

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

WHEAT CROPS ARE ABUNDANT.

Grain and Hay Output Expected—Labor Scarce.

Albany—Ceres has dealt bountifully with the wheat crop in Linn county this year. There is a failure to record thus far. Even strawberries, reported ruined by heavy spring rains, recovered from a temporary setback and made a full crop. Linn county farms are the picture of industry and prosperity. Every acre of farm product will be almost double the yield, and some, particularly the wheat, will surpass all previous crops.

Hay is now in its busiest stage. The enormous size of the crop will require the resources of the farming community to care for it before the threshing season. This year's hay crop is the greatest of all stock foods. The greatest of all stock foods grows in the Willamette valley, and farmers are beginning to realize the value of the properties. It has many of the properties of a rejuvenate the soil, and is itself a valuable product. Running as high as five tons to the acre, it not only makes excellent pasturage, but also makes a market shortage on farm lands in Linn county, and farmers experiencing extreme difficulty in getting their crops.

Many Claims to Adjust. When the next legislature convenes one of the most important duties which will devolve upon the joint committee on claims will be the adjustment of a large list of claims aggregating a total of over \$425,000 in principle, upon which interest will be deducted from the state at the legal rate of 6 per cent, and for all periods of time ranging from three months to a year and a half. The most complex questions which the committee and the legislature must determine is which of the claims for interest, in equity, should be allowed and which should be rejected.

Report of Land Board. The monthly statement of G. G. Brown, of the state land board, shows that a total of \$29,426.88 had been collected in the land department during the month of June for the sale of school, agricultural and swamp lands. A statement of the condition of the several funds on hand in the land department follows: Common school fund, principal, \$305,901.77; common school fund, principal, \$168,318.33; university fund, principal, \$688; universal fund, principal, \$3,170; agricultural fund, principal, \$16,025.07; agricultural college fund, principal, \$5,935.

Must Tell Police Their Troubles. If the gillnet fishermen do not want their rights to fish in the tide waters of the Columbia river to be imposed upon by owners and operators of traps, gears, etc., they will have to tell the police about their troubles to the "policeman" who have the matter adjusted by the courts through the regular process. In effect, is the decision arrived at by the state board of fish commissioners while considering the complaint of illegal fishing with traps in the tide waters of the Columbia made by Secretary H. M. Lornsten, of the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union.

Hot Weather Cooks Fruit. The excessively hot weather of the past week has done a great amount of damage to such small and tender fruits as the raspberry, logan berry and even cherries. In some instances the fruit has been literally cooked on the vines or trees and has been spoiled for sale as a first-class article. Because of the long season of hot, moist, cloudy weather the fruit is in no condition to withstand the sudden change to dry, hot weather.

Hot Winds Cause Damage. The Dulles—the east wind which prevailed recently unquestionably did more or less damage to grain. Farmers from different parts of the county report late grain badly injured, but do not consider that early spring wheat is badly damaged. A week of cool weather or a good rain would be most beneficial and would remove most of the damaged crops.

Oregonians Who Drew Locations. Pendleton—Among the names of the winners in the drawings for the new Indian lands in Montana, which took place July 3, occur those of Hugh McCollum of Pendleton and Arthur Brainerd of Pilot Rock. Other Oregonians who were among the fortunate are the Brainerd of Heppner and W. E. Brainerd of Portland.

Union County Grain Safe. La Grande—July 5 was the hottest day of the season. On that day the thermometer registered 101, on July 6, and the night of July 6, 68, which is the hottest night so far of the summer. July 7 the thermometer stood at 80. So far not the slightest damage has been done to the crops.

VALLEY FARMERS COMBINE.

Will Obtain Their Grain Bags Independent of Buyers.

Salem—There is a lively war on between Willamette valley farmers and the valley millers and warehousemen, growing out of the question of furnishing sacks for grain. It has always been the practice for warehousemen and millers to furnish sacks to farmers and take the value of the sacks out of the purchase price of the grain when sold. Recently millers and warehousemen in other valley counties decided to discontinue this practice and to require farmers to buy the sacks outright. Marion and Polk county grainbuyers have practically agreed to the same plan, though no formal action has been taken.

"This is a blessing to valley farmers," declared W. A. Taylor, a prominent grain farmer. "The warehousemen have got none the start of us, for already we have begun arranging to buy sacks independent of them. We have placed ourselves in their power too long. Now the farmers will build granaries on their own farms, buy only sacks enough to haul grain from the field to the granary, let the grain lie loose in bins, and thus be compelled to buy only one-tenth as many sacks as they do."

"I have learned by experience that I can sometimes get 8 cents more a bushel for my wheat by having possession of the grain when I get ready to sell. Farmers can make enough in a single season by increased prices of wheat to pay for their granaries."

"Let the warehousemen combine. We are doing something in that line ourselves and we shall buy our sacks without paying tribute to the warehousemen."

Linn Losing Undesirable Element. Eugene—Prohibition in Lane county is the cause of 50 or 60 men employed by the Booth-Kelly Lumber company in the sawmills and logging camps quitting their jobs. Last week was paid day and quite a number more signified their intention of quitting. The company is not worrying over the matter, as it is felt that the worst element among the several hundred employees is getting rid of, and their places can easily be filled by sober men.

Big Log Drive in Progress. Albany—The Spalding Logging company is now dumping into the Willamette river above Albany its annual drive of logs for the mills at Oregon City, and for its own lumber mills at Newberg. This year's drive will consist of 12,000,000 feet of logs, and will be one of the largest on record. It is now in the vicinity of Harrisburg, in Linn county, and will be several days getting down to Albany.

Benson Files Bond. Salem—Secretary of State-elect Frank W. Benson has filed his official oath and bond in the sum of \$10,000 with Governor Chamberlain, who has approved the same.

W. C. Bristol is Reappointed. Oyster Bay, L. I.—President Roosevelt has reappointed William C. Bristol United States attorney for the district of Oregon.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 70@71c; buwestem, 72@73c; red, 68@69c; valley, 71c. Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$32; gray, \$31 per ton. Barley—Feed, \$23.75 per ton; brewing, \$24; rolled, \$25@26. Rye—\$1.50 per hundred. Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$11@12.50 per ton; clover, \$8.50@9; cheat, \$6.50@7; grain hay, 7@8; alfalfa, \$11. Fruits—Apples, \$1.50@1.75 per box; cherries, 4@8c per pound; currants, 9@10c; peaches, 75c@1 per crate; plums, \$1@1.25; strawberries, 5@8c per pound; gooseberries, 8c per pound; Logan berries, \$1.35@1.50 per crate; raspberries, \$1.75@1.85 per crate; blackberries, 8c per pound. Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/4c per pound; corn, 25@35c per dozen; cucumbers, 75c@1 per box; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; peas, 4@5c per pound; radishes, 10@15c per dozen; rhubarb, 3c per pound; spinach, 2@3c per pound; tomatoes, \$1.25@2.25 per box; parsley, 25c per box; squash, \$1@1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c@1 per crate; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack. Onions—New red, 1 1/4@1 1/2c per pound; new yellow, 1 1/4@2c per pound. Potatoes—Fancy graded Burbanks, old, 40@50c per sack (110 pounds); ordinary, nominal; new, Oregon, 75c@1.50. Butter—Fancy creamery, 17 1/2@20c per pound. Eggs—Oregon ranch, 21 1/2@22c per dozen. Poultry—Average old hens, 12 1/2@13c per pound; mixed chickens, 11 1/2@12c; fryers, 16@17c; broilers, 15@16c; roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 16@17c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 17@22c; geese, live, 8@8 1/2c; ducks, 12 1/2@13c. Hops—Oregon, 1905, 11c; olds, 8c per pound. Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 18@23 1/2c; valley, coarse, 22 1/2@23 1/2c; fine, 24c; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound. Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2@7c per pound. Beef—Dressed bulls, 8c per pound; cows, 4 1/2@5 1/2c; country steers, 5@6c. Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, fancy, 8@8 1/2c. Pork—Dressed, 7@8 1/2c per pound.

WILL ISSUE PERMITS.

Agricultural Department Ready to Enforce Heyburn Bill.

Washington, July 9.—The Heyburn 38-hour livestock bill became a law June 29, when it was signed by the president. Since that time the department of Agriculture, which is charged with the administration of the new statute, has made preparation to issue permits to all shippers of livestock who care to avail themselves of its more liberal terms. The permits to make shipments for periods longer than 28 hours can only be made by authority of the secretary of agriculture, and those not obtaining such permits will be required to conform to the old law. The Heyburn law, of course, applies only to livestock shipped in cars that have no facilities for feeding in transit, and which are so crowded as to deprive the stock of rest while on the rail. Stock that is shipped in the more modern cars, and which is regularly fed and watered on the cars, is not affected by the law. The bill in its approved form prohibits any railroad from transporting livestock from one state to another for a period longer than 28 consecutive hours without unloading the same into properly equipped pens for rest, feeding and water, and it is stipulated that these stopping periods shall be at least five hours in duration. In case of storms or on account of other unfavorable circumstances, shipments may be prolonged beyond the 28-hour period without authority from the department.

FINEST SHOTS IN THE WORLD.

American Army is Increasing Record for Proficiency.

Washington, July 9.—In a letter to Acting Secretary Oliver, President Roosevelt has expressed his gratification at the remarkable progress that is being made by the enlisted men of the army in marksmanship. Before the Spanish war the American private soldier was admittedly the finest shot in the world. The addition of the large number of volunteers had the effect of greatly reducing the average of the riflemen. But since the reorganization of the army following the war, every effort has been made to stimulate interest in marksmanship, and the result is that today the average is probably as high, if not higher, than it was at the beginning of the war. The figures laid before the president that elicited his approval showed that in 1903 there were, in the whole army, 58 expert riflemen, 394 sharpshooters and 500 marksmen, as the various grades are known technically. In the following year these figures had increased to 264 expert riflemen, 1,439 sharpshooters and 2,484 marksmen. Now it shows that last year the record stood 596 expert riflemen, 8,371 sharpshooters and 3,346 marksmen. General Oliver attributed the improvement in large part to the fact that congress has allowed an increase of pay of \$3 per month in the case of expert riflemen, \$2 for sharpshooters and \$1 for marksmen.

GRAND DUKES COWER.

Czar Asks for Aid to Escape Wrath of His People.

St. Petersburg, July 9.—According to advices from Moscow, there are now 20,000 workmen on strike in the city, and conditions are hourly becoming more threatening. All the police and soldiers on duty there have been notified to use the strictest measures to prevent crowds gathering in the streets and to compel all persons who cannot show authority to keep off the streets after nightfall. The situation in the Caucasus is threatening and a detachment of Cossacks, armed with rapid fire guns, has been dispatched there on a special train. It is asserted in official circles in St. Petersburg that the grand dukes are taking the most gloomy view of the situation. All are said to have sent their valuables to Paris and other European centers and to be ready to flee the country at an hour's notice. The rumor is again afloat that the czar has asked that one of the powers send a warship to wait at a convenient point to take on the royal family in case of a revolution and convey them to a place of safety.

Secretary Wilson to Visit Stockyards.

Washington, July 9.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, accompanied by Solicitor McCabe, Dr. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, and Dr. Dorset, chairman of the biochemie division, left for Chicago this afternoon to make a personal inspection of the Chicago packing institutions. "Before drafting the regulations for the enforcement of the law, I want to see what is going on for myself," said Secretary Wilson today. "My stay in Chicago may run two weeks. I have not mapped out any itinerary."

Needs Faster Cruisers.

London, July 9.—It is stated that the Admiralty has decided, after the lesson at the recent maneuvers, that there is need of more and faster cruisers to protect British commerce. The cruisers are decided to have too small a coal carrying capacity and therefore useless when it becomes necessary to send them on missions requiring a large steaming radius. The proposed new cruisers will carry only a few heavy guns.

Call for Designs for Big Ship.

Washington, July 9.—Secretary Bonaparte has issued a circular inviting ship designers and shipbuilding firms to submit plans for the 20,000-ton battleship authorized by congress. The naval bureau has also been instructed to prepare like plans for comparison.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

The war in Central America may involve Honduras and Nicaragua.

The government has begun an investigation of the elevator business.

Italy wants Great Britain and France to reduce their standing armies and says she will do likewise.

Thirty-nine laundry companies of Cincinnati, Ohio, have been indicted for violating the anti-trust law.

The only hope of averting an open contest in Russia is for the czar to make terms with the moderates.

Ether Mitchell and Mrs. Creffield admit they conspired to kill George Mitchell. No others were in the plot.

The vatican is fast falling into decay and it will be necessary for the pope to spend \$100,000 to put the building in condition.

Japan says she is not trying to monopolize the Manchurian trade, but that the door is wide open and every country has an equal chance to capture the prize.

The whole of the province of Veronesh, Russia, is affected by excesses arising from the agrarian movement. The peasants are rising everywhere and burning estates.

Extensive reforms are proposed in the British army.

Some of Bryan's admirers say he will organize a new party.

The Russian cabinet has offered its resignation to the czar.

Anarchy reigns in Russia and open rebellion is expected at any time.

Thousands of Jews are fleeing from Russia. It is claimed 40,000 left Warsaw in a single day.

The most destructive fire in 80 years has just swept Stockholm, Sweden. The loss is placed at \$710,000.

Captain Dreyfus has been declared innocent and will be restored to his old rank and shortly promoted.

Ex-President Regalado, of Salvador, has been killed in battle while leading a force against the Guatemalan troops.

The grand jury of the District of Columbia has indicted the ice company officials of Washington for conspiring to control and raise the price of ice.

Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Russian Black sea fleet, died from the wound inflicted by a sailor in revenge for the admiral having refused to pardon some men who had mutinied.

The Longworths are visiting in Paris. Lord Roberts wants a larger British army.

Rebels are in full control of Motto Groso, Brazil.

The czar has offered to appoint a Democratic cabinet.

The open door in Manchuria is blocked by Japan, who is absorbing the trade.

The upper house of the Russian parliament favors the abolishment of the death penalty.

Admiral Rojstevsky has been acquitted. It was held that on account of his wounds he was not responsible.

Turkey opposes having an American ambassador, fearing thereby that the American claims will be forced upon the sultan.

Leroy Beaulieu, the great French historian, predicts the overthrow of the czar unless he yields to the demands of the people.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.



HEY who seek the lost always find His love. Little lusts give the devil his best hand-holds. The world's work has no greater foe than the whiner. The religion that is not giving is usually groaning.

Opportunities are only holes knocked in the walls of difficulty.

Heaven can always become a closer environment than earth.

All culture must be measured by its contribution to the soul.

Regeneration is spiritual heredity overcoming that of flesh.

True parenthood is a perfect sermon on the Father in Heaven.

We can always have His face nearer to us than our failures.

You cannot live right when you are feeding your mind on folly.

Almost all things we get for nothing cost more than they are worth.

With many the wisest thing to do is to say nothing and stick to it.

Keep your heart fallow and you can be sure of fat crops from God's seed.

When the church is a refrigerator car it is traveling under false pretenses.

A man needs to pray for himself when the offering spoils the sermon.

It's the man who is always crowing who is most likely to have to eat crow.

There is no promise that the Holy Ghost shall come to the ghostly church.

They who have the joy of finding the lost never desire the pleasures of the lost.

Many are willing that God should lead them if they may show Him the way.

A man does not secure the wedding garment by his fidelity to the mode here.

A good deal of our faith in revivalists is to cover our failure to do their work.

The men who proclaim the reign of law in nature often forget it in their souls.

Many shepherds never go after the one until they have sheared the ninety and nine.

TRAGEDY UNDER THE SEA.

Fate of a Diver Whose Helmet Strangely Came Unfastened.

An accident which is described as without precedent in the history of diving operations has been the subject of magisterial inquiry at Simonstown. Two divers, Kramling and Macphall, were at work at some levels on the new lockyard works at Simonstown. They were working at a depth of about fifty feet, and though they did not go down together, they met under water, and were, it appeared from the evidence, discussing by signs the position in regard to the levels on which they were working. According to the statement of the survivor, Macphall, he saw his companion's helmet suddenly fly off. In this desperate position the drowning man clung to Macphall, who gave the signal to the boat overhead to haul in, and the two men were drawn up to within ten feet of the surface. At this point the hauling ceased, the men in the boat being unable to raise the heavy weight further, and Macphall was compelled to loose his hold of his drowning comrade, who sank to the bottom. The other man reached the boat, and immediately went down again, but Kramling was lying face downward on the bottom, and was dead when they finally got him to the surface. No explanation was forthcoming of how it was possible for the man's helmet to come unfastened. It was stated to have been adjusted properly when he entered the water, and the two divers were said to have been on perfectly good terms, no question as to the possibility of foul play being raised. The verdict was simply that the man was drowned, but the magistrate confessed that the manner in which the helmet became unfastened remained a mystery.—Cape Town Correspondence London Chronicle.

Prehistoric Incubators.

The use of incubators in the hatching of eggs is not a new process. On the contrary, it dates back to the ancient Egyptians who often hatched eggs of various fowls in clay ovens heated to the proper temperature. With the dying out of the Egyptians, the science of incubation, like so many of their other arts, went with them, and it was thought that it was one of the lost arts until Reamur regained it in the last century.

Stereotyping.

The first attempt at stereotyping in America was made in 1775 by Benjamin Mecom, a printer at Philadelphia. Previous to this time the Dutch had stereotyped a prayer book in 1771.

The first printing press in America was established in 1639 at Cambridge, Mass.

Civilization Shortens Equine Life.

The life of the horse is said to have been reduced by civilization. At the age of 20 the domestic animal is as old as if it had lived thirty years in a free state.

There isn't much fun in making love to a girl if she knows you really mean it.



Upper-Ten Child—My papa is abroad. Is yours? Lower-Ten Child—Yep. Mine is at large ag'in.—New York Weekly. Jack—How is it you lavish so much affection on those dumb brutes? Ella—For want of something better.—Judge. Lady Customer (in baker's shop, to ship girl)—Are these buns to-day's, because what I bought yesterday weren't.—Punch.

Woman's Ages.—He: "They say a man has seven ages." She: "Women are more stable. They have one age and stick to it."

Well Answered.—Mistress: "Do you like children?" Applicant for Nurse: "Do yes expect to get a Roosevelt for four dollars a week?"

"Mamma, is it possible to hate anyone you have never met and don't know personally?" "Certainly, darling; don't we all hate 'Central'?"—Life.

Suspicious.—"What is the prisoner's reputation for truth and veracity?" "I don't know, except that I have frequently seen him go past with a fishing pole."

Mose Johnson—Doan yo' hate to see a woman's hands covered wif rings? Pete Persimmons—Ah suttinly does. Ah'd as soon git hit wif brass knuckles!—Puck.

As It Ought to Seem.—"Hans, how long have you been married?" "Vell, dis is a ting that I seldom don't like to talk about, but ven I does, it seems so long as it never was."

Shocking.—"What would you do if I should give you a penny?" asked the old lady. "Madame," replied the beggar, "I am afraid I should be compelled to invest it in a nerve tonic."

Miss Debutte—Now that you're graduated from college, don't you miss the outdoor exercise? Mr. Greenwin—Not especially. You see, I'm serving subpoenas for a law firm now.—Puck.

"How dare you laugh at our investigation?" said the irate statesman. "Thought it was the proper thing to do," answered the financier. "Was told it would be a farce."—Washington Star.

Regrets.—A country paper has this personal item: "Those who know old Mr. Wilson of this place personally will regret to hear that he was assaulted in a brutal manner last week, but was not killed."

His Hope.—Mother: "Oh, you bad boy! Dirty hands again! I'm afraid you're a hopeless case." Tommy (eagerly): "Oh, ma, does 'hopeless' mean you're going to give up talking about it?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Yellow a Peril.—"What broke up the Ladies' Debating Society?" "The leading member was told to prepare an essay on the yellow peril. She did so, and the opening sentence read: 'Yellow apparel is very trying to most complexions.'"

Miss Kreecher—What sort of songs do you like best, Mr. Suphrer? Mr. Suphrer—The songs of the seventeenth century. Miss S.—How odd! Why do you prefer them? Mr. S.—Because nobody ever sings 'em nowadays.—Cleveland Leader.

Modern Natural History.—The teacher had been telling the class about the rhinoceros family. "Now name some things," said he, "that it is dangerous to get near to, and that have horns." "Automobiles," promptly replied little Robbie Bright.

"No," he said, "I'm not sure whether my wife's Christmas gift to me was meant to please me or to humiliate my pride." "What did she give you?" "She had a crayon portrait of me made by an amateur artist."—English Illustrated Magazine.

Miss Watkyns—Where is Mr. Cashleigh now? Mr. Wilkyns—I don't know exactly. Somewhere up in Canada. Miss Watkyns—Why, I didn't know that he was going away. Mr. Wilkyns—The bank directors didn't either.—Somerville Journal.

Governor (at the consul's party)—I remember your face perfectly, sir, but your name for the moment has escaped me. Stranger—I am delighted to meet you again, your excellency. My name is Ivan Petrovitch Swerczckskiski.—Somerville Journal.

Patient—Doctor, I frequently experience a hissing sound in my ears. What would you advise me to do? Doctor—What is your occupation? Patient—I'm an actor. Doctor—Then I'd advise you to get some other kind of a job.—Chicago Daily News.

First Attempt.—"Do you keep silk-oline?" asked Mrs. Youngwife of the dry goods clerk. "I am sorry, madam, but we are all out of it to-day." "Oh, what a pity! I did want it awfully. But if you haven't it, I will have to make something else answer. Please give me two yards of cotton-ole."

"So you can't help stealing?" asked the magistrate, kindly. "No, your honor, an impulse comes over me that I can't resist." "To bad, too bad! An impulse to send you up for six months is getting hold of me. There! It's got hold. Six months; can't resist. Impulse is a wonderful thing."—Ex.

Advantages of Yells.—Successful Farmer (whose son has been to college): "What was all that howlin' you was doin' out in th' grove?" Cultured Son: "I was merely showing Miss Brighteyes what a college yell is like." Farmer: "Wall, colleges is some good after all. I'm goin' into town to sell some truck to-morrow. You kin go along an' do th' callin'."