

OREGON NEWS OF INTEREST

SUCCESSFUL WORK.

of Oregon Expects an Increased Attendance.

Just closed has been one of the most successful in the history of the University of Oregon. A hearty co-operation has existed between the students and faculty, and the work accomplished during the year has been above the average. The classroom work has been above the average and cases of discipline have been few.

and other interests of the body have been conducting to the ideal of the university and have been enthusiastically supported. P. L. Campbell has made a record during the first year of his efforts to build up the university and to bring it into the hands of the people of the state which is appreciated by the regents and the general public.

GROWERS' FUEL PROBLEM.

Wood has Increased in Price and is Scarce.

Normal supply of wood will make a question an important one to growers this fall. The curing of and pruning crops takes thousands of cords of wood each year. In the year of the amount of fuel decreased, and it is very evident that the supply will not equal the demand this fall. Every cord of wood which still corded up in the stacks is already sold. The best of large fir is selling at \$4 a cord whereas it usually brings but \$3. The price of small fir has advanced so much, as this class is in less demand and more abundant supply. The price has gone up \$2.20 and \$2.50 a cord to \$3. It is certain that for the season the prices will increase and the growers will find the item adding to the cost of preparing fruit for market.

thousand cords of slabwood brought to Salem from Eugene summer.

Big Timber Deal Made.

deal involving several hundred thousand dollars has just been completed by which H. L. Pitcock, F. J. Advertiser, president of the Columbia River paper company, and W. H. Lewis, assistant general manager of the Crown paper company, have secured approximately a half interest in the Charles K. Spaulding logging company, owned by Spaulding, C. C. Miles. The object of the deal is to enlarge the scope of operations of the company, which owns a tract at Newberg, several steamboats and thousands of acres of timber land. The capacity of the Newberg mill is about 30,000 feet daily, and this has been at least doubled, as the company wishes to increase its lumber output.

Law for Plumbers.

one of the larger towns in Oregon overlooked the act of the legislature which requires that every incorporated city of 4000 inhabitants have a board of examiners of plumbers within thirty days after the act becomes a law. According to the constitution made by the secretary of the state as to the time when acts of the legislature become laws, the 30 days ran last Sunday. The act also requires that in such towns every plumber desiring to engage in the occupation of a plumber shall first secure a license from the board of examiners of plumbers. Plumbers are required to pay a license fee of \$1 and a shop or establishment must pay a license fee of \$5.

Men Needed on Jetty.

force of 170 men, who are classed as unskilled laborers, is now at work on the extension of the jetty, and Assistant Engineer Hegardt, who has charge of the work, says he needs many more, and at once. The men receive \$2.25 per day of eight hours, and pay \$3 per week for board. The labor is not hazardous or difficult; the only thing required of the men is that they shall be able-bodied, of sober habits and willing to work.

Portland Real Estate Active.

An increase of nearly \$90,000 above the real estate transfers of the preceding week is the feature of the past week in Portland, among the real estate transfers. The building permits for the past period show a slight decrease, but nothing abnormal when the ordinary fluctuations of the construction business are considered.

Organize a Fair Club.

Mrs. Emma Galloway, state organizer of women's Lewis and Clark clubs, was in Monmouth last week, where she formed another club with a good charter membership.

LOANS FROM SCHOOL FUND.

Two Districts Have Borrowed Money at 5 Per Cent.

Two school districts have made application to borrow money from the irreducible state school fund, under the act of the last legislature, and their applications have been accepted. A number of other districts are making preparations to borrow money from the same source, and it seems that the state land board will be able to put out a considerable sum in this way. The districts whose offers of bonds have been accepted are District No. 1, in Clatsop county, which will issue bonds to the amount of \$35,000, and District No. 2, in Wasco county, which will issue bonds to the amount of \$35,000. The loans will be made at 5 per cent. interest. The usual rate for mortgage loans is 6 per cent., but the board does not find borrowers for the entire fund.

The act of the last legislature provided that whenever any school district desired to raise money by issuing bonds, it should be the duty of the state land board to offer the bonds to the state land board at not less than 5 per cent. interest. The board has the option on the bonds at that rate, and if the bonds are found to be legally issued, may purchase them. If the state land board declines to purchase the bonds the district may then sell them in the market at the best terms that can be had.

The state land board is also preparing a form of bond which each district will be required to issue. Uniformity in this respect will make it easy to keep the records of bonds in the hands of the state land board. No school district can now issue bonds without giving the state land board an opportunity to buy them, so that practically all the interest paid by school districts upon bonds hereafter issued will go into the public school fund, thus saving this large amount of money to the public schools.

Chemawa Graduates Five.

The closing exercises of Chemawa Indian training school will be held on June 30. A class of five pupils will be graduated. The exercises will occupy the whole day. In the forenoon and part of the afternoon there will be band concerts, athletic contests and exhibitions and all visitors will be given an opportunity to inspect the various departments and see the character of work done at the institution. An entertainment will be given in the assembly room in the evening.

No Celebration at Portland.

The Fourth of July fund at Portland has been transferred to the Heppner relief committee, and no celebration will be held, except a sham battle at Irvington, for the benefit of Heppner. The amount paid in is \$2874.66, and about \$250 is outstanding. It is expected that all this balance will be paid. There are bills outstanding which must be paid, but the balance to be transferred to the Heppner fund will be at least \$2500.

Muddy Water for Twenty-five Miles.

Captain Howes, who has just returned to Astoria from service on the pilot schooner, says that, as a result of the present freshet in the Columbia, fresh and muddy water extends a distance of fully 25 miles off shore. This is undoubtedly what prevents the salmon from coming in in the expected large runs.

Light Plant at Fort Stevens.

Captain Goodale, constructing quartermaster United States army with headquarters at Astoria, has received authority from the department at Washington to advertise for bids for the construction of an electric light plant at Fort Stevens to light the grounds and barracks.

Old Pioneer Gone.

Captain Joseph Sloan, an Oregon pioneer of 1850, first superintendent of the Oregon penitentiary, and an early chief of police of Portland, died at the home of Dr. E. A. Pierce in Salem last Sunday.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 70@74c; valley, 77c.
Barley—Feed, \$20.00 per ton; brewing, \$21.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.95 @ 4.30; Graham \$3.45@3.85.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$23 per ton; middlings, \$27; shorts, \$23; chop, \$18.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.10 @ 1.15; gray, \$1.05 per cental.
Hay—Timothy, \$20@21; clover, nominal; cheat, \$15@16 per ton.
Potatoes—Best Burpinks, 50@65c per sack; ordinary, 35@45c per cental; growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$3@3.50 per cental.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 10@11c; young, 13@14c; hens, 12c; turkeys, live, 16@17c; dressed, 20@22c; ducks, \$7.00@7.50 per dozen; geese, \$6.00@6.50.
Cheese—Full cream, twins, 15½@16c; Young America, 15@15½c; factory prices, 1@1½c less.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 20@22½c per pound; extras, 22c; dairy, 20@22½c; store, 16c@18.
Eggs—17@20c per dozen.
Hops—Choice, 18@20c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 12½@17c; Eastern Oregon, 8@14c; mohair, 35@37½c.
Beef—Gross, cows, 3¼@4c, per pound; steers, 5@5½c; dressed, 8½c.
Veal—7½@8c.
Mutton—Gross, \$3.50 per pound; dressed, 6@6½c.
Lamb—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7½c.
Hogs—Gross, 6@6½c per pound; dressed, 7@8c.

FROM MANY STATES.

Money for Heppner Sufferers Continues to Arrive Daily.

Heppner, Or., June 25.—Nearly \$7,500 swelled the total of relief donations today. It is gratefully welcomed, as the falling off in receipts yesterday and the day before gave some anxiety to the committee, for there is pressing need of every cent received or promised. The money comes from all over the United States, one man in a far off corner of Texas contributing \$1, while the city of New York sent a check for \$2,500.

But one more body was recovered today, bringing the total found to date to 178.

Now that the town is practically cleared and placed in a fairly sanitary condition, the executive committee has decided that no further outside workmen will be called for. The force on hand, now thoroughly organized, is deemed sufficient to complete the work. It is probable that the Portland contingent will soon be withdrawn, leaving only the Heppner force in town. Since the rush is over, it is felt that as much paid work as possible should be left to the Heppner people, giving them the opportunity to earn the money donated. The Portland force, under J. N. Davis, being very compact and as readily moved as a military camp, with cooks, tents, commissary and other equipment, it is possible that it may be sent down the valley to help clear up the drifts remaining.

C. C. Berkeley, the well known engineer, has been working a force of 210 men down the valley today. Sixty of these are Pendleton citizens. The others are mixed volunteers and paid men from various points. Mr. Berkeley estimates that with his present force 10 more days will be required to go over the valley. The first search not being at all thorough, many drifts will have to be gone over again, as loose debris was thrown on top of undisturbed heaps. If the Portland contingent is put on also, the time for completing the task will be materially lessened.

A total of about five large carloads of general supplies, as food, bedding, clothes, etc., has been donated and shipped to Heppner since the flood.

CUBAN MATTER BEFORE CABINET.

Naval Station Will Be Secured in Advance of Payment Therefor.

Washington, June 25.—At the cabinet meeting today, Secretary Wilson submitted an elaborate set of plans for the proposed new building of the department of agriculture. Considerable modification of the plans submitted will be necessary in order to bring them within the cost proposed by congress.

Secretary Hay referred briefly to the pending treaty looking to the acquisition of naval stations in Cuba, and the settlement of title to the Isle of Pines. As to the naval stations, it appears that the treaty will be so framed as to permit of the acquisition of the land in advance of payment therefor, the question of price to be settled thereafter. This is necessitated by the fact that the Cuban government proposed to acquire the title from individual holders and transfer the land to the United States, and it is unable at this time correctly to estimate the value of the property required.

CHINESE CRISIS GROWS GRAVER.

Rebels Besiege a City and Will Take It Unless Help Arrives Soon.

Shanghai, June 5, via Victoria, B. C., June 25.—The crisis grows more grave in Kwang Si. The North China Daily News says today:

The local mandarins have received the following telegram from Kwang Si: "The rebellion is increasing and daily getting more dangerous and more formidable. The imperial army here is too weak to be of any use. The latest news is that the rebels have besieged the city of Chung Chou of the prefecture of Tai Ping Fu in Kwang Si, and that unless relief is sent at once, it will certainly fall into the hands of the rebels. Wu, the prefect, has been sending an appeal for troops to the governor, Wang Chi Hung, and he has ordered a force under Ho Taotai and Major General Pan to proceed to raise the siege."

State Flood Relief Plan.

Topeka, Kan., June 25.—Senator F. D. Smith will introduce a flood relief measure in the Senate, following the lines of the precedent established in 1901, when an appropriation was made to furnish seed for the settlers in Northwest Kansas who had lost their all by drouth. He would require those to whom money is supplied to give a note therefor, without interest, due October 1, 1904, and when it is collected the money shall be returned to the state treasury. The plan will require a ½-mill levy to meet the appropriation.

Floods Wipe Out Towns.

El Paso, Tex., June 25.—The Rio Grande at Berino, N. M., is six miles wide. Santa Fe trains are coming in over the Southern Pacific tracks. It is reported here that the channel has changed twice in 30 miles above El Paso. The current crosses the Santa Fe track twice in less than a mile of territory. All the Mexican settlements near Sierra Blanca, Tex., has been swept away. Berino has not been heard from for several days.

Minister Will Not Return.

New York, June 24.—According to information obtained by the World here, Senor Luis Corra, the Nicaraguan minister to this country, will not return to his post, and the Nicaraguan government will continue without a diplomatic representative at Washington because of the failure of the Nicaraguan canal project.



The Farmer's Garden.

The common expression that America is a nation of dyspeptics is generally understood to be true, and it is also true that, in proportion to the population, there are more dyspeptics among farmers and their families than among the city population. It is absurd that such should be the case, for if any class of people has a chance to be healthy it is the farming community. The fact remains, however, that the majority of farmers cling closely to a diet in which there is little variation. Probably the lack of fresh fruits and vegetables has more to do with their stomach troubles than anything else. The writer remembers visiting one of the most extensive growers of truck in the vicinity of Norfolk, Va. More than 500 acres of this man's farm was devoted exclusively to the raising of vegetables for market, yet during a stay of three days the only vegetable placed on the table was a scant supply of cabbage at one meal. For some unaccountable reason farmers seem to think that a kitchen garden is a waste of time and labor, and they go through the summer with scarcely a fresh vegetable of any kind. This is a mistake, for the expense of a garden sufficiently large to supply an entire family with vegetables is so small that it ought not to be considered. Make the garden near the house where an hour of spare time daily will keep it in good condition and give that variety in food which is necessary to good health. Surely there ought to be enough variety raised on the farm in all lines to give the best of each to the home table, and with proper management it can be done without cutting off the income materially.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Convenient Small Harrow.

On every farm where small fruits and vegetables are grown a one-horse harrow is a great convenience. By its use the lighter weeding is done and the surface of the soil kept loose at small expense of labor. If one has a lever harrow two of the beams may be used for this one-horse harrow, or the beams may be readily made with lumber of proper length, using long wire nails for the teeth. The beams are fastened together in a V shape, as shown in the cut and a wooden



A HOME-MADE HARROW.

frame is constructed, as shown to support the handle. If a blacksmith is conveniently near the support for the handle may be two iron rods running from the corners of the harrow to the handle. A board may be placed over the frame and heavy stones set upon it to weigh down the tool if it is found too light for certain soils. This tool will be found especially useful in corn cultivation during the early growth of the plants.

Summer Shade for Poultry.

Where fowls are kept partially confined there should be some arrangement for furnishing the proper amount of shade. If the poultry yards can be built around a number of trees this will be all sufficient, but if this cannot be done, then plant a row of corn around the outside of the fence, on the sunny side, just far enough from the fence so that the fowls cannot reach it. A row of sunflower plants will answer the same purpose, or the plants may be castor beans, which will provide shade and ornamentation as well. A neighbor of the writer sets a double row of the tall growing canna around the sunny side of his poultry yard, and thus obtains attractive bloom and the desired shade at the same time. Plant seeds of whatever is to be used of the seed kind now or set the plants of other sorts. Morning glory vines may be used by sowing the seeds a foot from the poultry yard fence and running strings to the top of the fence. This plan gives one shade quickly and at small expense.

Care of Lambs.

In the case of twins, it is well to place them with the mother in a small, separate pen, for a day or two, in order that they may become acquainted, and so avoid the danger of one of the lambs straying away, which may cause trouble. When lambs are born weakly, more care is required, and unless the shepherd is with them to see that they are suckled soon after birth, they are liable to become chilled and die. If the lamb is too weak to stand up and suck, it should be held up and some milk milked into its mouth, when it will soon take the teat and help itself, or the ewe may be gently laid upon her side and the lamb brought to the teat on its knees or side, and helped as above indicated.—New England Homestead.

Saving Clover Hay.

Saving clover hay is not a difficult matter if the climatic conditions are favorable, while it is almost impossible to cure it in good condition in catchy weather. Where large areas have to be cured it is impossible to adopt the method of shocking it, it being much better to cut after the dew

is off, starting the tedder shortly after the mower and rake up and haul the next day. In this way hand labor, which is so expensive, is dispensed with. It is better, says Iowa Homestead, to allow the crop to stand until the first heads are brown rather than cut it during catchy weather, as it will spoil less standing than when cut.

Sheep on Small Farms.

It is a mistaken idea to suppose that large areas are required on which to raise sheep. It is true that it will not do to crowd too many on a small area with any idea that they will get their living from the vegetation there, but if, say, one hundred sheep were to be kept on fifteen or twenty acres, properly handled, together with proper feeding, would bring desirable results. Taking twenty acres as the area to be used, it would be a good plan to divide this into three fields; two fields of five acres each and one ten-acre field. The five-acre plots should be sown in rape or some other special feeding crop, and the ten-acre field used for general grazing. In this plot there should be shade and water, and the grain feeding should be done here also. The fields of rape should be used alternately; that is, give the flock of sheep access to one field four or five hours a day for one week, then to the other field in the same manner. If these fields were profitably pastured the result of the droppings would make them sufficiently rich for almost any crop when it was desired to use them in that way, which could be done by having movable fences, so that other fields could be used for the sheep in other years.

The Farmer Boy.

The lot of the farmer boy is undoubtedly lighter now than it was a half-century ago, as many old Daviess County farmers can attest who have dropped corn all day by hand in a furrow "laid out" by a horse driven by a single line attached to a single shovel plow and keep it up for two or three weeks. Most old people who have lived on a farm have had this experience or have followed the boy who was dropping corn, day in and day out, covering it with a hoe. Forty years ago a boy who could drop for two covers could earn his 50 cents a day, while the ordinary boy who was not so swift could earn 25 to 35 cents a day. As a matter of fact a boy could get over more ground and plant a much bigger acreage than a man, but then, as now, there was an unwritten law that he should not receive men's wages. Before the days of labor saving machinery, farm work for the boy especially, was a constant round of drudgery, and it was little wonder they wanted to get away from it. Now it is otherwise, and life on a farm is preferable to most other pursuits in life.—Exchange.

Depth of Corn Cultivation.

Depth of cultivating corn varies with circumstances. In wet seasons it is often absolutely necessary to stir a soil deeply in order to dry it out. Deep stirring is also necessary in wet seasons when weeds have once got the start of the cultivator. The practice of cultivating a uniform depth of four inches throughout the entire season is quite common, it being claimed that weeds are most effectively destroyed at this depth, while the four-inch mulch conserves the moisture as well as a deeper one. There are those who advocate plowing deeply at all times, although, on the other hand, they are taken to task by others who claim that it is just as prudent to remove the leaves from the stalk with a knife as to cut the root with a cultivator. One instance is given where a comparison of the deep and shallow method of cultivation gave a yield of twenty bushels per acre in favor of the shallow method.—Iowa Homestead.

Farm Notes.

There are two certain methods of capturing the plum curculio. First is by jarring the tree every morning for three weeks, after the plums are set, catching the weevils in sheets laid on the ground. The second is by colonizing large flocks of chickens in coops, or in yards, under the trees.

If farmers were as careful and systematic in the management of their herds as the breeders of pure breeds are with their cattle, much better results would be secured from ordinary stock. Even the best breed will fail if not rightly managed, and all classes of stock can be made more productive if extra care is given.

Veterinary surgeons state that the milk is the first thing affected when a cow becomes ill, and that the milk will show indications of coming milk-fever and garget a week before any outward sign can be discovered. A sore, or anything that may be liable to poison the blood also poisons the milk at the same time.

It is a mistake to expect that eggs will hatch precisely in twenty-one days. While this is the rule, it is not an invariable one. Some will hatch in nineteen days, others in twenty-one days, and others will require twenty-five days for incubation. The causes are various—such as getting too cold, too much heat, lack of moisture, want of vitality of either or both of the parents, and the age of the eggs.

Weighing the milk is the best means of registering the capabilities and peculiarities of a cow and her yield. If done one day each week and noted down the table so constructed will be a most efficient guide to the total quantity yielded, the rate of increase, the average or season's yield, the times of calving, the time of going dry, the effects of a particular food, etc., while a sudden decrease is the first symptom of any disease or trouble.

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