

# OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

## PAY OF TEACHERS.

### Receiving Highest Salaries Now in History of State.

Salem — Salaries of public school teachers in Oregon are now higher than ever before in the history of the state. Thirty years ago the average monthly salaries were \$45.68 for males and \$33.64 for females. During the '90s, when times were good, salaries increased and those of male teachers reached the highest point just before the panic of 1893. The average salary paid to men in the public schools was then \$51.11.

The salaries of female teachers touched the highest point in 1891, when the reports showed an average of 42.43. The compensation of instructors in the public schools then started on a decline and so continued until 1897, when men were receiving an average of \$41.75 and women \$33.97. For the last nine years salaries have been steadily advancing and have now reached an average of \$60.02 for men and \$44.95 for women.

Multnomah county pays the highest salaries, but of the outside counties Lake pays the highest to men and Harney the highest to women.

## OREGON RANGE FREE.

### Grazing Tax Law is Declared To Be Unconstitutional.

Salem — The Oregon Supreme court has declared the grazing tax law of 1905 unconstitutional. The decision will have no very far reaching effect, for it has not been generally enforced or observed. A test case was brought up from Umatilla county, with the result that there is one more ray of light cast upon the problems of tax legislation in Oregon. The decision will likely be of advantage in some respects to the legislature of 1907, which will give particular attention to the enactment of tax laws.

Briefly stated, the 1905 statute was declared void because it is a revenue tax law and not a license law. It possessed the language and elements of a tax law and not of a license law. The act provided that a tax of 20 cents a head shall be paid upon all sheep owned by non-residents and brought into this state for pasturage.

## Schools Show Good Advance.

Salem — Material advancement is shown in the conditions of the schools of the state by the figures contained in the summary of Superintendent Ackerman's annual report, which he has just given out for publication. By this statement it is shown that the school population has increased by at least 5,000 during the past year, and the total days' attendance has been increased to at least a million. Notwithstanding this latter increase, however, the average daily attendance has fallen off by over 100 days, but the average months school taught during the year has advanced from 6.05 to 6.19.

## Will Add Two Grades.

Lebanon — At a recent meeting of the voters of the local school district it was decided to lease the Santiam Academy building and grounds and add the 11th and 12th grades to the present high school course. The change will become effective October 1. The following corps of instructors has been elected for the ensuing year: Principal, E. K. Barnes; vice principal, Frank McDugal, of Dallas; assistants, Mrs. C. F. Bigbee, Miss Harriet Alexander, of Gresham; Miss Mary McCormick, Miss Margaret Cotton, Miss Tressa Moffitt, of Salem.

## Pay Hop Pickers by Weight.

Woodburn — At a meeting in this city recently of the Willamette Hop-growers' association, 85 hopmen were present. It was decided that all growers should endorse the system of picking by weight, but at the same time it was left to the discretion of growers whether to pick by weight or to use measuring baskets of nine bushels each. The general opinion was expressed that the price of picking should be 50 cents per box or \$1 per 100 pounds.

## More Power is Needed.

La Grande — Owing to the increase in demand for electric power, the electric company has been unable to get along with the energy developed at the Cone power house and it was found necessary this week to use some of the power from Morgan lake. In all the company is now using 700 horse power, and this amount will be gradually increased.

## Postoffice for Myrick.

Pendleton — The postoffice at Myrick station has been re-established, after having been discontinued for several months. It is a fourth class office and the postmaster is William Love. Myrick is a small station on the line of the W. & C. R. R., 12 miles northeast of Pendleton. It is in the midst of the rich wheat growing section.

## FARMERS ARE INDEPENDENT.

### Can Hold Their Wheat Until the Price Suits Them.

Salem — That the farmers of the Willamette valley are less under the control of warehousemen and millers than ever before is asserted by W. A. Taylor, a prominent Waldo Hills farmer, who has taken the lead in the task of breaking the hold of the buyers of wheat.

"Farmers are this year buying their sacks to a greater extent than ever before," he says, "and they are under no obligations to any buyer. They are entirely free to sell when they can get the highest price. Then many farmers are planning to store their grain on their farms until they get ready to sell, instead of hauling to a warehouse immediately. They will make a sale first and haul the grain afterwards, and get better terms."

"I have noticed," continued Mr. Taylor, "that millers and warehousemen are pretty anxious to get possession of wheat and have been offering inducements to get farmers to store grain in their warehouses. Notwithstanding the declaration that no more sacks would be lent, sacks have been offered in the hope that thereby the intending buyer would secure an advantage. Not many of the farmers are trying themselves up, however."

## Files on Big Power Site.

Eugene — S. W. Curtis, of San Francisco, said to represent the Pittsburg Reduction company, of Niagara Falls, an aluminum manufacturing concern, has filed notices of location of a power site on Horse creek, a tributary of the McKenzie river, in the vicinity of Foley springs, 60 miles east of Eugene. He files on 20,000 miners' inches under a six-inch pressure, and it is estimated that 30,000 horse power can be generated. Mr. Curtis declines to make any statement regarding the intentions of his employers, but it is presumed that they may, some time in the future, establish a manufacturing plant in Eugene or vicinity.

## Lack of Cars Closes Plant.

Eugene — The Royce & Peterson excelsior plant has closed down here on account of the failure of the Southern Pacific to furnish cars. All warehouse space has been exhausted, and there was no recourse but to stop manufacturing. The company's plant at Junction City can run about two weeks longer, and then it will have to shut down if cars are not available.

## PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat — Club, 67@68c; bluestem, 70@71c; valley, 71c; red, 64@66c.  
Oats — No. 1 white, \$22@22.50; gray, \$20@21.  
Barley — Feed, \$20 per ton; brewing, \$22.50; rolled, \$23@24.  
Rye — \$1.30 per cwt.  
Corn — Whole, \$26; cracked, \$27 per ton.  
Hay — Valley timothy, No. 1, \$11@12.50 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$16; clover, \$7@7.50; cheat, \$6.50; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$10; vetch hay, \$7@7.50.

Fruits — Apples, common, 50@75c per box; fancy, \$1.25@2; apricots, \$1.25@1.35; grapes, \$1@1.75 per crate; peaches, \$1@1.10; pears, \$1.75, plums, fancy, 50@75c per box; common 50@75c; blackberries, 5@6c per pound; crab apples, 75c per box.

Melons — Cantaloupes, \$1.75@2 per crate; watermelons, 1@1.50 per pound.

Vegetables — Beans, 5@7c; cabbage, 1 1/2@2c per pound; celery, 85c@1 per dozen; corn, 15@20c per dozen; cucumbers, 40@60c per box; egg plant, 10c per pound; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; bell peppers, 12 1/2@15c; radishes, 10@15c; per dozen; rhubarb, 2@2 1/2c per pound; spinach, 2@3c per pound; tomatoes, 60@90c per box; parsley, 25c; squash, \$1@1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.

Onions — New, 1 1/2@1 1/4c per pound.

Potatoes — Oregon Burbanks, 70@75c; sweet potatoes, 4@4 1/2c per pound.

Butter — Fancy creamery, 22 1/2@25c per pound.

Eggs — Oregon ranch, 21 1/2@22c per dozen.

Poultry — Average old hens, 13c per pound; mixed chickens, 12 1/2@13c; springs, 13 1/2@14c, old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 16@22c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22 1/2c; geese, live, 8@10c; ducks, 11@13c.

Hops — 1906 contracts, 18@20c; 1905, nominal; 1904, nominal.

Wool — Eastern Oregon average best, 15@19c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound.

Veal — Dressed, 5 1/2@8c per pound.

Beef — Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4 1/2@5 1/2c; country steers, 5@6c.

Mutton — Dressed, fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, fancy, 8@8 1/2c.

Pork — Dressed, 7@8 1/2c per pound.

## REBELS ARE GAINING.

### Cabanas Taken by Guerrera and Santa Clara is in Danger.

Havana, Aug. 31. — The surrender of some of the more vigorous insurgent leaders in the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, and the coming in of a scattering few insurgents in response to the government's offer of amnesty, is vastly more than offset by the insurgent sentiment looking stronger daily in the country districts of the provinces of Havana, Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara, which is now reported to be gaining headway in Santiago, from which province, however, there are as yet no reports of organized bands.

The testimony of persons arriving here from the country is unanimous to the effect that the people are restless and becoming more and more excited. The talk of the towns is of those who have gone out to join the insurgents and the chances of winning against the government. There are grave doubts of the loyalty of the recruits, especially of negro recruits, who are suspected in many quarters of a willingness to join the other side, with which many of their people are identified.

The undeniable evidence of the growth of insurrectionist sentiment is causing increasing doubt as to whether the government will, after all, be able to cope promptly and successfully with the movement, and there is much discussion of the possibilities of a peaceful settlement. Interest centers in a projected meeting of Cuban veterans and other prominent men to consider the question of approaching Pino Guerrera and other insurgent leaders of the Liberal party and members of the government, with a view to ascertaining whether the difficulty cannot be settled through some compromise.

Meanwhile a rapid-fire artillery corps is being organized under American officers, ammunition and guns are being unpacked and the historic Castillo de la Punta, fronting on the harbor entrance, is the scene of the greatest activity. The insurrection in the province of Pinar del Rio has spread across the mountains to the north coast, and the town of Cabanas is now in the hands of the insurgents, who are reported also to have gone in the direction of Bahia Honda. The insurgents took arms from a small detachment of rural guards, and captured 50 horses which the governor had requisitioned. The government telegraph lines are interrupted.

## LOOK FOR LABEL ON MEAT.

### How Government Inspectors Will Indicate What is Good.

Washington, Aug. 31. — Owing to the new meat inspection law, the number of inspectors' labels used will be more than doubled. Already the Agricultural department has contracted to supply 10,000 for the month of September, and after the law becomes effective this number will be increased to 15,000.

The tag is about one and one quarter inches square. It is a thin sheet of gelatine, with a few threads running on it. There is printed in blue letter a legend like this: "United States. Inspected. Passed 207." The number at the end is that of the abattoir inspector, who simply slaps the little tag on a piece of meat and the heat and moisture of the freshly-killed meat makes it stick. In a short time the gelatine dissolves, the linen threads rub off, and there is left nothing but the print of those blue letters in the meat. It cannot be removed, except by cutting. It is absolutely harmless.

## Planning Immense Dam.

Denver, Aug. 31. — Papers have been filed with the state engineer of Colorado which have for their purpose the redemption of nearly 1,000,000 acres of arid lands, the largest irrigation proposition that has ever been undertaken by private capital. Frank J. McCarthy, a civil engineer of Denver, is now drafting plans to build a reservoir that will cover 24 square miles, have an average depth of 35 feet, and use the entire surplus water of the Platte river. Heretofore, it has been estimated that 38,115,000,000 cubic feet of water was wasted yearly in the Platte river, water which, if properly diverted and used on land adjoining, would irrigate 1,000,000 acres of land and would support 100,000 people.

## Police Raid Nest of Rebels.

Riga, Aug. 31. — Police and troops today surrounded a lodging house on Stolivia street, where bombs had been discovered. The revolutionists inside fired with rifles from the windows on the attacking party and also threw a bomb, whereupon the police riddled the house with bullets, killing or wounding all of the inmates. Two men and a woman were killed. At another place in the suburbs a Lettish student was killed and several wounded while resisting arrest. Two police sergeants and a rural guard were shot.

## Wilson Inspects Stockyards.

Chicago, Aug. 31. — Secretary of Agriculture Wilson spent part of today at the stockyards, inspecting the packing plants, and expressed himself as greatly pleased with the excellent sanitary conditions he found.



The tourist generally spends a quiet day at Heidelberg, the famous "student city," with its noted castle, an ivied ruin which looks down on the gentle Neckar, upon vineyards, on the hill slopes and the solid queer stone houses of the town itself. All of Heidelberg has witchery about it, especially the steep and narrow Hauptstrasse, where every casement has its swinging bird cage and pots of flowers gayly bloom. The Stueckgarten here was Goethe's favorite nook at Heidelberg. Then there is the great town of Heidelberg, a monster wine cask capable of holding 49,000 gallons. Afternoons the students sit on the terrace of the Schloss Hotel and listen to the band. Each student society appropriates a long table to itself, and each one wears its special colored cap, of blue, or gold, or red, or white. The young men in white caps are all of noble birth. Many of them have strips of white court plaster on their faces, a fact which causes tourist girls to become excited, for they know that these men have been fighting duels. All of the students have frivolous little canes, and with each group of them is an enormous dog, their mascot, which belongs to their society collectively.

The country between Heidelberg and Darmstadt is more than merely pretty. Almost all the towns on the route are wine towns, with extensive vineyards. The traveler passes "Bingen on the Rhine," and looks for the old "Mouse Tower," where the wicked bishop of Hatto perished miserably after assembling the poor in his barns and burning them up. It stands in a quartz rock in the middle of a waterway. A trip down the river takes the steamer past Lorch, where the sweet bells ring on Sabbath from St. Martin's gothic tower, by the "Devil's Ladder," that steep cliff which once a lover, helped by the mountain sprites, scaled successfully on horseback and won the lady of his love. Then come the rocks of "The Seven Virgins," and then the home of the Lorelei, about which so many stories are told by poets and peasants along the princely Rhine.

At Ehrenbreitstein is the noble rock and mighty fortress that guard the western gateway of the German independence, commanding both the Rhine and the Moselle. Then comes Cologne, "the holy city." Its pride is pre-eminently in its churches. The transcendent

charm of its grand old cathedral is its magnificent harmony. Its interior reminds of a virgin forest, whose trees rise to a height sublime, powerful, majestic in their outlines, yet so delicate in detail that their foliage loses itself in a maze of lines and shadows.

Tombs of saints and images of angels, the golden coffin of the Magi, guarded by close iron gates, altars gleaming brightly as a good man's dream of heaven, beauty that floods mortal sense with rapture, reverence that leads thoughts to God; this is what fortunate pilgrims find in the great cathedral of Cologne.

Berlin is a city of long, straight lines. Its houses march down the street like endless files of soldiers, especially on the famous Unter den Linden. Its great park of 430 acres and Zoological gardens are very beautiful. Everywhere is music — of the best. Everywhere is the influence of the emperor. The traveler is subtly reminded of the German art exhibit at the St. Louis exposition, where every second picture was of his imperial majesty. Berlin's impressive monuments, her many palaces, shining arcades, fine public buildings, her museum, her statues and her park, her soldiers and her people are all subservient to this central figure of the emperor. Splendid as she really is, he is more splendid who rules her with an iron hand and a majestic presence.

As for public monuments, there is no capital in the world which has honored its distinguished men as Berlin has. Notable among the royal figures is the masterly statue of Frederick the Great. On the elaborate pedestal the great king is majestic indeed; he is on horseback, with his ermine mantle on his shoulder and his crutch handled stick in his hand. The national monument of Emperor William I. was unveiled in 1897, on the hundredth anniversary of the Emperor's birthday. This also is an immense equestrian figure, in bronze. The horse he rides is his favorite war charger, Hippocrates, which is led along by a graceful figure of Peace. Then there is the marble figure of Queen Louise, which, the work of Enckle, was erected in the park at the north of the Thiergarten strasse in 1880, and which has upon its pedestal reliefs which represent different phases of woman's work in war. This recognition of woman's services to the state is a final evidence of the new Berlin in the new Germany.

## THE "OLD SWIMMING HOLE."



It seems easier to remember the fun of running off Sunday afternoons and paddling around in it than to recollect



The paddling that came after. — Chicago Record-Herald.

## How He Remembered It.

When they met on Chestnut street after some months in which they hadn't seen each other the one chap told the other he had taken a little house in Germantown and was there with his lare, penates and coal bill. "Come up and see me some evening — any evening. We're rarely out, you know, and, then, we have a telephone, so you can let us know when you're coming." "I suppose your name is in the telephone directory?" queried the other. "Well, no, not yet, as we've just got the telephone, but our number is — is — really it's funny, but just this minute I can't — it's something like — Ding it all, it's strange I forget that number, for just on purpose I multiplied it by two and divided the result by four, so as to enable me to remember it, and I can't recall the first thing about it.

Ever know the like? I'll write you the number." — Philadelphia Record.

## Painless Chiropody.

An author, paying his first visit to a married acquaintance, asked the name of a sprightly little girl whose winning ways had attracted his attention.

"We call her Ella," said the child's mother.

"That is a good name," remarked the author. "It has been made classic by Charles Lamb."

"Well, to tell the truth," explained the lady, "her name is Cornelia, but it's easier to call her Ella."

"I see," the caller rejoined. "It is the painless extraction of a corn!" — London Tit-Bits.

A citizen isn't necessarily worthless just because his wife is worth more than he is.