

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

STATE FAIR A SUCCESS.

Attendance at Salem About Equal to Two Years Ago.

Salem—Notwithstanding three half days of cold, rainy weather, together with the fact that this is the height of the hop harvest, the Oregon state fair of 1906 has been one of the most successful in the history of the state. The attendance was about equal to that of two years ago and was much larger on Portland day. Sales of concessions and advertising space have been good and receipts from this source have been large.

The additions to the pavilion not only made more space for exhibits, but gave more room for sales of concessions. These circumstances made the fair a success financially and it is stated that there are funds on hand to pay every claim.

Nearly 4,000 people were camped in the grove in front of the fair grounds and the come-and-stay-all-week idea has become so popular that a number of regular visitors at the fair have decided to erect small cottages on the grounds next year. Since regular streets and blocks have been laid out, this can be done satisfactorily.

Visitors to the state fair gave only passing attention to the sample road the government is building adjacent to the state fair grounds. The end of the road and a few rods of its length are plainly visible from the street car track, as also are the crushed rock bunkers, but aside from the view thus obtained the visitors paid little attention to the road. The road won quite general approval, especially on the rainy days, when the crushed rock road was entirely free from mud and slush.

A few farmers and road supervisors took time to inspect the manner in which the road was built and made inquiries as to the construction, but the greater number were more interested in livestock and horse races.

Tunneling on O. R. & N.

La Grande—An enlarged force of men is now engaged in tunneling the mountains between Kamela and Hilgard in order that the O. R. & N. main line will not cross so many trestles, which at present are high and numerous. When the tunneling is completed the stream that now crosses and recrosses the right of way will have a continuous course on one side of the track. The trestles will be filled in as the new course is fixed, and much repair and loss of time, which necessarily follows from so many trestles, will be eliminated. The scheme is a gigantic one and will require many months to complete.

Labor Famine at Hood River.

Hood River—The scarcity of laborers at Hood River is said by sawmill men and applegrowers here to have become a serious matter. One of the big mills, which have been trying for a long time to get white men for employment in its plant, has had to fall back on Japs. As they are said to be entirely unfamiliar with the work they are a most serious handicap in getting out lumber. Ranchers are in need of men for picking apples, and other work at this season of the year, and are making every effort to obtain them, but without success.

Books for School Libraries.

Salem—So satisfactory have the results of the traveling library system proven, from an educational standpoint, that the State Library commission has elected to place a new order for 42,000 books for school libraries, in addition to what is already on hand, at a total cost to the state of \$11,802.35. Among the most popular of the books ordered are the life of Robinson Crusoe, Baldwin's Life of Lincoln, Stories of Great Americans for Little Americans—50 famous stories, and Black Beauty.

Very Heavy Sales of Sheep.

Baker City—Owing to the unofficial announcement by government officials some days ago that next year the ranging of sheep on forest reserves would be restricted at least 50 per cent, sheep owners here, during the past three weeks, sold large portions of their flocks. The prices have been good and it is estimated by one sheep buyer that 75,000 head have been sold out of Wallowa and 65,000 out of Baker.

Larger School Attendance.

La Grande—The public schools opened with an attendance of 750 and a corps of 19 teachers, with one teacher yet to be supplied in the high school. The first day's attendance was in advance of last year's. A business department has been added to the course and the high school has the twelfth grade.

Hops Damaged by Rain.

Engene—The recent rain, by mold and breaking strings and poles, damaged Lane county hops to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent. Pickers are in great demand as growers wish to hurry the harvest.

GRABBED BY SPECULATORS.

Klamath County Development Will Be Delayed, Says Blanchard.

San Francisco—C. J. Blanchard, a member of the reclamation service from Washington, is authority for the statement that the development of the Klamath country will be hindered because of the fact that land speculators have seized upon hundreds of acres in this new irrigation project of the government.

"I look for a great development in the Klamath country," he said, "but this development will be delayed because of the number of land speculators who have secured fine tracts there. They are holding this land at from \$25 to \$40 an acre. This price will prevent many settlers from coming to Oregon, and will retard the progress of the Klamath country. The government will charge the settlers \$25 an acre for water, and this amount, added to the speculators' price for the land, will act to the detriment of the purchaser. The news that the Southern Pacific will build through Klamath will greatly add to the value of the land there."

Blanchard was delighted with the work of the irrigation congress at Boise, which he attended.

"We appointed a publicity committee there," he said, "which will greatly aid the Pacific coast. This committee will place before the common people of the United States a truthful report of the irrigation country and will help them get land."

Begins Work on Second Unit.

Klamath Falls—Work on the second unit of the irrigation system has commenced under direct supervision of the government officials. This unit includes 19 miles of the East Branch canal and 27 miles of laterals. Bids for the construction of this unit were advertised for some months ago, but none was received, and the construction work is now undertaken by the government, on force account.

Hop Picking Resumed in Clackamas.

Oregon City—Hoppicking has been resumed in earnest in all yards in this locality. No damage has resulted to the hop crop here on account of the rain, except in a few yards where some of the vines were laid on the ground on account of the heavy foliage. The yield continues about one-fourth below the average, but the quality is good. Picking will be finished in most of the yards in this county by the last of the week.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 63c; bluestem, 66c; valley, 66@68c; red, 60c.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$23@24; gray, \$22 per ton.
Barley—Feed, \$20@21; brewing, \$21.50@22; rolled, \$22 per ton.
Rye—\$1.35 per cwt.
Corn—Whole, \$7; cracked, \$28 per ton.
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$10@11 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$12@14; clover, \$7@7.50; cheat, \$7@7.50; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$10; vetch hay, \$7@7.50.
Fruits—Apples, common, 25@50c per box; fancy, 75c@1.50; grapes, 60c@1.60 per crate; Concord, 27½@30c per basket; peaches, 80c@1.10; pears, 50c@1.25; plums, fancy, 25@75c per box; blackberries, 5@6c per pound; crab apples, \$1@1.25 per box.
Melons—Cantaloupes, 50c@1.25 per crate; watermelons, ¼@1c per pound; casabas, \$2.50 per dozen.
Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c; cabbage, 1½@2c per pound; cauliflower, 75c@1 per dozen; celery, 90c per dozen; corn, 12½c per dozen; cucumbers, 15c per dozen; egg plant, 10c per pound; lettuce, head, 20c per dozen; onions, 10@12½c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; bell peppers, 12½@15c; radishes, 10@15c per dozen; spinach, 2@3c per pound; tomatoes, 30@60c per box; parsley, 25c; sprouts, 8c per pound; squash, \$1@1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; horseradish, 10c per pound.
Onions—New, 1½@1½c per pound.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 80@90c; sweet potatoes, 2½c per pound.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@30c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 27@27½c per dozen.
Poultry—Average old hens, 14c per pound; mixed chickens, 13@13½c; spring, 14@15c; old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 16@21c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 21@22½c; geese, live, 8@10c; ducks, 14@15c.
Hops—1906 contracts, 17@20c per pound; 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, 5½@8c per pound.
Beef—Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4½@5½c; country steers, 5@6c.
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, fancy, 8@8½c.
Pork—Dressed, 7@8½c per pound.

BIDS FOR CHINESE.

Four Firms Offer to Supply Them for Work on Isthmus.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Proposals were submitted to the Isthmian Canal commission yesterday for the furnishing of Chinese labor to be employed in the construction of the Panama canal. The requirements of the specifications were, in brief, that the contractors should agree to supply the commission with at least 2,500 Chinese, the commission having the privilege of calling upon the successful contractor for additional labor not exceeding 15,000. It was further specified that the laborers should be on the isthmus ready for work within three and a half months of the opening of proposals and that the contractors should deposit with their proposals a bond of \$50,000 as a guarantee to fully carry out the terms of the contract.

While the commission has been in communication with about 150 individuals and corporations who had signified a possible desire to submit proposals, only four proposals were finally offered to the commission. In the presence of the contractors and others interested the propositions were opened by W. Leon Pepperman, assistant chief of the office of administration of the commission.

At the conclusion of the reading of the proposals, Mr. Pepperman announced that no award would be made of the contract until the proposals had been examined by the commission and its general counsel. In accordance with the specifications, the proposals were made for the furnishing of different classes of labor at a price fixed by the hour in American gold.

A summary of the four proposals submitted follows:

The American-China Contracting company: Common laborers, 10 cents per hour; foremen and interpreters, 20 cents an hour; physicians, 40 cents per hour; cooks and barbers, 15 cents per hour.

International Contracting company, Washington, D. C.: Laborers and cooks, 13 cents per hour; doctors, 39 cents per hour; assistant doctors, 36 cents per hour; interpreters, 2½ times 13 cents per hour; foremen, 1½ times 13 cents per hour.

Wah Me Lee Hang & Co., Baltimore: Laborers, clerks and barbers, 12½ cents per hour; foremen and interpreters, 15 cents per hour; doctors, 25 cents per hour.

Joel Julian Reuben, Washington, D. C.: For the first 2,500 Chinese laborers, 11 cents per hour; foremen, 40 cents per hour; doctors, 60 cents per hour; interpreters, 60 cents per hour; cooks and barbers, 30 cents per hour. For additional laborers above 2,500 per hour: First 1,000, 11 cents; second 1,000, 10½ cents; third 1,000, 10½ cents; fourth 1,000, 10½ cents; fifth 1,000, 10½ cents; sixth 1,000, 10½ cents; seventh 1,000, 10½ cents; eighth 1,000, 10 cents; ninth 1,000, 9½ cents; tenth 1,000, 9½ cents; eleventh 1,000, 9½ cents; remainder of 15,000 9 cents.

The last proposal is assumed at the department to provide that, if the commission enters into a contract with Mr. Reuben and wants the full quota of 15,000 Chinese, he will furnish them at the rate of 9 cents per hour for common laborers.

TESTIMONY IS SHELVED.

Interstate Commission Turns Down Pacific Coast Lumbermen.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Various Eastern and Western railroads, through their legal representatives, made strenuous objections today before the Interstate Commerce commission to the presentation of testimony by the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers association in its petition against 25 Western railroads. The lumber manufacturers are asking to compel the railroads to furnish adjustable racks on flat cars for the transportation of lumber. They claim that the roads furnish proper facilities for the shipping of other commodities, and is not doing likewise for the lumbermen, discriminating against them. After the attorneys on both sides of the lumber case had made exhaustive arguments, the commissioners declared that the case would be indefinitely postponed.

New Points Under Meat Law.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The decision of the acting attorney general has been asked by the secretary of agriculture regarding certain provisions of the new meat inspection law, particularly as to whether or not foreign meat products, or food products in which meat is largely a component part, will be absolutely prohibited from entering the United States and whether England, Germany and France will be forced to provide a system of governmental inspection and labeling which will be acceptable to this government.

Opens More Oklahoma Land.

Oyster Fay, Sept. 21.—The president has issued a proclamation opening the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian lands in Klamath. The Interior department will announce the date for the reception of sealed bids under which the 50,500 acres of land are to be disposed of to homesteaders.

SURROUND CAPITAL

Army of 3,000 Insurgents Outside City of Havana.

SHOW NO SIGN OF YIELDING

Liberal Leaders Openly Show Themselves on Streets and Even Confer With Government Officials.

Havana, Sept. 18.—The only results thus far of President Palma's order for the suspension of hostilities have been that Liberal leaders who hitherto have had every reason for anticipating arrest are circulating openly in Havana again and even conferring with members of the government with regard to peace, and that such insurgents in the field as have been consulted, while expressing themselves as agreeable to settling matters amicably, at the same time assume an independent attitude, which cannot be said to bode particularly well for prompt settlement of existing differences.

In the meantime, Cienfuegos is in a state of siege, communication by telegraph being severed not only in the direction of Havana, but to Santiago as well. It is known that Cienfuegos had not been attacked up to midnight Sunday, but what has transpired since that time is not known here.

All accounts agree that there easily are 3,000 insurgents a few miles southeast of Havana, and rumors are in circulation that they will enter the city peaceably if they are not molested, but that they will fight if they meet with resistance. All visitors to insurgent camps in Havana province return with this impression, but it is believed no attempt will be made against Havana until the arrival of Pino Guerrera's force, which now is variously reported to be from 20 to 40 miles distant. The general impression is that the presence in Havana harbor of the American cruiser Denver will not act as a deterrent to such a movement, the auxiliary cruiser Dixie having gone to Cienfuegos and the cruiser Des Moines having gone presumably to bring to Cuba Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary Bacon.

GERMANS WANT PROTECTION.

Murder of Bush Causes a Vigorous Protest by Ambassador.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 18.—The insecurity of life and property in the Baltic provinces, which culminated last Saturday in the murder of Herr Bush, a rich German manufacturer and the leader of the German colony at Riga, has led the German embassy here again to make energetic representations to the Foreign office concerning the adoption of measures for the protection of German subjects. Bush was killed by agents of the revolutionary organization engaged in levying tribute. Dr. von Miquel, first secretary of the German embassy, called today at the Foreign office and presented the report of the German consul at Riga regarding the killing of Bush, who was struck down in his own factory. He called attention to the length of time the reign of terror has lasted.

Although the armed revolt was crushed and the country reconquered by the forces under General Orloff last winter, robberies and murders have continued unchecked for over a year and a half. There are 5,000 German subjects living in Riga.

The American consul at Riga has not joined in this demand for protection. There are scarcely any Americans there. Alfred Bush was a partner in the Bush-Hinge Manufacturing company.

From Odessa, where the conditions are almost as bad as in the Baltic provinces, the embassies have been informed that guards have been furnished for the consulates and the residences of the various consuls.

Typhoon Hits Hongkong.

Manila, Sept. 18.—Cable reports from Hongkong state that a typhoon which sprang up suddenly at 10 o'clock this morning did enormous damage to the shipping in that port. The German steamer Johanne and the British steamer San Cheung were sunk. The Hongkong, Canton & Macao company's steamer Fatsan foundered and of the crew the purser and mate alone survive. The Canadian Pacific Railroad company's steamer Monteagle went ashore. All business in the city is at a standstill.

Watching for More Loot.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Acting upon information that loot from the wrecked Milwaukee Avenue bank, of which Paul Stenzland was president, is hidden in Chicago, the police have placed guards over two banks with deposit vaults in which it is suspected some of the plunder may be found. The sum may run into the hundreds of thousands.

BRIDGE COLLAPSES.

Many Killed and Injured in Oklahoma Train Wreck.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 19.—Eight people are dead, 20 more or less injured, and as many more are missing in the most disastrous wreck in the recent history of the Rock Island, which occurred three miles from Dover, Okla., yesterday.

The engine, tender baggage and mail cars, smoker and day coach of passenger train No. 12, northbound, left the high bridge that spans the Cimarron river, and plunged into the current flanked by treacherous quicksands. The locomotive disappeared from sight almost immediately. The mail and baggage clerks escaped from their coaches and swam to the shore.

The accident was due to the defective condition of the bridge which was swerved out of line by the pressure of driftwood carried down by the swollen stream. The train was an hour late and was running at high speed to make up time. The engineer did not see the condition of the bridge until he was within a few yards, when it was too late to stop. He shouted to his fireman, threw on the brakes and jumped. He landed on the very verge of the river bank and escaped unhurt. The fireman was less fortunate, sustaining severe injuries.

When the engine struck the bridge the whole structure suddenly collapsed, precipitating the engine and coaches into the water. The chair car and two heavy Pullmans were not pulled in, but remained on the track.

The most authentic accounts place the number of passengers in the smoker at between 25 and 30. With but few exceptions these have not been accounted for. The only hopeful news is contained in messages received from rural districts. Men on bits of driftwood have been seen going down stream at various points, but attempts at rescue have in most instances proved futile.

NEW STORM ARISES.

Santo Domingo Again Infected With Revolutionary Fever.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Just as the Cuban insurrection appears to be on the point of harmonious adjustment, the United States government is confronted with a new outbreak in Santo Domingo. Commander Southerland, senior American naval officer in Dominican waters, reported to the Navy department by cable late this afternoon that an insurrection is about to break out in Santo Domingo at any time. He says that the government has sent a force of 400 men to Monte Christo.

The situation is declared to be acute. He fears that an uprising may take place. He requests that the Dixie, which is now in Cuban waters, be returned at once to Santo Domingo.

When the advisability of withdrawing the naval forces from Dominican waters was discussed when the crisis came in the Cuban revolt, a suggestion was made that it might give encouragement to the insurgents in that island. It was finally decided, however, that the Dominican government had matters well in hand and that no change was to be apprehended with the present fleet of gunboats in those waters.

FUNSTON TO LEAD.

Will Be in Command of American Army in Case of Intervention.

Washington, Sept. 19.—General Frederick Funston, who is now on his way to Washington under orders from the War department, will probably be assigned to command the army in Cuba, if intervention should be found necessary. While orders have not been issued for the movement of troops to Cuba, the army was never better prepared for quick action, if it is found necessary to send them to Cuba.

General Funston is probably as well informed regarding conditions in the island as any officer of the army. He made a good reputation in the Philippines, and only a few months ago attracted attention by the manner in which he handled the difficult situation growing out of the employment of troops in San Francisco after the earthquake. The fact that he is under orders to come to Washington and to await further instructions indicates that he is wanted for important duty.

Dynamite From the Sky.

Brussels, Sept. 19.—Sensational rumors of a plot against the Russian czar and his family are being circulated here. It is stated that the revolutionaries, finding it impossible to approach the palace at Peterhof by land or sea, have purchased balloons from an American inventor, the purpose being to ascend from the German frontier and drop down explosives on the palace. It is intended to destroy the infant czarevitch and Grand Duke Vladimir. It is said the authorities became aware of the plot and arrested the ringleaders.

More Troops Ready for Service.

Richmond, Ind., Sept. 19.—Companies G and O, of the Fourth United States infantry, on the way from Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis, to Fort Wayne, Mich., were today ordered to report to Fort Thomas, Ky., in anticipation of being sent to Cuba.