

NEWS ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

GOOD WAGES IN HAYFIELDS.

Klamath Basin Farmers Pay \$2 Per Day and Board.

Klamath Falls—Laboring men can do well in Klamath basin. Haying has brought on a tremendous demand for men of brawn, and wages started at \$2 a day and board in the hayfields. Mason, Davis & Co., contractors on the canal, promptly met the wage with the additional inducement of an eight-hour day, and farmers generally realize that an eight-hour day in caring for a crop of alfalfa would hardly do. It is a bumper crop of hay that is being cut in this county, too, and many ranches report that tonnage of from four to five tons is not unusual.

With all of this vast production, appearances indicate that good prices will be realized, as there are more animals to be fed than ever before. Especially will the demand for hay suitable for horses be called for in large quantity for the animals employed in constructing canals, laterals and other portions of the government work and building the railroads reaching this way for the tonnage the valley is to produce. The government has decided to build the second unit of its canal without asking for further bids on the work and will immediately proceed to equip the additional camps necessary for that work. The wages of men at the government camps has been increased to correspond with that offered by farmers and the contractors.

Work on the canal system is now going ahead rapidly. D. C. Henny, supervising engineer, who succeeded J. B. Lippincott on this project, is acquainting himself thoroughly with the work that has been done and that is outlined for immediate construction. He has spent most of the time on the work since his arrival from Portland.

Barley Stands Heat Best.

The Dalles—Headers are running all over the county in the farming sections, and the grain is being stacked ready for threshing. As yet no threshing machines have started, but several will begin this week. As harvest advances, it is shown that the wheat crop is better than was thought a week ago. The quality of spring grain is inferior. None of the spring grain is No. 1. The fall wheat is of good quality, but most farmers estimate that their fall wheat will not yield over 15 bushels to the acre—about half a crop. Barley is the best crop this season, having stood the hot weather better than wheat or oats.

Have 72 Per Cent of Offices.

Salem—Out of 342 county offices in the state the Republicans hold 249 and the Democrats hold 88, while only two are filled by Independents, one by a Prohibitionist and one by a woman who has no political party designation. One office is vacant. The Republicans hold 72.8 per cent of the county offices and the Democrats 25.7 per cent. The Independents elected secured the office of surveyor in two counties and the Prohibitionists elected a coroner. The woman elected is Miss Emma Warren, who was elected school superintendent of Clatsop county. No one was elected coroner of Wheeler county.

For New Woman's Building.

Albany—After holding a meeting of the board of regents of the Oregon Agricultural college at Corvallis, the members of the board came to Albany last week and at an adjourned session in this city awarded the contract for the new woman's building, to be erected on the campus, to H. Snook. The contract price is \$69,000, that being the lowest bid by \$2,000. The building will be constructed of the granite from the quarries at Detroit, the eastern terminus of the Corvallis & Eastern railroad, and the building stone at Yacquina bay.

Harvesting Begins in Linn.

Albany—Harvesting has begun in Linn county. While some damage to spring grain has been reported, as a result of unusually warm weather lasting for several days, these reports are the exception rather than the rule. Fall sown grain was damaged but little, and an excellent crop will be garnered. Late sown spring grain will improve considerably yet under the influence of the cool weather now prevailing. Haying is practically over, and the baler will add the finishing touches before the fall rains set in.

Pure Water for Agricultural College.

Corvallis—Students at the Agricultural college here are to have pure mountain water hereafter. At its last meeting the board of regents made provision to have the water brought by the municipality of Corvallis from Mary's peak supplied in abundance for use at the college, and the president and secretary were authorized to contract with the city water board for 100,000 gallons or more at a rate of 15 cents per 1,000 gallons per month.

New Combine Attracts Attention.

Athens—A combine harvester has been purchased by John Walter which will be the first of its kind to be used in this section. The machine is propelled by a 20-horse power engine, which runs all of the machinery, taking only a sufficient number of horses to draw the machine. The separator and cutting machinery is operated entirely independent of the draft. The feature that most interests farmers is that of doing away with many horses required by other combines.

BEST IN UNION.

Iowa Expert Says Dairying Conditions Excel His State.

Salem—That Oregon can produce butter cheaper than any other state in the Union and that Oregon creamerymen are nevertheless figuring on importing cream from Minnesota, were startling assertions made at a dairymen's meeting here last week.

Professor McKay, of the dairy department of the Iowa State Agricultural college, was the principal speaker. He said that although his state produces more butter than any other state, he freely acknowledged that this is a more advantageous region for dairying, for the reason that the climate is less subject to such extreme conditions. He said Oregon should not import a pound of butter, but should be an exporter when that product can be shipped to New York for 2 cents a pound and to Liverpool for 2 1/2 cents. He urged the extension of dairying as a means of retaining farm fertility.

Director James Withycombe, of the Oregon experiment station, said that the dairy products in this state, this year will have a value of \$5,000,000 and in a few years dairying will surpass lumbering, which is now our greatest wealth producing industry. He said that one creamery operator is signing on importing cream from Minnesota, and deplored such a condition, when the Willamette valley will produce 10 to 15 tons of green corn feed or 30 tons of green alfalfa per acre.

Dairy Commissioner J. W. Bailey spoke in a similar strain, saying that he has seen hay offered for sale this year at \$2.50 a ton in the field and yet the farmer had no stock to sell.

Higher Price for Hops.

Salem—On news that the English and German crops have been seriously injured transactions in futures have been reported at 12 cents. It is estimated that about one-half of the Oregon crop for 1906 has been sold, and George L. Rose predicts that the market will open at not less than 15 cents. Crop estimates vary from 95,000 to 125,000 bales for Oregon this year. Latest local advices from England place the probable English yield at from 200,000 to 300,000 cwt., as against 700,000 cwt. last year.

Athens Needs Laborers.

Athens—There is a scarcity of laborers in this vicinity. Farmers have advertised for men, but few respond and owing to the fact that the warm weather has hastened the harvest many men are needed and good wages are offered. Much wheat on light soil is ruined and will not be harvested. A few weeks ago this wheat was very promising. John Bannister, a large farmer, says that his crop is damaged one half in many places.

Convicts Make Escape.

Salem—A loss of 10 per cent of the prisoners is the record of the Oregon penitentiary thus far this season in working convicts on the public highways. About 60 men are kept at work on the roads and at the state fair grounds. Six have escaped and are still at large.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 70c; bluestem, 72c; red, 68c; valley, 71c; new club, 68c; new bluestem, 70c.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$32; gray, \$31 per ton.

Barley—Feed, \$23.50 per ton; brewing, \$23.50 per ton; rolled, \$24@24.50.

Rye—\$1.50 per cwt.

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@2.25 per box; apricots, \$1.25@1.35; cherries, 6@10c per pound; currants, 9@10c; peaches, 75c@1.10 per box; plums, \$1.25; Logan berries, \$1.35@1.40 per crate; raspberries, \$1.40@1.50; blackberries, 8c per pound; gooseberries, 8c.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2@2c; corn, 25@35c per dozen; cucumbers, 75c@1 per box; egg plant, 30@40c per pound; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c; peas, 4@5c per pound; radishes, 10@15c per dozen; rhubarb, 2@2 1/2c per pound; spinach, 2@3c; tomatoes, \$1.25@1.50 per box; parsley, 25c; squash, \$1@1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; 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—Old Burbanks, nominal; new potatoes, 75c@1.50.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 17 1/2@20c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 21@21 1/2c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13@14c per pound; mixed chickens, 13@13 1/2c; springs, 16@17; roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 15@17c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 17@22 1/2c; geese, live, 8@9c; ducks, 11@13c.

Hops—Oregon, 1905, 11@12c; olds, 8c; 1906 contracts, 12@13c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 17@20c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 5 1/4@8c per pound.

Beef—Dressed bull, 3c per pound.

Cows, 4 1/4@5 1/4c; 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.

WAR TO THE END.

Russian Premier Orders Governors to Preserve Order.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—War to the knife with revolution and the knife to the hilt was proclaimed today by Premier Stolypin in a telegram addressed to the governors general, governors and prefects throughout Russia and to the viceroys of the Caucasus, who are ordered to strike and spare nothing in efforts to preserve order and crush "the enemies of society." Included in this category, as shown by the events of the day, are not only revolutionists and Socialists, but also the educated Liberal and landed classes represented in the Constitutional Democratic party, whose clubs everywhere have been closed, and all the progressive newspapers, which are not permitted to lift their voices anywhere throughout the entire land.

The manifesto bears a remarkable similarity to the earlier compositions of Ministers of the Interior von Plehve and Boulligan and the reactionary press has had slight difficulty in cutting it down, as they already had done with yesterday's imperial manifesto, into an appeal to the "League of Russian Men" and other old school Russians to rise and smite all the progressive classes.

Even before the declarations of the dissolution of the lower house of parliament, the War office had perfected its plan for handling expected disorders, both military and civilian. General Muller Fakomelgy, who suppressed the Sevastopol revolt and co-operated with General Rennkampf in the reduction of the Siberian rebellion last winter, was recalled from a command of a corps and placed at the disposition of the War office, to be used wherever trouble may arise. Both the government and the revolutionists expect this outbreak in the south, and that it will roll northward to the two capitals.

OIL KINGS ESCAPE PRISON.

Government Will Try Only to Impose Fines.

Cleveland, O., July 25.—The government has altered its plan of action against the Standard Oil company, and the result will save its officers from a possible term in prison. It was stated tonight that the Federal authorities have decided to prosecute the oil inquiry under the charge of misdemeanor, which means that only a fine can be imposed in case of conviction. Heretofore the charge has been felony, which meant both fine and imprisonment.

The government will proceed with the inquiry in Chicago by filing information against the Standard and its officers. A grand jury will be dispensed with altogether. The district attorney will file an information against the oil company's officers, they will be hauled into court and, if convicted, will be fined.

The change of action is of national importance. It is said that Attorney General Moody has concluded that the best results can be obtained by the infliction of heavy fines under the Elkins law.

THANKS FOR NEW FOOD LAW.

Retail Grocers Proclaim It Good and Want More of It.

Chicago, July 25.—Through its executive committee, which met here today, 150,000 members of the National Retail Grocers' association thanked President Roosevelt for the stand he took in regard to the pure food law recently passed by congress. "Although the law has some defects, it is a big step in the right direction," said John A. Greene, president of the association. "It is the retail grocers who are most deeply concerned in the pure food movement, and it was our association which started and helped to maintain the campaign. We had a committee in Washington most of last session of congress. We now will make a campaign in the various states for laws to conform to the national pure food law and to make convictions under the state laws possible. We predict that inside of two years the manufacture of impure food will be impossible."

Other business considered pertained mostly to the grocers' national convention, which is to be held next January in Dallas, Tex.

Fifteen Dead in Ruins.

South Framingham, Mass., July 25.—The finding today of the body of Henry L. Sawyer, a prominent hardware dealer, who went to the collapsed building on Concord street to inspect the plumbing plans, brought the number of dead up to 11, and it is believed that there are four more bodies in the ruins. The cause of the accident could not be definitely learned today. The town has no building laws, and any proceedings in connection with faulty construction will have to be brought by state officials.

Cossacks Attempt to Kill.

Odesa, July 25.—There has been no actual program here today. Drunken Cossacks endeavored to instigate an anti-Jewish massacre in the industrial suburb of Malodovanka but were scattered by infantry, who instantly cordoned the Jewish quarter and threatened to annihilate the Cossacks. The latter were withdrawn to their barracks by order of their commandants. Under sudden terror 500 Jewish families sought refuge in other places.

Czar Filling His Jails.

Paris, July 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal telegraphs that, despite the prevailing calm in that city, there were 200 arrests Tuesday night and that four newspapers were seized.

DUNGEON FOR DOUMA LEADERS

Czar May Imprison All Who Oppose Imperial Ukase.

Russian Parliament Calls Upon People to Pay No Taxes and Furnish No Troops—Newspapers Are Prevented by Guards From Printing Manifesto of Douma.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—The great news of today is the adoption of an address to the people by the deputies to parliament, who assembled at Viborg, the language of which, with its revolutionary demands that the people cease to furnish money and troops to the government and repudiate further loans, affords pretext enough for the government to lodge its authors in the fortress if it feels strong enough. A rumor was spread tonight that this course had been decided upon.

Copies of the appeal to the people are in the hands of all St. Petersburg newspapers, but it will scarcely be printed tomorrow, for the reason that a detachment of police is posted at the door of every newspaper printing office in the city, with orders not to permit any papers to leave the building until authorized by the censor. The authorities hope by equally vigorous measures to prevent the publication of the appeal in other cities, and in the meantime to nullify the fears of the people as to the possible effect of the appeal.

Meanwhile the masses of the Russian people, slow of thought and action, have not yet roused themselves to the gigantic upheaval which is sure to follow the dissolution of their parliament. Minor disorders are reported from a dozen cities. An incipient anti-Jewish outbreak at Odesa has been checked by the police. A sympathetic strike has been begun at the Kharkov railroad shops, which may inaugurate a general tieup of communication, but St. Petersburg, Moscow and most of the other great centers are still calm.

SECRETS OF DREADNAUGHT.

British Admiralty Makes Public Her Plan of Armament.

London, July 24.—The first official announcement regarding the battleship Dreadnaught is contained in a white book on naval construction the past year, which was issued tonight. Besides ten 12-inch guns announced, the Dreadnaught will have 27 12-pound quick firing anti-torpedo boat guns and five submerged torpedo tubes. In the arrangement of the armament six of the big guns are mounted in pairs on the center line of the ship, and the remaining four are mounted in pairs as broadsides.

In view of the modern potentialities of torpedo boats, and considering especially the chances of a torpedo attack toward the end of the battle, the anti-torpedo boat guns are widely separated, so that the whole of them cannot be disabled by one shell.

The speed is designed to be 27 knots. The bunker capacity is 2,700 tons, with which the Dreadnaught can steam 5,800 sea miles at economical speed and 3,500 miles at 18 1/2 knots.

The estimated cost of the Dreadnaught, including guns, is \$8,987,485.

MANY BURIED ALIVE.

Building in Massachusetts Town Collapses on Workmen.

South Framingham, Mass., July 24.—At least eight and perhaps twice that number of masons, plumbers and Italian laborers were crushed to death today in the sudden collapse of a building in process of erection on Concord street, while ten others were dragged or dug out of the wreck, some seriously injured. At a late hour tonight ten men were missing and a large force of laborers was at work on the ruins, searching for the dead.

Firemen and members of the Ninth regiment of infantry of the state militia, in camp here, succeeded in digging out half a dozen injured, and later found others.

Panic Among Odessa Jews.

Odesa, July 24.—The Jews here are in a state of panic, fearing an anti-Jewish outbreak as the result of the killing of a drunken Cossack who recently wandered through the Jewish quarter brandishing his saber and shouting: "Death to the Jews." Governor General Kaulbars, addressing a delegation of Jews today, said: "I vouch for my soldiers, but I am unable to say what the Cossacks or Christian civilians might do." The slightest incident might start trouble. Cossacks this morning looted three Jewish shops.

Bloodshed by Railroads.

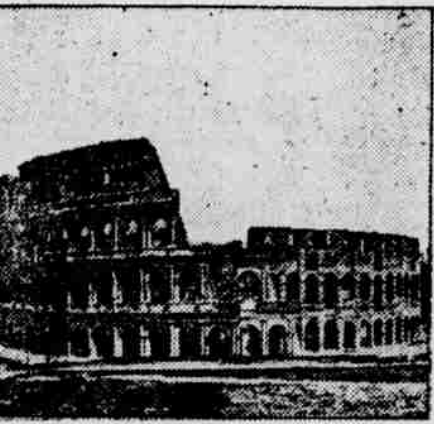
Washington, July 24.—The accident bulletin, which has just been issued by the Interstate Commerce commission for the three months ending March 31, 1906, shows the total number of casualties to passengers and employees to be 18,296. The number of passengers and employees killed in train accidents was 274. The total number of collisions and derailments was 3,490, of which 289 collisions and 167 derailments affected passenger trains.

British Express Sympathy.

London, July 24.—A British address of sympathy with the Russian people and parliament is being circulated. Already the signature of many persons have been obtained.

Tour of Europe

Rome is the great mecca of the foreign tourist. In traveling there by rail from Naples it is wise to go first-class, for on this particular journey the best is none too good. There is a general bleakness about the countryside that depresses the spirits, for this old lonely, desolate Campagna district is a desolate place with fever-smitten marshes. The sheep graze drowsily, the oxen are cumbersome and slow, and the wagons move on creaking wheels. The long line of aqueducts comes into view, and two miles from the gates of Rome, upon the Appian way, is the famous battlement tomb of Cecilia Metella, which has successfully defied time and decay. Far away are viewed the high peaks of the Apennines, and ahead, massive, mighty, crowning grandly the Eternal City, is St. Peter's stately cupola, with its bright bronze ball above it. This wonderful church is Rome's great historic shrine. It stands at the end of a narrow street, having a large courtyard with an obelisk and fountain. It is too big for convenient sight, big without, big within.



EXTERIOR OF THE COLISEUM.

and size is the keynote to the architecture. Even in the midst of the crowded city its magnitude weighs down the mind. But it is not too big to be intensely interesting, nor yet too big for the spectator to revel in its grandeur, which is as wonderful and mightily mysterious as that of some great forest which the hands of God have built with a labor of centuries.

It is a far climb to the bronze ball above the dome and the high outside galleries. The view from the inner galleries is marvelous. The shafts of sunshine coming in the window gleam upon the marble pillars, and add another glory to that of the old mosaics of the dome.

The famous Swiss guards protect entrance to the Vatican, with its loggia, picture galleries and museum of sculpture, the room of Apollo Belvedere, the mosaic factory, the library and the Sixtine chapel, where Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment" is. All this conveys a sense of awe amid the shadow of great history.

The Forum lies in a hollow between the Capitoline, the Palatine and the

Eastern hills. A bird's-eye view shows the Colonnade of the Twelve Gods, and the temples of Vespasian and Concordia, railed in. Everywhere are seen ruins of magnificent temples, palaces and shrines, edifices recalling the most brilliant periods of Imperial Rome. Rich old dwellings have here been recently unearthed. The Sancta Maria Antiqua, restored in 1902, with its gorgeous fresco decorations, is a unique monument of the Byzantine period.

The Colosseum is a pathetic giant of a blood-stained past. Christian altars stand at the entrance through which the wild beasts used to rush to rend the martyrs limb from limb. Near by, spanning the Sacred way, stands the Arch of Constantine to commemorate the beginning of a nobler era in Rome's history, when Christianity attained pre-eminence in the state. Next come the catacombs, 645 miles in length. Over a part of these is built the church of San Sebastiana, the oldest in the world. At a little distance is St. John Lateran, "Mother of Churches," where the tomb of Pope Pius IX. has just been placed. Here is found the holy staircase, that famous flight of twenty-eight marble steps brought to Rome from the house of Pilate at Jerusalem.

The drive outside the city's walls is less attractive than it was a few years ago, before high apartment buildings were erected on the surrounding plain. For instance, at the Porta San Lorenzo one cannot see the Sabine hills. But the walls themselves are high, heavy, frowning, in spite of vines that overrun them and flowers that peep from out their crevices—sufficiently impressive, even as walls of mighty Rome. At every gate is found a famous road, which opens a new vista of association. At the Porta Salaria the road leads into the country of the Sabines. At the Porta Pia memorial tablets mark the spot where the breach in the walls was made when the Italians entered here in 1870. At the Porta San Lorenzo is the road which leads to Tivoli, of the wonderful water falls; and so on for almost every one of the thirteen gates of Rome.

One could live a lifetime here, studying, enjoying, thinking, only to feel at last that acquaintance with the city was just beginning, even though ambition and profession was diletante in place of scientific. Rome is as fascinating, as unfathomable, as full of surprises as a woman who has seen much and suffered much, yet has never lost her native faith in all things good. If it is appropriate that the feminine gender be used to designate any city, it is most appropriate that it be applied to Rome. Paris is feminine, Venice is ladylike, but Rome is womanly. She has the two good qualities of religion and motherhood, without which neither city nor woman can be said to have reached the full stature of beauty.

FREQUENT ENOUGH.



Rich Aunt—You only visit me when you want money. Spendthrift—Well, I couldn't come much oftener, could I?

TWO ANIMALS ARE IN ONE.

Half of a Chameleon May Be Wide Awake and the Other Asleep.

To all appearances and according to the researches of those best capable of forming an opinion on the subject the nervous centers in one lateral half of the chameleon are independently of those on the other, and it has two lateral centers of perception—sensation and motion—besides the common one in which must reside the faculty of concentration.

The eyes move independently of one another and convey separate impressions to their respective centers of perception. The consequence is that when the animal is agitated its movements resemble those of two animals glued together. Each half wishes to go its own way and there is no concordance of action.

The chameleon, therefore, is the only four-legged vertebrate that is unable to swim; it becomes so frightened when dropped into water that all faculty of

concentration is lost and the creature tumbles about as if in a state of intoxication.

When a chameleon is undisturbed every impulse to motion is referred to the proper tribunal and the whole organism acts in accordance with its desires. The chameleon, moreover, may be fast asleep on one side and wide awake on the other. Cautionally approached at night with a candle so as not to awaken the whole animal at once, the eye turned toward the light will open, begin to move and the corresponding side to change color, whereas the other side will remain for a longer or shorter time in a torpid, motionless and unchanged state, with its eye fast shut.—Scientific American.

The woman who lives a thousand miles from her kin can claim they are princes and princesses, but no woman living ten miles nearer should attempt it.

Be sure that you have an aim in life before pulling the trigger.