

NEWS ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

GROW RUBBER IN UMATILLA.

Colorado Man Says the Climate and Soil Are Good.

Pendleton—There is a prospect that Umatilla county may become the rubber growing center of the Pacific Northwest in the near future. G. T. Douglas, of Durango, Col., representing the rubber trust of the United States, is here for the purpose of looking over the country and making an examination of the soil. He is now looking over the country in the vicinity of Echo, where the soil and climate is similar to that of New Mexico, Arizona, southern Utah and southern Colorado, where the plant is grown very successfully. The plant is said to flourish in dry sandy soil, and in semi-arid districts. Mr. Douglas believes this section to be adapted to the successful growing of the plant which he says requires about two years to come to maturity. It can be put in at from \$8 to \$10 per acre and will yield from \$100 to \$200 per acre. Mr. Douglas will make a report of his investigations to his company in a few days.

Sodaville as Seat of Learning.

Albany—Articles of incorporation have been filed in the county clerk's office for the Mineral Springs college, at Sodaville. The college will be opened next fall in the building at Sodaville formerly occupied by the old Mineral Springs seminary, which closed its doors several years ago from lack of financial assistance. It is now planned to establish a school the equal of any institution in Oregon, except those supported by the state. Classical, scientific, literary, normal, business and musical courses will be taught, and the institution plans to give degrees as high as master of arts.

Demand for Labor in Linn County.

Albany—There is no excuse for a laboring man to complain for lack of work in Oregon this year. In Linn county there is a demand for laborers of every sort, and especially those who will do farm work during the harvesting season, and who are willing to work around a sawmill, or in the woods. Farmers in Linn county are looking in vain for needed assistance to garner their crop; and the lumbering mills along the rivers of Linn, Marion and Lane counties are advertising for help all the time. Many college students are spending their vacation weeks at the sawmills.

Labor Famine in Valley.

Salem—As an illustration of how great is the demand for manual and team labor in the Willamette valley, the Willamette Valley Traction company, in commencing work upon the Portland-Salem electric line, was unable to secure men and teams, and employed a steam traction engine to do the ground breaking. It is quite probable that help will have to be imported from other states in order that the company may be able to fulfill its contracts with the city council of Salem—to have the line completed between this city and Chemawa and ready for operation on or before September 10.

Wasco Farmers Begin Harvest.

The Dalles—Haying is well advanced throughout Wasco county, the bulk of the grain hay now being in the stack and the second cutting of alfalfa has begun. More hay has been cut in the county this year than for many years previous. This was owing to so much of the grain having been injured by heat, making it unfit to thresh. Next week cutting of grain will begin in sections where fall grain is raised, and in most sections barley will be ready to cut by the last of the week. Farmers estimate that about half a crop will be harvested. The fall wheat will be No. 1, but most of the spring wheat will be inferior.

Hot Weather Hurries Harvest.

Eugene—The condition of the crops in the Upper Willamette valley, especially around Eugene, during the past week have been excellent, and all the farmers are happy. The haying season is about half over and the crop to be harvested will be one of the largest for years. The warm wave which has extended over the valley has been somewhat detrimental to the wheat crop, which, according to the farmers, has advanced too far. Harvest hands are reported scarce, even with the good wages offered.

Hot Wave Spoils Prospects.

Moro—The hot wave that has prevailed in this section for the past two weeks has materially shortened the very flattering prospect for a big wheat crop. Reports from farmers are conflicting, but there can be no doubt but that all grain is more or less shriveled and there will be not over half an average crop. Many are already cutting their wheat for hay, but at the present price for hay that will bring very satisfactory returns.

Exhibits for Jamestown Fair.

Salem—Jefferson Myers, president of the Lewis and Clark fair commission, and one of the commissioners to the Jamestown exposition, was in Salem recently closing up the affairs of his commission and also consulting with officers of the state fair board relative to the collection of exhibits for the Oregon exhibit at Jamestown. Colonel Myers says that all exhibitors at the state fair will be asked to preserve as much of their products as possible and the commission will purchase such as is meritorious for exhibit at Jamestown.

FOOD LAW QUESTIONED.

Legal Interpretation of Two Words Means Much to Its Friends.

Salem—Upon the legal interpretation of the words "adulterate" and "adulteration" hangs the fate of Oregon's pure food law when it comes up for decision before Judge George H. Burnett, of the Circuit court, for this county in the case of the state vs. George Fendorick, who is charged with selling the state lard that has been adulterated with tallow. Fendorick, who is a meat dealer in this city, is under contract to furnish the state insane asylum with a quantity of lard, and it is charged by the state dairy and food commissioner that the lard furnished contains a certain percentage of tallow. The point at issue is whether an adulterant in foods means the substitution of a substance which is injurious to the human system for a pure article, and if the court holds that tallow is not an adulterant it will throw the whole act open to technical violation in all lines of trade in foodstuffs.

Big Real Estate Deal at Eugene.

Eugene—One of the largest real estate deals ever made in Lane county was consummated recently when Eli Bangs, Eugene's pioneer liveryman, sold a quarter block of ground at the corner of West Ninth and Olive streets to G. M. Bonnett, a farmer of this city, for \$35,000. A two story brick building and a large frame livery stable building are on the ground, and they are included in the sale. Mr. Bangs secures in the deal a 960-acre stock farm in Harney county, which his son, Abraham, of this city, will conduct.

Grocers Not To Buy Infected Fruit.

Salem—County Fruit Inspector E. C. Armstrong has called upon all retail grocers and secured from them an agreement not to buy from farmers any fruit infected with San Jose scale. The dealers were willing to make the agreement and will keep it in letter and spirit. If the retail merchants prevent the sale of diseased fruit to them, the inspector can give his entire time to watching the farmers who peddle fruit about town direct to the consumers.

Construction Slow.

The Dalles—W. F. Nelson, president of the Oregon Trunk road, says construction work is progressing slowly because of the scarcity of laborers. Mr. Nelson expects to secure plenty of laborers after harvest. It is the purpose of the company to push the road on to Madras, a distance of 110 miles from the Columbia, as soon as it can be built, and then to build through Central Oregon and make connection with some southern road.

Treasurer-Elect Files Bond.

Salem—State Treasurer-elect George A. Steel has filed his official bond in the sum of \$50,000, which was approved by the governor. Later he will be required to furnish an additional bond in the sum of about \$500,000, the amount to be determined by the governor.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 71c; bluestem, 73c; red, 69c; valley, 71c.
Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$32; gray, \$31 per ton.
Barley—Feed, \$23.75 per ton; brewing, \$24; rolled, \$24.50 to \$25.50.
Rye—\$1.50 per cwt.
Hay—Valley timothy No. 1, \$11 to \$12.50 per ton; clover, \$8.50 to \$9; cheat, \$6.50 to \$7; grain hay, \$7 to \$8; alfalfa, \$11.
Fruits—Apples, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per box; apricots, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per crate; cherries, 4 to 8c per pound; currants, 9 to 10c per pound; peaches, 75c to \$1.10 per crate; pears, \$1.50 to \$2.25 per box; plums, \$1 to \$1.25 per box; Logan berries, \$1.35 to \$1.40 per crate; raspberries, \$1.75 to \$1.85 per crate; blackberries, 8c per pound; gooseberries, 8c per pound.
Vegetables—Beans, 5 to 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/4c per pound; corn, 25 to 35c per dozen; cucumbers, 75c to \$1 per box; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 10 to 12 1/2c per dozen; peas, 4 to 5c per pound; radishes, 10 to 15c per dozen; rhubarb, 2 to 2 1/2c per pound; spinach, 2 to 3c per pound; tomatoes, \$1.25 to \$2.25 per box; parsley, 25c per box; squash, \$1 to \$1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c to \$1 per sack; carrots, \$1 to \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per sack.

Onions—New, red, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2c per pound; new yellow, 1 1/4 to 2c per pound.
Potatoes—Fancy graded old Burbanks, 40 to 50c per sack; ordinary, nominal; new potatoes, 75c to \$1.50 per hundred.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 17 1/2 to 20c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 21 1/2 to 22c per dozen.
Poultry—Average old hens, 12 1/2 to 13c per pound; mixed chickens, 11 1/2 to 12c; fryers, 16 to 17c; broilers, 15 to 16 1/2c; roosters, 9 to 10c; dressed chickens, 14 to 15c; turkeys, live, 16 to 17c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 17 to 22 1/2c; geese, live, 8 to 8 1/2c; ducks, 12 1/2 to 13c.
Hops—Oregon, 1905, 11c; olds, 8c per pound.
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 18 to 23 1/2c; valley, coarse, 22 1/4 to 23 1/2c; fine, 24c; mohair, choice, 28 to 30c per pound.
Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2 to 7c per pound.
Beef—Dressed, 5 to 6c per pound, cows, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c; country steers, 5 to 6c.
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7 to 8c per pound; ordinary, 5 to 6c; lamb, fancy, 8 to 8 1/2c.
Pork—Dressed, 7 to 8 1/2c per pound.

TO KILL LIBERTY.

Czar Will Use Army to Enforce His Will in Russia.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—If reports in circulation in official circles this morning are grounded on fact, the supreme crisis in the affairs of the Russian nation is impending, and within a fortnight at most events must transpire that will result either in the perpetuation of absolutism in Russia or the map of Europe will be changed.

According to reports, the czar, after weeks of swinging from one extreme to the other, decides that he cannot grant the reforms demanded by the people, and has decided that the arbitrament of physical force shall be appealed to. He has, through Generals Treppoff, Kaulbars and other leaders of the official military class, canvassed the officers of the army, and has decided that they can be depended on, if it should come to a clash with the people, and so he has decided that from now on the wishes of the czar and his wishes alone shall be considered.

This means, should the rumors be true, that the douma will soon be dissolved and that the new cabinet will represent more than ever the wishes of the governing classes and disregard the demands of the people already made through the douma.

None of the members of the cabinet who could be reached last night would discuss the matter. However, the delay in announcing the various demands of the douma are even being considered, the concentration of tried troops at all centers where advocates of a constitutional form of government are strongest, and the generally defiant attitude of the bureaucracy, all tend to lend credence to the report.

Disturbances in all interior Russia continue, and riot, murder and rapine are the rule. In many camps pitched battles between soldiers and malcontents are reported, but all details are completely censored and are not permitted to become public.

CLIMAX OF ADMINISTRATION.

Roosevelt Will Invoke Conspiracy Law and Dissolve Standard Oil.

Washington, July 18.—Dissolution of the great Standard Oil trust may be the result of the prosecutions soon to be begun against that corporation by the government. Assistant Attorney General Purdy, who has direct charge of the preparation of the prospective cases, returned to Washington today from St. Paul, where for two weeks he has been in consultation with Special Counsel Kellogg, of the latter city, and District Attorney Morrison, of Chicago, and, while he refuses to discuss details as to the plans under way, there is good authority for the statement that the administration is aiming at a more vital object than fines or even imprisonment for the trust offenders.

The cases against Standard Oil will be made under the conspiracy act. It is of recent memory that conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law resulted in the dissolution of the Northern Securities company. More recently the government won another sweeping victory in the courts and dissolved the Western paper trust. The same sort of success met the movement against the elevator trust in California.

The breaking up of the monster Standard Oil combination may come as the culminating grand climax of the Roosevelt administration, and in the light of today's developments persons in Washington have recalled to them with striking force these words spoken by President Roosevelt shortly before the adjournment of congress:

"The prosecution of the Standard Oil company is the most important thing in this administration."

Bartlett Was Short \$33,000.

Washington, July 18.—It was stated at the Treasury department today that an investigation recently concluded of the affairs of the late Major George A. Bartlett, disbursing officer of the Treasury department, shows a shortage approximating \$33,000. About \$14,000 of this amount, however, is said to have been innocently paid out on fraudulent vouchers presented by James Boyd, a clerk in the Marine Hospital service, who in September last was arrested and is now in jail pending his trial for misappropriating government funds.

Colombia Wants Commercial Treaty.

New York, July 18.—The following cable dispatch was received in this city yesterday from Bogota, Colombia: "Colombian National Commercial congress, assembled in Bogota, representing all parts of the republic, has unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing favorably the negotiations begun by President Reyes and Minister Barrett for new treaties with the United States and Panama. This action is most important, assuring the support of the business interests."

Millions Left by Beit.

London, July 18.—Friends of Alfred Beit, the South African financier, who died July 16, estimate that he left a fortune of between \$125,000,000 and \$150,000,000, and expect it will be found, when his will is published, that legacies aggregating many millions, if not the bulk of his fortune, will be devoted to public benefactions in England and South Africa. It is not probable that the terms of the will will be published for several weeks.

Armistice Stops Fighting.

San Salvador, July 18.—The belligerents today agreed upon an armistice. It is claimed that the Guatemalans during the recent fighting used explosive bullets, notwithstanding the fact that Guatemala signed the Geneva convention.

BRING STANDARD MEN TO KNEES

Government Has Sufficient Evidence to Convict.

Aim is to Prove Guilt of Heads of Monopoly—Testimony of Highest Railroad Officials Will Be Used to Secure Indictments—Oil Officials Getting Shaky.

Cleveland, July 17.—The Plain-Dealer this morning says:

Basing his opinion upon the testimony already submitted to the Federal grand jury in this district, Attorney General Moody believes that the government has at last secured the evidence which will bring the Standard Oil company to its knees. The return of District Attorney Sullivan this morning from an all day conference with the attorney general at New York yesterday will make a complete change of the government's policy in connection with the fight to stamp out trade discriminations in favor of giant corporations.

The change of plans includes a complete reversal regarding C. J. Grammar, vice president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway. Grammar will not be indicted in this or any other Federal district. Instead, he will be asked to assist the government in forging a chain of evidence about the necks of some of the biggest Standard Oil officials in the country.

It is known that the government officials are eager to obtain one more link in the evidence already secured against the Standard Oil company. A most determined effort will be made to complete the chain through Grammar and Clark. What the government officials particularly want is the names of the Standard Oil officials through whom it is alleged rebating arrangements were made with the Lake Shore and other roads. With these names in their possession the government attorneys will be ready to strike.

MANY MEN OF MANY MINDS.

Railroad Men Cannot Agree As To Meaning of Rate Law.

Chicago, July 17.—Executive officials and general counsel of every railroad west of Chicago had a conference today with a view to determining the meaning of all of the provisions of the new rate law. J. C. Stubbs, traffic director of the Harriman lines, presided and outlined the purposes of the gathering. It developed, however, that there were almost as many views regarding the interpretation of the statute as there were lawyers and traffic men present. It was decided, therefore, to appoint two committees, one of traffic men and one of legal men. The traffic men are to meet and arrange their plans for carrying the law into effect, and whenever they encounter a provision that they are unable to solve they are to call on the legal committee for opinions. In the meantime, the committee of lawyers is to hold meetings and determine what it considers the statute requires.

GRAIN BAGS RISING.

Shortage is Accentuated by Recent Fire in San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 17.—It is estimated that 6,000,000 grain bags were destroyed by the recent fire and in consequence the market is paralyzed. New orders cannot be filled and brokers on "Change are in a quandary as to the future. The price for bags has jumped nearly 50 per cent and at that the commodity is not to be had. Formerly sacks sold for 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 cents and today the price of 10 1/2 cents prevails.

The prospective supply reaches in round figures to 40,750,000 sacks, and against this must be chalked the needs of California, computed at 23,500,000 sacks, and for the north 27,000,000 sacks, leaving a deficit of 9,750,000, with no possible output to cover the shortage.

Czar May Keep Goremykin.

St. Petersburg, July 17.—There are no developments in the cabinet situation. The murder of General Koslov is reported to have made an exceedingly bad impression on the emperor and the Novoe Vremya denies that the cabinet has resigned. The hesitation at Peterhof has raised hopes in the minds of some of Premier Goremykin's colleagues that he can hold on, even in the face of the adverse vote in the upper house of parliament on Saturday. Russia will be represented at the Inter-parliamentary union in London.

Earthquake in New Mexico.

Albuquerque, N. M., July 17.—This section of New Mexico experienced a slight earthquake today. Objects moved perceptibly and a dull, sickening sensation was experienced. No serious damage has been reported. The people in the Armijo building thought that the building was about to collapse and ran into the street. Towns south of Albuquerque also felt the shock and residents of Socorro and San Marcial are in a state of alarm.

Put Rojstevsky to Work.

St. Petersburg, July 17.—It is understood that Admiral Rojstevsky, who was acquitted by court martial of the charge of cowardice in surrendering to the enemy after the battle of the sea of Japan, will be restored to the active list of the navy and assigned to a prominent position on the technical committee of the navy.

REVIVAL OF THE ANCIENT TOURNEY IN ENGLAND.



The military tournament held in England this year has for its most picturesque feature a representation of a Tudor tourney. The pageant begins with a procession of men, mounted and dismounted, in armor of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, splendid costumes of the period, or ornate uniforms. The chargers of the mounted are richly equipped and wear full armor. A prominent figure is the lord of the tournament, suitably attended and followed by the knight herald, the chief marshal, squires and pages, trumpeters and standard-bearers. Then come the challengers, four knights in armor, followed by men-at-arms, pursuivants and pages. The jousting concludes the pageant, the breaking of a lance being the signal for a fanfare.

MEDALS FOR ARMY MEN.

Veterans of Three Recent Wars to Wear New Badge.

To gratify the pride and stimulate the ambition of the soldiers of the regular army the general staff has issued an order requiring veterans of the Spanish war, the Philippine insurrection and the Peking relief expedition to wear bronze medals as a part of their uniform on dress parade and occasions of ceremony. This will give the boys something to be proud of. The general staff also provided a special badge to be worn by soldiers of the regular army who have been awarded what is known as the certificate of merit. This certificate is bestowed upon enlisted men who



have distinguished themselves for good conduct, gallantry and soldierly qualities. It is not so high as the medal of honor, but is very much prized and entitles the holder to \$2 a month extra pay.

Secretary Taft has ordered similar medals for veterans of the Civil War and the Indian wars, under similar regulations. These medals are not for volunteers, but for regulars only.

The following is a description of the several designs:

Civil War—Obverse: Head of Lincoln in circle composed of inscription: "With malice toward none, with charity for all." Reverse: The words, "The Civil War," and the dates, "1861-1865," in a circle composed of a branch of oak and a branch of laurel.

Indian Wars—Obverse: An Indian in war bonnet brandishing a spear and mounted on a pony in a circle composed of the words, "Indian Wars," and conventionalized arrow heads arranged like a laurel wreath either side of a buffalo skull. Reverse: A military trophy with the name of an Indian campaign, in a circle of the words, "United States Army," and thirteen stars.

Merit—Obverse: Eagle in a circle composed of the words, "Virtutis et Audacie, Monumentum et Præmium." Reverse: The words, "For Merit," sur-

rounded by a laurel wreath in a circle composed of the words, "United States Army," and thirteen stars.

Spanish War—Obverse: A conventionalized "Morro" in a circle composed of the words, "War With Spain," and a conventionalized branch of the tobacco plant and stalks of sugar cane on either side, with the date, "1898." Reverse: A military trophy above the word "Cuba" or "Puerto Rico," or "Philippines" in a circle composed of the words, "United States Army," and thirteen stars.

Philippine Insurrection—Obverse: Conventionalized coconut palm tree, with the Scales of Justice on the right and the Lamp of Enlightenment on the left, in a circle composed of the words, "Philippine Insurrection," and the dates, "1898-1904." Reverse: A military trophy above the word "Luzon," "Mindanao" or other designation of a campaign in the islands in a circle composed of the words, "United States Army," and thirteen stars.

China Relief Expedition—Obverse: The Imperial Chinese five-toed dragon in a circle composed of the words, "China Relief Expedition," and the dates, "1900-1901." Reverse: A military trophy above the words, "Peking, Tientsin" or other designation of the campaign, in a circle composed of the words, "United States Army," and thirteen stars.

The military trophy adopted for the reverse consists of an eagle perched on a cannon, with five standards significant of the five great campaigns in which the United States Army has been engaged: an Indian spear, shield and quiver, a Filipino bolo and a Malay kris. The morro selected for the design on the Spanish war medal is intended to be characteristic of Cuba rather than Spain.

The eagle on the merit medal is taken from the famous marble Roman eagle in the possession of Lord Weyness, formerly Lord Elcho, well known for his great interest in the British volunteers.

No Chance for Illusions.

There was no false pride about Lucinda Madden, and she had no illusions at the age of 46 when she accepted Hiram Grogg's offer of marriage. She was a hard-featured and sharp-tongued person, and she knew it.

Also, however, she knew her capabilities as cook and housekeeper, and she was well aware that Hiram Grogg's slow wits and shiftless ways had made him anything but a favorite with the feminine portion of the village. She found things to like in Hiram, by looking hard for them, but she proposed to keep him well in hand.

"Well, Lucindy," said Hiram, one evening, two or three days before the wedding, "here we are, going to be married, after all, both of us. I guess, Lucindy, I'm about your first offer, ain't I?"

"You are," said Lucinda, firmly, "and I'm your last offer, Hiram, and going to be if my health holds out, so we won't make any more talk over that."

Could Not Be in Two Places.

"Pa," said little Tommy, "my Sunday school teacher says if I'm good I'll go to heaven."

"Well," asked his pa, "well, you said if I was good I'd go to the circus. Now, I want to know who's 'bin, you or her?"—Catholic Standard.

Woman's Talk.

A woman doesn't talk any more than a man—she only says less.—The Bostonian.