

NEWS ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

TO SECURE SETTLERS.

Southern Oregon Towns Unite for Common Welfare.

Medford—Rogue river valley, fair as a garden and bounding with manifold products of the soil, surrounded by high hills rich in mineral wealth, and lying on the main line of railroad communication with the outside world, has witnessed a demonstration of enthusiasm never before equaled by its citizens. Pursuant to a meeting recently held at Grants Pass, at which 60 were present from Medford, a representative gathering of men from Ashland, Grants Pass, Gold Hill, Central Point and Jacksonville convened upon invitation of the Medford Commercial club last week to discuss means and adopt plans for organization to secure more settlers and increased advantage in all lines for the Rogue river valley and for Southern Oregon as a section.

The organization will unite all towns of the valley and will comprise all commercial bodies in the cities named. Delegations were met at the depot by the Medford Commercial club with a band, and the visitors likewise brought musicians, whose efforts added to the enthusiasm. Dinner was served for 400 by J. F. Reddy, of the Nash hotel.

William Colvig presided at the meeting at the Davis opera house. W. I. Vawter delivered the address of welcome, followed by the best speakers from towns represented. The tone of the addresses indicate that the entire valley will be united in working for the advancement of every enterprise of common interest to this section of the state.

Water Rights on Walla Walla River.

Salem—State Engineer J. H. Lewis has addressed a circular letter to attorneys interested in the suit involving irrigation and power rights in the Walla Walla river. The letter suggests a series of questions to litigants which, when properly tabulated, will show the facts in each case without a great mass of conflicting testimony. The suit pending in the Circuit court of Umatilla county was originally started to determine the rights of a few claimants, but when the court came to consider the priority of various claims, other water users' rights were involved.

The Dalles to Advertise.

The Dalles—The Dalles Business Men's association has opened quarters in the Vigt block, with J. S. McDonald as secretary and manager. Mr. McDonald is recently from Detroit, Mich., and is a promoter of ability. He is preparing a line of advertising, descriptive of the resources and possibilities of The Dalles and vicinity, to be circulated in the East in localities where people are looking to the West for homes and for investments. The association is enthusiastic in the belief that much good will result.

Overhauling Beet Sugar Factory.

La Grande—The work of overhauling the machinery at the sugar factory has begun and is being rapidly completed. Half a dozen mechanics are employed. In a short time the factory will be completely renovated and overhauled in all departments. Mr. Taylor, the new factory superintendent, is expected to arrive from Logan, Utah, within a few days. The demand for seed is much greater than in any previous season, as the acreage is very much larger than ever before.

Two Convicts Pardoned.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain has issued pardons to John Zavier, sentenced in 1902, for eight years, from Josephine county, for rape, and to A. W. Hussey, sent from Douglas county for two years for burglary in January, 1905. Zavier was pardoned because of excellent prison record and doubt of guilt, complaining witness having admitted that the prisoner was not guilty. Hussey's pardon was recommended by the judge and district attorney.

Brings Settlers to Medford.

Medford—Edward Andrews, who went to the Dakotas recently to secure settlers for the Rogue river valley, has arrived from the East with the first installment of his party. There were 17 in the car, all homeseekers, from the vicinity of Mankato and Crystal Springs, Minn., and Mitchell, South Dakota. The country looks good to them and they will locate here. More are expected to follow soon.

Establish New Course.

Willamette University, Salem—President Coleman has announced that a friend of the university had given the institution \$2,000. Half this sum will be used as a loan fund for students who need help, and \$1,000 will be used in establishing a university course in electrical engineering. Willamette will then be well equipped in these lines.

Opinion on Bond Taxation.

Salem—The attorney general, in reply to a query from the assessor of Lane county, holds that city bonds and county warrants may be taxed the same as other property. He says the state constitution distinctly authorizes taxing such property. He says that all money due from the state or any subdivision thereof is subject to taxation.

Plants 50-Acre Orchard.

The Dalles—Carl Williams of the firm of A. M. Williams & Co., is preparing to plant an orchard on 50 acres recently purchased from C. L. Phillips. The land lies south of The Dalles, and will be devoted entirely to Royal Ann cherries and Crawford and Solway peaches.

ENLISTS AID OF PRESIDENT.

Fulton Persuades Him That Umatilla Sheepmen Are Right.

Washington—President Roosevelt has assured Senator Fulton that he would overrule Secretary Hitchcock and see that Umatilla county sheepmen holding permits to graze in the Wenaha forest reserve are accorded the privilege of deriving sheep across the Umatilla Indian reservation in going range and returning from their summer range. Mr. Fulton took the matter up with Indian Commissioner Leupp and found that he was willing to accept the proposition, provided Indian property can be properly protected. The senator assured him that sheep could cross the reservation without damaging Indian property. The president will confer with Mr. Hitchcock in the immediate future and see that some regulation is provided that will be acceptable to the stockmen. He declared that their request to cross the reservation was entirely reasonable and should be allowed.

The recent trouble at the reservation is believed to grow out of the fact that Agent Edwards favors giving this right to sheepmen.

Examines Booth-Kelly Bill.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain has received a copy of Senator Fulton's Booth-Kelly bill in response to a wired request. It authorizes the secretary of the interior to exchange certain lands in the Klamath Indian reservation, ownership of which has been vested in the California & Oregon Wagon Road company by the United States Supreme court. By its terms the company can select not exceeding 87,000 acres in townships 31 and 32, in one or more tracts, in lieu of an equal number of acres of road lands. The bill also grants waterpower rights and millsite and right to construct a railroad through the reservation. The governor will authorize the state land agent to investigate and report.

Look for Early Berries.

Milton—From present indications the strawberry crop in this vicinity will be from two to three weeks earlier than usual and, unless the unexpected develops, will be the largest on record. Fred Beller, a prominent fruit rancher, says that his strawberries were already commencing to bloom and he expected to have fruit on the market in less than a month. Fancy prices will be demanded for the early fruit, which will probably be placed on the market two weeks before the famous Hood River fruit has matured.

Opinion Under Carey Act.

Salem—Commissioner Richards, of the General Land office, says, in reply to a query from Chief Clerk Brown of the State Land board, that it is proper to reclaim desert land under the Carey act by pumping water, provided the cost was not too great to admit of permanence. Secretary Hitchcock concurs in the opinion. This question arose from the proposition of W. E. Burke to irrigate land in Harney county from wells.

Quarter-Blood Indians May Vote.

Salem—Attorney General Crawford, in an opinion rendered upon request of M. F. Parker, of the Klamath Indian agency, holds that Indians of one-quarter blood may vote in this state. Such Indians are to be recognized as white people. He says a half-breed is to be considered a white man if his mother was a white woman, or an Indian if his mother was a squaw.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 69c; bluestem, 69c@70c; red, 66c; valley, 68c.
Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$27.50; gray, \$27 per ton.
Barley—Feed, \$23.50@24 per ton; brewing, \$24@24.50; rolled, \$24.50@25.50.
Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, choice, \$15@16 per ton; valley timothy, \$12; clover, \$7.50@8; cheat, \$6@7; grain hay, \$7@8; alfalfa, \$12.
Fruits—Apples, \$2@2.75 per box; strawberries, \$3.50 per crate.
Vegetables—Asparagus, 8½@12½¢ per pound; cabbage, 2½@2½¢ per pound; cauliflower, \$2.25 per crate; celery, 75¢@90¢ per dozen; head lettuce, 25¢ per dozen; onions, 10@15¢ per dozen; radishes, 20@25¢ per dozen; rhubarb, 3½@4¢ per pound; spinach, \$1 per box; parsley, 25¢; turnips, \$1@1.25 per sack; carrots, 65@75¢ per sack; beets, 85¢@1 per sack.
Onions—No. 1, \$1@1.15 per sack; No. 2, nominal.
Potatoes—Fancy graded burbanks, 65¢@70¢ per hundred; ordinary, 50¢@60¢; new Calif. randa, 5¢ per pound.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 17½@20¢ per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 16½@17¢ per dozen.
Poultry—Average old hens, 14@14½¢ per pound; mixed chickens, 13½@14¢; broilers, 25@27¢; young roosters, 12½@13¢; old roosters, 11@11½¢; dressed chickens, 15@15½¢; turkeys, live, 17@18¢; turkeys, dressed, choice, 21@22½¢; geese, live, 8@10¢; geese, dressed, 10@11¢; ducks, 17@18¢.
Hops—Oregon, 1905, 8@10¢; olds, 5½@7¢.
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 15@20¢; valley, 24@26¢ per pound; mohair, choice, 28@30¢.
Veal—Dressed, 3½@7½¢ per pound.
Beef—Dressed, 3¢ per pound; cows, 4@5¢; country steers, 4½@11½¢.
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 9½@10¢ per pound; ordinary, 6@7¢; lambs, with pelt on, 10@10½¢.
Pork—Dressed, 6@8½¢ per pound.

REAP CROPS OF FOREST.

Plans Completed for Using Reserve Timber for Ties.

Washington, April 18.—The demand for lodgepole pine ties by the Western railroads, which prefer them to any other because of the ease with which they take preservatives, has greatly increased the market value of the Rocky mountain forests in Northern Colorado, Wyoming, Eastern Idaho and Southern Montana, where lodgepole pine is the predominant tree. These forests are largely within existing and proposed national forest reserves, and are consequently under government control, so that the Forest service has felt the need of preparing plans to permit the sale of such mature timber in them as may be safely spared. During the past year a working plan was completed for about 46,000 acres in the Wyoming division of the Medicine Bow reserve.

It was found in the first place that the protective value of the forest as a cover for the watersheds is so great that any utilization of the timber crop must be subordinated to it. Throughout the region the control of stream flow by the forest cover is the prime consideration.

The mining industry, which is of high importance, will not be hampered by the disposal of reserve timber, since all the mining claims located in or near the tract include timber sufficient for the needs of the owners. The present moderate grazing of cattle is carried on without risk to reproduction of the forest.

The Medicine Bow forest reserve contains the largest continuous body of lodgepole pine to be found in the Rocky mountains.

The completed plan provides for better protection of the forest from fire, including effective measures for compact piling of debris and brush in openings ready for burning; stipulates that all timber to be removed shall be marked in advance by the forest officers, who will be furnished with a full set of instructions to govern all steps in the logging operations; and requires that all merchantable parts of the trees be used.

Similar working plans will be prepared for available bodies of timber on other reserves, making possible the utilization of these vast forests under a system of scientific management which will perpetuate and improve the stand and, above all, safeguard the forest cover on the watersheds.

ALL READY TO SIGN.

Columbia River Jetty Bill Is Passed by the Senate.

Washington, April 18.—On motion of Senator Fulton, the senate yesterday passed the bill which was adopted by the house of representatives appropriating \$400,000 to continue construction of the Columbia river jetty. It took only one minute to secure its final enactment. When the engrossed copy of the bill reaches the president, it will take him even less time to sign it.

The bill which the senate passed was that introduced by Representative Jones and, although identical with Mr. Fulton's bill, which went through the senate a month ago, it was necessary to put the house bill through the senate in order to make it a law. This required the senate to pass two bills appropriating \$400,000. When the house bill was agreed to by the senate, on motion of Mr. Fulton, recalled its original bill from the house and tabled it.

The bill should reach the president the latter part of this week. Commenting on its final passage, Mr. Fulton said:

"To Mr. Burton, chairman, and Mr. Jones, of Washington, a member of the house river and harbor committee, are we especially indebted. Both these gentlemen should be held in kindly remembrance by the people of Oregon. It is fortunate for us that Mr. Jones is a member of that committee, for he is not only a friend of Oregon, but he is one of the strongest men in the house, and is recognized as one of the leaders."

Arranging West Virginia Scale.

Indianapolis, April 18.—The executive board of the United Mineworkers of America began a special session at the Claypool hotel to consider questions that have arisen out of the strike situation in the bituminous district. The proposition of the operators in the Kanawha field of West Virginia to pay an advance of 3 per cent in wages was taken up, and a message of instruction sent to the representatives of the miners, who were to meet tonight at Charleston, W. Va., in joint scale committee with the operators.

Russia Has Money.

St. Petersburg, April 18.—The successful negotiation of a foreign loan of \$450,000,000, ruinous as are the rates which Russia is obliged to pay for the money, extricates the government from much of its embarrassment and enables it to clear the decks of the accumulation of debts and furnish the cash necessary to keep the treasury above water at least for two years, irrespective of the attitude of the national parliament.

Canadians Buy Mexico Car Lines.

Mexico City, April 18.—The reported sale of Mexico electric tramways to the Mexican Light & Power company, a Canadian corporation, has been confirmed. Werner, Beit & Co., of London, sold all their holdings for \$11,250,000 gold. The actual cash paid will be \$6,250,000.

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL BODY OF LAWMAKERS

Thursday, April 19.

Washington, April 19.—The senate and house today passed, and President Roosevelt this evening signed, a joint resolution appropriating \$1,000,000 for the relief of the San Francisco earthquake and fire sufferers, the money to be expended under the direction and at the discretion of the secretary of War. The resolution was introduced in the senate by Perkins and called for \$500,000. Upon the measure reaching the house, Tawney, of Minnesota, offered an amendment making it \$1,000,000. This passed the house, and when the resolution was returned to the senate the amendment was accepted without a question.

Wednesday, April 18.

Washington, April 18.—A pall hung over the house today by reason of the great calamity which has come to San Francisco and the nearby towns of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda. Legislation went on, but in a most perfunctory way. There was no heart or interest in the bills under consideration. Members of the California delegation were besieged with inquiries and the members from San Francisco and Oakland districts showed the strain upon them, not being able to ascertain whether or not their families were victims of the shock and their homes destroyed.

The bill extending the national irrigation law to Texas was passed after nearly three hours' debate and the District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up to continue before the house the remainder of the week.

Washington, April 18.—In a special message delivered to congress today, President Roosevelt declares the result of the recent trial of the "beef packers," in Chicago was a "miscarriage of justice," and that the interpretation placed by Judge Humphrey on the will of congress "is such as to make that will absolutely abortive."

Tuesday, April 17.

Washington, April 17.—To clear the legislative decks for pending money bills for the support of the government, the house today worked uninterruptedly from 11:30 to 5 o'clock. In that time 11 general bills were passed under suspension of the rules.

The bill to provide for entry of agricultural land within forest reserves was taken up on motion of Dixon, Montana. Mondell, Wyoming, thought if the bill passed it would bring vast areas directly under the bureau of Forestry that did not have a tree or bush. So far as these areas are concerned, it would repeal the timber and stone section of the present law and the commutation clause.

The bill was passed with one amendment, striking out the paragraph giving the secretary of agriculture the right to set aside such forest reserve land as was not occupied by a bona fide settler January 1, 1906.

Washington, April 17.—Preceding the taking up of the railroad rate bill in the senate today, Tillman called up his resolution directing the senate committee on finance to enter upon an investigation of the question of campaign contributions by the national banks and the resolution was referred to the finance committee. Tillman said that he would not confine the inquiry to the Republican committee, but would extend it to the Democratic committee. Foster spoke for almost three hours on the rate bill, contending for the validity of the proposed legislation.

Monday, April 16.

Washington, April 16.—It took the house of representatives just one minute to pass Representative Jones' bill appropriating \$400,000 to continue work on the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river. In accordance with his promise, Speaker Cannon this afternoon recognized Mr. Jones to call up the bill reported by the river and harbor committee last Friday.

The bill was read, and without a single word being said in its favor or in opposition, the speaker announced that the bill "would be considered as read a third time, engrossed and passed." This was all there was to it. It happened so quickly that few members present knew that nearly \$500,000 was being appropriated.

Crumpacker, of Indiana, called up house bill extending until April 11, 1909, the date for applying the coast-

Progress of Reclamation.

Washington, April 17.—The third annual general inquiry of the house committee on irrigation regarding the operation of the national reclamation act was begun today. Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock stated that, including the irrigation projects under construction, those which are contemplated and those approved but not begun, there will have been spent on June 30, 1908, \$37,000,000, and that the estimated receipts from the operation of the law up to that time will be \$500,000 more than that amount.

Heyburn Talks to Desks.

Washington, April 17.—Twice during his rate speech yesterday Senator Heyburn practically emptied the senate. When he began, senators gradually left, and in the middle of his speech he called for a quorum, so that he would not talk to empty desks, but no sooner had the senators answered to their names than they again retired. At the conclusion of his speech there was but a mere handful of senators present.

wise laws of the United States to the Philippines. Under the present conditions, these laws will apply July 1 next.

Opposition to the bill was made by Humphrey, of Washington, who said there was ample American shipping on the Pacific coast to take care of the commerce between the United States and the Philippines, and, if the time was not extended, these American ships would get the business.

The bill was passed by a vote of 217 to 27.

Washington, April 16.—A speech on the railroad rate bill by Heyburn, of Idaho, in advocacy of his court review amendment, led to more than two hours' technical debate in the senate today. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up for committee amendments, but was not completed, and consideration will be resumed tomorrow. Tillman, of South Carolina, at the opening of the session, offered a resolution providing for an inquiry by the committee on finance into contributions by national banks to campaign committees and why facts concerning them had not been disclosed by the comptroller of the currency.

Gives Up Attempt.

Washington, April 20.—Senator Fulton had another conference with the Reclamation service today in the hope of reviving the Malheur irrigation project, but met with no success. He learned that it has been finally determined to abandon this project, at least for the time being, because of the many difficulties that stand in the way.

Moreover, he was informed that at a very early day the Interior department will restore to entry a large portion of the land now withdrawn, in order that private capital may carry out plans to irrigate much land which the government intended to reclaim under its project. Just how much land will be restored to entry is not yet known, but all the land which private capital proposes to irrigate will be made available.

President Asks for Money.

Washington, April 21.—President Roosevelt today sent to congress a message accompanying documents and papers from the War department recommending the appropriation immediately of an additional \$1,500,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the calamity at San Francisco.

The president today conferred with Secretary Taft, with Senator Allison, chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, and with other senators and representatives about the need of further aid for the residents of the stricken city, and a decision was reached that congress should be requested to appropriate the additional \$1,500,000. Assurances were given by the members of congress that the appropriation would be made.

Government Vessels to Rescue.

Washington, April 9.—The department of Commerce and Labor will lend all possible aid to the San Francisco sufferers so far as its facilities go. In dispatches to the inspector in San Francisco and to the officials of the Fish commission, Secretary Metcalf has directed the lighthouse tender Madrono and the United States ship Albatross to go direct to the stricken city and do everything practicable to aid the sufferers.

Pacific Squadron Safe.

Washington, April 19.—A telegram received at the Navy department this morning from the commander of the Pacific squadron, sent since the earthquake, reports that all is well with this squadron. The Chicago and Marblehead are en route from Long Beach to San Francisco, and will probably reach there some time tomorrow. The Boston and Princeton are also at Long Beach.

Two More Quakes Friday.

Washington, April 20.—The Weather bureau today issued the following bulletin: "Two small after shocks of the San Francisco earthquake were recorded on the seismograph at the Weather bureau, Washington, D. C., during the night and this morning."

Limit Taken Off Transfers.

Washington, April 21.—Secretary Shaw announced today that the \$10,000,000 limit on telegraphic transfers to San Francisco has been lifted. All relief that can be properly extended to the California banks will be given.

Quick to Protest.

Washington, April 16.—Since the debate on the railroad rate bill warmed up, certain senators have grown very sensitive about allusions to "railroad senators" and "friends of the railroads," and have lost no opportunity to deny that they themselves are unduly friendly to the great transportation corporations. Up to the present session, whenever there was talk of "corporation senators," these men were not so sensitive; they did not jump to their feet then to continually disclaim any particular friendliness for corporations.

More Talk Coming.

Washington, April 16.—Speeches on the railroad rate bill will be the feature in the United States senate the present week. Notwithstanding the assurances to the contrary which were given by senators last week, there is no immediate prospect for securing an agreement upon a time for voting upon the bill. No one has at any time counted upon getting such an agreement until the general speeches shall have been exhausted.

EDUCATION OF THE UNFIT.

Too Much Attempted in the Present Scheme of Learning.

The education of the unfit is another problem which has come up to bother our pedagogues and it is one which is bound up also in the great problem of underfeeding, says American Medicine. There are so many men writing on this topic as to give the impression that we are attempting too much in our extensive educational schemes. It is now known that every brain has a limit beyond which it cannot be educated—a law as applicable to types of men as to types of dogs. Children, naturally, drop out of school at certain grades and those who are continued beyond their proper limit are merely injured thereby. Many a splendid mechanic has thus been educated into a poor preacher who half starves the rest of his life.

It is now even hinted that many of our new types of immigrants are mere hewers of wood and drawers of water as their ancestors have been from time immemorial, and that any education merely unfits them for the battle of life. If all these surmises are true they are bound to shake the very foundation of our present order of things.

The theory that there are minds now migrating to our shores which cannot possibly be trained into a condition fit for citizenship will naturally be resented by those who have built up our present school system to train men to equality. Yet it is time to stop and think a little.

Every autumn the papers of the larger cities are much concerned over the inadequate school facilities and publish dreadful statistics of the thousands of pupils who must be placed on half-time, yet it has long been known that in London schools the half-timers who work half of each day really progress faster than those who go to school all day.

Have we not upset nature too quickly in our schools also? The mothers who cannot care for their children send them to school not to be educated, but to get rid of them. In admitting them we are not already far on the way toward that socialism with its free lunches, which is so repugnant to American family independence? Whether or not we are educating the unfit, it is quite evident that our lower-grade schools are taking the place of the family. The feeding of the hungry among them is but a little step beyond. The dreadful physical condition of some of them must be remedied somehow and prevented in the future. Stewart Paton in his text book on Psychiatry says it is the duty of physicians to warn against educating those unfit for it—most timely advice to which it would be well to give heed.

TALKS ON ADVERTISING

The sale bill is all right as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Advertising in the newspaper beats it two to one. A Nebraska farmer tried the first plan, but was not satisfied with results. Attendance at the sale was not up to expectations, and it was postponed for a season. Then a new date was set and an advertisement placed in the local paper. This time people came from all directions—even from adjoining States—and the crowd was so great that the sheriff of the county thought he ought to be present to keep the peace. It developed, however, that that official was in attendance because his county town had been deserted and he felt lonesome to remain there alone. If you don't believe advertising pays try to have a public sale without telling the public about it through the public paper.—Exchange.

Cure for Rattlesnake Bite.

This paper notes with deep regret that a number of persons are dying from the bite of rattlesnakes in different sections of Texas, says the Merkle Mail. Most of the cases are young children, and in a good many instances they are bitten on the hand or foot.

In such a case the following remedy is said to be a splendid antidote for the rattler's bite, provided it is used immediately after being bitten: Take a pan or bowl and pour in enough kerosene oil to cover the wound. It will draw the poison out immediately and in the course of a few minutes turn perfectly green; then pour out the oil and refill the bowl, being careful to put in enough oil to completely cover the wound.

Leave the foot or hand in the oil as long as the oil turns green. Then put on a poultice of plain table salt and saturate thoroughly with oil. Keep this up for about an hour and there is scarcely any danger of fatal results.

The Mule Marched Past.

The "Derby dog" was in evidence, as usual, at the great maneuvers at Rawal Pind, only to use an Irishism, it was another animal this time.

The cavalry were marching past the royal station in brilliant succession when there occurred an episode which was too much for everybody's risible faculties. Following the Ninth Queen's Royal lancers was a stray, mangy mule, walking with comical gravity, and quite undisturbed by either obstructions from behind or the shouts of laughter from the spectators.—India Times.

But the day worker acquires more coin than the day dreamer.