

PROMINENT LOCAL MAN TALKS OF CHERRIES

SEVERAL NOTED VARIETIES ORIGINATED IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

THE FRUIT GROWS TO PERFECTION

Comparison of the Sizes of the Different Varieties and Their Soil Adaptation.

This seems to be an age of crazes, and even fruit-growers are subject to attacks of the disease. A few years ago they had the prune craze, and they remind one of a flock of sheep, for when a few began to plant prunes, they all rushed at it, pell-mell whether they knew where they were going or not; but some of them soon found they were getting into a corner where they had to jump or be trampled under.

Just now there seems to be quite a spread of the apple craze, and the walnut craze.

Now I do not wish to start a cherry craze, but will suggest it may be well for some who have favorable soil and location, to plant cherries rather than apples or walnuts. Variety, you know, is the spice of life. Clackamas county seems to be especially adapted to growing the very best varieties of cherries. In the revised list of fruits recommended for cultivation by the American Pomological society, we find twenty-two varieties of cherries mentioned, and five of the best originated in Oregon.

The Bing, Lambert, Harkins, Lewelling and Black Republican. Four of these, I think, originated at Milwaukie, in Clackamas county. We find them rated thus, out of a possible ten points for size: Bing, 7 to 8; Harkins, 9 to 10; Lambert, 9 to 10; Lewelling, 8 to 9; Black Republican, 8 to 9. For quality, the Bing is rated 8 to 9; Harkins, 7 to 8; Lambert 8 to 9; Lewelling, 8 to 9. The Black Tartarian, a Russian variety, is rated 9 to 10, both for size and quality. I think the Bing and Lambert will both make much larger fruits, under the same conditions, in this section.

The Napoleon or Royal Anne is considered by the majority as the canning cherry. I think the Lambert is much to be preferred as it is a larger cherry, better color and much richer flavor.

The Bing is probably the very best cherry for long shipment. It is very large and showy, of a mahogany color, very firm and a long keeper.

In a list of awards at the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo, we find three on cherries: silver medal to The Dalles, three bronze medals to Portland and one each to Milwaukie, Albany, and other valley towns.

When we can win in competition with the world, does it not show that this is a favored locality to grow choice cherries. When we hear of one load on a spring wagon selling for two hundred dollars, and think of harvesting a ton from one tree, cherry growing surely has attractions. The early ripening of the cherry is another advantage. Being about the first tree fruit to ripen we could get returns from three to four months before we could market apples.

The cherry grower does not need to fear the codlin moth, but there are other enemies he must carefully watch for, and guard against. The San Jose scale and the black aphid are serious pests of the cherry tree. The grower should wage war on these, with the spray pump and proper sprays, whenever they appear.

Perhaps the worst feature of cherry growing is the inclination of the trees to gum or bleed, and die down. This may be held partially in check at least by carefully cutting out affected parts and using strong bordeaux mixture freely.

I have had a theory for a long time that cherries could be successfully grown by cultivating well for two or three years, then mulching with straw or coarse litter sufficient to keep down the weeds. Cherries are now grown to some extent in this county. Mr. Newell estimates 216 acres of cherries in this county. Secretary Lamberson of the State Board estimates the value of the cherry crop in Oregon in 1904 at \$125,000. Fifty tons found ready market at the Dalles cannery at \$80 per ton.

With proper facilities for shipping and canning, why should not cherries bring an immense income to Clackamas county.

C. W. SWALLOW.

TRAPPED IN BEAR'S DEN TEN DAYS

Wallowa, Or., March 6.—Trapped in a bear's den for four days by the body of an animal he had shot is the strange experience of Lee Fleschman of Promise. News has just reached here of the adventure which is one of the most peculiar in the hunting annals of Eastern Oregon.

Lee Fleschman, Frank Sanner and Burto Miller, all of Promise, started for a bear hunt on the headquarters of Mud Creek ten days ago. Miller and Sanner returned two days ago saying that Fleschman had preceded them three days. He had not arrived at his home and a searching party was organized.

Tracks were soon found where he had trailed a bear, and in a few miles the party came upon a cave and espied a bear lying against the mouth of it. Two shots were fired at the bear when a voice from within informed them that the animal had already met its fate.

Fleschman had tracked the bear to its den and entered to shoot it, when bruin made a dash to get out and ran over him. He killed the bear before it reached the opening and the carcass rolled down and filled the narrow passage until Fleschman could not escape. He was unable to move the carcass and was trapped completely. He had spent four days in the den and was nearly out of provisions when the searching party reached him.

MUST SUPPER FOR CRIMES COMMITTED

Halse, March 7.—The house of representatives today passed a resolution on the Steenberg case, which

after reciting that the murder was one peculiarly against the whole people of the state, and asserting the willingness of the people to prosecute, declares that the prosecution should be continued with the same vigor that has characterized it so far, that no stone should be left unturned in the effort to bring to justice those guilty of the crime and affirming confidence in the ability of Governor Gooding to give the case the same loyal attention as in the past.

The resolution also declares that the state is not actuated by malice, but is simply trying to probe the great crime and punish those at the bottom of it. It affirms the state is guarding the interests of the men accused as zealously as it protects the right of the prosecution to bring out the facts before a jury.

STANDARD OIL AT SAME OLD GAME

Chicago, March 7.—It became evident today that the attorneys for the Standard Oil company of Indiana, now on trial for alleged violation of the Elkins act, are determined to make a strong fight against the indictments proper. The day in court was marked by a continued succession of extended arguments, in which the Standard Oil attorneys contended that the government must prove facts alleged in the indictments or abandon its case.

The principal point upon which their attacks centered was the allegation made in the indictments that the Elkins law was violated by shipments of oil from Whiting, Ind., to St. Louis, Mo., over the Chicago and Alton. It was asserted by the defense that the law could not have been violated in this manner, as the Chicago and Alton railroad does not extend to St. Louis, but terminates on the opposite side of the river at East St. Louis, Ill. They asserted that the tariff sheets published by the Alton road did not contain a joint through rate to St. Louis, saying that the rate between side of the river at East St. Louis, of the Wiggins Ferry company. They objected on this ground to the introduction as evidence of the Alton tariff sheets.

Judge Landis ruled, however, that the ferry company's tariff sheets might be admitted as evidence, as they had been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Chicago and Alton railroad had never objected to the filing of its sheets with the Commission by the railway company, nor had it objected at any time to the rates given.

DEATH'S DAILY HARVEST

E. T. Grider died Wednesday night at his home in Willamette, aged about 65 years. He was a veteran of the Civil war, serving in Company A, Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and was a member of Meade Post, G. A. R. He had lived near this city for many years, formerly residing at Parkplace.

Besides the widow Mr. Grider left the following children: Mrs. Lemon of Oregon City, Mrs. Davey of Portland, Charles of Portland and Wayne who lives in Eastern Oregon.

The funeral of Nathaniel W. Richards was held in Portland Wednesday afternoon from the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. S. Jennings, 484 East Harrison street and the interment was in Multnomah cemetery. He was 74 years old and had been a resident of Oregon for 17 years, passing two years in Portland and the 15 years previously on a farm in Clackamas county, and at Oregon City. Before coming to Oregon Mr. Richards had been an engineer on the Union Pacific railroad, where he spent 35 years in that capacity, his run being between St. Paul to Grand Island, Neb. He has two brothers in Nebraska, one a railroad man. His wife died several years ago. The following children survive him: Mrs. W. C. Campbell, Grand Island, Neb.; Mrs. J. D. Thorp, Mrs. S. S. Jennings, Portland; Leonard and William C. Richards, St. Joseph, Mo.

SECOND SUIT MAY BE BROUGHT

Boston, March 7.—Ex-United States Senator William E. Chandler, special attorney for George Washington Glover, of Lead, S. D., and other relatives of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, who have brought suit against Christian Science officials in three states, announced tonight that positively a second suit will be instituted in Massachusetts.

Mr. Chandler has been in consultation here for two days with the other



EASTER

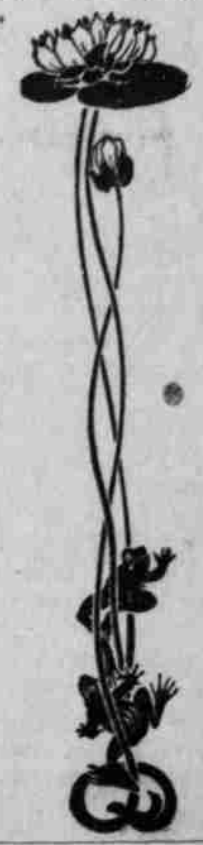
Easter Sunday this year falls on March 31st, which is extraordinary early.

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L. ADAMS

MAKE IT A POINT TO VISIT OUR SUIT ROOM - NEW GARMENTS ARRIVING DAILY

counsel for the plaintiffs. In addition to the former Senator, there were present at the conference today John W. Kelly, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Nathaniel E. Martin of Concord, and E. W. Peabody of this city. After the conference, Mr. Chandler issued the following statement:

"It has been decided to serve immediately the processes on four New Hampshire defendants, Calvin A. Frye, Irving C. Thomason, Herman C. Herring and Louis C. Strang, and to give notice to the Massachusetts defendants, so that they may be present and join in the New Hampshire suit if they choose. If they do not join in the suit, possibly a second suit will be instituted in Massachusetts, in the state or Federal court."

"It was decided today to begin immediately taking testimony in the various places in both states and get ready for trial as soon as possible."

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