

# OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

## VALLEY GRAIN LOOKS WELL.

Hops Give Promise of Yielding an Immense Crop.

Salem—Crop prospects in the country surrounding Salem are very encouraging. The reports of aphid and Hessian fly are heard only from the Howell neighborhood and are not coming from any other section. An extensive travel as far south as Stayton, westward to Scott's Mills and north to Hubbard reveals a splendid stand of grain and grass everywhere, with a promise of the greatest yield in many years.

Fruit is looking well. In many places close to streams, where brush is plentiful, there is a plague of caterpillars, which are both eating the trees and form a source of troublesome annoyance.

Hops are fine; rank growth in all parts that are taken care of. A prominent grower says that Oregon will gather the heaviest crop of hops in its history.

Spring work has been well done throughout this county and there has been much substantial improvement made on the farms. There is a noticeable tone of prosperity everywhere. New dwellings, new barns, new fences greet the eye in all directions, while paint has added its beautifying influence quite generally.

A great deal of permanent road work has been done and along the highways a marked change for the better has been wrought by the tearing out of old rail fences, the substitution of neat wire fences and the clearing away of the unrightly, wasteful fence rows of brush, weeds and wild roses. The entire farming country breathes a spirit of progress and prosperity.

## Oil in Vicinity of Lacombe.

Albany—Representatives of Eastern capitalists have recently been investigating the discovery of oil in the vicinity of Lacombe, Linn county, and it is generally believed here that development of the property on a big scale will be begun soon. The operations have been conducted with secrecy, however, and for that reason, very little definite information can be obtained. For years past indications of oil have been found at different points between Lacombe and Lebanon, and though there were no seepers, it is believed the oil was there in paying quantities.

## Woolen Mills Are To Resume.

Pendleton—The Pendleton woolen mills, which have been idle for the past year, will be in operation inside of two weeks. The mill has been leased for a year by Jacob Sheuerman, a well known wool buyer of San Francisco. Sheuerman is a free lance in the wool business and will use the wool he has bought this season in the operation of the mills. The resumption of work on the mills will add a payroll of over \$2,000 a month to Pendleton's income. The mills will manufacture the Pendleton Indian robes again.

## New Assistant Matron.

Chemawa—Miss Marie Johnson, of San Jose, Cal., has been appointed assistant matron at the Chemawa Indian school. Miss Johnson was in California during the earthquake, and was among those to have their homes shaken and destroyed. Miss Alice B. Preuss, of Lapwai, Idaho, has been appointed clerk at the Indian training school. Miss Preuss has had several years' experience as teacher in Idaho and elsewhere in the Indian service before coming to Chemawa.

## Edward D. Jasper Wins Prize.

University of Oregon, Eugene—The Bennett prize, from the income of a gift of \$400 made to the university by Pollo Sherman Bennett, of New Haven, Conn., for the best student paper on the principles of free government, was won by Edward D. Jasper, '06. Jasper is a senior of the department of economics. He registers from La Grande. The subject of his paper was "The Basic Principles of Lawmaking." This year is the first time the Bennett prize has been offered.

## Improving Bad Road.

Independence—Road Supervisor J. N. Jones is improving the strip of road near the Rickreall stream, between Salem and Independence, that has been such an eyesore to travelers for several seasons past and has rendered traveling almost impossible during the rainy season. It has long been known as the worst strip of road in Polk county. The improvements will make it one of the best sections to be found anywhere in the county.

## Pool of Timber Claims Sold.

Albany—A pool of 123 timber claims in Crook and Klamath counties was sold in this city last week to the Deschutes Lumber company for \$196,800, or \$1,600 a claim. About 100 of the claims were owned by Albany people and were taken up in the great rush for timber land about four years ago. The sale was affected by means of a pool of the claims and was handled by the holders of the claims themselves.

## Lost Mountain of Gold Found.

Medford—A messenger just in from Elliott creek, in the Siskiyou mountains, reports the discovery of a mountain of free milling ore six miles from Joe Bar and three miles from the Blue Lodge copper mine, assaying \$30 to \$100 per ton, which appears to be the long sought mother lode of the Applegate section. Dr. Reddy, who is now on the ground, pronounces it the most marvelous ledge he ever saw.

## GIFTS FOR BAY CITY SCHOOLS.

Circular Letter Is Sent Out by Oregon State Superintendent.

Salem—J. H. Ackerman, superintendent of public instruction, has issued a circular suggesting that the respective public schools of the state devise ways and means for the raising of money to be turned into the San Francisco reconstruction fund for the rebuilding of schools destroyed by the fire. In all, 34 school buildings were destroyed by the fire at San Francisco, to replace which will cost \$6,000,000. The school authorities of the Bay City have been led to receive donations, as the finances of the city are strained to the utmost, and it would be a considerable time before the city, unaided, could replace the schools. It is their purpose, whenever the contributions from a given state shall reach a sufficient amount to erect a building, to name that building after the state giving the money. All the school officers and the public schools of Oregon have been mailed circulars by Superintendent Ackerman.

## Wages Raised at Oregon City.

Oregon City—The Willamette Pulp & Paper company has announced an advance of 25 cents per day per man for every man employed at their mills in this city who is now receiving \$1.75 and \$2 per day. This advance affects the wages of about 500 men and means an increase in the monthly payroll of about \$3,750 per month, or about \$45,000 per annum. This increase in the wage schedule at the Oregon City mills, it is alleged by a representative of the Willamette Pulp & Paper company, has been contemplated by the management for the last three months.

## Will Increase Business.

Medford—The Butte Falls Lumber company announces that it now has its sawmill plant at Butte Falls in condition to put out at least 140,000 feet of lumber a day, just as soon as the Medford & Crater Lake railroad is extended to its timber belt. The large acreage of timber sold during the last few weeks, and the fact that the larger tracts are under bond in that great timber section at the head of Rogue river and the two Butte creeks, is significant of an intention to rush this railroad through to completion shortly.

## Eugene Accepts Carnegie Library.

Eugene—The Carnegie library building, which has recently been completed in this city, has been accepted by the board, and the contractor, W. O. Heckart and Architect V. D. Hensill ordered paid for their work. The contract price was \$9,645.95, the architect's fee, \$300, and extras amounted to \$57, making a total cost of \$10,002.95. The building will not be opened to the public until some time next fall, as no books are now on hand.

## New Brewery Ice Plant.

The Dalles—The Eastern Oregon Brewing company of this city has just put into operation its ice plant and cold storage cellar. The Eastern Oregon Brewing company was incorporated a year ago by Dalles people, and bought the Columbia brewery of August Buchler for \$35,000. Since then the company has rebuilt the brewery at an expense of about \$50,000.

## Fire Warnings Sent Out.

Salem—For the protection of the forests of Oregon fire notice warnings are being sent out by the secretary of state to all fire rangers. The notices are printed on cloth and contain the principal provisions of an act passed by the legislature.

## PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 72@73c; bluestem, 74@75c; red, 70@71c; valley, 72c.  
Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$31.50; gray, \$31.50 per ton.  
Barley—Feed, \$24.50 per ton; brewing, nominal; rolled, \$25@26.  
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$12@13 per ton; clover, \$7.50@8; cheat, \$6@7; grain hay, \$7@8; alfalfa, \$13.  
Fruits—Apples, \$2.50@3.50 per box; apricots, \$1.50@1.75 crate; cherries, 75c@81c per box; strawberries, 7@9c per pound; gooseberries, 5@6c per pound.  
Vegetables—Beans, 3@5c; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100; green corn, 40@50c; dox.; onions, 8@10c per dozen; peas, 5c; radishes, 10c per dozen; rhubarb, 3c per pound; spinach, 90c per box; parsley, 25c; squash, \$1 per crate; turnips, \$1@1.25 per sack; carrots, 65¢ per sack; beets, 85c@1 per sack. @75c per sack.  
Onions—New, 1 1/2@2c per bushel.  
Potatoes—Fancy graded Burbanks, 50@60c per hundred; ordinary, nominal; new California, 2c per pound.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 17 1/2@20c per pound.  
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 19@20c per dozen.  
Poultry—Average old hens, 12@13c per pound; mixed chickens, 11 1/2@12c; broilers, 15@16c; roosters, 10c; dressed, 12@14c; turkeys, live, 15@18c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22c; geese, live, 9@10c; geese, dressed, 10c; young, 12c; ducks, old, 14@15c; young, 15@16c.  
Hops—Oregon, 1905, 10@12 1/2c.  
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 18@21 1/2c; valley, coarse, 23@23 1/2c; fine, 24@25c; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound.  
Veal—Dressed, 3 1/2@6c per pound.  
Beef—Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4 1/2@5 1/2c; country steers, 5@6c; mutton—Dressed fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, with pelt on, 8c.  
Pork—Dressed, 7@9c

## PLAYING SHYLOCK.

Insurance Companies Knock Off One-Third San Francisco Losses.

Oakland, Cal., June 4.—The word insurance is all one hears in San Francisco today and the language used regarding the dilatory tactics of the insurance companies is far from complimentary. The people have not the slightest faith in the statement given out that most of the companies are anxious to settle promptly and dollar for dollar. Their doubt appears to be well founded, for the insurance companies, with a very few exceptions, have shown a tendency to slice off about a third of their liabilities when settled.

Cases such as this are common. A man who had \$400 insurance on goods worth \$600 gets about \$300 when he is through with the adjusters. He has really been compromised with. The insurance company has driven a bargain. It has been estimated that, of \$170,000,000 owing, the companies will pay about \$120,000,000, holding out \$50,000,000 which belongs to the insured. It is difficult to compile facts, as the insurance officials are not communicative, but it is estimated that the losses already settled have been on a third knock-off basis. They call it stealing here.

While the people are gradually becoming wrought up and may attempt to force action by the insurance companies, they know they are practically helpless and that legal action will only cause further delay. They must rely on the adjusters and take what they get.

Everyone is awake to the situation of the two home companies, which perform can only settle slowly. Their securities and the basis of their securities are destroyed and the people whom they count on to cash them are unable to do so. They must unload slowly or not be able to settle at all.

## DEFENDS HIS INSPECTION BILL.

Crumpacker Says It Is Against Interests of Beef Trust.

Washington, June 4.—Judge Crumpacker, of Indiana, today met the insinuation that his bill to provide for the inspection of meat offered for interstate and foreign commerce is "the packers' bill" by the statement that, if the fees to be charged to the packers by the Beveridge bill were eliminated, the Beveridge measure would meet with unqualified approval from the packers. "The Beveridge bill," said Judge Crumpacker, "would act so as to drive out of business all of the small independent packers and would put the beef trade entirely in the hands of the beef trust. The small sellers of beef and other meats throughout the country could not afford to pay the fees for inspection and they would have to hand over their business to the trust. As for the insinuation that my bill is framed in the interests of the packers, I will say there is no packing interest in my district; that I have seen no packers about the measure, and that I stand for it as calculated to meet the demands of the situation. I don't care what the packers want. I care for what the country ought to have."

## GROUND INTO SAUSAGES.

Paris, June 4.—Chicago meat will be barred out of France if the object of today's meeting of the League of Public Hygiene, backed by several scores of French packers, can be attained. The league expects at least to get the government to inaugurate a new system of inspection which will prevent tainted meat from entering the country.

A French emissary, it appears, visited the stockyards in Chicago and obtained employment for a year as French correspondence clerk. According to his testimony, no meat coming from Chicago can be eaten with safety. The most sensational evidence was that cases had occurred of workmen falling accidentally into the sausage machines, their bones being ground up with other contents of the vat and issuing in the form of food for human consumption.

## Pens Shoshone Reserve.

Washington, June 4.—The president has issued a proclamation opening to settlement and entry a portion of the Shoshone Indian reservation in Wyoming, the area being approximately 1,150,000 acres. A registration of applicants will be held at Lander, Shoshone, Thermopolis and at Worland, provided the Big Horn railroad is doing a passenger traffic to the latter place, commencing July 16 and ending July 31. The drawing will be held at Lander, Wyo., commencing August 4, 1906, and continued as may be necessary.

## City Will Investigate.

Chicago, June 4.—The city has decided to appoint a commission to investigate the conditions at the stock yards, with a view to determining how far the recent criticism of methods employed is justified. Mayor Dunne today, after a conference with Health Commissioner Whalen, decided to ask the co-operation of the Federal government, and the authorities will be asked to name several members of the commission.

## May Adjourn About July 4.

Washington, June 4.—Members of congress who visited the White House today predicted that final adjournment would not be had until the Fourth of July.

## NEEDS DRASTIC LAW

Roosevelt Will Send Message to Congress on Meat Packers.

## THEY HAVE FORCED HIS HAND

Neill-Reynolds Report Intended Only for Private Information, but Will Be Made Public.

Washington, June 2.—President Roosevelt decided today to make public the report of Professor Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, and James B. Reynolds, of New York, concerning the condition of the meat packing establishments as they found them on an inquiry instituted by the president, primarily for his own information. The report will be accompanied by a special message of President Roosevelt, in which he will take strong grounds in favor of immediate and drastic legislation to correct the evils which are exposed in the report.

The president had not expected to make public the report of Mr. Neill and Mr. Reynolds. He felt that its publication might injure the meat packing industries in this country. Primarily, the information contained in the report was to be obtained to be used as a basis for the legislation proposed in the amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill by Senator Beveridge of Indiana. He did not imagine there would be serious opposition to a proposition to afford inspection of such meats prepared for domestic consumption as is afforded to meat products intended for shipment abroad. The meat packers, however, rose in arms against the Beveridge amendment, being insistent in opposition to it, not only in principle, but on the question of paying for the proposed inspection.

Representative Wadsworth, of New York, called on the president today. He is chairman of the agricultural committee of the house, to which the proposed amendment will be referred. He indicated to the president the intention of the committee to consider the amendment proposed by Mr. Beveridge and adopted practically without division by the senate, and to prepare a substitute for it that would "be fair to all parties concerned." The attitude of Mr. Wadsworth was not satisfactory to the president. In view of the facts reported to him by Mr. Neill and Mr. Reynolds, the president is of the opinion that immediate legislation of a drastic nature is necessary to cure the evils which have been developed. He decided, therefore, to make public the Neill-Reynolds report.

## HERMANN TRIAL JUNE 10.

Court Holds Witnesses Can Return to Portland in Time.

Washington, June 1.—Judge Gould having overruled the motion to postpone the trial of Representative Hermann in this city until the October term of the court, the case will come up for hearing by or before June 10, unless the trial of the pending post-office case continues longer than now anticipated.

It is believed the trial of Hermann will consume only three to five days, and, in the opinion of the court, the witnesses who will be summoned to appear against Hermann here can give their testimony and then reach Portland in time to testify in the land-fraud trials, which begin June 21.

If he can possibly arrange it, Francis J. Heney will come to Washington to prosecute Hermann, and immediately upon the conclusion of this trial will go to Portland to take up the land cases before Judge Hunt. If Heney is unable to come to Washington, the prosecution of Hermann will rest in the hands of District Attorney Baker. It now appears that no further postponement of this case is possible.

## Deadly Effect of Wood Alcohol.

Rawlins, Wyo., June 2.—William Wardlow and Jesse Keating, convicts, died at the state penitentiary here yesterday from the effects of drinking wood alcohol. They were workers in the broom factory, where shellac varnish is used in finishing the handles. They secured the shellac bottle, and allowing the shellac to settle, drank the wood alcohol, which is used to cut the shellac. Both died in horrible convulsions, having first become totally blind from the effects of the drug. At death the body was black.

## Will Make No Changes.

Chicago, June 2.—Mayor Dunne today declared that nothing would be done to change the sanitary condition of the stockyards beyond routine inspection. He professed ignorance as to conditions there, and referred inquirers as to his intentions to Health Commissioner Charles J. Whalen. Dr. Whalen was angered when told of the charges. He said that he did not want any "longhaired radicals appointed to go into the stockyards to foment trouble."

## Postal Bill Sent to Conference.

Washington, June 2.—The postoffice appropriation bill was sent to conference by the house today. Sims, of Tennessee, inveighed against the iniquity of sending a bill will 83 amendments to conference without permitting the house to consider them.



It has been discovered that many of the recent great bush fires in New South Wales and Victoria, Australia, were caused by the phosphorus paste laid down to kill rabbits. As soon as the mixture dries it catches fire under the heat of the sun's rays.

Of the 58,324 square miles of England and Wales, Miss Nora E. MacMunn finds that 26,482 are under 250 feet in elevation above the sea, 16,305 are between 250 and 500 feet, 10,476 are between 500 and 1,000 feet, 4,698 are between 1,000 and 2,000 feet, 300 are between 2,000 and 3,000 feet and four are more than 3,000 feet.

Tantalite, the metal recently employed in Germany for making an improved filament for electric lamps, has found another use. Messrs. Siemens and Halske have produced pens of tantalite which are said to be at the same time harder than steel and more elastic than gold. Tantalite is very resistant to chemicals. It is the intention to employ this metal for the manufacture of various kinds of tools.

To enable people to send their voices to their friends through the mails is the ambition of three French inventors, who have united their ingenuity in the production of a wax-like material called "sonoline," which may be spread upon a post card. Spoken messages may be impressed upon the prepared cards by placing them in a phonographic apparatus, into which the sender speaks, and the receiver of such a card has only to put it through a receiving phonograph in order to hear the voice of his friend as in a telephone.

One of the strangest cargoes a vessel could possibly have was unloaded at the London docks toward the close of March. It consisted of several sacks filled with dried flies, consigned to a large firm of grain merchants. These flies, exported from Brazil, have been purchased for use in the manufacture of food for chickens, cage birds and the like. They were caught on the River Amazon by Brazilians, who travel up the river in flat-bottomed boats and who are provided with gauze nets with which they capture these insects in millions, as flies hover in dense clouds over many of the swampy reaches of the Amazon. The flies thus caught are killed and dried in the sun.

Neuman Tobias of Kingston, Jamaica, has invented a remarkable lock. The combination consists of four sets of twenty-four letters of the alphabet, which can be set to a sentence in most modern languages. When one letter is used in one alphabet and another in the second set and so on it becomes a very complicated matter indeed. Furthermore, instead of letters, the inventor has employed four sets of numerals. Assuming that the lock is set to a figure in the number of 3,030,303-080,308,030, it would take any one who undertook the job of unlocking the safe 965,000,278 years 260 days 30 minutes and 30 seconds working at the rate of sixty numbers a minute to arrive at the proper combination. During that time he would have no time for eating, drinking or sleeping.

## TALKING OF GRIZZLY BEARS.

Hunter Says Wild Animals Are Dangerous Only When Attacked.

"In the mountains of Wyoming, where I have hunted for years, you can find any kind of savage animals that you get in America except alligators. Grizzlies, black bears and mountain lions are commonly killed there," says Hugh Snively of Sheridan, Wyo. "Some of the men that come out there to hunt think that if they stir 100 yards away from camp they must be armed to the teeth for fear of being attacked by a bear or a 'painter' and killed. There's a heap more danger of getting killed on account of leaving your gun at home when you go down Market street. Someone might shoot you on the street in a big city, but it is dead sure that a bear or a mountain lion will never attack you unless you drive him to it."

"I've hunted through the best districts for big game in this country and I've seen a good many grizzlies, but I've never seen one of them go after a man unless he was cornered or wounded. If you run into a grizzly bear in a lonely place you'll hear a grunt, something like that of a mammoth hog, and then there will be a mighty crashing of underbrush as he makes off in the opposite direction as fast as he can go. All you can generally see of a mountain lion is a tawny streak as he makes off at incredible speed. If he has any intention of going after you it must be his intention to go around the world and catch you in the rear, for if you are standing to the east of him he is sure to go due west."

"Mountain lions in the winter time will follow sleighs at a distance, walling as they go, but there is nothing in that to inspire terror, for I don't think they have ever been known to close in on anybody. Their terror of human beings is the thing which makes them hard to shoot. In all the time that I have been in the mountains I have never heard of anyone being attacked by a wild animal that has been left strictly alone. But I've known men to be killed even by deer when the brute was driven to desperation."

"Grizzlies are the best game in the world. When you once get their dander up they are savage fighters and the hunter's life is in danger every minute unless he is a good shot and has a

steady nerve. If you ever get within reach of the grizzly's paw you are a dead one. These stories of men killing them with knives in hand-to-hand fights are about as reasonable as it would be to talk of stopping a locomotive by getting in the way of the train. If the big fellow gets a chance to deliver one blow it is all over. There was a grizzly up our way that the cowboys called 'Big Ben' who killed about 150 steers before he was finally shot. He would break a steer's neck with one blow and then he would lift him up and carry him off to a secluded place. Grizzlies look awkward, but they are mighty light on their feet and they can beat any man in a foot race."—Louisville Herald.

## A RUDE JOKE.

One can display no greater breach of courtesy than in deriding anything which a people hold sacred, no matter how absurd the object of veneration may seem to the foreign mind. In an incident told in "Temples and Elephants," by Carl Bock, the Siamese audience showed by their silence and restraint a politeness superior to the funmaker in the ring, although the circus men belong to a nation supposed to be more civilized.

The sacred white elephants of Siam are clearly albino, but they are seldom, if ever, white. Their usual color is a pale reddish brown, although there may be a few real white hairs on the back.

An English circus at one time visited Bangkok, where the performances were witnessed by the king and princes. One day it was announced that a "real white elephant" would take part in that evening's show. The circus was crowded.

After the usual program had been carried out two clowns came into the ring.

"Did you ever see a white elephant?" asked one.

"Oh, yes," answered the other. "The king's got a whole stableful of them. 'No, the king hasn't. They're all chocolate. I will show you the only genuine white elephant in the world.'"

A small Indian elephant was led into the ring—as white as snow. The audience gave a gasp of admiration and reverence. The animal went through various tricks, tumbling about, grinding organs, and so forth. As it performed the secret of its color gradually leaked out. Whatever the elephant touched became white. Presently the first clown told the second to "rub his red nose on the beast and 'twould leave its mark on him."

The audience had been growing very still. They saw that the so-called white elephant had been chalked all over. When the clown made his speech it was received by an ominous silence. Their religious belief was being ridiculed.

With admirable restraint, they left the circus without any sign of annoyance; but once outside, they expressed their confident belief that the proprietor would be punished by Buddha. Curiously enough, not many days after, the trick elephant was killed, and not much later the circus proprietor died. When the Siamese heard of the calamities, they declared that it was a just manifestation of Buddha's wrath for the disrespect shown to the sacred animal.

## At Napoleon's Tomb.

Henry Vignaud, secretary of the American embassy at Paris, enjoys telling of an American who was being shown the tomb of Napoleon. As the loquacious guide referred to the various points of interest in connection with the tomb, the American paid the greatest attention to all that was said.

"This immense sarcophagus," declared the guide, "weighs forty tons. Inside of that, sir, is a steel receptacle weighing twelve tons, and inside of that is a leaden casket, hermetically sealed, weighing over two tons. Inside of that rests a mahogany coffin containing the remains of the great man."

For a moment the American was silent, as if in deep meditation. Then he said:

"It seems to me that you've got him all right. If he ever gets out, cable me at my expense."—Success.

## Not to Be Fat Dumb.

A parish clerk who prided himself upon being well read occupied his sea below the old "three-decker" pulpit, and whenever a quotation or extract from the classics was introduced into the sermon he, in an undertone, muttered its source—much to the annoyance of the preacher and amusement of the congregation. Despite all protest in private, the thing continued until one day the vicar's patience being quite exhausted he leaned over the pulpit and impulsively exclaimed: "Draw you, shut up!" Immediately, in the clerk's usual sententious tone, came the reply: "His own."

## Ancient, but It Goes.

Feebles (about to be operated upon for appendicitis)—Doctor, before you begin I wish you would send and have our pastor, the Rev. Mr. Blank, come over.

Dr. Sawem—Certainly, if you wish, but—

Feebles—I'd like to be opened with prayer.

Experience may be a great teacher but a man's experience with a woman doesn't teach him sense.

There is usually but one end to woman's line of talk—and that is the beginning.