

OREGON NEWS OF INTEREST

NEW LAND LAW DEFECTIVE.

State Board Believes Old Act Still in Operation.

Application has been made to the state land board for the purchase of a tract of school land located within boundaries of one of the proposed reserves in Eastern Oregon. This land has been withdrawn from the state land board for the reason that the reserve should be located on the land would probably be of value for "base" than for as school land. The applicant in case contends, however, that the board has no right to refuse to sell school land when the legal price, \$50 per acre, has been tendered. The state land board, in considering the question, has discovered that there is a defect in the title of the land of the last legislature which makes it doubtful whether the legislature raised the price of school land to \$250 per acre and required the land to be sold at that price. The title of the act refers only to indemnity land, while the act itself applies to school land and school land. The board is inclined to the opinion that so much of the act as applies to school land is inoperative, and that the old law is still in force on that subject. The old law authorized the board to sell school land at any price not less than \$25 per acre. Under that law the board could withdraw the land from sale, or could fix the price at \$250, which was intended by the legislature. If the land should be placed in a reserve, and could be used as a base, it would be worth \$5 an acre and that reason purchasers are anxious to get it, and the state land board is desirous of holding it. The question of law involved will be submitted to the attorney-general for his opinion.

Work Begins on Expensive Barn.

Work has commenced on the new modern \$7000 barn to be erected on the grounds of the Eastern Oregon Experiment station at Union. The structure will be constructed of cut stone, and the superstructure of wood. Twelve men are now employed laying the foundation. The building is located on the southern part of the 620-acre farm owned by the state, and is far from the main line of the O. & N. where it rounds Hutchinson point. The building will have cement floors and will be of a very pleasing architectural design, and will be used for experimenting in the development of thoroughbred livestock.

Crops in Lane County.

While there has been much complaint about unfavorable weather and many farmers have expressed the belief that crops of all kinds would be lost, there is now a change to the optimistic view of the situation in Lane county. Conditions are turning out much better than anybody believed a few weeks ago. Probably the most gratifying of all the producers are those who have orchards. Conditions for years past have been more or less discouraging to the horticulturist and only the strong hearted have been able to bear up against the repeated blunders of prune crops especially.

Smoky Pall Reappears.

The pall of smoke which annually visits the Southern Oregon mountains, screening the pine-covered ranges from view and shadowing the entire Southern Oregon country, is making its appearance. A few minor fires have already been observed in the surrounding mountains, though none of them have occurred in the heavily timbered districts. A strict vigilance will be kept this year than usual, and it is not likely that the dreadful fires of last summer will be repeated.

Clatskanie-Mist Road Surveyed.

The survey has been completed for a new location of the wagon road between Clatskanie and Mist. The new road will be built on a 6 per cent grade, making an easy ascent up this side of the mountain. Money is being subscribed to make the improvement, and the work will be finished at an early date. The improvement will be an important one, as this road is the only outlet by which a number of sawmills in the Lower Nehalem get their products to the railroad.

Coming Events.

Ninth annual regatta, Astoria, August 19-21.
State Fair, Salem, September 14-19.
Second Southern Oregon district fair, Eugene, September 29-October 3.
Summer Association of the Northwest Indian agencies, Newport, August 17-27.
Lane county teachers' institute, Eugene, August 4-5.

Watermelons Late.

From all indications Josephine county will maintain its widespread reputation of being a great watermelon section. The melon season will be some later there this year than usual, but the growers say the luscious fruit will be as much in evidence this summer as ever before. Melons are grown in the bottom lands below Grants Pass by the 60 and 80-acre fields.

Assistant Postmaster Blamed.

Postmaster Moomaw, of Baker City, has received an order from the post office department at Washington, directing him to dismiss Assistant Postmaster George H. Tracy. This is the second time to the loss of two registered letters sent through the Baker City office on March 17 last, which were not received by the post to whom they were addressed.

Flax Will Have to Be Cut.

After having tried for more than two weeks to secure men to pull flax, Eugene House, proprietor of the Salem flax plant, has been compelled to abandon the effort to gather the crop in that manner, and much of it will be cut with mowing machines.

APPROPRIATION SHOKT.

Money to Pay Indian War Veterans Has Been Exhausted.

The appropriation of \$100,000 made by the last legislature for the payment of the Indian War veterans will all be exhausted by the payment of claims already filed, and over 300 claimants must wait until the next legislature appropriates money before they can get their pay. The unpaid claims will aggregate some \$50,000, so that the total amount paid out on this account will be \$150,000. As it had become apparent in the last few days that the appropriation would soon be exhausted, the Secretary of State Dunbar asked the attorney-general for advice as to the course he should pursue with regard to the claims that come in after the \$100,000 has been expended.

Attorney-General Crawford has rendered an opinion in which he held that the secretary of state has no authority to audit the claims or issue warrants after the appropriation is exhausted. This means that until the legislature makes another appropriation, those whose claims are not already on file in the office of the secretary of state will have no legal claim against the state.

Section 2398 of the code provides that the secretary of state shall not issue a warrant except when an appropriation is available for the payment of the same. It also provides that where a claim has been incurred in pursuance of authority of law, but no appropriation has been made, or, if made, has been exhausted, the secretary shall audit the claim and issue a certificate as evidence that the claim has been allowed. The attorney-general holds that the Indian war claims do not come under any of these classes and that, therefore, the secretary has no power to issue warrants or even certificates. He can do nothing but receive the claims and keep them on file until the next legislature meets, when he will report them to that body for their consideration.

The Indian War veterans' claims were not incurred in pursuance of any law of the state of Oregon, but were incurred under the territorial government. The United States government assumed all the liabilities of the territory when the state was admitted, and for that reason the veterans had no legal claim against the state. The appropriation is held, therefore, to be the measure of the amount for which the secretary may audit claims.

New Mine for Galice Creek.

Galice creek, which has already been noted as a rich placer mining region and producer of placer gold through the Old Channel mines of that district, is to have another great hydraulic placer mine. This new mine will be one of the largest and best equipped hydraulic placers in the West. The new hydraulic mine is being equipped by the Galice Creek Hydraulic Mining Company. This company has had a large crew of men at work for the past six months preparing the placer fields to be operated upon, for the installation of an extensive hydraulic plant.

Working on Rainbow Mine.

The Rainbow mine in Douglas county will in the near future be among the producing mines of the state. At present they are working two veins. The ore is from five to 20 feet wide, carrying gold and copper values. There are 2000 or 3000 feet of drift tunnels and shaft work, exposing 100,000 tons of ore or more. The company has been steadily developing and blocking out ore for the past two years. A plant for treating ores will be erected soon.

Sawmill Burned.

The Lichenburg sawmill, six miles from Cottage Grove, on Mosby creek, caught fire while the crew was at dinner. The entire plant was destroyed. The valuation was not given. There was no insurance.

Collected by Fish Commissioners.
Fish Commissioner H. G. Van Dusen has deposited in the state treasury \$3303.85, which sum was collected by him during the month of June.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 77@78c; valley, 80c.

Barley—Feed, \$19.00 per ton; brewing, \$20.

Flour—Best grades, \$4.10 @ 5.50; Graham \$3.35 @ 3.75.

Millet—Bran, \$23 per ton; middlings, \$27; shorts, \$23; chop, \$18.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.07 @ 1.07½; gray, \$1.05 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, \$19@20; clover, nominal; cheat, \$15@16 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 70@75c per sack; ordinary, 35@45c per cental; growers' prices; Mercers sweets, \$3 @ 3.50 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 11@12c; young, 16@17½c; hens, 12c; turkeys, live, 10@12c; dressed, 14@15c; ducks, \$4.00 @ 5.00 per dozen; geese, \$6.00 @ 6.50.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 15½ @ 16c; Young America, 15½ @ 16c; factory prices, 1@1½c less.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 20@22½c per pound; extras, 23c; dairy, 20 @ 22½c; store, 16c @ 17.

Eggs—20 @ 21c per dozen.

Hops—Choice, 17@20c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12½ @ 17c; Eastern Oregon, 8@14c; mohair, 35@37½c.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3½ @ 4c, per pound; steers, 5@5½c; dressed, 7½c.

Veal—7½ @ 8c.

Mutton—Gross, 3c per pound; dressed, 5½ @ 6c.

Lamb—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7c.

Hogs—Gross, 6@8½c per pound; dressed, 6½ @ 7c.

LAW FOR EXPOSITIONS.

Foreign Exhibits Must Be Returned or Pay Duty.

Washington, July 23.—Foreign exhibits brought into the United States for display at the St. Louis exposition will, under a recent ruling of the treasury department, be exempt from duty, provided they are, at the close of the exposition, taken out of the country in the same condition in which they entered. This is a customary ruling regarding foreign exhibits at all exhibitions where foreign manufactures and products are provided for, and similar instructions will be issued one year hence regarding Oriental exhibits that are brought to Portland for the Lewis and Clark exposition. In the case of foreign exhibits which are to be sold in this country, however, the usual revenue charge will be made, as such goods are regarded as pure importations for commercial purposes, and naturally a large percentage of the foreign exhibits will never be returned to their owners abroad.

In order to be exempt from duty, goods for the exhibition must be received in bond at the first port of entry into this country and sent in bonded cars direct to the exposition grounds, where they will be continued in bond until the close of the exposition. At that time, they must be repacked in their original packing and returned through the same port at which they were entered. The ruling, it is said, will require the presence within the St. Louis exposition grounds of upwards of 500 revenue officers, inspectors and supervisors, and at Portland of a proportionately smaller number, to be regulated by the size of the Oriental exhibit.

At St. Louis and at Portland certain classes of goods will be subject to release without duty, such as personal supplies for use of the foreign commissioners within the limits of the exposition, free samples of merchandise to be distributed by foreign contributors, and advertising matter in the form of literature.

ROME IN SORROW.

Silence of Mourning for Pope in the Holy City.

Rome, July 21.—The body of Pope Leo XIII lies tonight in the hall of the throne room, a few steps from the room in which his death took place. The same vestment, the comau hood, the rochet and the white gown which were put on yesterday cover the form, which rests in semi-state, surrounded by the lighted candles, the noble guard and the Franciscan penitentiaries.

Tomorrow morning the diplomatic body, the high dignitaries and the Roman aristocracy will enter the hall to pay their tributes of respect to all that remains of the pope, who won the respect and affection of the world. In the afternoon the body will be arrayed in all the glory of the pontifical robes, the mitre replacing the hood, and at sunset it will be taken into the chapel of the Sacrament of St. Peter, where for three days the public will be given an opportunity of paying a last farewell. The interment will occur Saturday evening.

CAMPAIGN IS ON.

Politicians are Busy Around Vatican Over Coming Election.

Rome, July 22.—The conclave of cardinals will meet about August 1 to elect a new pope.

A vigorous campaign is being made by the adherents of the various candidates, these including the foreign ambassadors to the Vatican.

Kaiser William is supporting Cardinal Gotti in the hope that he will give the triple alliance a protectorate over the Oriental Christians.

Gotti has been made the subject of attack on the ground that his brother is an ex-convict.

Svampa is supported by those who desire a short-lived pope, but is opposed because he rides in an automobile.

Archbishop Merry del Val, whose mother is English, has been elected secretary of the conclave.

Italy Will Honor Cardinals.

Rome, July 23.—The Italian government has given orders to the railroad officials that cardinals coming to Rome for the conclave shall be considered princes of the blood and have reserved compartments or saloon cars placed at their disposal from the frontier. In addition, instructions have been given to all the government authorities to put themselves at the disposal of the cardinals if they are required to do so and to leave nothing undone for their accommodation and protection.

Hostilities Warded Off.

Helena, Mont., July 23.—A serious clash between cattlemen and sheepmen on the middle fork of the Sun river, 90 miles north of Helena, has just been averted by county officers, who were called to the scene. The cattlemen, who had organized, sent sheepmen notice that if they did not remove their herds from the range by Sunday they would be forced out of the country. The sheepmen sent to Helena for arms and ammunition to resist.

Beef Trust Has Appealed.

Chicago, July 23.—The Chicago packing firms, the "Big Six," made defendants in the beef-trust cases, today appealed the suit to the supreme court of the United States. This is the case in which the packers were enjoined from continuing the operation of an agreement which the court held to be in restraint of trade.



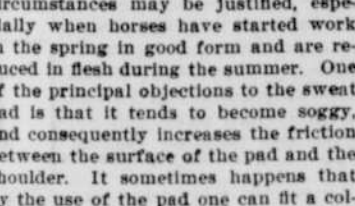
Marker from an Old Cultivator.
The illustration shows a corn marker without a fault. All cultivators are not alike, as some have straight tongues, and some have a seat attached, but they can all be used by simply removing the wheels and shovel beams.

No 1 A shows a hole where a clevis attaches the whiffletrees. This brings the draft on the sled instead of the frame. D shows a plank spiked on behind, making a place for the driver to stand, thus leaving a clear vision between his horses and straight ahead. C shows where the wheel spindles are secured to the marker plank with a yoke, secured on the underside of the plank by burs. At B is an upright pin. This is to receive B of No. 2. This pin is just eight feet long, and F is a runner made rounding at each end. This is 2 feet long, 8 inches wide and 1 inch thick. It is made of hard wood and is wedge-shaped on the bottom. G is a wire attached with a ring on it. To the ring is attached a good stout string, and to this string is fastened a common snap, H. Place B. No. 2 on B No. 1, snap H on same ring, and your highest ideal of a perfect corn marker will be realized. I use E for handles when turning at the end of the field.—Cor. Orange Judd Farmer.



The Use of Sweat Pads.
The use of sweat pads under some circumstances may be justified, especially when horses have started work in the spring in good form and are reduced in flesh during the summer. One of the principal objections to the sweat pad is that it tends to become soggy, and consequently increases the friction between the surface of the pad and the shoulder. It sometimes happens that by the use of the pad one can fit a collar that could otherwise not be worn. In this instance the price of a collar may be saved. By the use of the pad the draft is often thrown on the outer edge of the shoulders, while it should be as close in as possible. When an animal gets a sore spot on some part of his shoulder it is sometimes possible to cut a hole in the pad and thus relieve the pressure on this place until it becomes healed. The main thing is to have a collar fit the shoulder well. Where this is the case there is seldom any danger of irritation, providing the harness are properly fitted to the collar and pulled up tightly each time they are put on. It never pays to work away with a collar that does not fit, because an animal that constantly experiences pain through ill-fitting harness cannot do the same amount of work, nor do it as willingly, as would be the case if all parts of the harness are adjusted to its form.—Iowa Homestead.

Even so simple a thing as a salt box is a source of much satisfaction if made a little better than others of the kind. The one illustrated was first suggested to me some time ago and has been improved till it fills the bill. The board at the back is 10 inches wide and about 4 feet long. The sides of the box are nailed directly onto this board, and the top of the box is joined to the board by strap iron hinges, which are better than leather. The end piece inside the box, and next to the board, does not quite reach the board, and the bottom of the box, being nailed to the end piece, also does not reach the board. Thus rain running down the long board cannot get into the box and soak the salt. The board is nailed to a building, tree or fence wherever wanted. The support in front is a stake driven into the ground and fastened with a nail to the projecting bottom of the box. Animals soon learn to open the cover and help themselves. The cover closes by gravitation.—H. H. Hershey, in Farm and Home.



Whole or Ground Corn.
At the West Virginia station hogs fed four weeks on ground corn gained about 28 per cent more than similar hogs fed on whole corn. It is explained that the hogs had been previously getting ground corn, and the change to whole corn was not relished. The results of twelve experiments at eight different stations along this line show an average of 505 pounds of whole corn, or 472.9 pounds of ground corn for 100 pounds of gain—that is, it requires about 6 per cent less ground corn to make a pound of gain than whole corn. It is generally concluded from these experiments that unless a farmer is located near a mill it will not pay to have the corn ground, the extra cost of grinding more than counterbalancing the extra feed value of the corn.

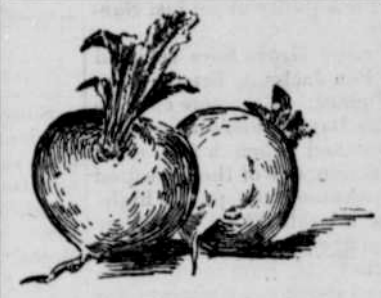
One of the chief reasons why some pig raisers fail to secure the success which their neighbors enjoy is because the kitchen refuse is allowed to become fermented before being fed. It is a mistake to imagine that every-

thing a pig will eat is good for him. He has really no greater need, nor does his system call for food strongly acid, than a man would have for pickles at every meal. There is no more active agent in promoting indigestion in pigs of all ages and in checking rapid and profitable growth than sour swill. It keeps young pigs thin in flesh and ailing, and for older ones, and brood sows in particular, it commonly puts them off their feed. While everything coming from the kitchen should be made use of, its receptacle should be kept clean. Take it all down to the pens while fresh and feed at once; nothing can be gained by delay, and much may be lost.—American Agriculturist.

The Uncle Sam Potato.

A heavy yielding variety of more than average quality is something growers of potatoes have long desired, and the tests of the new variety, Uncle Sam, shown in the cut, indicate that it fills the bill. So large are the yields of this variety under ordinary culture, expert growers claim that it has no equal. The tubers are uniform in size, with comparatively few very small specimens, and the quality is of the very best. In season the variety is medium to late. Unfortunately, results are not all that can be desired on heavy soils or clay, but on sandy or loamy soils it has no equal. In form the Uncle Sam is oval, pure white, with russet skin and shallow eyes near the surface. Continued tests may prove that the variety will do better on heavy soils after the first season, which is frequently the case with sorts that have been grown from the beginning in lighter soils. At all events, the variety has too many good points to throw it aside for culture on heavy soils after a single season of testing.

Profit in Early Turnips.
Market gardeners who are situated so as to command a good trade direct with consumers will find the growing of turnips, and especially of the early



varieties, profitable. The illustration shows specimens of Early Milan, one of the best turnips grown. It is the earliest white turnip in cultivation, and of splendid quality, just suited to housekeepers who object to the pungent taste of most varieties of turnips. The flesh is fine grained, tender and clear white. The skin is also white and very attractive. The top is small and the turnip grows with a single tap root, hence is well suited to cultivation on ground where space must be economized. It is well worth a trial, and should be grown by every farmer for his own table, even though not for market.—Indianapolis News.

A Place for Milk Pans.
When a dairyman has a number of cows necessitating the use of a great many cans, it is not always easy to keep the cans clean and placed so that they will take up but little room. The device illustrated shows a method which has the merit of being cheap and at the same time keeping the cans in a position so that they will drain thoroughly. Set two posts in the desired place far enough apart so as to furnish the required amount of space for the cans; and on these posts nail several boards, and on the boards fasten at intervals several hooks of iron or wood to catch the handle of the can over as shown in the cut. The can is held in position by loops of rope as indicated. The side of any building can, of course, be utilized for the purpose when convenient, and save the cost of building a special structure.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Churning Hints.
Should you use the old-fashioned dasher churn you are annoyed by the cream, milk and butter splashing out at the top, where the dasher handle goes through. This may be avoided by melting the bottom off a small fruit or baking powder can and placing it over the handle of the dasher. It rests on the lid of the churn and catches all the "splash" and conducts it back into the churn. If you only have one pound of butter per week to sell, don't take it to market in a shapeless mass. A mold is cheap and pays for itself in a short time. People like to buy attractive butter and will pay extra for it.—Midland Farmer.

How to Handle the Hoe.
Some men will use the hoe so that the top layer of soil is cut off clean and gathered up with the weeds that may have been the chief object of the hoeing. The surface remaining will be hard and smooth—quite the reverse of what it should be. Cultivation should mean a stirring of the surface, making it fine. If this be done in loamy soil shortly after a rain it will not break into large lumps.

Pumpkins Easily Grown.
Modern methods of corn growing do not permit the old plan of growing pumpkins among the corn. The vines interfere with the constant use of the horse implements. But pumpkins are worth growing and cost but little labor planted in a patch by themselves in hills six feet each way, well manured and cultivated until the vines inter-

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