

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

FARMERS PLAN WAREHOUSE

Exporters' Terms Unsatisfactory to Weston Wheatgrowers.

Weston—Farmers of the Downing neighborhood, near Weston, which is a region of 50-bushel wheat and \$100-acre land, are planning to build their own warehouse at Downing station. The movement has been under way ever since the exporters raised their handling charges and adopted a form of wheat receipt unsatisfactory to the farmers. They have just been given definite assurance by the O. R. & N. company that the company has adopted an open policy and will grant warehouse room at Downing station or elsewhere at a purely nominal charge. The farmers interested in the movement are jubilant, and will hold a mass meeting to arrange for the building of the warehouse. This, they declare, they will certainly do unless the exporters reduce their handling charges and change their form of receipt. Farmers here are organizing along co-operative lines and have a very flourishing farmers' union, which meets regularly.

Sets Out Walnut Trees.

Rickreall—J. B. Stump, one of the leading farmers residing in this county, has planted 175 acres of his large farm near Monmouth to English walnuts, and will make his walnut grove a commercial proposition. The trees are planted with a space of 60 feet between rows one way and of 40 feet the other way. In the space between the rows of walnuts Royal Anne cherries are planted and as these latter will bear quickly the land set to walnuts will soon be made profitable while awaiting the first crop from the walnut trees. Experiments made here in past years with walnuts have been so satisfactory that Mr. Stump's venture is not looked upon as an experiment.

Meeting of Fruitgrowers.

Albany—An educational meeting for fruitgrowers will be held here Tuesday, January 28, under the direction of the Linn County Horticultural society. M. O. Lowndale, president of the Willamette Valley Applegrowers' association, and L. T. Reynolds, secretary of the same association, and ex-commissioner of horticulture, will be speakers. Mr. Lowndale will give a practical demonstration of how to pack apples for the market.

Veteran Thresher Quits.

Pendleton—After a career of 38 years as a threshing machine man, Joe Snyder, of this city, is selling out his large outfit of threshers and horses at public auction and will retire from the business permanently. He is known as one of the most energetic thresher men in Eastern Oregon and has perhaps made the longest runs each season of any man in the county. He will retire to a small farm on the Umatilla river west of Pendleton.

Burns Land Office Business.

Burns—The land office in this city for the quarter ending December 31 shows an increase over the same period in 1906. The year 1907 has been one of the liveliest years for the Burns land office since it was established here, and it is expected that 1908 will be still better, as the country is getting better advertising than in former years, and a large rush of new settlers is expected here in the spring and summer.

Portland Retires Certificates.

Portland—It is stated by the committee of Portland bankers having in charge the banking operations of the Portland banks during the recent depression, that all of the \$1,000,000 of clearing house certificates issued during that time have been redeemed, including \$250,000 loan certificates issued to the suspended Merchants' National bank.

Weyerhaeusers Buy Timber.

Oregon City—The Northern Pacific railroad has sold to the Weyerhaeuser Land company 19,280 acres of land in Clackamas county. The deed has just been recorded here, but the price is not stated. The land is mostly timbered and runs along the west end of Clackamas county, from the Clackamas river to the southern boundary.

Pruning Trees.

Freewater—Howard Evans, county fruit inspector of Umatilla county, says the trees in this vicinity are being pruned best as rapidly as men can do the work, and the prospects were never better for the growers becoming interested in the importance of caring for trees. Great care will be taken to spray for codlin moth.

Gets State Contract.

Salem—On opening bids for lumber the state board awarded the contract for the supplying state institutions to the Curtis Lumber company, whose bid was \$37 per carload below the next bidder.

HAS SEEDLESS PEAR.

Has Borne Fruit for 20 Years Unknown to Scientists.

Pendleton.—Not suspecting that a seedless pear was anything out of the ordinary, R. L. Oliver, a prominent fruit raiser two miles west of this city, has been growing pears of that nature for two decades. Much publicity has been given during the past three months to a seedless pear discovered by A. J. Mason. The tree bearing the seedless pear on the Oliver farm near this city was growing on the place when he bought it, 20 years ago. The pears on the Oliver tree differ in description from those of the Mason farm, being very large and resembling the Flemish Beauty more than any other variety. They are entirely seedless and have only the slightest tracing of core, being in effect coreless as well as seedless. The flesh is fine grained and solid, the flavor is good and the pear has many claims for popularity aside from being a seedless and coreless variety. The tree bears late, the fruit ripening in October.

Where the tree came from is not known. The farm with the orchard on it was purchased from a nurseryman, who set the orchard out.

SCHOOL FOR CONVICTS.

Prison Reformers Will Ask Permit to Try Scheme.

Salem—The superintendent of the state prison, the governor of Oregon, Chaplain St. Pierre and Portland friends of prison reform have agreed on a plan for the construction of an assembly hall and night school building that is to be added to the penitentiary by consent of the next legislature. It is to accommodate about 800 persons and besides serving as a chapel and amusement hall will be a school room and have recitation rooms connected with it.

It is to be located as an addition to the east wing of the prison, and will be built of brick made by the convicts. The prisoners are to do all the construction work themselves, and thus reduce the cost to the state to a minimum.

Many of the prisoners can neither read nor write, and the work that is being undertaken has the indorsement of the Prisoners' Aid society of this state.

Wisconsin Men Want Timber.

Klamath Falls—A party of four from Wisconsin have left here with local guides and timber cruisers for the timber near Bly. A great deal of interest is taken in their movements, as it is announced they are here in the interest of a big land deal. They left for the timber equipped with everything needed in a winter camp in the woods, including snow shoes. People owning claims in that region expect to be able to dispose of them.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 85c; Bluestem, 87c; valley, 85c; red, 83c
Oats—No. 1 white, \$27.50@28; gray, \$27.50@28.
Barley—Feed, \$27.50 per ton; brewing, \$32; rolled, \$29@30.
Corn—Whole, \$32.50; cracked, \$32.50.
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$18 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$21 @22; clover, \$15; cheat, \$15; grain hay, \$15@16; alfalfa, \$15; vetch, \$14.
Fruits—Apples, \$1@2.50 per box; pears, \$1.25@1.75 per box, cranberries, \$8@11 per barrel.
Vegetables—Turnips, 75c per sack; carrots, 65c per sack; beets, \$1 per sack; beans, 20c per pound; cabbage, 1c per pound; cauliflower, \$2@2.25 per dozen; celery, \$3.25@3.50 per crate; onions, 15@20c per dozen; parsley, 20c per dozen; peas, 10c per pound; peppers, 8@17c per pound; pumpkins, 1@1 1/4c per pound; radishes, 20c per dozen; spinach, 6c per pound; sprouts, 8c per pound; squash, 1@1 1/4c per pound; tomatoes, \$2 per box.
Onions—\$1.85@2.15 per hundred.
Potatoes—50@75c per hundred, delivered Portland; sweet potatoes, \$3.25 @3.50 per cwt.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@35c per pound.
Poultry—Average old hens, 12@12 1/2c per pound; mixed chickens, 11 1/4@12c; spring chickens, 12@13c; roosters, 8@10c; dressed chickens, 14c; turkeys, live, 14@15c; dressed, choice, 17@18c; geese, live, 9@10c; ducks, 16@17c; pigeons, 75c@1; squabs, \$1.50@2.
Eggs—Fresh ranch, candled, 27 1/2c per dozen.
Veal—75 to 125 pounds, 9@9 1/2c; 125 to 150 pounds, 7c; 150 to 200 pounds, 5@6 1/2c.
Pork—Block, 75 to 150 pounds, 6@7c; packers, 6@7c.
Hops—1907, prime and choice, 6@7 1/2c per pound; olds, 1@2c per pound.
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 13@20c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 18@20c per pound, according to fineness; motair, choice, 29@30c per pound.

THE GRANGE.

Secretary for Washington Tells of Benefits to Be Derived

By Fred W. Lewis, Secretary Washington State Grange, Tumwater, Washington.

The Grange has, for forty years, stood for the upliftment of the farmer, and we only have to look back, over its history, to see what it has accomplished for us.

It is to the Grange that we owe the rural mail delivery, the oleomargarine bill, the denatured alcohol law, and in many states it has forced the passage of better tax laws, and other laws that assist in giving the farmer the benefits of his labor.

Nor is the work of the Grange alone directed to the urging the passage of laws. It becomes needful to prevent the passage of some laws that would be detrimental to the best interests of the farmer, and that is a part of the work of the Grange does.

Space will not permit me to go into details, but anyone may obtain the details by asking for them.

Although we take an interest in the legislative work of our people, we also benefit them in many ways besides.

To the young man and woman, we offer a chance to gain pleasure and profit in the meetings of the Grange, as we carry on our meetings in strict parliamentary manner, providing we get the right person for Master, and so give them a chance to learn how such work is done. We also have literary programs, providing we get the right person for Lecturer, and so give them a chance to practice speaking in public, and appearing on the rostrum before an audience, all of which is a benefit to any young or, in fact, an older person, too, in these times of public awakening.

To the father and mother, who are the providers for a family, it gives them a chance to purchase their needed supplies in connection with their brothers and sisters, and so gain the advantage that is to be derived from wholesale dealing.

To the home owner, it provides a safe and sure, as well as cheap insurance for his property, and any member of the Grange, who is attached to any subordinate Grange is entitled to that benefit.

Our insurance is carried at exact cost, and we are laying by no surplus to be lost by poor investments, or by the dishonesty of the officers, but we keep enough on hands at all times so that we can pay all losses promptly, upon the proof being sent in.

In life insurance we have none to offer that will answer the demands of the great majority of our patrons, but we are working on a plan, that will ultimately furnish us a life insurance as well as a property insurance, and on the same basis, that of actual cost.

In the line of purchasing and selling, we are not as well organized as we would like to be, but as the dealers are all in combines, and the commission men are all united by common consent, it behooves us, as farmers, to combine if we would protect our own interests and obtain the just rewards for our labor and enjoy the better accommodations that we might have if we could obtain the real fruits of our labors.

In the Grange we place woman where she belongs, on an equality with man, and so make our order a truly social one, and our Grange work includes the enjoyment of the fruits of our labors, as well as the education of the mind, and the guarding of the purse.

In conclusion let me state the purposes of the Grange, as set forth in the declaration of purposes adopted by the founders of the order:

To develop a higher and better manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of the home, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and co-operation. To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor, to hasten the good time coming. To reduce out expenses, both individual and corporate. To buy less and produce more in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops, and to crop no more than we can cultivate. To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more in hoof and in fleece, and less in lint and more in warp and wool. To systematize our work and calculate intelligently on probabilities. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system that tends to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement.

If we, as farmers, become organized, we have the power to ask for what we want and to get it, because we have the numbers, and all that is required is the union that is the means of unifying that power.

Think the matter over, and decide to organize a Grange and so help to make this world more worth living in.

Rice Blanc Mango.

Boil three-quarters of a cup of rice in milk in a double boiler. When cooked, add a half box of gelatin dissolved in a little cold milk, add sugar and vanilla to taste. When cold, beat in a quart of cream that has been whipped to a stiff froth. Set in a wet mold in the icebox to form. Serve with raspberry juice poured over it.

DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

Monday, January 27.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Greatly to the surprise of everyone, the subject of slavery was introduced in the senate today. Secretary Taft was directly charged with having a knowledge of slavery in the Philippine Islands. The debate was made pertinent by the sections of the bill revising the criminal code of the United States which provide penalties for dealing in slaves.

Hale asserted that such provisions should be stricken out, as he regarded slavery as obsolete in the United States and could see no reason for referring to it.

Heyburn, in charge of the bill, contended for the retention of the provision, saying that there are forms of slavery other than those abolished by the Civil war.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The financial question was discussed in the house today by Fowler, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, in an exhaustive speech in which he opposed bond secured currency and the proposition looking to the establishment of a central bank. He used for his text the bill introduced by him early in the present month providing, among other things, for bank redemption districts, which, he argued, would meet national emergencies.

Fowler declared the United States had the worst financial and currency process in the world, instead of the best.

The Indian appropriation bill was reported to the house today by Mr. Sherman, chairman of the house committee on Indian affairs. The bill carries a total appropriation of \$8,215,697.

Saturday, January 25.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Representative Ellis today introduced a bill providing that the time for reclamation of all lands covered by desert land entries in Umatilla county, Oregon, heretofore made, where it can be shown to the satisfaction of the department of the interior that the entryman has been hindered, delayed or prevented from reclaiming such land by unusual floods, either directly or indirectly, is hereby extended until the first day of October, 1909, and the time for making final proof of reclamation of such lands is hereby extended to the first day of April, 1910.

The house committee on pensions has agreed on an appropriation of \$15,000,000, an increase of about \$7,000,000.

Friday, January 24.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The senate expositions committee favorably reported the Seattle exposition bill, after cutting the appropriation from \$1,125,000 to \$700,000. The bill appropriates \$300,000 for buildings and \$400,000 for exhibits. Of the latter item, \$250,000 is for the main government exhibit; \$100,000 for the Alaska exhibit, and \$25,000 each for the Hawaii and Philippine exhibits. Four buildings are authorized.

Washington, Jan. 24.—An attack on the power of the speaker was made in the house of representatives today by Mr. Shackelford, of Missouri, during the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. He said Speaker Cannon was the "ablest, boldest champion of autocracy this age had produced," and declared the speaker "exercised a greater despotism than exists in any monarchy in Europe."

Representative Perkins, of New York, introduced a bill appropriating \$1,373,643 for the purchase of grounds and erection of buildings for the United States consular service in China, Japan and Corea.

During the debate on the urgent deficiency bill Hitchcock, of Nebraska, took occasion to boom Bryan as the Democratic nominee for president.

Thursday, January 23.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Senator Stone, of Missouri, today presented statistics of government deposits in national banks to show that the distribution of money during the recent currency stringency was not "equitable," as contemplated by law governing the Treasury department. He declared that the West and South were discriminated against, while New York and Boston were favored. His speech was on his resolution pending in the senate directing a committee to investigate and report on these transactions.

In response to a resolution introduced by Senator Ankeny and passed by the senate, the secretary of the navy today transmitted to the senate a letter giving the estimate of the cost of submarine torpedo boats delivered at Puget sound and Grays Harbor, on the Pacific coast. He said that under a recent contract the navy had been offered 340-ton submarines for \$360,000 and 270-ton submarines for \$285,000. The Navy department estimate for each boat on the Pacific coast would be \$378,000.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The urgent deficiency appropriation bill occupied the attention of the house today to the exclusion of all other business. A sur-

prise was sprung when Chairman Tawney of the appropriations committee warned the members that the country was confronted with the certainty of a \$100,000,000 deficit unless the estimates for the next fiscal year should be cut down materially.

Tawney's warning was seized upon by Underwood, Alabama, as the text for a lengthy discussion of the recent financial depression.

Wednesday, January 22.

Washington, Jan. 22.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to the senate and house copies of the tariff regulations negotiated some time ago between the United States and Germany, together with a proposed amendment to the customs administrative act, putting the same in force as a statute. In the senate the message aroused lively discussion in executive session when taken up. The remarks were not addressed to the message so much as to the policy of considering it in executive session, as well as the policy of the president in connection with the agreement.

Senator Hansbrough declared the harvester trust is trying to control delegates to the Republican National convention.

A bill has been introduced to raise the pay of officers in the revenue cutter service.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Rapid progress was made in the house of representatives in the consideration of the bill to codify and revise the penal laws of the United States. The only amendment of any importance which got through was one by Ollie James, of Kentucky, making it a criminal offense, under heavy penalty, to falsify government crop statistics, the object of the amendment being to protect cotton and tobacco growers from speculators. Over 50 pages of the bill were disposed of.

The house asked the president for a report of the commission sent to Goldfield to investigate the trouble there.

Representative Humphrey introduced a bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for four submarines for Puget sound.

Representative Jones introduced a bill making it unlawful for any person to injure or destroy any part of government irrigation works.

Representative Kahn introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for submarines for the Pacific coast.

Tuesday, January 21.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The senate today discussed the propriety of authorizing one of its committees to investigate the circumstances connected with the issuance of an injunction at the instance of the Hitchman Coal & Coke company against John Mitchell by Judge Alston Grayson, of the United States Circuit court of the Northern district of West Virginia.

Considerable time was spent in considering the bill to revise the criminal code of the United States.

Senator Teller today introduced an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill providing for the purchase of silver bullion to the extent of \$100,000,000 to be made into subsidiary coinage.

Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, today introduced a bill to provide for ascertainment of the true boundary line between Idaho and Washington.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Two exciting episodes and narrow escape of the representatives from defeat on an amendment to the penal code bill made the session of the house today one of intense interest. First came a hot tilt between Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Randell, of Texas, in regard to the latter's amendments prohibiting senators or representatives from being employed by public service corporations.

The climax of the debate came when Clark, of Missouri, amid thunderous Democratic applause, declared that William Jennings Bryan would be nominated at the Denver convention, and Boutell, of Illinois, aroused the members on his side of the house to a high pitch of enthusiasm by stating that Speaker Cannon would be the Republican nominee at the Chicago convention in June, and would be elected in November.

Representative Smith, of California, yesterday introduced a bill providing that widows of civil war veterans shall not lose their pensions by marriage to surviving veterans of the civil war.

National Bank at Wallowa.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The controller of the currency today authorized the Stockgrowers' and Farmers' National bank, of Wallowa, Or., to begin business with \$50,000 capital. James P. Stevens is president, E. A. Holmes vice president and C. T. McDaniel cashier.

Conference on Swamp Land.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The secretary of the interior held a conference today with the members of congressional delegations from swamp land states in order to reach an agreement on a bill for the reclamation of such land.