

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

BOOM IN ORCHARD LANDS.

Homesekers Looking for Locations on Hood River.

Hood River—That Hood River is getting its share of the colonist traffic is indicated by the fact that ten families have arrived here this week looking for land. The newcomers are from Minnesota, North Dakota, Kansas and Missouri. They are anxious to go into apple growing, and real estate men are busy showing them over the valley. Each day records several purchases of land which is now set to apple trees or will be cleared for that purpose, and indications are that there will be a still greater demand for fruit land.

The homesekers who have arrived say many more will come as soon as spring opens in the Middle West, people there being slow to believe that spring is so much earlier here.

Real estate purchases are not confined to Eastern people, as Portland men are investing in apple lands, going as far as back of Mount Hood. They are relying on the effect the Mount Hood railroad will have on land in the upper valley. This road is now nearing completion, and the first car of freight was shipped over it last week, consigned to Moro. Much of the wood formerly burned in clearing fruit lands will soon be marketable at a nominal expense, thus reducing the cost of clearing land.

The warm wet weather of the past few days has started plant life into activity and berry growers will soon commence cultivating.

Room for Settlers in Umatilla.

Pendleton—The rapid manner in which Umatilla county is being settled has drawn attention of late to the fact that there is much good wheat land left on what was once the Umatilla Indian reservation. A tract of this land was bought by the government in 1897 and sold in parcels at low prices to settlers. In many cases 80 acres out of a quarter section are to be found, on different parts of the reservation, which were then thought useless. With proper attention this land may yet become as good as the land that was sold. Some of the land sold then, near Weston, Athena and Adams, at from \$10 to \$20 an acre, grows wheat of the finest quality.

Goes to Brazil as Missionary.

Pacific University, Forest Grove—Miss Grace C. Wood, who has been an instructor in Tualatin academy for the past three years, having come to Pacific from Drury college, Mo., has left for Brazil to engage in missionary work, for which she will be peculiarly adapted. Her position will be filled immediately by Mr. Zimmerman, from Riverside academy, Portland. Before going to Brazil to commence her work, she will attend the missionary convention, which is held at Nashville, Tenn., and from there she will go direct to Brazil.

Return Money to Counties.

Salem—State Superintendent of Instruction J. H. Ackerman, one of the promoters of the Educational congress at the Lewis and Clark fair, has prepared his report of receipts and expenditures of the committee. The money which Mr. Ackerman is accounting for was donated on his solicitation by the counties for expenses of the congress. There is a balance of \$269.86, which will be returned to the counties in proportion to the amount contributed. In all, \$1,944.86 was received.

Building Boom on at Baker.

Baker City—The excavation for a one story stone building at First and Court streets, to cost about \$6,000, marks the beginning of the building boom for which the architects have been preparing all winter. In the next six months more building will be done in Baker City than during any previous year in the history of the place. Plans have been made and contracts let for a large number of big business blocks, and many fine residences and cottages will be erected.

School District of "First Class."

Salem—State Superintendent Ackerman has gone to Hood River to assist in the campaign for the organization of a school district of the first class by consolidating six country districts. The object of the consolidation is to establish graded schools, and a district high school. Under the law a majority of voters in each district, as they now exist, must vote in favor of the consolidation. It is thought all the Wasco districts are favorably inclined except one, and public sentiment favorable to consolidation is gaining ground there.

Logging Road on Rock Creek.

La Grande—Work has been resumed on the Grand Ronde Lumber company's railroad up Rock creek. A large amount of the grading and several miles of tracklaying were completed last year, but work was discontinued on account of the winter weather. It is the intention now to continue the work until the road is completed. The road will be used exclusively in bringing logs to the river from an extensive timber district in the Rock creek territory.

Creamery at Wallowa.

Wallowa—The Wallowa Building association has begun work on the creamery to be installed by the Blue Mountain Creamery company, of La Grande. The ice house is to be finished by April 1. The same company will also have a plant at Enterprise. This will secure a profitable industry to the farmers of Wallowa valley, which is a perfect dairy country.

PRIMARY LAW CONSTRUED.

Candidate May Run for Office on Two Different Tickets.

Salem—That one man may be the candidate of both political parties has been decided by Attorney General Crawford in an opinion rendered in response to an inquiry from W. J. Moore, district attorney at Lakeview. The hypothetical case submitted was that of a candidate who, in the primaries, was on both the Republican and the Democratic tickets and received a plurality vote for the office in each instance. The ruling of the attorney general is that the office seeker thereby becomes the nominee of both parties, and his name must be so printed on the general ballot at the election in June.

The same would be true if a man were an aspirant for a Republican nomination and his name were written into the Democratic primary ballots, thereby giving him a plurality of the Democratic votes.

Catch Salmon in Closed Season.

Grants Pass—Fishermen on Rogue river, taking lessons from the cannerymen on the Columbia, are doing a big business even if the season is closed. Last year they shipped from Grants Pass and Merlin over 200 tons of fish to Portland. This year the shipments will amount to considerable more, as they are shipping more than a ton a day. A set net on the Illinois river, about 20 miles from where it empties into Rogue river, is daily making big catches of fine salmon. Fishermen on Rogue river are also doing a good business.

Fruit Cannery at La Grande.

La Grande—An Eastern syndicate, through its special agent, George T. Powers, has purchased from the Oregon Produce company the large storage warehouse No. 2. In addition to the plant purchased, Mr. Powers left instructions with his agent here to select sites for a cannery, fruitdrier, a jelly, vinegar and cider factory. The Oregon Produce company retains warehouse No. 1, and will buy and sell, but will not take fruit on storage or consignment. It will give possession of warehouse No. 2 June 1.

Elk for Harney County.

Burns—J. E. Wallace has returned from the southern part of Harney county, where he went to get an elk presented to the Harney County Fair association by the Pacific Livestock company. It will be mounted and placed in the taxidermy display at the pavilion. The large elk on exhibition at the Lewis and Clark exposition was sold for \$250 before the Harney county exhibit of birds and animals was returned.

Sheep Bring High Price.

Pendleton—About 10,000 head of yearling sheep have been purchased from Umatilla county stockmen within a few days by John Howard, of Dakota, the ruling price being \$3 a head. Those from whom purchases were made are A. Knotts, Charles Johnson, Douglas Belts and Charles Matthews. None of the sheep were select stock.

Inspecting the Sugar Plants.

La Grande—H. T. Dyer, of Ogden, Utah, general manager of the Amalgamated sugar factories, is in the city on a tour of inspection. F. G. Taylor, of Logan, Utah, accompanied Mr. Dyer and will take the place of factory superintendent at La Grande, succeeding Charles Woodhouse, who has resigned.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 67@68c; binestem, 68@70c; red, 65@66c; valley, 71@72c.
Oats—No. 1 white, feed, \$28@29; gray, \$27.50@28.50 per ton.
Barley—Feed, \$23.50@24 per ton; brewing, \$24@24.50; rolled, \$24@25.
Buckwheat—\$2 25 per cental.
Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$13@14 per ton; valley timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7.50@8; cheat, \$6@7; grain hay, \$7@8.
Fruits—Apples, \$1@2.50 per box; cranberries, \$12.50@14.50 per barrel.
Vegetables—Cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; cauliflower, \$2 per crate; celery, \$4.75@5 per crate; sprouts, 6 1/2@7c per pound; squash, 1 1/4@1 1/2c per pound; turnips, 90c@1 a sack; carrots, 65@75c per sack; beets, 85c@1 per sack.
Onions—Oregon, No. 1, 65@70c a sack; No. 2, nominal.
Potatoes—Fancy graded Burbanks, 60@70c per hundred; ordinary, nominal; sweet potatoes, 2 1/2@2 3/4c per pound.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2@30c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon rangel, 16@16 1/2c per dozen.
Poultry—Average old hens, 13@14c per pound; mixed chickens, 12 1/2@13c; broilers, 20@22c; young roosters, 12 1/2c; old roosters, 10@10 1/2c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 16@17c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 18@20c; geese, live, 8@9c; geese, dressed, 10@12c; ducks, 16@18c.
Hops—Oregon, 1905, choice, 10@10 1/2c; prime, 8 1/2@9c; medium, 7@8c; olds, 5@7c.
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 16@21c; valley, 24@26c per pound; mohair, choice, 30c per pound.
Beef—Dressed bulls, 2 1/2@3c per pound; cows, 3 1/2@4 1/2c per pound; country steers, 4@5c.
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8 1/2@9c per pound; ordinary, 4@5c; lambs, 8@9 1/2c.
Veal—Dressed, 3 1/2@8c per pound.
Pork—Dressed, 6@9c per pound.

SAYS WORK IS BEING DONE.

Harrison Returns From Panama and Praises Canal Officials.

New York, Feb. 28.—Ex-Congressman Francis Burton Harrison returned to New York yesterday after a trip of six weeks through Central America. One week of that time he spent in investigating the work of digging the Panama canal. He is convinced, he says, that the administration ought to be upheld in its task. Mr. Harrison found that, although a Democrat, the officials engaged in the canal work were eager to inform him about it. They seemed to have nothing to conceal, and they had worked there, he said, to show for their efforts. He found esprit de corps among the higher officials, and he continued:

"Mr. Stevens is working to establish it all along the line. With the minor officials, who are appointed by the civil service, there is little of the spirit necessary for the right kind of work. They seem to fear that Washington will change the plans and change jobs. I think that the canal commissioners should be there on the ground. It would help a vast deal. Not all of them would be necessary—two or three might do. More work would be accomplished."

Mr. Harrison was asked if he approved of the plans for the building of the canal.

"I think it would be folly," he replied, "to array any party against such a work. Criticism might be all right, but not as partisan criticism."

"I believe the canal is being dug honestly, efficiently, and with earnestness and intelligence. Any observant traveler could offer minor criticisms as to what has been done and what is being left undone, but we are not dealing with trivialities there, nor is the canal commission to be held accountable like the house committee of a social club. We are building a great canal, and it is going to be built."

BURIAL OF JONES' BONES.

Naval Hero Will Be Interred at Annapolis With Ceremony.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 28.—Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, General Horace Porter, Governor Warfield of Maryland and Admiral Sands were in conference yesterday relative to the interment of the remains of Admiral John Paul Jones April 24, the anniversary of his victory over the British frigate Drake. The body of the great sea fighter will on that date be removed from the temporary vault, in which it was placed upon its return to this country, to the handsome memorial hall in the new midshipmen's quarters, and not, as had been expected, to the crypt of the new chapel, as that will not be ready in time for the ceremony.

While all the details have not been arranged, the ceremonies of April 24, which will be held in the armory of the naval academy, will be presided over by Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, and addresses will be made by President Roosevelt, General Porter, Governor Warfield and the French ambassador, M. Jusserand. It was decided to make the display a purely naval one except that various patriotic societies throughout the country will be invited to attend and participate.

AROUSED AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

Whole Population Hostile, Encouraged by Viceroy of Canton.

Manila, Feb. 28.—A leading American firm in this city has received the following cable from Canton: "The boycott has greatly encouraged the anti-foreign feeling. Teachers, reformers, agitators and the native newspapers now have the power of that association behind them, causing a remarkable growth in the reform party and secret societies, while the anti-foreign, anti-dynastic viceroy of Canton, by his autocratic ruling and his antagonistic attitude to the foreign consuls, encourages the masses of the people in their anti-foreign feeling."

"In the prefecture of Chang Chew, near Amoy, recent outrages against foreign court procedure, approved by Peking, has strengthened the revolutionary forces, who are now eager to try conclusions with the government."

"In a portion of China between the Yangtze valley and the Hongkong district, dangerous anti-foreign feeling exists which is likely to break out at any moment."

Refuse to Stand Examination.

New York, Feb. 28.—The Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company gave out a statement today relative to the withdrawal of the company from the state of Missouri. The withdrawal followed a discussion as to an examination of the company by Missouri examiners at the expense of the company. The Mutual Reserve objected to the expense in prospect, holding that it was excessive and illegal. The company's estimate of the minimum cost of the examination is \$8,000, while the superintendent's is \$5,000.

Stop Smuggling of Arms.

Helsingfors, Finland, Feb. 28.—In order to check the constant attempts to smuggle arms and ammunition into Finland for the use of the Finnish and Russian revolutionists, the Finnish administration has decided to charter two additional steamers, and to increase the number of posts and guards patrolling the fjords. Four chests of bayonets and rifles consigned to the adjutant of the Red guards were confiscated by the Helsingfors customs.

Kills State Primary Bill.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 28.—The state primary bill met defeat in the state senate today by a vote of 29 to 21. This ends the fight on this subject for this legislature.

KILLS TIMBER BILL.

Repeal of Timber and Stone Act Laid on Table.

NO HOPE NOW FOR ITS REVIVAL.

Three Northwestern Members of the House Oppose Measure Favored by President and Commission.

Washington, March 1.—By a vote of 9 to 4 the house public lands committee today voted to table the bill to repeal the timber and stone act and substitute therefor a law authorizing the sale of mature public timber at its appraised value. The action of the committee is in line with its action taken in the last congress, and effectively kills the pending bill, which was endorsed by the president and the public lands commission. The committee's action makes it impossible to bring the bill up on the floor of the house, even for discussion.

Mondell, Wyoming, French, Idaho, and Dixon, Montana, are among those against repeal.

The public lands commission, after a careful study of the operation of the timber and stone law, condemned it, and recommended its repeal and the substitution of a law which would permit the government to realize something like the real value of its timber. Such a law as recommended by the commission and favored by the senate committee would yield from \$25 to \$100 an acre for the choice timber lands of the West, where the government now receives a beggarly \$2.50. Moreover, a law such as proposed would tend to put a stop to the rank timber monopoly that has been undertaken in the Pacific Coast states. In that it would require lumbermen to pay a fair price for timber, instead of permitting them to get it for a merely nominal sum.

The most vigorous opponent of repeal on the house committee is Mr. Mondell, who believes in legislating to meet conditions in his own state, notwithstanding the effect on the rest of the country. Mr. Mondell contends, probably very truly, that the timber and stone act has been beneficial to Wyoming. The timber of that state is perhaps worth no more than \$2.50 an acre, for the Wyoming forests cannot compare with those of the Northwest states, either in extent or in quality of timber. Mr. Mondell argues that, inasmuch as the act has benefited Wyoming and has led to no fraud, therefore it must have benefited the entire West and should not be repealed.

KAISER GETS READY.

Fortifies Kiaochou and Prepares His China Squadron for Action.

Berlin, March 1.—Admiral von Tirpitz stated in the reichstag Wednesday that the government had decided to fortify Kiaochou in order that it may be made impregnable from both the land and water sides. He expressed the belief that German residents of the port were in danger from a threatened uprising in China.

This is the first admission officially that Germany is anxious as to the outcome of the present anti-foreign agitation throughout China, and is held here to mean that the situation is much more serious than formerly has been admitted.

The German warships on the Chinese station were recently overhauled, and are in readiness for any action that may become necessary to protect German interests at any point on the Chinese coast. Arrangements have been completed by the admiral in command is keeping in touch with the German embassy at Peking, and will act under orders from there. All vessels in the squadron, according to the latest advices, are well provisioned and coaled and ready for action at a moment's notice.

Increased Postal Appropriation.

Washington, March 1.—The subcommittee of the committee on post-offices and postroads, which has been considering appropriations for the Post-office department, practically adopted the bill today, fixing the appropriation for the department at about \$192,000,000 or \$10,000,000 more than the last appropriation. The bill provides for some changes in the department's methods and contains a provision to prevent the shipment of anything but actual mail matter through the mails of the government.

Government Has a Surplus.

Washington, March 1.—For the first time since May 1, 1904, when the government made its payment of \$50,000,000 for the Panama canal property and \$4,600,000 was loaned to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company, the daily statement issued today shows for the fiscal year a surplus of receipts over expenditures. The surplus today amounts to \$1,102,003. This is regarded by the treasury officials as a remarkably fine showing.

Castro Not Aggressive.

Washington, March 1.—Senator Garbier, the newly appointed chargé d'affaires of Venezuela, who arrived in this city last night, took charge of the legation today. When asked concerning the condition of affairs between France and Venezuela, he stated that nothing new had developed. He denied that President Castro had any aggressive plans.

DEVELOPMENT OF CUBA.

Island Is Rapidly Recovering from Effects of War.

From an industrial standpoint the island of Cuba is of much more importance to-day than it was in the heyday of the Spanish regime. It is true that the two great industries of the island, sugar and tobacco growing, have not yet recovered from the devastation wrought during the long years of the struggle for independence, when every mill, and practically every plantation and railroad, was destroyed, but the impetus which the American occupa-



A TOBACCO FIELD.

tion gave to the recultivation of the leading staples has already had marked effects, and then sugar and tobacco plantations seem more like their old selves than at any time since the close of the war. It is stated, for example, that 80,000 people find employment in the tobacco fields. But from an economic standpoint this does not mean so much as does the fact that an intelligent effort is being made in the direction of diversified farming, whereby the island will not be so dependent upon its two principal products as has been the case in the past.

Why such an effort was not made during the long period of European occupation it is somewhat difficult to say. In the west end of the island are to be found all the conditions requisite to the successful cultivation on a large scale of tropical fruits as well as fruits



LOADING BANANAS.

that are not essentially tropical. Oranges, pineapples, grapes and bananas might be made leading staples. Of course one thing that formerly militated against any extensive enterprise was the lack of transportation facilities, a condition which is being revolutionized, thanks chiefly to American and English initiative. The opening of the trunk railroad traversing the backbone of the island from east to west has already been followed by good results from the industrial standpoint, and if the scheme of Sir William Van Horne and his associates looking to the upbuilding of a great system of small land holdings is carried to its logical conclusion it will of itself tend to inaugurate an era of prosperity hitherto unknown by the Cubans. The building of branch railroads is proceeding apace, thus offering still greater inducements to those who would venture upon agricultural experiments.

ANCIENT WATER VILLAGES.

Strange Rells of Old Customs Preserved in German Forest.

"One of the most interesting regions in the 'Old Fatherland' is the so-called 'Spreevald,' the forest of the Spree, situated not far from the German capital, in the province of Brandenburg," says Fritz Morris in Technical World Magazine. "Each village is a little Venice, every house a little island; and these islets are connected by bridges sufficiently raised to allow boats to pass under them. Most of the houses, with their barns and stables, rest on piles; and there is generally a strip of artificial terra firma, either in front or at the rear of every building. By means of the slender land strips and of the bridges, the island land communication is kept throughout the district; but most of the business and amusement is carried on through the canals, which not only form the main highways but penetrate and cross and recross the whole region. It is on these lagoons that all traffic is conducted in boats, during the period from spring, when the last vestiges of frost and ice are disappearing, until the end of autumn. You see the letter carrier shoot up and down the canals, performing his duties in his frail craft; the police glide leisurely along the banks, watching everything going on; peasants bring the products of their toil to the nearest towns; children go to and from school, young mothers, dressed in their Sunday clothes, are rowed to church, carrying in their arms a small, queer-looking bundle from which two large eyes in a tiny face stare at the stranger in wonderment—baby is going to be baptized, an important event with this strongly religious town."

Something New.

"Oh, yes, he's making money running a correspondence school of memory." "Aw! that's a dead scheme; teaching people how to remember—" "You're 'way off. His scheme is to teach you how to forget, and his clients are insurance magnates and Standard Oil officials."—Philadelphia Press.

Too many people mistake dignity for wisdom.



OLD Favorites

Hymn to the Night.
I heard the trailing garments of the Night
Sweep through her marble halls!
I saw her sable skirts all fringed with light
From the celestial walls!

I felt her presence, by its spell of might,
Stoop o'er me from above;
The calm, majestic presence of the Night,
As of the one I love.

I heard the sounds of sorrow and delight,
The manifold, soft chimes,
That fill the haunted chambers of the Night,
Like some old poet's rhymes.

From the cool clusterns of the midnight air
My spirit drank repose;
The fountain of perpetual peace flows
From those deep clusterns flows.

O holy Night! from thee I learn to bear
What man has borne before!
Thou layest thy finger on the lips of Care,
And they complain no more.

Peace! Peace! Orestes-like I breathe
This prayer!
Descend with broad-winged flight,
The welcome, thrice-prayed-for, the
most fair,
The best-beloved Night!
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

The Height of the Hideous.
I wrote some lines once on a time
In wondrous merry mood,
And thought, as usual, men would say
They were exceeding good.

They were so queer, so very queer,
I laughed as I would die;
Albeit, in the general way,
A sober man am I.

I called my servant, and he came;
How kind it was of him,
To mind a slender man like me,
He of the mighty limb!

"These to the printer," I exclaimed,
And, in my humorous way,
I added (as a trifling jest),
"There'll be the devil to pay."

He took the paper, and I watched,
And saw him peep within;
At the first line he read, his face
Was all upon the grin.

He read the next; the grin grew broad,
And shot from ear to ear;
He read the third, a chuckling noise
I now began to hear.

The fourth, he broke into a roar;
The fifth, his waistband split;
The sixth, he burst five buttons off
And tumbled in a fit.

Ten days and nights, with sleepless eye,
I watched that wretched man,
And since I never dare to write
As funny as I can,
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

TOKIO'S DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

Many Little District Publications, Reminding One of Paris.

There are thirty daily newspapers in Tokio, some of them confined mainly to the particular district in which they are published, says the Atchison Globe. This is like Paris again—I insist that the Japanese are much like the French. When a newsboy appears with an extra he excites attention by tying a bell to his feet, and this clatters when he runs along.

Many of these extras are printed on one side of a sheet no larger than the Globe was when it originally appeared. I visited a newspaper office located on a prominent corner. The entrance, which was rather ornate, was cluttered up with ink barrels. There were four or five flat-bed three-revolution presses in the press-room. The Globe's press will print more papers in an hour than the presses I saw could print all day. The guide said the newspaper was a reliable one, but not particularly prominent. He then took me to see the office of the leading newspaper in Japan. In its pressroom it had a new Hoe press of the latest pattern and an old perfecting press in a room adjoining. The mailing room had a dirt floor and the pressroom was heated with a little coal stove, one of the kind you see in a \$1-a-week room at home.

Every editor and reporter has a rickshaw man, and a number of these were waiting in the lobby. In New York and Chicago the newspaper offices are among the great show places. I do not believe the Japanese know as much about the newspaper as they know about war.

I asked the guide if the Japanese newspapers use linotypes, but he didn't understand me, so you can have it any way you choose.

All He Needed.

"Don't you play any of the popular airs?" asked the man who was attending to the details of a convention. "No," answered the leader. "This is a political band. We don't play anything but 'Hail to the Chief,' 'Star Spangled Banner' and 'He's a Jolly Good Fellow.'"—Washington Star.

Points of View.

"Now, let us talk this thing of street paving over in the abstract," said the political orator. "How can we?" replied the contractor. "From my point of view it is entirely a concrete subject."—Baltimore American.

We would like to know if the woman wear combs to hold their hair up, or on.