#### THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1902.

"Mind Not Made Up as to Special Session," He Says. manufacturing plants in this city which are now operated by electric power, and it is ever so much cleaner and nicer than "DON'T CARE A SNAP ABOUT IT' any other Now, we all admit that to become manufacturing center-and we are wofully deficient along this line-we must have an abundance of cheap fuel or cheap power. Now, as I understand it, we have don. He Awalts "Developments"-If Legthree applicants, each and every one of whom desires to install electrical plants in the city and to sell light and power. islature Is Summoned, Two Sessions Will Join-Will It Help yet the Cliy Council has given them any-thing but a warm welcome. I believe that they should each be granted a fran-His Senatorial Boom! chise, but be compelled to give bonds as a guarantee that business was intended. They propose to spend thousands-yes, millions-of dollars in our midst; they will develop thousands of horse power; com-"I have reached no conclusion in the matter of convening a special session of the Legislature," said Governor Geer petition will cheapen power; Eastern manufacturers will come to our city if in reponse to an interrogation on the they can get cheap power, and electrical subject. "I am simply waiting for depower is the finest in the world. We may not have the coal-we hope velopments," continued the Governor. "The newspapers are agitating the subhave-but we have the water to develop ject to the extent that I have become power enough for a large city of manufac-tories, and those who would develop it BRIGES. somewhat interested myself. They continue to tell of my motives for convening should have every assistance the city can render them. This city cannot afford to stand on her dignity and demand large a special session. Personally I have no tives and do not care a snap about payment for these privileges. We are as yet not a New York, a Chicago or a St. it. I have given no thought to the probable time for holding the session if it, Louis-not by any means. Some matter pertaining to the proposed fireboat was presented to the Council. It was "laid on shall be decided to hold one. If one shall be convened. I will probably call the table. it just before the regular session so that In the face of the fact that a change of the two sessions may follow each other administration is about to take place, doubless this was the only thing that could be done regarding this matter, but it seemed so characteristic. This, too, is without interruption. At this early date, I have not thought anything of the probable contents of the call that will be issued if a special session is decided a question that demands aimost instant recognition; it is very vital. Let us shake off this lethargy. There are some things we must do and some things we must have. T. G. F. a question that demands almost instant But it is reasonably certain that a special asssion of the State Legislature have. will be convened. The session will probably he held in October or November if STEAMSHIPOREGONASHORE the present programme is carried out. any rate, the extra session will be Fourth Vessel in Nome Trade to Be held in advance of the regular session and two separate and distinct sessions will probably be the result. Those agiin Trouble.

tating the subject are insisting that the session shall be held early in the Fall. The real purpose of the proposed special session of the State Legislature remains an unsolved conundrum. Ostensibly it is for the enactment of legislation that will place State officers on fixed salaries and divert all fees and perquisites into the State treasury, but many are in-clined to the belief that the movement has some political significance. Others, who have studied the situation, are convinced that the effort for an extra session, orginated and is being supported by a Salem publication for purposes of toricty and self-advertisement. Ample time exists in the six months that will elapse before the time for convening the Legislature, for a thorough and intelli-gent discussion of the project that it is believed will result in the collapse of the special session bubble. It is understood that fully fifty per cent of the members of the Legislative assembly are opposed to an extra session, and in this regard it is recalled that Governor Geer in one of his messages to the Oregon Legislature said that 30 days was sufficient time for the State Legislative assembly to transact the business of the State and

effect adjournment. The special session scheme is not of recent inception, but was hatched early the campaign. From the fact that e persons who are actively working for the special session are warm friends of Governor Geer, it is very reasonable to presume that the movement has his indorsement. The introduction of the me at this time, with the retirement scheme at this time, with the retirement of Governor Geer from the service of the State, strengthens the supposition in many minds that the movement has been instituted for revengefal purposes rather than evidence of a sincere con-sideration of tax-payers. The agitation for flat salaries resulted in the incorpora-tion into every political platform of a plank indorsing the proposition. Petitions asking that the Governor convene a spe-were thrown in the score and and a salior arrived at Kelly's Is. and, the yawi capsized and the occupants were thrown in the score aspe-tion side converted to the water The barry sector the state of the score aspe-tion side converted to the sector the score aspe-tion side converted to the score aspe-tion state of the score aspe-tion state of the score thrown in the score there thrown in the score t

CEER HOLDS BACK to hundreds of men. In some instancer in they wore able to pay the interest on Their bonds and in other cases they wore not. And want to the wall. New York, June 29.-Arrived-La Bre tages, from Havre; Pottsdam, from Rot not, and want to the wall A abort time ago there was a good deal of agitation in this city as regards coal. It is generally admitted that we are badly handicapped in our race with the cities of the East and of the Sound as regards the matter of coal. Why do we want this coal? One of the principal rea-sons is the cheap power that might be developed from it. There are many small manufacturing plants in this city which developed from it. There are many small manufacturing plants in this city which developed from it. There are many small manufacturing plants in this city which developed from it. There are many small manufacturing plants in this city which developed from it. There are many small manufacturing plants in this city which developed from it. There are many small manufacturing plants in this city which developed from it. There are many small manufacturing plants in this city which Hamburg. June 22.-Sailed-Moltke for

Pantelleria, June 29.-Passed-Kaisow, from Seattle and Tacoma via Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Suez for Lon-

## ADVERTISED.

## Postoffice at Portland, Or.

Free delly residence of owners may be secured by observ-ing the following rules: Direct plainly to the street and number of

the bouse. Head letters with the writer's full address, including street and number, and request an-swer to be directed accordingly.

Letters to strangers or transfert visitors in the city, whose special address may be un-known, should be marked in the left-hand cor-net, Transfert." This will prevent their be-ing delivered to persons of the same or similar

WOMEN'S LIST.

SEATTLE, June 29 .- The steamship Oregon, of the White Star Line, is ashore at Dutch Harbor with eight feet of water in her hold. The news was brought by officers of the steamship Roanoke two days ago, but was suppressed by the owners and shipping men, on account of the fact

that the Jeanie, Portland and Thetls are all missing. They do not wish to throw cold water on Nome travel. On the voyage north the Oregon began leaking off Vancouver Island, and the pumps were going incessantly until the steamer reached Nome. She had two feet of water on arrival and her machinery was in bad repair. After landing passen-gers, Captain Seeley decided to make for St. Michael and beach the ship there for st. Allchael and beach the ship there for repairs. Evidently he decided later to run for Seattle but could not keep the water down, and put in at Dutch Harbor. After leaving Nome the rudder post gave out and the vessel refused to answer her helm. She was temporarily repaired. She had some southbound passengers aboard, but the number is not known. The Oregon is under charter to the Northwestern Commercial Commency of The Oregon is under charter to the Northwestern Commercial Company, of Seattle. She intely came from Moran's where repairs were made at a

cost of \$70,000. The hull is said to be held together with cement. It is surmised that the coment cracked. The water is known to have entered at the stern. BARGE LOST WITH TEN.

## Wrecked in Heavy Storm on Lake

Huron. SANDUSKY, O., June 29 .- The steam

MEN'S LIST.

to hundreds of men. In some instances Tacoma, from China and Japan. Salled-

Hamburg, June 2.-Sailed-Moltke, for New York via Southampton, and proceed-ed from Beacy Head.

# Cuclaimed Letters Remaining in the

other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machin-ery was \$5.505,725, and of livestock. \$33.ery of letters by carriers at the 917,048. These values, added to that of farms, give \$172,761,287, the "total value of farm property." The products derived from domestic ani-mals, poultry and bees, including animals

1040

ern section.

sold and animals plaughtered on farms, are referred to in this bulletin as "animal products," The total value of all such

Persons calling for these letters will please state date on which they were advertised. June 30, they will be charged for at the rate June 30, they will of 1 cent each.

WOMEN'S LIST. Akin, Mrs Elimabeth Allen, Mrs Emma Andrexs, Miss Lenna Antois, Miss Lenna Antoid, Miss Hora-2 Becker, Mrs E'G Bernheim, Miss May Biako, Mrs May Browning, Miss Eiva Burke, Mrs M Burke, atton, Mise Cora owning, Miss Elva L woe, Mirs Susan L undy, Miss Fannie L urke, Miss M S butt, Miss M S bartoners, Miss Millie Darkon, Minnie E Case, Mrz F H Collina, Mrz Chas Consoy, Miss Mollie Consor, Mirs A J Dale, Mrz M I Darinog, Miss Davenport, Miss Mam mie

Murray, Mrs Nelson, Mary Netson, Mrs Wm New, Mrs F Page, Mrs Frank Payette, Miss Suffe Parker, Mrs Emma Pennington, Mrs Ann Pennington, Mrs Ann Peinti, Mrs Mattie Priot, Miss Hannah Raley, Miss Cogbe A Reimer, Mrs Joseph Roshferd, Miss Annile Steeves, Mrs Nannleurray, Mrs. Mrs C D olcan, Mrs wing, Mrs James illott, Mrs M E illott, Miss A E rikason, Miss Minhi versen, Mrs Millie vans, Grace B aulkner, Mrs Jacob arrell, Mrs Lulu K hers Miss à

ora, Mias A azer, Mias Genovie Reeves, Mrs Nannie-Reives, Mrs A B Remington, Mrs L V Mrs Chas B Heaver, Mirs A.D. Reminington, Mirs L.V. Ritchey, Leha Roath, Mirs H.W. Ross, Mirs H. Ruon, Mirs Grace a Rundel, Miss Alma Schair, Miss Lilly Schmadeka, Mirs M-3 Sharnon, Miss Sharnon, Miss Sharnon, Miss Gardner, Mirs N Genzer, Miss Louise Gher, Miss Edith Goofnough, Miss Edith Goofnough, Miss Vera Grace, Miss Breita Guace, Miss Myrtle Guild, Mirs J K Hahn, Mirs Laura Hal) Mirs Laura

tion of the term "improved" by the than by any preceding census. The creased area devoted to the various Habn, Mirs Helena Habi, Mirs Laura Hamilton, Miss Dollie Hurrington, Miss Kate Heaton, Miss Kate Heaton, Miss Aaray Henry, Miss Marie Herrien, Miss Geo Hill, Miss E A Hopper, Madame Eu-gene Hutchinson, Miss Olive Hall, Miss Laura recis Hamilton, Miss Dollie Summer, Miss Bertha Harrington, Miss Kaie Sherwood, Mrs Stan-Heaton, Miss Amy Sheard, Mrs Retha, Henton, Miss Amy Sheard, Mrs Retha, Hernley, Mas Spand, Mrs Retha, Hernley, Mae Spahr, Miss Flora Hernley, Mae Spahr, Miss Flora Herney, Mae Spahr, Miss B A Hopper, Madame Eu-Skrowbridge, Mrs Ba-Hill, Mrs E A Hill, Mrs E A Hill, Mrs E A Hupper, Madame Eu-Skrowbridge, Mrs Ba-gene Alise Maida Vandeet, Miss Violet recis show that there has been no decrea the actual area under cultivation. Between 1850 and 1880, the numb farms increased faster than the total age, involving a decrease in the av size, of farms, and indicating a pro-

Hutchinson, Miss Olive Thompson, Mrs Angle Ingalis, Mrs Kale Thompson, Mrs Chas Jackson, Mrs HF Jockson, Mrs HF Johnson, Mrs ED Johnson, Miss Hida Johnson, Miss Hida Johnson, Miss Hida Johnson, Mrs Nellis Walker, Miss D M Johnson, Miss Hida Johnson, Miss Hida Johnson, Mrs Nellis West, Mrs May Jones, Anna E Jones, Anna E Jones, Mrs Mayme A West, Mrs Mas Jones, Mrs May Keita, Mrs Laura Keiny, Miss Keiny, Miss Keiny, Miss Kimberg, Miss Laura

Kelsay, Mrs Raymond Kelly, Misz Kimberg, Misz Elna Knowles, Misz Laura

MEN'S LIST. Abrams, D K Adams, C C Alvin, Walter Addrich, Erra American Voltaic Co-Zlobneon, Cari J American Voltaic Co-Zlobneon, Henry Atkinson, James Bailer, C E-2 Bailer, C E-2 Bainet, Bert Barnett, Bert Barnett, W L Barnett, W L Barnett, W L Barnett, W L Barnett, Harry Beckley, Ray Benedict, W F Lector, B Benedict, W F Letty, Roy Benedict, W F Luiz, J J Boys, Barber Shop Lynch, John ments and machinery, \$1,949,655, or 42.5 per cent; and in that of livestock, \$11,258,218, or 49.8 per cent. The value of farm products shown for 1900 is 100.2 per cent greater than that reported for 1589, but a portion of this increase is doubtless due to a more detailed enumeration in 1900 Arkinaon, James Bailey, C E-2 Banber, Wm P Baker, Horace Banett, Bert Barnett, W L Barnes, F S Beckley, Bay han in previous census years. Lutz, J J Lubetich, J Lubetich, J Lymon, Chas McCormick Saeitaer McCorran, John McCorran, John McCorran, Peter Maxfield, Boy Main, Guy H Marthal, C R Martin, A C Martin, A Ch Martin, Arthur Metager, Geo Miller, Kempeler B ond, John F G okmiller, Ge wn, H L iton, A H Caffrey, James Caffall, Dr C G Caldwell, J H Campbell, Dr J O Carter, E G Casaidy, J F Martin, A C Martin, Arthur Metager, Geo Miller, Steven W Miller, Steven W Miller, Steven W Millen, S A Morris, J Morris, Jack Murphy, John Daiy Newton, J J, & Son Newton, J J, & Son Newton, J J, & Son O'Brien, Con O'Brien, Con O'Brien, Con O'Brien, Con O'Brien, Con O'Brien, B Peart, Ed Peart, Ed Peart, Ed Peart, A C-2 Phillprick, A H Pearter, Son O'Brienon, Henry S nsey, Ed hadeer, W N hamberiain, Frank lune, Peter lopton, L M Clark, Jesse Clark, Robert G Coffey, T W Cole, J W Copher, J M Combs, P E open, H Francis coper, Charles D rysler, Ed rouch, A N Crouch, A N Cunniagham, J C Dyer, Maj & Mra A R Dahl, Wm Dalligh Bros Danforth, D W DeFrance, Earl Dernie, C F Dernette, Fred M Dick, John W Dooley, A J Philbrick, A H Peirson, Henry S Fortland Sash & Door Co Porter, Wm Prescott, A W Prescott, A W Prescott, A W Roach, J F Raven, Frank Reford, Thise Retiter, A Dick, John W Dooley, A J Dooley, A J Dodsin, M R Donohus, M F Dowdle, J R-2 Drake, F P Dudley, John R Eastham, Melville Elliott, R Epoperson, W R Reford, Thus Beitjer, A Rengie, Lewis Rice, Willie Robinson, Winfield Rogers, Mr & Mrs J C Uryder, F J Sadilen, Dr 5 I Sacilie & Fisming Co Samuel, B A Schieffer, Henry Schiefer, Henry Schiefer, Henry Schiefer, Henry Schiefer, Caydow & C Eiliott, R Epperson, W R Evans, Mr & Mr Evans, Alfred D Farrin, Jesse Fischer, L Flynn, Charles Fogle, W T Ford, Halbert Ford, F A Ford, J P Schur, John Shrycok, Geo K Shrycok, Geo K Shrycok, Geo K Shrycok, Ces A Smith, Eb Smith, Eb Smith, Eb Siniey, D H Stanford, Sam Stafford, Sam Stophenson, L C Stafford, Sam Stophenson, L C Stewart, Chase Storia, Walter Sweeney, Jack Snyder, F W Sunday Merning Star Svenzon, Dr E O Taft, E R Temple, Thes I Thorn, Frank Torg, Frederick Tucker, Chester Ulrich, Fred Underwood Springs, Manager of Vandorn, Virgle Vandorn, Virgle Vandorn, Virgle Vandorn, Virgle Vandar, H L Walk, John W Walker, E G Wein, Fred Wein, Fred Wein, Fred Wein, Fred Wein, Fred Wein, James Winter, John Furd, J P Pox, Frank Frank, Frank Fuller, E F Garland, A O Gaston, Roy Guold Gaston, Roy Guold Geary, Dr J W Gerritsen, A D Gigger, Johnie Getebell, Nobie H Goibert, E K Gonzalos, Jimmie Googhnour, E Grout, Frank Grout, Frank Brout, Printa Brout, Charley Juras, Matt Hade, A Hagen, Zonie Lomrich, Adam Harper, W Harlan, John Jarets Prints arris, Ernest arris, Mr & Mrs iarria. Mr & Mrs Barrison. Roy Hartisel. Milion H Hastings. J Helsancher. F H Heiman, W H Henry. John Hewnon, B F Hicka. Robert Hickind. A Hillon. J W Hill. Rev D M Home Transfer Co Hoarter. Garet Hoel. O F Hanist. Geo Howard. Dr F I Hughes, T W Hunt. Charles Hurde, F P Woolf, Carl Wolf, Carl Word, Geo J Yames, Edward Young, S A Young, Jas

OREGON'S AGRICULTURE

#### EXTENSIVE BULLETIN ISSUED FROM CENSUS OFFICE.

Fotal Value of Property Was \$172,-761,287-Livestock on Farms and Ranges.

products, together with the value of all crops, is termed "total value of farm producta." This value for 1899 was \$35,000.

969, of which \$16,254,252, or 42.8 per cent, represents the value of animal products, and \$21,806,687, or 57.2 per cent, the value

of crops, including forest products cut or produced on farms. The total value of farm products for 1889 exceeds that for

1859 by \$19,064,849, or 100.2 per cent. A por-tion of this increase is doubtless due to a more detailed enumeration in 1900 than in

Arriving at Gross Income.

crease continued through the last two decades in the western counties and in some of the older-settled counties of the east-

In the last decade, the gain in the total

value of farm property was \$29,736,487, or 20.5 per cent. The increase in the value of land, improvements and buildings was \$16,515,514, or 14.3 per cent; in that of imple-

The "gross farm income" is obtained by

The dairy industry has made great pro-gress in the last decade, the production of milk showing an increase of 23,540,582 gallons, or 94.0 per cent; while the quan-tity of butter made on farms increased WASHINGTON, June 20.-The Census office has prepared an extensive bulletin on agriculture in Oregon. The bulletin 60.4 per cent, and that of cheese, 75.9 per shows that on June 1, 1900 the farms of Oregon numbered 35,537, and were valued of the \$3,500,953 given as the value of at \$132.837,514. Of this amount \$19,199,694, or 14.5 per cent, represents the value of

dairy produce, \$2,006,239, represents the amount received from the sale of dairy produce, and \$1,544,554, the value of such buildings, and \$113,137,820, or \$5.5 per cent, produce, and \$1.549,565, the value of such produce consumed on farms. Of the for-mer amount, \$1,111,072 was received from the sale of 10,308,119 gallons of milk; \$77,-\$89 from 4,092.542 pounds of butter; \$77,439 from 154.549 gallons of cream, and \$45,888 from 357,967 pounds of cheese. the value of the land and improvements

#### Poultry and Eggs.

total value of the produ ets of the poultry industry in 1880 was \$1,988,755, of which 58.4 per cent represents the value of eggs produced, and \$1.6 per cent, that of poultry raised. Over 3,000,000 domens more eggs were produced in 1839 than 10 years before, the per cent of increase being 72.1.

Dairy Produce.

Wool.

The production of wool has increased rapidly since 1850, the gain in the last decade being 53.8 per cent. Malheur, Mor-row, Baker, Lake and Crook Counties show the greatest increase. The average weight of fleeces increased from 6.3 pounds in 1880 to 8.6 pounds in 1990, showing a marked improvement in the grade of sheep

The following table shows the acreages, quantities and values of the principal farm crops in 1899:

deducting from the total value of farm	crops in 1899:			
products the value of the products fed to livestock on the farms of the producers. In 1889 the reported value of products fed was \$5,194.721, leaving \$31,896,245 as the gross farm income. The ratio which this amount bears to the "total value of farm	CROPS.	Acres	Quantity.	Value
property" is referred to in this bulletin as the "percentage of gross income upon investment." For Oregon in 1879 it was 18.5 per cent. Oregon has a total land area of 94,560 square miles, or 60,518,400 acres, of which 10,071.225 acres, or 16.5 per cent, are in- cluded in farms. The total number of farms in Oregon in 1990 was over 39 times as great as in 1850, and 40.4 per cent greater than in 1890. The total acreage has also increased rapidly, being over 25 times as great as in 1850. The gain in the last 10 years was 46.8 per cent. With the exception of the last decade, the area of improved land has in- creased steadily, and, until 1860, at a more rapid rate than the total acreage. The decrease in the acreage and per cent of farm land improved shown for the last decade, is due to a more strict construc- tion of the term "improved" by the 12th than by any preceding census. The in- creased area devoted to the various crops show that there has been no decrease in the actual area under cultivation. Between 1850 and 1850, the number of farms increased faster than the total acre- age, involving a decrease in the average size of farms, and indicating a progree- sive division of farm holdings and a	Corn	251,406 60,575 10,080 402 2,015 4 731,823 4 15,434 15,434 11,504 2,510 2,515 2,015 2	14,508,638 6,725,828 1,515,150 1,509,524 7,010 8,740 1,147,586 4,630 14,675,577 11,177,586 4,630 14,675,577 21,615 3,761,367 2,875 208,502 208,502	67,053 4,425 8,564 39 9,856 •6,147,018 •6,147,018 •937,513 20,567 21,114 1,210,034 1,903 •6,147,015 907,253 •6,157,175 907,253 •6,032 •
more complete utilization of the soll. The slight increases shown for the last two decades are due to the large additions made to ranges in the Eastern part of the state which recently have been taken	*Tons. **Pour	Cereal		

state, which recently have been taken from the public domain, and, for the first time, enumerated as farm land. The de-by bushels:

by Dushels: 1839	Barley. 1,515,110 874,238 920,977 210,736 25,254	Buck- wheat. 7,010 2,578 6,215 1,545 2,749	Canadian
1809	On ts. 5,725,838	Rye. 109,334 51,306	Wh- 14,508 9,294

1859. 825,776 211,943 The total area devoted to cereals in 1879 was 632,871 acres; in 1889, 828,706 acres; and in 1899, 1.222,644 acres. The increases

8,523 8,523 8,203 5,802 1,128 5,122 2,918

ent.

total number of farmers reporting live stock, 21,525, or 62.0 per cent, report animals slaughtered on farms, the average value per farm being \$72.75; while 18,375, or 56.17 of the fruit grown was \$286,612, an average of \$34 per farm. Of the total area, 1/22 acres were devoted to strawberries, whose total production was 3,837,830 quarts, total production was 3,837,820 quarts, grown principally in Multhomah and Wasper cent of the total number, report sales of live animals, with an average receipt per farm of \$340.42. In obtaining reports of receipts from sales of live animals, the co Counties. The acreages and produc-tions of the other berries were as follows: Blackberries and dewberries. 717 acres for receipts from marked to instructed to secure from each operator a statement of the amount received from sales in 1839 lesse the amount paid for animals purchased during the same year. and 1,330,520 quarts; raspberries and Lo-gan berries, 473 acres and 781,060 quarts; gooseberries, 203 acres and 326,750 quarts; currants, 169 acres and 238,420 quarts; and other berries, 110 acres and 148,534 quarts

Vegetables.

The value of all vegetables grown in the state in 1895, including potatoes, sweet potatoes and onions, was \$3,250,495. Of this nount \$1,219,034 or 52.9 per cent represente the value of potatoes, which were reported by 22,717 farmers, or 63.4 per cent of the total number in the state. Aside from the land devoted to potatoes and onlons, 15,494 acres were used in the growing of miscel-laneous vegetables. Of this area the products of 11.306 acres were not reported in detail. Of the remaining area, 324 acres were devoted to the cultivation of cabbages; 601 to sweet corn; 573 to carrots; 372 to turnips; 331 to watermelons; 308 to to-matoes; 228 to beets; 110 to cucumbers; 101 to squashes, and 350 to other vegetables.

#### Hops.

In 1850 eight pounds of hops were re-ported for Oregon: in 1860 493 pounds, and in 1870 9745 pounds. In 1880 244.371 pounds were reported from 304 acres; in 1890 3.613,-726 pounds from 3130 acres, and in 1900 14,-675,577 pounds from 15,434 acres-the product being over four times and the acreage almost five times as great as in 1890.

In 1900 1095 farmers reported hops with In 1900 1085 farmers reported nops with an average area of 14.1 acres per farm, and an average yield per acre of 501 pounds. The crop was valued at \$337.513, an average of \$555 per farm, 361 per acre and \$40.66 per pound. The small average yield and low price are largely due to late rains which caused a deterioration in the quality of the cron

quality of the crop. The counties of the Willamette Valley lead in the production of hops, Marion, Polk and Yamhili Counties ranking in the order named, reporting 68.7 per cent of the

total acreage.

Sugar Beets. Only three counties in Oregon report sugar beets, but the industry, although of recent inception, bids fair to become one of importance in the state. In 1899 53 farmers devoted to this crop an area of 2510 acres, an average of 25.8 acres per 部派司法司法部部 farm, obtaining a total yield of 14.462 tons of beets, an average of 5.8 tons per acre. The value of this crop was \$80,322, an average of \$1005 per farm, \$25 23 per acre and

\$4 38 per ton. These beets were grown in the north eastern part of the state. Union County alone reporting 95.5 per cent of the total acreage.

# COOK-AVE. SEWER DISTRICT

Measures Will Be Taken to Have the Improvement Made This Year.

A vigorous effort will be made to secure the building of the Cook avenue (Albina) sewer, this year. Under the direction of City Engineer Chuse much of the prelim. Inary work of laying out the routes of the main conduits and the territory has been accomplished. The main sewer that will serve the Cook avenue district will empty into the large conduit which was built across the railroad grounds when the Beech-street system was put in. This conduit will serve both districts. The Cook avenue district is much larger than the Beech street district system, and it is ,687

thought that it will cost less per lot than it did in the latter. M. E. Thompson, who is largely interested in property in the district, said yes-terday that he was anxious to have the sewer system constructed as soon as possible, and that as soon as the new City Council is organized the Cook avenue sewer system would be pushed vigorously. City Engineer-elect Elliott lives in the district and is familiar with the conditions He will be asked to take up the work at the point up to which it has been car-ried, and carry it forward to completion. Owing to the many new houses and in crease in population in the territory, the need of sewerage is urgent.

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plank indorsing the proposition. Petitions asking that the Governor convene a spe-clai session of the Legislature are being published and circulated and some are be-ing filled out and transmitted to the Governor. In this way, the initiative and referendum amendment is utilized to promote the scheme. If a sufficient theorem is more the petitions being promote the showing is made by the petitions being filed, that Governor Geer can avoid the odium that would ensue, and can shoulders of the responsibility upon the shoulders of the people represented by the petitions, there is little question but that the there is little question but that the there is solve and the convened. In this vening of a special Legislative session under these conditions would increase the prestige of Governor Geer as a Seninto a candidate, especially should legis-lation of a remedial character be enacted. In the possible benefit to Goer's senatorisl candidacy, therefore, is believed to rest the origin of the scheme for an extra

It is believed by some that an astute politician is using Geer as a cat's paw for politician is using theer as a cat's paw for the advancement of his own political interests or else the movement for a special sension has the backing of the Governor's sincere friends who recog-nize in the possible results of the pro-posed sension a means of reparation for his mistakes in the past his mistakes in the past,

his mistakes in the past. Naturally, Salem would like to see a special session convened, as a business proposition. The influx of strangers to the capital city, that always attends a Legislative session, is a wonderful im-petus to business of all trades.

#### NEW ELECTRICAL PLANTS should the City Demand Pay for the Franchises?

PORTLAND, June 28 .- (To the Editor.) -Several months ago the City of Portland was asked to grant a franchise to each of three different corporations or individuals, who proposed to install electrical plants for the sale of light or power. Qu little matter regarding these applications appeared in The Oregonian from time to time, but it traveled from the front page toward the rear, finally dropping out al-together, until a few days ago, when it came to the writer's notice that the Council proposed to give a franchise to the party or corporation that would pay the

most for it. Now, as a citizen and business man, I file a vigorous protest against this pro-ceeding. I do not know any of the parceeding. I do not know any of the par-ties who ask this privilege of doing bust-mess among us, but I believe it wrong to make it a hardship for them or any of them, by throwing the least straw in their path

It must be remembered that this is but a small city, a city just out of its swad-dling clothes, but a straggling village as compared with some of the centers of population and wealth in other parts of our land. Every once in a while some hairbrained individual evolves a "thought" that corporations and others seeking faors of our city should pay quite a large proportion of their gross earnings into the coffers of the city. This would be a most capitul idea if we could afford to do it, if

control idea if we could afford to do it, if we could compel those seeking these priv-ileggs to pay well for them, if we had something of value enough for which we might demand large remuneration. But I maintain that we have nothing of such

I maintain that we have nothing of such value at present. Street-railway companies have at times raked for franchises and got them. Then it was that he of the hairbrain arose and forciared that the city was foolish to declared that the city was foolish to naked for franchises and got them. Toon declared that the city was foolish to "give away valuable rights." for which it should receive inrge compensation. The traction companies got their franchises, however; they spent many thousands af it should receive in got are employment. Taken from for Hadlock; schooner San Buena-ventura. from Port Hadlock; schooner Free Trade, from Blusiaw; schooner Challen-ger, from Port Townsend. Salled at noon -Steamer Santa Barbars, for Fortland via Europart and the state of the state of the state of the state traction companies got their franchises and however; they spent many thousands af Tacoma, Juna 29.-Arrived-Steamship Guild, Mrs J K dollars in the city and gave employment

whose names are not yet learned. The rescued persons were Captain Little, his wife and two daughters. Capital Little devoted most of his efforts in saving the lives of his family. He did not see the crew after he had left the vessel, and he is of the opinion that if they took to a set the opinion that if sey. Ed they took to a raft they must have per-ished, for no small craft could live in the ca that was raging at the time.

#### Fog Signal for Volcanic Shower.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29 .- The American-Hawailan Steamship Company's new steamer Nevada arrived today, 61 days from New York. Two days out from St. Lucia on May

2, the captain of the Nevada reports the vessel ran into a storm of ashes. He said that at 3:30 a. m., on that day the ashes grew so thick that the fog whistle had to be sounded and at 4:30 a. m., they got so heavy that it was impossible to look to windward. At 9 a. m., the water became very thick and much discolored and remained so during the forencon. The only forerunner of this ash avalanche were a few thunder claps and flashes of lightning. Some of the crew stated that on the

7th, toward midnight, they heard two reports that sounded like the firing of heavy guns. The deck was strewn with ashes and the lookout when he came down looked like a plaster cast,

#### Arrived From Orient.

TACOMA, June 29 .- The Northern Pacific Liner Tacoma, Captain Dixon, arriv-ed today from Japan and China, after an uneventful voyage. She brought a full cargo from the Orient, chiefly tea, of which she has about 9000 packages from Amoy, Shanghai and Japan, being the largest tea consignment brought across this year. Besides them she has a consignment of matting, raw silk and gunnies. Her total cargo numbers 11,192 packages and is consigned to the cities of the

United States. Crew From the Bishop Brun.

NEW YORK, June 29 .- The Holland. American Line steamer Potadam, which arrived here today from Rotterdam and Boulogne, brought to port Captain M. A. Neilson and 10 men of the crew of the Norwegian bark Bishop Brun, who were rescued at sea from their vessel, which was abandoned in a water-logged condition and on fire on June 15th, in initiade 42.8 degrees north, longitude 43.48 degrees west.

#### Bomestic and Foreign Ports.

ITALIAN LIST. Miss Delorenzi AntonioAnton, Gjurorret Simon, Crporaitis Alla, Gentin Signora L Giothmini-2 Mari Buffa PACKAGES.

Beavis, John B Hart, Miss Bessie Hodson, Mrs Chas A. R. CROASMAN, P. M. Value of Livestock.

The total value of all livestock on farms

and ranges June 1, 1909, was \$33,917,045, of which 32.6 per cent represents the value of meat cattle other than dairy cows: 255 per cent, that of horses; 22.3 per cent, that of sheep; 12.1 per cent, that of dairy cows; 21 per cent, that of swine; and 4.4 per cent, that of all other livestock. No reports were secured of the value of livestock not on farms or ranges, but it is probable that such animals have higher average values than farm or range animais. Allowing the same averages, how-ever, the total value of all domestic antmals not on farms or ranges. June 1, 190, would be \$1,137,758. Exclusive of poultry and bees not on farms, the total value of all livestock in the state is approximately \$35,054,800.

Livestock on Farms and Ranges. The following table shows the number of domestic animals on farms and ranges, 1850 to 1900:

Dairy other neat Horses Mules COWS. and 

The foregoing table shows uninterrupted progress in the livestock industry for the last half-century. The number of dairy cows, June 1, 1900, was almost 13 times as great as in 1850, and 7.3 per cent greater than in 1890.

The increase in the number of sheep has not been as great in the last 10 years as in the three former decades, owing to foreign competition in wool production, and fluctuations in prices, which, together with the increasing value of land, have caused many farmers to abandon sheep-raising for other agricultural industries. The following table shows the quanti-ties and values of animal products, and values of poultry raised, animals sold, and animals slaughtered on farms and ranges in 1899:

Star	PRODUCTS.	Unit of measure.	Quantity	Value
6"	Wool		18,349,660	22, 296, 741
ga,	Mohair and goat hair Milk	Pounds	257,750	74,383
180	Butter	Pound=	8,107,450	3,550,963
W-2	Eggs Poultry Honey	Dogens	7 700 976	1 162 671
5	Wax mainte	Pounds	16,740	109,247
	Animals slaugh- tered			1,565,895
	Total			
r B	C			

#### Value of Animal Products.

The value of animal products in 1899 was \$15,254.282, or \$2.5 per cent of all farm was \$15.254.252, or 42.5 per cent of all farm products, and 51.1 per cent of the gross farm income. Of the total value given, 50.1 per cent/represents the value of ani-mals sold and animals slaughtered on farms; 21.8 per cent, that of dairy products; 15.2 per cent, that of wood, mohair and goat hair; 12.3 per cent, that of poultry and eggs; and 0.7 per cent, that of honey and wax. and wax.

The value of animals sold and animals The value of animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms is \$\$,164,220, or 25.6 per cent of the gross farm income. Of the tributed among 11,335 farms. The value

in the acreages devoted to the several cereals in the last decade were: Wheat, 57.9 per cent; oats, 19.5 per cent; buckwheat, 60.8 per cent; barley, 60.1 per cent; rye, 47.4 per cent; and corn, 40.4 per cent. The total number of bushels of all cereals grown in 1845 was 276,181, and in 1899, 23, 225,381.

Of the total area under cereals in 1899. 71.4 per cent was devoted to wheat; 21.4 per cent to oats; 4.9 per cent to barley; 1.4 per cent to corn, and 0.5 per cent to

rye and buckwheat. A comparison by counties shows that the acreage of wheat in the Williamette Valley was less in 1809 than in 1879, though larger than in 1889, while the northeastern counties, which in 1879 reported only about one-tenth of the total acreage, re-ported in 1899 nearly one-half of the total for the state. In 1999 Umatilla County reported 20.9 per cent of the total area in wheat, with a yield of over 3,000,000 bushels. Sherman, Linn and Marion Counties follow, in the order named. The Willamette Valley counties grew over three-fourths of the oats reported in 1899, Marion reporting 15.7 per cent of the total area, and Linn 15.1 per cent. The acreage devoted to this crop in the eastern counties was small. Barley was grown most extensively in the northeastern counties. Corn was reported in largest quantities in Jackson and Douglas Counties, though grown generally throughout the state. Buckwheat re-ceived but little attention.

#### Hay and Forage.

In 1900, 29,273 farmers, or 81.7 per cent of the total number in the state, reported hay and forage crops, with a total acr age for 1809 of 731,823 acres, or 56.7 p cent more than 10 years before. Of this acreage 33.6 per cent produced grains cut green for hay. Exclusive of cornstalks and corn strippings, the average vield of hay and forage per acre was 1.5

In 1899 the acreage and yield, of the various kinds of hay and forage were as follows: Wild, sait and prairie grasses, 202,680 acres and 234,220 tons; millet and Hungarian grasses, 598 acres and 970 tons; alfalfa or lucern, 53,512 acres and 145,875 tons; clover, 31,855 acres and 70,341 tons other tame and cultivated grasses, 189,183 acres and 323,734 tons; grains cut green for hay, 145,759 acres and 220,735 tons crops grown for forage, \$105 acres and 21,525 tons; and cornstalks, 545 acres and 486 tons.

#### Fruitgrowing Industry.

The fruitgrowing industry is most extensive in the region lying between the Cascade and Coast Ranges. The value of orchard products in 1889 was \$996,615, of which amount Jackson and Douglas Counties contributed more than one-third. Since 1890 the total number of orchard trees in the state has increased from 1,757,893 to 6,714,232. Of this increase the sets in olumn and prune trees constitutes gain in plum and prune trees constitutes 0.8 per cent, and that in apple trees 14.2 per cent.

During the decade the number of apple During the decade the number of apple trees has more than doubled, but their percentage of the total number of or-chard trees in the state has decreased from 72.2 to 44.8 per cent. Linn, Clack-amas, Marion and Dougins Counties to-gether reported over 1,000,000 apple trees. The number of plum and prune trees re-rooted in 1900 was more than 10 times that

ported in 1900 was more than 10 times that of 1590. Over half of these trees were grown in Marion, Douglas, Yamhill and Clackamas Counties.

During the decade, peach trees more than doubled in number, and the numbers of pear and cherry trees reported by the present census are nearly five times as great as in 1890. Apricots show large gains, but are of little relative importance. Small Fruits.

WOMMT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL CO., New York.

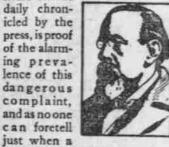
If you contemplate an Eastern trip, it will pay you to call at O. R. & N. office, Third and Washington, and get particu-lars regarding the greatly reduced rates they will have to offer the lat of July. 9 Pears was the first maker of sticks of soap for shaving. Sticks in 3

sizes; shaving cakes in 3 sizes.

Pears' Soap established over toe years.



good sound hearts, are not very numerous. The increasing number of sudden deaths from heart disease



fatal collapse J. A. Kreamer,

will occur, the danger of neglecting treatment is certainly a very risky matter. If you are short of breath, have pain in left side, smothering spells, palpitation, unable to lie on side, especially the left, you should begin taking

# Dr. Heart Cure.

J. A. Kreamer of Arkansas City, Kans., says: "My heart was so bad it was im-possible for me to lie down, and I could neither sleep nor rest. My decline was rapid, and I realized I must get help soon. I was advised to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, which I did, and candidly belleve it saved my life."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists on guarantee. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.



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