

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

HOLDS WHEAT RECORD.

Condon is Largest Primary Distributing Point in Country.

Condon—The latest estimate of the amount of grain already shipped and that remaining to be shipped from Condon is 1,300,000 bushels. According to this showing, Condon is the largest primary grain shipping point in the United States and, as far as can be learned, in the entire world. The point which has heretofore claimed the honor of being the largest primary grain shipping point in the world is Ritzville, Wash., its supremacy being claimed on the basis of shipping 1,250,000 bushels.

From figures obtained from the best authorities on the subject 1,100,000 bushels of wheat and barley have already been received by the warehouses and mill here. And to this must be added the large amount that is yet scattered over the country waiting to be hauled to town before spring. It is safe to say that there remains in Condon's territory 200,000 bushels yet to be brought in, making a grand total of 1,300,000 bushels to be shipped from Condon alone.

No less remarkable is the estimated output of grain in every section of Gilliam county, the total of the estimates of the different stations exceeding the amount to be shipped from Condon. It must also be taken into consideration that many thousands of bushels of grain harvested along the borders of the county are shipped from nearby railroad points in the adjoining counties. The total of the number of bushels shipped from these points added to the amounts shipped from different stations in Gilliam county places the enormous output of Gilliam county at 2,750,000.

May Trade Territory.

Albany—The residents of northern Benton county are agitating for a change in the boundaries of Linn and Benton. It is proposed to make an even trade and allow Linn to annex one township or more in Benton, immediately across the river from this city, and to exchange therefor a township lying across the Willamette from Corvallis. It is thought this plan will meet with the approval of the residents of the sections concerned and make it possible for them to have better roads and receive more benefits from the taxes paid for the care of roads and bridges. At present the roads across the river in Benton county are badly neglected as likewise are the roads leading into Corvallis on the south side of Linn. The residents of these sections are said to be generally favorable to this change.

Initiative Petition Filed.

Salem—The petition for the initiative of the question of the division of Wasco county and the creation of Hood River county has been filed with the secretary of state by W. B. Andrus, of the Hood River Commercial club. The petition is said to contain 10,357 signatures, and is composed of a number of separate pamphlets, each of which is provided with an artistic cover design, with three luscious red-cheeked apples on the obverse and a tempting strawberry on the reverse.

Linn Stock Doing Well.

Albany—Reports from all parts of the county are that cattle and sheep are wintering to better advantage than for many years. On account of the mildness of the weather fields and pastures furnish excellent grazing and unless the valley should experience extreme changes within the next few weeks it is thought all danger of a hard winter will have passed and the farmers not be obliged to draw on their stored supplies of feed.

Platting New Townsite.

Oregon City—The Oregon Iron & Steel company has a force of surveyors at work platting its property beyond the Tualatin river, near Willamette. The company has about 3,000 acres there and it is believed that the construction of a railroad connecting the territory with Portland is a surety in the future, as the land is being platted into tracts of two and one-half, five and ten acres.

Fruit Inspector Resigns.

Freewater—County Fruit Inspector Howard Evans has resigned, the death of his father, James Evans, having increased the demands on his time to such an extent that he found himself unable to attend to both private and public business. The new horticultural society signed a petition asking that T. L. Ragsdale be appointed in his place.

Elgin Livestock Shipments.

Elgin—During the past week a great many hog shipments have been made from the Wallowa and Elgin country. Several carloads have gone to Walla Walla and about 10 loads went to Troutdale, while several carloads of cattle have gone to Portland in the past several days.

CLEAN UP ORCHARDS.

Springbrook Fruitgrowers to Fight Tree Disease.

Springbrook—The fruitgrowers of Springbrook, Yamhill county, met last week for an open discussion of their local interests. C. E. Hoskins spoke at some length on the necessity of a more systematic and vigorous effort to clean up orchards, and also introduced the question of getting in touch with the Willamette Valley Development league. Others present spoke of the various phases of orchard work.

Resolutions were adopted declaring for a vigorous campaign against the San Jose scale and indorsing the state inspection laws and upholding the county inspectors and courts in enforcing the laws where this is found necessary.

Cannery for Dallas.

Dallas—The matter of establishing a cannery in Dallas to be conducted by home stockholders, is now well under way, over two-thirds of the necessary capital being already subscribed. The capital stock has been divided into 100 shares of the par value of \$25 each, not more than two shares being sold to any one person or firm. A site for the cannery has already been donated in the north part of the city, and the building will be started early in the spring. There is enough fruit in and around Dallas and vicinity to make the proposition a paying one, and the work will be gradually enlarged to keep pace with the number of new trees being set out.

Last of Machinery Enroute.

North Powder—The last wagonload of the four carloads of mining machinery delivered here last week for the Indiana, or Muir, group of mines, 22 miles from North Powder, at the head of Grand Ronde river, has started on the new road. The Indiana Mining company, which owns and spares no expense in the development of the Muir mines, has 40 men at work installing a new concentrator, the capacity of which is 100 tons per day. There is also an electric hoist under construction for the purpose of sinking a shaft 1,000 feet below the present level.

Eight Miles of Shade Trees.

Eugene—An order has been placed with an Oregon nursery by the citizens of Fairmount for 1,000 trees to be planted along the streets of this suburb of Eugene. The trees are to be planted about 50 feet apart on both sides of the street, and will stretch over a distance of eight miles.

Poultry Show at The Dalles.

The Dalles—As the result of a meeting of local poultry fanciers a poultry show will be held here some time during February. Committees on arrangements are at work and the show will be open to any and all poultry enthusiasts.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@35c per pound.

Poultry—Average old hens, 12@12½c per pound; mixed chickens, 11½@12c; spring chickens, 12@13c; roosters, 8@10c; dressed chickens, 14c; turkeys, live, 13c; dressed, choice, 16@17c; geese, live, 9@10c; ducks, 16@17c; pigeons, 75c@81c; squabs, \$1.50@2.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, candled, 25@26c per dozen.

Veal—75 to 125 pounds, 9@9½c; 125 to 150 pounds, 7c; 150 to 200 pounds, 5@6½c.

Pork—Block 75 to 150 pounds, 6@7c; packers, 5@6c.

Fruits—Apples, \$1.25@2 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, 1@1½c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.75@2 per dozen; celery, \$3@3.50 per crate; onions, 15@20c per dozen; parsley, 20c per dozen; peas, 10c per pound; peppers, 8@17c per pound; pumpkins, 1@1½c per pound; radishes, 20c per dozen; spinach, 6c per pound; sprouts, 8c per pound; squash, 1@1½c per pound.

Onions—\$2.50 per hundred.

Potatoes—40@75c per hundred, delivered Portland; sweet potatoes, \$3.25@3.50 per hundred.

Wheat—Club, 84c; bluestem, 86c; valley, 84c; red, 82c.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$28; gray, \$28 per ton.

Barley—Feed, \$27 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, \$20@21; clover, \$14@15; cheat, \$15; grain hay, \$14@15; alfalfa, \$13.50; vetch, \$14.

Hops—1907, prime and choice, 6@7½c 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; mohair, choice, 29@30c per pound.

SCENES IN EUROPE.

President of Washington State School Tells His Experiences.

Following is the address delivered by President E. A. Bryan, of the state college, to the wheatgrowers of Washington at their recent meeting in Pullman, in which he recited various observations he had made during his recently completed trip abroad:

"The one thing that impressed me while in Europe was the fact that we Americans do not fully realize the greatness of our own land, and its opportunities, and the greatness and opportunities of our own people as compared with our brethren in Europe. The opportunity for the average man is so much greater that we can hardly conceive the difference. In Europe a man is born in a class from where he cannot escape, and he accordingly fits himself for that class. There is stratification after stratification, and it is practically impossible for an individual to pass from class to class; and think that the freedom of the American people is one of the greatest things which we have here.

"In Italy the poverty and distress were very interesting, although it excited the greatest pity. It seemed as if there were no end of beggars. They begged in almost every way imaginable. Whole families could be seen begging together by means of musical instruments. In one case I noticed a woman holding an umbrella upside down to catch the coppers, while the father played the guitar, and the children each played some sort of musical instrument, and all were begging. Several husky looking fellows dived into the sea to get coppers worth about a half cent, and begged the people to throw the coppers in. It seemed as if one-half of the population lived off the other half.

"I was very much interested in the horses. The average horse in Paris for the heavy draft work is a very good animal indeed. There were great numbers of magnificent stallions that would have sold in this market for from two thousand to three thousand dollars, and they were all of a very high type. One thing that impressed me both in London and Paris was that the average coach horse was a much larger fellow than we have been accustomed to see for that work. I think that we people here in America should look toward breeding a larger animal that we have in the past, and unless we watch ourselves, we will be inclined to breed down. In Naples there were many cab horses, and about ninety per cent of the cab horses driven were stallions. One thing that was very interesting to me was that they do not use the bit. They use an instrument that fits over the nose, and above the nostril is a piece which extends out about three inches, and when pulling a horse to stop, they pull on the nose.

"In going up the Tiber river north of Rome, almost every wagon that I met was being drawn by oxen, either by tandem, or with a yoke. The oxen were all very strong fellows, quite large, well built, and had huge horns rising above their heads. There did not seem to be the beef type of cattle, nor was there any milk type. I suppose their cows, were, of course, used for milking purposes, but they were not apparently bred to either type, but rather to the ox type.

"The poorer class of Italians do not know what it is to have meat in any quantity. The average man is too poor to be able to buy beef, as they would have to pay not less than twenty-two cents a pound for it. Kids are used for flesh there a great deal. The swine there were very large, and rather more of the type of the bacon hog than like our Berkshires or Poland Chinas. They use goats' milk a great deal, and especially in Naples. In the morning you would see women and men driving goats around from place to place, as the customer has the privilege of having the operation of milking performed in his presence. The goat selected is milked, and in many cases you will see a goat being taken up in an elevator, or up a stairway, wherever the customer may be, and then milked in his presence.

"In Italy the tillage is of a very intensified kind. There, many of the Italians have their own vegetable garden, and raise their own vegetables. Here we pay twelve or fifteen cents a head for cauliflower, and in Italy you can buy a dozen heads of cauliflower for six cents, and that will make it clear why the Italian is able to live on a vegetable diet so well. The people train their vineyards upon trees, and in many cases there is hardly any top to the trees, as they had been cut down to stumps for the vines to climb on. I did not get a decent apple to eat until I was on board the ship, and had some Oregon apples served to me."

Eggs Baked in Tomatoes.

Select round, smooth tomatoes of uniform size. Cut a thin slice from the top of each and with a teaspoon scoop out enough of the pulp to admit an egg. Season the cavities with salt and pepper and a tiny pinch of onion or parsley. Drop an egg into each. Set the tomatoes into a well-buttered pan, to which a very little water has been added and bake about fifteen minutes. Season with butter and serve each tomato on a slice of delicately browned toast.

DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

Monday, February 3.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Senator Piles, of Washington, made a decided hit in the senate today with his speech in support of his bill appropriating \$700,000 for government exhibits and buildings at the Seattle exposition.

Senator Fulton secured the passage of his bill sending to the United States Circuit court for the Ninth circuit all claims of American sealers whose vessels were seized by government vessels while in the open seas.

Senator Fulton introduced a resolution directing the secretary of war to survey the locks at Oregon City with a view to purchasing them in conjunction with Oregon.

Tillman's resolution asking the president to inform the senate what action had been taken in regard to violation of land grant laws in Oregon and Washington by the Southern Pacific was passed.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Three of the giants of the house of representatives had their innings today. Technically, the Indian appropriation bill was under discussion, but legislation was relegated to the background while national politics occupied the stage.

Before the political question cropped out the house, with next to the largest attendance of the session and with but one dissenting voice, passed a general widow's pension bill granting a flat pension of \$12 a month to the widows of all honorably discharged soldiers of the United States who have not heretofore received the benefits of the pension law and an increase of \$4 a month for those who have benefited under the act of June 27, 1890. The law expressly waives the limitation of property holdings. The bill involves the expenditure of more than \$12,000,000.

Friday, January 31.

Washington, Jan. 31.—After the reading of the president's message, the senate devoted today to further consideration of the bill revising the criminal laws of the United States. The first reading was concluded, including all paragraphs to which no objection has developed. When the measure is next taken up, sections involving amendments to the law and others to which objections have been made will be considered.

Senator Nelson introduced a local option bill today applicable to Alaska.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The house today passed 288 pension bills and then took up the Indian appropriation bill.

Representative French today introduced a bill proposing to amend the constitution by granting the right of franchise to women.

The house is awaiting with interest a speech from Cushman, of Washington, who now wears the title of "Humorist of the House." His colleagues look to him for at least one "funny" speech each session.

A favorable report on the Townsend arbitration bill by the committee. The bill provides for the appointment by the president of a commission to investigate each dispute between capital or labor of such magnitude as to interfere with interstate traffic.

Thursday, January 30.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The senate today held a short session during which Senator Aldrich reported his banking bill from the committee on finance, which he announced he would call up for consideration on Monday, February 10.

Mr. Aldrich said that the committee had under consideration some amendments to the bill relating to railroad bonds, and probably would suggest them at a later day. He explained that the bill was the bill of the majority of the committee and that members of the minority might have a substitute to offer later.

Senator Bourne introduced a bill providing for the sale at public auction or sealed bids of reserved land in the Siletz Indian reservation and appropriating \$300,000 for purchase.

Senator Gore introduced a bill prohibiting the granting of restraining orders by Federal courts in cases between employer and employe unless it is necessary to prevent injury to the property of the applicant.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The approaching trial in this city of Hyde, Diamond, Benson and Schneider, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government out of public lands in Pacific coast territory, provoked considerable discussion in the house today in the course of the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. The bill carries a provision requiring that the expenses of the trial shall be borne entirely by the United States, but it was stricken out on a point of order by Mann, of Illinois.

Wednesday, January 29.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The senate was entertained today by a series of animated comments on the method adopted by Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou in placing before the senate his reply to the resolution calling for

notification relative to the operations of the Treasury department in connection with the financial disturbance. The secretary had had the introductory part of his reply printed, and copies of the pamphlet were on the desks of all senators, which was declared by Democratic senators to be without precedent.

The Seattle exposition bill was given a black eye when it was passed over under rule nine. This means that hereafter the bill can be considered only when a majority of the senate votes to take it up.

The senate passed a bill to reorganize the corps of dental surgeons attached to the army.

Senator Hopkins introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting polygamy in the United States.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The need of an American merchant marine as an auxiliary to the navy formed the principal topic of discussion in the house today during the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. The debate was precipitated by Littlefield, of Maine, who questioned the legality of the provision appropriating \$1,000,000 to supply a deficiency of coal for the navy caused by transfer of the battleship fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He criticized congress for its failure to make appropriations for a merchant marine.

The bill was still under consideration when the house adjourned.

Tuesday, January 28.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The senate today ordered that the privileges of the floor be extended to Benito Legarda, and Pablo Ocampo, resident commissioners appointed by the Philippine assembly.

Senator Heyburn's bill, granting leave of absence to settlers on government irrigation projects who have been able to get water, was passed.

The bill appropriating \$25,000 to re-survey the Washington-Idaho line was passed.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Representative McGavin, of Illinois, in the house today attacked the custom of American girls marrying titled foreigners. He said he had no particular person in view, but went on to say that "women are sacrificing their souls and their honor on the altar of snobbery and vice." He maintained that every day is a bargain day in New York, "where you can buy anything from a yard of ribbon to a pound of flesh."

Mr. McGavin was speaking on the bill to tax dowries and titled husbands. His remarks were made under the license of general debate and at times they provoked laughter and applause. The urgent deficiency bill was the principal topic of debate today, although no great progress was made. This was the longest session of the house.

REPORT TO BE FAVORABLE

Fulton's Bill Regulating Railroads Receives Support.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Northwestern senators who united in supporting Senator Fulton's amendment to the interstate commerce act, prohibiting railroads from enforcing any increased interstate rate prior to the determination of its reasonableness by the Interstate Commerce commission, have been very busy during the past week, so much so that the Interstate Commerce commission has agreed to report favorably the bill.

When Senator Fulton appeared before the committee early in the week, he was told that the railroads were demanding a hearing and that the committee would not act on the bill until a full hearing could be granted. This meant that the bill would be pushed aside and go unacted upon, at least this session. The Northwest men were determined to get action that they finally induced the committee to waive hearings on condition that the bill be amended giving the Interstate Commerce commission the right to determine what increased rates should become operative without action on their part and what should be investigated before becoming effective. The compromise bill was framed by a subcommittee Saturday afternoon.

Rushes Revenue Cutter Bill.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Senator Fulton today took up with the house members of the Oregon delegation his bill appropriating \$250,000 for a revenue cutter for Oregon coast service, which passed the senate last evening. Earnest effort is to be made to pass the bill in the house, and the delegation believes this will be accomplished.

Debt Increases in January.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows at the close of business January 31, 1908, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$392,638,637, which is an increase for the month of \$8,607,806. The decrease in the amount of cash in the treasury for the month was \$3,192,689.