BLACKLIST THREATENED

ONE OF THE POINTS BROUGHT OUT IN JOHN RICHARDS HEARING.

Judge Keller's Injunction Will Prevent the Strikers From Going Into Their Own Homes.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 29.—One of the points which was brought out in the trial of John Richards and others in the Federal Court here before Judge Keller today is that Richards threatened to blacklist all miners who refused to come out and join the strikers.

When Richards was speaking to a crowd and the working miners were listening, he turned to the working miners and pleaded with them to quit work, and said that when the strike was over and the union had been recognized, which it surely would be, they would not be able to work in any section of the country. He told them that he had a list of all their names, and it would be furnished to every local union in the country, and wherever they went they would be pointed to as scabs and would not be allowed to earn a living.

This point was emphasized as much as the prosecution could emphasize it, so that it could be shown to the court that the organization which is opposed to a blacklist by the employers proposes to maintain a blacklist among those of its craft. The speech was taken by the stenographer of the Collins Colliery Company, and the transcript was submitted in the court today. Testimony was presented to show that the money contributed from headquarters was to support the men on strike. The men employed in the mines testified that they were afraid to work on account of the gatherings of the strikers, and, while the speakers counseled obedience to the law, it was shown they continued to gather in large crowds in the vicinity of the colliery, and asserted that they would stay there until the men came out of the mines. The prosecution brought out testimony today to prove that checks to purchase food were sent here by W. B. Wilson and John Mitchell. The prosecution has closed its case and the defense will start tomorrow.

It has developed that if the injunction issued yesterday by Judge Keller in the suit of the Gaukey Mountain Coal Company is enforced strictly, it will prevent the strikers from going into the incorporated town of Ansted, in this state. The bill of the complainant sets up that nearly all of the employes of the company lived in the town of Ansted, which town is located on the property of the company, and the municipal authorities are unable to cope with the defendants, Wilson, "Mother" Jones, Purcell and others, and are unable to protect the property of the company or the persons or safety of the employes, and that the police have been openly defied. The injunction of the court prohibits the defendants, their agents, associates, etc., from going on the property of the company or camping or marching on it, so it includes most of this municipal corporation. At the Governor's office, it is said, no appeal has been made from Ansted for assistance in maintaining order.

RELIEF PLAN SATISFACTORY.

First Installment Was Small, but More Is Expected.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 29.—President Mitchell will start this week to fill engagements to deliver addresses before United Mineworkers' assemblies in different parts of the anthracite region.

National Board Member John Fallon reports that the miners are satisfied with the relief plan as carried out in the Wyoming region. The first installment of the relief funds was not large and succor could be given to only the most destitute cases. President Mitchell says that when the money received from the assessment levied on the bituminous miners comes in, there will be easier sailing for all concerned.

Seven striking miners from Nanticoke were arraigned before Magistrate Brown, of this city, today, charged with assaulting William Young, an engineer employed at one of the collieries of the Susquehanna Coal Company. The strikers were held in bail for trial.

A crowd of 1500 men and boys prevented the resumption of work at the Wanke washery at Duryea this morning. A committee of men who came from Scranton to work at the washery were at once surrounded by a threatening crowd. The Sheriff sent four deputies to the scene, but when they arrived the mob had dispersed. The men who had been hired to work at the washery were badly frightened and when the train for Scranton came along they jumped aboard and returned to that place. A volley of stones followed them. The operator of the washery says he will not make another attempt to resume operations.

Cannot Import Labor.

OMAHA, July 29.—Secretary Samuel Grace, of the Machinists' Union, has received from the United States Immigration Bureau information that any attempt to import men from foreign countries to take the place of striking shopmen on railroads would receive the immediate attention of the Government, and that such companies will be made liable and compelled to return such men at their expense.

At the Labor Temple it was given out early today that 25 men had quit work in the local shops because of the piecework system, and that grievance meetings are being held by the non-union men now at work, who, they claim, are already dissatisfied.

Bringing About a Cut in Wages.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 29.—Notices have been posted in the local plant of the American Tinplate Company that the foundry will be closed down this week for an indefinite period. Many of the workmen consider the order an attempt to enforce the active acceptance of the proposition recently presented by the company for a 25 per cent cut in wages. The company has sent word to this city that the men in the mills at Niles, O., have agreed to the 25 per cent cut in wages and other mills in Ohio and Pennsylvania will do likewise this week or next. With the addition of the Niles mills, the trust now claims nine mills that will permit the wages reduction to be made.

On Account of One Man.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The strike of rug-weavers, which after having been in progress 10 weeks, was believed to have been settled yesterday, is still on. The new obstacle to an amicable adjustment is one non-union workman employed by William T. Smith & Co. The firm declined to discharge him and the strikers refused to return to their looms at that mill. When it became known that Smith & Co. would not resume the other companies announced their intention of keeping their factories closed for the present. About 5000 men are affected.

Conferences With Santa Fe Strikers.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 29.—George R. Henderson, superintendent of motive power of the Santa Fe, stated today that more conferences are being held with the strikers on the Coast lines, and that the chances are good for the difficulty to be settled within a few days. It is understood that a secret committee from the strikers at Cleburne, Tex., has been in Topeka for several days trying to get the men in the shops here to strike in sympathy with them. As far as known, there is no likelihood of the men here striking.

Nonunion Men Pummeled.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., July 29.—Two crowds of strikers, numbering fully 3000 men, women and children, collected at the Reading & Union Company, operating between here and Shamokin, this evening, and threw stones and sticks at the nonunion men. Six of the latter were captured by the mob near the Richards' colliery, and were badly pummeled. On promising to remain away from the colliery until the strike ends, they were liberated.

Walk-Out at the White House.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The members of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 26, who have been employed on repair work at the White House, have quit work, in order to enforce the rules of the union. The cause of the walk-out" it is stated, is the refusal of the New York firm having the contract for electrical work to accept the local terms of the electrocal workers' union.

May Ask for Troops.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., July 29.—One thousand men, women and children assembled at the Mineral Company's Cameron colliery tonight and hooted and cursed nonunion men as they quit work. A delegation of boys stoned several sub-bosses as they entered the town. The coal company officials say they will ask for troops tomorrow if there if a continuance of the attempts to annoy the workmen.

Miner Shot From Ambush.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 29.—A miner en route to his work at the mines of the Blume Coal & Coke Company, on Keeney's Creek, in Fayette County, was shot from ambush today. He will recover. One of the Kelley injunctions applies to that field.

TRICKS OF KNAVES.

Ingenious Methods by Which Officers of the Law Are Evaded.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.

To the habitual criminal it is often of vital importance that he should be able to communicate swiftly and secretly with an accomplice, either to elaborate a scheme of rascality or send a warning of imminent danger from the police. Nobody knows better than he, however, that by availing himself of the orthodox channels he runs the risk of discovery. Hence it is becoming a common practice for clever rogues never to communicate in a straightforward way if they can avoid it, but, instead, to set up and use peculiar postoffices, which are essentially their own.

A typical case was that of a man who was "wanted" in connection with certain notorious turf frauds. When the warrant was issued he sought shelter in shabby lodgings in a back street not five miles from the Bank of England. He had friends who strongly objected to his capture, mainly because his appearance in the dock would have led to unpleasant consequences to themselves. But they were all so well known to the police and detectives that it was impossible for them to send a message directly to the fugitive, even though he had adopted an alias, much less to pay him a visit. All of them, however, agreed to keep watch on his behalf and to send him word immediately they had reason to fear his place of refuge was in danger of discovery and the time come for him to make a final bolt.

One of the watching gang learned of the coming danger to the fugitive by methods he saw fit not to talk about, and carelessly sent the servant of his lodginge to dispatch a wire to another of the allies in Edinburgh, to the effect that his aunt was dead. The bereaved nephew masfered his grief so far as to in turn dispatch a wire, accompanied by a telegraph money order, to a hosier in the City of London, desiring him to send half a dozen black ties to a given address without delay. The articles were duly taken to the gentleman in retirement by an unsuspecting errand boy, and the trick was done. Every apparently insignificant detail was part of a previously arranged code. The firm sending the ties, their number and color—all conveyed a hint to the person most interested as to the safest mode of flight, the best port at which to attempt embarkation and the very street in which he was to jostle against a supposed stranger who was to surreptitiously transfer to him a store of money and his passage counter-foils, which had been taken under a false name.

Nothing is too elaborate or ingeniously audacious to men playing a game the loss of which means penal servitude to them. In a midland town lived in lordly style and the odor of outer respectability a person who was strongly suspected of being in league with a gang of "smashers"—that is, coiners—who also disposed of sham foreign notes and did quite a brisk business in worthless securities. There was no doubt that, while they were all scattered about the country, their operations were being directed by a master mind, whom the authorities had no moral doubt was identical with the afore-mentioned gentleman, who may be called Smith. Smith was never to be seen in dubious company, and the postman never brought him a letter which he was not willing to affably show to anybody. For months there came to Smith's house every morning a young milkman with a placid smile and a shiny brow of innocence. He had set himself up to explain to his customers generally, with a legacy left to him by his uncle, and every morning he handed a quart can of milk in at Smith's area door—and every morning Smith's illegal correspondence was lying at the bottom of that quart can in a metal box, and the stout cook who took it in (for appearances are shockingly deceitful) was one of the most cool and daring of all Smith's tools, while the milkman was another. The "smashers" had set him up in business simply and solely that they might have an innocent address to which to send the missives it was his duty to deliver.

EARLY CIGAR TONGS.

Relics of the Days When Matches Were Unknown.

New York Evening Post.

Some customs seem to have as many lives as the proverbial cat. In the good old days of Queen Bess every smoker had in his outfit a pair of tobacco tongs. If he were a gallant of the court, they were made of silver, if a substantial merchant, of brass, but if a workingman, of cheap ironware. They were a necessary implement to the smoker. Matches were unknown, and the only available fire in the daytime was the blazing log upon the hearth. With the poker a small piece of glowing ember was broken off, which with the tongs was applied to the freshly-charged pipe. Hundreds of these tongs are to be found in the collections of antiquarians. Most of them are clumsy objects, but a few are so graceful in outline and artistic in workmanship that they seem to be of French and Flemish rather than English origin.

These tongs were revived on a small scale some 20 years ago, when they were employed for holding cigarettes. The cigarette tongs were from two to four inches in length, connected at the upper end by a smart spring, which kept the ends together when in a position of rest. When used, the smoker opened them and caught the cigarette between the tips close up to the mouth end. The contrivance enabled the user to burn the cigarette down to the last whiff, and protected the fingers from the discoloring vapor that produces the brown stain upon the fore and middle fingers. The new tongs shown nowadays are somewhat larger, and are intended to hold cigars as well as to reach a coal from the fireplace to a pipe. They are made of iron, steel and gun metal, and many of the latter are said to be manufactured from warships, cannon and other trophies of the late war with Spain.

Bug originally meant goblin. The Welsh word bug means a ghost. The Hebrew word, which in Psalms xc:5 is represented by "terror" was in the early translations rendered bug, the verse being, "Thou shalt not be afraid of any bugs by night."

AFRICAN TRADE BOOMING

WHEAT SHIPMENTS FROM NORTH PACIFIC PORTS OVER 2,000,000.

Eighteen Ships Have Been Cleared From Portland and Puget Sound Since January 1.

The British bark Wynford was cleared yesterday by Kerr, Gifford & Co. for Port Elizabeth, with 123,642 bushels of wheat, valued at $54,078. This cargo brings the shipments (flour included) from the Pacific Northwest to South Africa since January 1 up to a total of over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat. This is more than double the amount ever shipped before in an entire season, and there is enough tonnage still under charter to load at Portland and Puget Sound ports for the Cape to bring the total by the end of the calendar year up to approximately 3,000,000 bushels. The wheat shipments alone from Portland have amounted to 555,697 bushels, and from Tacoma and Seattle to 586,792, and from the three ports over 200,000 barrels of flour have been shipped. This cargo has been carried by a fleet of 18 ships, and there are at least seven others in sight to load before the end of September, two and possibly three of them going from Portland within the next 30 days.

The latest charter reported for Portland loading for South Africa is that of the Italian ship Wallacetown, now en route from London for Honolulu. The Wallacetown was expected here for September loading, but in rounding the Horn she got tangled up with a hurricane, and lost some sails, damaged her decks and disabled her steering gear. She worked into Callao, arriving there July 3, and advices from that port July 17 stated that her cargo was in good condition, and that she could be repaired without discharging. The Wallacetown is pretty well known here, through carrying away the largest cargo of salmon that was ever shipped from the river. This cargo was taken away about a dozen years ago, when most of the salmon pack went around the Horn to seek a market in Europe.

MAKING SLOW PASSAGES.

Another Trio of Portland Grain Ships Arrive Out on the Other Side.

Three more of the Portland grain ships reported out Monday and Tuesday, all of them making very long passages. The British ship Blackbraes, which sailed from the Columbia February 22, arrived out at Queenstown Monday, after a passage of 156 days. The British ship Cambrian Warrior, which sailed from the Columbia in company with the Blackbraes, was pretty close behind her, and passed Kinsdale yesterday, 157 days out. These two ships leave the February fleet all accounted for except the barkentine Renfield, which is now out over 169 days. The German bark Windsbraut, which was the first March ship to sail, arrived in Queenstown yesterday, after a passage of 148 days. The March ships, with this exception, have made very good passages, the Centurion, which sailed nearly two weeks later than the Windsbraut, going home in 114 days, or nearly five weeks' better time than was made by the Windsbraut.

There are but 17 vessels of the old season fleet still on the way out from Portland, but there are 23 of the Puget Sound fleet which have not yet reported, so there is something like 4,000,000 bushels of Oregon and Washington wheat still afloat in the 40 ships from Puget Sound and the Columbia River.

OLD-TIMER HEARD FROM.

Captain Steele, Formerly of the Lorton and Hawkesdale, in 'Frisco.

The British ship Simla, which has been variously reported as en route for Portland, Puget Sound and San Francisco from the Orient, showed up off San Francisco Heads Monday night for orders. There was nothing encouraging in the reports from the north, so she was taken into the Bay City. The Simla is in command of Captain Steele, one of the best-known shipmasters that ever visited this port, and for that reason a large number of people on the water front had hoped the vessel would be ordered here. Captain Steele has made 15 voyages to Portland as master, and previous to coming here with his first command, the old Dovenby, he made a few voyages as mate. From the Dovenby he went to the Allonby, and thence to the Lorton, and from her to the Hawkesdale. He was last in Portland about four years ago, and after leaving here remained ashore for a short time.

NEARLY READY FOR SEA.

Log Raft Built at Stella Will Start for 'Frisco Early Next Month.

One of the monster log rafts which A. B. Hammond and his associates have been building at Stella, Wash., will start for San Francisco in about two weeks. The raft will be in charge of Captain Bailey, of the tug Tatoosh, and another of the Puget Sound Tugboat Company's tugs will assist in the operation of getting the unwieldy mass of logs down the coast. Captain Bailey took the big raft down from Westport last Summer, and landed it in San Francisco in better shape than any of the others which preceded it. There was a costly delay in getting the raft out of Westport Slough last Summer, but no trouble will be encountered at Stella, for the water is deep enough in most places in that vicinity to float the raft if it was standing on end.

Freight Outlook Bad.

LONDON, July 29.—Richard Henderson, presiding at a meeting of the Anchor Line today, said that homeward freights in the American trade had been demoralized for the past 18 months, and that there was small prospect of speedy improvement. There had been great disappointment at the small maize crop. The general American freight outlook was unpromising. Mr. Henderson said he did not think the Morgan combine would unjustly affect the Anchor Line, since the lines had working agreements. All interests involved, he said, were now working in perfect harmony.

Denied by Premiers.

LONDON, July 29.—The Associated Press has been requested by the Canadian Ministers now present in London to say that all the statements which have appeared in the press respecting arrangements for the establishment and maintenance of a steamship service between Canada and England are unauthorized and in many respects incorrect, so far as the Canadian Government is concerned. Various proposals are under the consideration of the Ministers, but no conclusions have been reached with regard to subsidies and other matters.

Murder on Shipboard.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Two men are missing from the crew of the fruit steamer Palomo, which has just reached port. Gus Orlin, one of the missing men, was almost instantly killed, his shipmates say, by a blow over the heart after a quarrel over the possession of a silver spoon. A Spaniard, who is alleged to have struck the blow, continued his duties as fireman, and remained on the Palomo until she touched at Port au Prince, Hayti, when he disappeared.

Boers Homeward Bound.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 29.—The steamship Rossiyn Castle sailed for South Africa today, with the first party of returning Boers, numbering 350 persons, on board.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, July 29.—Arrived at 11 A. M. and left up at 2:30 P. M.—Steamer Geo. W. Elder, from San Francisco. July 28—Arrived at 9 P. M.—Schooner Forest Home, from San Francisco. Condition of the bar at 4 P. M., smooth; wind north; weather clear.

Falmouth, July 28.—Arrived—British ship Blackbraes, from Portland.

Kinsale, July 29.—Passed—British bark Cambrian Warrior, from Portland.

San Francisco, July 28.—Arrived at 11:10 P. M.—Steamer Columbia, from Portland.

Queenstown, July 29.—Arrived—German bark Windsbraut, from Portland.

Southampton, July 29.—Arrived—Vaderland, from New York.

Newport, Or., July 29.—Arrived—Steamer George R. Vemburg, from Tillamook.

Queenstown, July 29.—Arrived—Oceanic, from New York for Liverpool, and proceeded.

Yokohama, July 28.—Arrived—Tacoma, from Tacoma for Hiogo, Shanghai and Hong Kong.

Yokohama, July 28.—Sailed—Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.

New York, July 29.—Arrived—Koenigen Luise, from Bremen. Sailed—Blucher, from Hamburg; Kronprinz Wilhelm, from Bremen.

Browhead, July 29.—Passed—Oceanic, from New York for Liverpool.

Kinsale, July 29.—Passed—Canadian, from New York for Liverpool.

Bremen, July 29.—Arrived—Barbarossa, from New York.

Boulogne, July 29.—Arrived—Rotterdam, from New York for Rotterdam.

Glasgow, July 29.—Sailed—Rosarian, for Montreal.

San Francisco, July 29.—Sailed—Steamer Despatch, for Portland. Arrived—Schooner Ivy, from Coos Bay.

Tacoma, July 29.—Arrived—Steamship City of Puebla; German ship Najada, from Yokohama; steamer Elihu Thompson, from Seattle. Sailed—Steamship Garonne, for Alaska; steamship Charles Nelson, for Seattle; British bark Ivanhoe, for Port Townsend.

Hoquiam, Wash., July 27.—Arrived—Steamer Coronado, from San Francisco for Aberdeen.

CITY OF SPOKANE.

(Continued from First Page.)

for 30 years; but I am very clearly able to see how Spokane suffers under this hard rule. Give her the same rates as Portland and the other coast towns, and she would drive us all out of her immediate territory, and in short order. Under present conditions she cannot do this, since it costs more to get merchandise to its final buyer through her warehouses than through those of Portland. In spite of all, Spokane does something of a jobbing trade; but it is essentially a quick-order trade, as distinct from a bulk trade, such as is done by Portland and San Francisco. What would happen if Spokane were made a common point is suggested by the fact that, handicapped as her jobbing trade is, it still represents many leading lines of business, including drugs, groceries, hardware, dry goods and mining machinery.

Spokane is past the point where her fortunes are dependent upon any one branch of industry or business, but still the elements of her business life may be traced in many lines. A careful census made by the Review shows that the railroad payroll at Spokane includes the names of 1663 men—not including her leading politicians—and that the annual industrial pay roll, including all lines in which wages are paid, foots up something above $8,000,000 per year. The city banks hold deposits of approximately $7,500,000. The local population, which was reported by the last census at 37,000, is now, upon the basis of school population, estimated at from 45,000 to 50,000, and I do not think the lesser figure too high. All the general conditions are of the most hopeful kind. Immigration continues to pour in, the agricultural area continues to expand, every aspect of the city and of its surroundings is suggestive of growth. The old fever of speculation which afflicted Spokane, as it did every other city on the Coast, has passed away, and it is a rare thing now if anybody buys a piece of real estate unless he projects some practical use for it. This makes what the dealers call a "slow market," but it is a very much wholesomer market than that of a few years back, based wholly on speculation and operating upon inflated and fraudulent values.

I am told that the debts contracted in the East during the very active constructive period are now very largely paid off, and that the buildings which make up Spokane's highly imposing business district belong not only nominally, but in fact, to local citizens. The severe drain in the form of interest which for many years kept not only local property-holders, but the whole city, poor, has ceased; what the town earns is now its own, and is available for new enterprises. There is a tremendous significance in this fact. It means beyond question that Spokane is entering upon a stage of her career more dominated by substantial considerations and the spirit of conservatism than in times past. Being free from debt, Spokane will now have means to do many things essential to her social development which thus far have had to wait upon the future. The community life will be better for a steadier tone, for a sense of financial security, for more attention to things not directly connected with an eager ambition for fortune. A. H.

LYNX A TERROR AT BAY.

But Scourge of Canadian Wilds Will Not Voluntarily Attack Man.

Ottawa Free Press.

Scarcely another animal presents such a striking picture of savage hatred, of uncompromising ferocity as a Canadian lynx at bay. That brutal head, with low forehead, beneath which two cruel eyes are blazing like evil stars; that fierce display of teeth between the parted, wrinkled lips, and the massive, powerful feet, hiding flesh-tearing hooks of living steel, all impress the beholder with the fact that a personal encounter with a Canadian wildcat must end in death for at least one of the combatants.

Not that the lynx is specially aggressive in his attitude toward men—far from it—and the stories of how he follows belated hunters through the overhanging branches of the forest trees, seeking a favorite opportunity to spring upon his human prey, are products of the imagination. But when, after a chase, he is driven to take refuge in a tree, where he crouches in preparation for his last battle, I would prefer, unless armed with a rifle, to interview almost any other creature of equal weight.

Many years ago the Canadian lynx was to be found in the mountainous districts of New England, New York and Pennsylvania, but now he is seldom seen far south of the Canadian border. He is to be met with in Labrador, and is quite common in certain parts of the Dominion, where he is hunted chiefly for his skin.

He is somewhat larger than the common American wildcat (lynx rufus), and, moreover, his head is rounded and broader in proportion than that of his kinsman. His triangular, furry ears are each tipped with a tuft of coarse black hair. The general color of the body is gray, with many irregular darker spots; the fur on the under side of the body is lighter. Beginning at the ears and extending downward around the throat is a ruff of longer hair, which adds not a little to the animal's appearance of ferocity. The tail is short, thick and well covered with hair.

He is splendidly adapted for the wild life which he leads. Clad in his thick winter fur, he can resist the most penetrating cold, and when his hunting luck is against him, as it often is, his great vitality enables him to exist for many days without food. His methods of pursuing and capturing his prey are very similar to those adopted by the domestic cat.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN

THE HARVESTING OF FALL GRAIN CONTINUES.

Too Early to Obtain Information Regarding Yields—Fruits, Potatoes and Other Products.

Following is the weekly estimate and crop bulletin of the Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau, of which E. A. Beals is section director, for the week ending Monday, July 29:

General Summary.

The past week has been rainless, and with temperatures averaging slightly above the normal. On one or two days the winds were hot, and it is thought that they caused some slight damage to Spring grain. The harvesting of Fall grain continues, and in Southern Oregon the work is well along. No threshing of consequence has yet been done, and it is too early to obtain much information regarding yields. The grain heads are large, and the berry is plump, but fears are entertained that in the Umatilla wheat section the yields will be disappointing. Elsewhere it is thought they will be up to expectations. The outlook is favorable for a heavy crop of oats.

Pastures have dried up fast during the week, but stock continues in good condition. In the coast counties and in the plateau section of the state the hay crop turned out to be larger and better than expected.

Early potatoes are spotted with blight in some sections in the coast counties, but in general both early and late potatoes are doing well. Hops, corn, sugar beets, field onions and gardens continue to make satisfactory advancement.

Italian prunes in many sections are reported a total failure. The apple crop promises to be a fair one, and so far the damage by the codlin moth has been less than usual.

Coast District.

Johnson, Lincoln County, George Parmele—The week has been good for haying, which is half done. Friday was the hottest day of the week.

Waldport, Lincoln County, David Ruble—The hay crop is now in the barns and was secured in very good condition. The "small fruit" is light; gardens are doing finely; some complaint of potatoes blight.

Warrenton, Clatsop County, R. A. Abbott—The weather durin gthe past week has been warm and dry. Haying is progressing satisfactorily. Pastures are beginning to dry up, and the supply of milk is diminishing. Late potatoes and root crops are doing well.

Willamette Valley.

Sidney, Marion County, E. S. Longacre—The weather has been very warm; corn, potatoes and vegetables are growing nicely; cherries are about done, and the crop was abundant; the prune crop, both Italian and Petite, is good; apples are falling; some Fall grain is in shock.

Alpha, Lane County, C. A. Potter—Weather warm; haying nearly done, crop better than expected and above the average; corn has good color, and is making good growth; also potatoes. Fungi are getting in their destructive work on apple and pear trees in nearly all of Western Lane County.

Shedds, Linn County, A. Y. Smith—The past week has been dry and hot. Fall grain is mostly in stock. Corn and gardens are making a vigorous growth. Late potatoes are beginning to set and a large crop may be expected.

Fishhawk, Columbia County, E. E. Hoberg.—Weather fine for haying, which is nearly finished. Oats and wheat are very fine. Potatoes and gardens are doing well. Prunes will be short.

Columbia River Valley.

Freewater, Umatilla County, Fred Freudig.—Warm days, but the nights are cool. Crops are ripening fast; blackberries damaged heavily by the last wind storm, also other fruits, such as apples and pears.

Bake Oven, Wasco County, H. Eichenberger.—Hot weather continues, with west wind; nights very cool; grain almost ready for heading; barley and Fall wheat filled well, and the prospects point to a good yield of oats and Spring wheat. Potatoes promise a fair yield. Range getting dry.

Lexington, Morrow County, Edwin R. Beach.—Weather warm and dry; harvesting is going on rapidly; no high winds to shatter the grain during the week; small fruits are mostly matured; harvest apples are nearly ripe; early potatoes are nearly matured; Cox wheat shelled badly by the wind week before last.

Arlington, Gilliam County, R. H. Robinson.—Some farmers almost through heading Fall grain, and a few have commenced to thresh; threshing will be general during the coming week; Spring grain has been ripening fast during the last few hot days; some of it will be slightly shrunk.

Southern Oregon.

Table Rock, Jackson County, S. M. Nealon.—Week very warm. The bulk of the grain crop has been cut and threshing will commence next week; grain is going into the stack in excellent condition; the second crop of alfalfa is being cut, and is not up to the average; condition of corn much better.

Williams, Josephine County, H. H. Sparlin.—The past week has been very warm; grain plump and heavy; some in stack; potatoes look well where irrigated; those not irrigated need rain; hops and corn doing nicely.

Glendale, Douglas County, Mrs. Fannie Miller.—The weather has been very warm, with strong southeast winds. Haying is about finished; grain turning color, with full heads; some damage was noticed to fruit from the wind storm of the 14th; Spring-sown grain doing well.

Plateau Region.

Union, Union County, John W. Minnick.—Past week was favorable for making hay and cutting early grain; the heads of grain have filled with nice, plump berries; apples have shed to an excess; prunes are a total failure; vegetables will be a full supply of rank growth.

Post, Crook County, F. B. Meyer.—Weather good for haymaking and the crop is being put up as fast as possible. Alfalfa yielded an average crop; timothy and red top will be below average; gardens doing well; Spring grain promises an average crop.

Play Grounds.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Jacob Riis, potential Governor of our West India Islands, which have not arrived yet, but useful citizen in the meantime, has been urging the need of playgrounds. They are needed in this city more than any other one thing. We need more police because we have not enough playgrounds. Where the boy employs himself in tag and ball and where he can stand in the middle of a lot and shout himself to sleep, he has no desire—at least not much—to increase his work by smashing faces and windows, worrying domestic animals, organizing raids on groceries and fruit stands, and doing other things that he knows he ought not. If he can expend his vitality and educate his dawning morals in games and sports he is one the less to be cared for in the penitentiary. But we are woefully slow to realize that. We spend money on all sorts of things that are less needed than plain open lots with ball diamonds in them, and swings, and sand heaps, and seesaws, and other appliances, and not a policeman to be allowed anywhere about the place. Let the boys conduct their own sports, put them on their honor, and they will conduct them well. More earth and fewer bricks in the tenement quarters will be a guarantee of more health, more happiness and fewer prisons.

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