containing data and facts upon which its conclusions were based. This appendix has not yet been made public.

SCARED BY THE TARTARS.

Russian Troops at Baku Refuse to Leave Barracks.

Baku, Sept. 19.—The situation through the Caucasus continues to grow worse and worse and the authorities are unable to do anything towards checking the Tartars, who continue to ravage the countryside, murdering all who oppose them and ravishing and torturing all females without regard to station. The troops are so badly scared by the rioters that they refuse to leave their headquarters and content themselves with firing a few shots at long range at small bodies of armed Tartars, who occasionally approach the barracks.

During the past 24 hours armed bodies of Tartars have attacked and burned the remaining oil towers in the district and at the present time not one of them remains standing.

No one can estimate the loss, which will run into the millions. A conservative estimate of the killed during the past week by Tartars is 5,000, including many women and children.

Leaps Off Cliff to Death.

Manila, Sept. 19.—Felizardo, a chief of the outlaws in the province of Cavite, who for a long time has made trouble for the authorities, was surrounded today near the Batangas border and jumped over a cliff. He was killed by the fall. The death of Felizardo will, it is believed, end the disturbances in the province of Cavite. On January 24, 300 Ladrones, led by Felizardo and Montalon, attacked the town of San Fran de Malabon, looted the municipal treasury of \$2,000 and escaped.

Old Ship May Turn Turtle.

Boston, Sept. 19.—The Herald tomorrow will say: The ancient frigate Constitution, familiarly known as the "First ship of the American navy," which has for years been one of the most valued possessions of the Charleston navy yard, is in danger of "turning turtle," and it is learned that the good ship cannot last many years in its present state.

ONLY FOUR REMAIN

Many Changes To Be Made In President's Cabinet.

SPECULATION ON NEW MEMBERS

Roosevelt Will Consider Man's Ability Before He Considers His Place of Residence.

Washington, Sept. 19.—It is probable that only four members of the present cabinet will remain to the end of President Roosevelt's term: Elihu Root, secretary of state; William H. Taft, secretary of war; G. B. Cortelyou, postmaster general, and C. J. Bonaparte, secretary of the navy.

Considerable uncertainty surrounds the future of the other five members of the cabinet, or rather, four members, for it is known that Secretary Shaw will resign next February.

Some speculation is indulged in as to whether or not the president, in reforming his cabinet, will have a regard for geographical lines, or will pick the men best suited for the places, regardless of where they come from. In the present cabinet New York and Iowa have two members, and Ohio, Massachusetts, Maryland, Missouri and California one each. The South is not represented, but all other sections are. New York will continue to have at least two members (Root and Cortelyou); Iowa will lose one in Shaw and another if Wilson resigns, but Ohio and Maryland will retain their representation. If Hitchcock retires, some Western man is almost certain to succeed him, but it would be utterly impossible to pick the man. And so it goes. The probabilities are that the new cabinet will be composed of men from all parts of the country, but President Roosevelt will consider a man's ability before he considers his place of residence.

BURNING THE FORTS.

Incendiaries Make Repeated Efforts to Destroy New York Defenses.

New York, Sept. 19.—Four mysterious fires in three of the four forts protecting New York harbor within the last two months have caused the military authorities of the department of the East much concern.

Two of the fires have been at Fort Hamilton, one on the night of July 17 and the other last Friday night. On the night in July of the fire at Fort Hamilton there was a disastrous fire at Fort Wadsworth. The latest fire was at Fort Slocum, on the David island, in the Sound, Sunday night.

In each case there have been suspicious circumstances concerning the origin of the fires. Magazines, barracks, hospitals, forage and even big siege guns have been destroyed and damaged in these fires, and despite the most thorough investigation nothing is known definitely as to how the fires started.

NEEDS MANY MOTOR CARS.

Union Pacific Must Build 300, and Will Enlarge Shops.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 19.—The Union Pacific needs 300 gasoline motor cars of the type just finished, according to the statement of W. R. McKeen, superintendent of the motive power and machinery. At the rate of 50 a year, he says, the road cannot be supplied with the cars as rapidly as it will require them.

The present facilities for making them are being tested to the limit, but they are far from adequate. Additions to the shops are to be built at once, at a cost of \$700,000, which will increase the facilities. Representatives of other roads and of suburban lines who have sought to place orders for cars with the Union Pacific have been told they cannot be supplied.

Can't Grow Cotton in West Africa.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The department of Commerce and Labor has just published a report stating that the result of the attempt to grow cotton in West Africa has been discouraging, owing to the absence of transportation facilities. The Cotton association tried American seeds, but the plantation did not prove to be a success. Under the most favorable conditions, Sierra Leone could produce 140,000 bales, but for the next ten years not more than 6,000 bales a year may be expected.

New Mexico Irrigation Project.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The secretary of the interior has ordered the withdrawal from entry of 300,000 acres of land in the Roswell, N. M., land district, on account of the Carlisbad irrigation project.

NEW HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Peace in Orient Clears Way and Call Will Be Issued Soon.

Washington, Sept. 18.—President Roosevelt has decided to shortly issue a call for the peace conference at The Hague. This information is from a high source. The time of the meeting has not been determined, but it will be decided before the president returns to Washington. His great victory in bringing about peace between Russia and Japan has encouraged his belief that a great step forward can now be adopted in promoting international peace.

Several months ago he had the matter under consideration and received satisfactory assurances from all European nations except Russia. The czar informed him that, while he favored another peace conference, he could not see his way clear to aiding such a movement until war between Japan and Russia had been brought to a conclusion.

It is understood that the United States and the leading European powers have practically agreed upon a provision which stipulates that war shall not be waged except for vital reasons and only after exhaustive efforts have been made to adjust the differences.

Other subjects that will receive consideration are the firing of explosives from balloons; better protection for the Red Cross; floating mines; ownership of interned ships.

HIGHEST ON COAST.

Mt. Whitney, of California, Accorded Honor by the Government.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—A report fraught with deep interest to the people of the Pacific coast has just been forwarded to Washington by Professor Alexander McAdie, who is at the head of the Weather Bureau service in this section of the country. The report states that, according to measurements made during the summer of this year, Mount Whitney, situated in California, is the highest peak in the United States. It reaches 14,502 feet above the level of the sea. Mount Rainier, situated in Washington, ranks second, its height being 14,394 feet. The figures for Mount Shasta are not definitely fixed, but are known to be between 14,200 and 14,380.

This report will settle the question which has occupied the attention of scientists on the Pacific coast for several years. Professor McAdie states that his figures may be considered as final, for the variation will not exceed more than a few feet in either case.

Mount Rainier was measured in July, and at that time the announcement was made that it overtopped Whitney. Calculations have shown this to have been incorrect. The figures for Rainier were found to correspond closely to those obtained by Professor Edgar McClure, the well known scientist, who lost his life on the great peak after he had completed his measurements.

PLENTY OF WORK AHEAD.

Navy Department Will Not Discriminate Against Puget Sound.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Through his secretary, Senator Piles today made inquiry at the Navy department regarding the report that the force of employees at the Puget sound navy yard was to be materially reduced on account of the lack of work. He finds, on the contrary, that abundance of repair work has been set aside for the Puget sound yard, which will give employment to all the men now on the rolls. Some say \$112,000 will be expended in repairing the transport Zafiro, necessary repairs will be made to the cruiser Chicago, the revenue cutter Perry will go out of commission at Bremerton for extensive repairs to be paid for by the Treasury department, and as soon as some vessel is found to relieve the battleship Oregon in Asiatic waters, that vessel will come to Bremerton for a complete overhauling.

The Navy department assures Mr. Piles that there is no intention of discriminating against the Puget sound yard.

Two Roads on North Bank.

Portland, Sept. 18.—President Howard Elliot, of the Northern Pacific, through A. D. Charlton, assistant general passenger agent of the company, has announced to the people of Portland and of the Pacific Northwest that the Portland & Seattle Railway company, already engaged in constructing a railroad down the north bank of the Columbia river, is owned jointly by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific companies, and that traffic of both roads will be moved to Portland from Kennewick over the new trackage.

Iowa Losing Population.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 18.—According to preliminary figures of Iowa's state census the state had a total population January 1, 1905, of 2,201,372, a loss of 30,481 since the census of 1900, when the state was accredited with a population of 2,231,853. Practically all of the larger cities and counties showed gains. The loss was almost entirely in the rural sections.