

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

RICH BOHEMIA LEDGE.

Shows Thousands of Tons of Quartz Carrying 27.

Eugene—Information has been received at the office of the North Fairview Mining company, in this city, of a very rich strike that has been made in the Belle of Fairview claim, in the Bohemia district, showing probably the largest deposit of free-milling ore ever struck in this section.

Tunnels and shafts already made, block out over 100,000 tons of oxidized decomposed quartz, carrying an average of \$7 per ton in free gold. The ledge is a great true fissure, and is from 18 to 40 feet wide where it has been opened. In the different cross-tunnels the ore shows continuous cropping for 2,300 feet over on the west slope of Fairview mountain, and from the present indications there are over 1,000,000 tons of the same quality as that already blocked out, and the vein is 40 feet wide at the west end of the claims, where a tunnel on the vein will tap the ore body at a vertical depth of 1,200 feet.

This ore can be mined and milled for \$1.50 per ton, which leaves a handsome profit for the owners.

TO TEACH FARMING.

A New Study for Common School Course Is Proposed.

Salem—The teaching of the elements of agriculture in the common schools of Oregon is advocated by Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Ackerman. The purpose of the introduction of this study would not be to teach the children the technical side of scientific farming, but rather to give them an understanding of such elementary facts and principles as every person who resides in an agricultural country should know. Superintendent Ackerman believes that at some future time such a study should be placed in the common school course, and that before the teaching of this branch is commenced, time should be given for the teachers to prepare for the work they will be required to do. He would have every applicant for a teacher's certificate take an examination in the subject of elements of agriculture.

Seeding Season at Pendleton.

Pendleton—This is the busy season for the farmers of this portion of the Blue mountains district. Not for years has wheat been planted so early as it is this year. Some of the grain is already above the ground and so rapidly are the farmers rushing the work all seeding will be completed by the end of this month. The rains of a few days ago put the ground in excellent condition. The acreage planted this year is about the same as last year. Some of the wheat this year, however, was spring sown, but there will be less of that for the 1904 crop.

Cascara Hunters Disappointed.

Corvallis—Corvallisites who went to Alsea and Fachats region in search of cascara homesteads are returning home. They did not generally meet with the success they anticipated. Cascara tree locators whom they were to pay \$50 for each quarter located failed to place them on lands that promised to justify the required outlay. None of those who returned have as yet filed homestead papers. Something over six sections of land have, however, been filed on under the homestead arrangement within the immediate past.

Governor Bestows Some Honors.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain has appointed the following residents of Oregon as delegates to the Mississippi River Improvement association convention: Dr. S. M. Hanby, J. Wesley Ladd, W. L. Brewster, John Van Zante, William Reid, Phil Herz, Portland; W. M. Kaiser, Salem; Mose Foucha, I. B. Bowen, Baker City; C. E. Oliver, Portland; Eugene Schow, La Grande; Owen Carsher, Portland. The convention will be held at New Orleans October 27.

Few Hop Sales in Polk County.

Independence—There are large quantities of hops stored in the warehouses here and but few have been sold. A part of some of the crops were contracted last year and have been delivered. Some few growers have sold and have sold well. Those selling have received from 24 cents to 25½ cents per pound. The latter price seems to be the highest that has been paid in the county yet. Many are holding, expecting to get even better figures than 25½ cents.

Building Material Scarce.

La Grande—La Grande is in a bad way for lumber and other building material. The construction of a sewer through the main business portion of the city is at a standstill for the want of lumber. Dwelling and business block building is at a standstill for the want of material. There are a number of buildings under construction, but they cannot proceed because of the shortage.

SMELTER FOR UNION.

Great Plant to Be Installed Shortly in Eastern Oregon.

Union—The consummation of one of the most gigantic mining propositions ever promoted in Union county, if not in the entire state, was announced here a few days ago. George H. Downs, the mining promoter, who has been making the town of North Powder his headquarters the past two years while at work upon this big deal, stated that his project has the backing of New York capitalists, and that the matter has reached the point of certainty of consummation.

The company has just perfected its incorporation, and the articles will be filed with the county clerk here and with the secretary of state. The name of the corporation is the Eastern Oregon Mining, Milling, Transportation, Smelting & Generating company. The capital stock is placed at \$5,000,000. The first officers of the corporation will be: H. O. Gorham, president and treasurer; W. H. Gorham, vice-president and George H. Downs, secretary and general manager.

The company proposes to erect a 250-ton smelter near the town of North Powder, in Union county, about 15 miles south of Union, for treating all the various grades of gold and copper ores found in the southern part of Union county and northern part of Baker county, and in order to bring such ores to the reduction works it is proposed to build a number of short electric lines to the mines, covering a distance of over 50 miles.

These lines are to be built not only for carrying ores, but passengers and freight as well. Manager Downs declined to give particulars as to the routes of the lines, but says the entire project is a certainty.

Must Supply the Water.

Ontario—Some weeks ago a suit was instituted against the Ontario Land & Irrigation company for damages caused by insufficiency of water during the season, when the water had been paid for. A decision has been handed in by the jurors of the circuit court allowing Dr. G. A. Pogue \$1,800 damages. This ditch over which the suit arose, is controlled by David Wilson, and goes by the name of the Wilson ditch. The winning of the suit gives ground for damages each year until the ditch is improved.

Sale of Rogue River Fruit.

Medford—The Rogue River Fruit-growers' association shipped two carloads of winter Nellis pears this week—one to Cincinnati and the other to New Orleans, La. They also shipped one carload of apples to New York. E. J. DeHart just received returns from a carload of very fine Buerre de Anjou pears, which were shipped to Chicago. The pears were sold f. o. b. Medford for \$1.50 per box, and Mr. De Hart was highly complimented on his methods of packing and the quality of fruit.

Johns Will Lecture on Mining.

Baker City—Hon. C. A. Johns, of this city, has received an invitation, which he has accepted, to deliver an address on the subject of mines and mining at Eugene December 16. Mr. Johns is already collecting data for his address, which will certainly be most novel and interesting. Mr. Johns is a forceful and interesting speaker.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74c; blue-stem, 78c; valley, 76c.

Barley—Feed, \$20 per ton; brewing, \$21; rolled, \$21.

Flour—Valley, \$3.75@3.85 per barrel; hard wheat straight, \$3.75@4.10; hard wheat patents, \$4.20@4.50; Graham, \$3.35@3.75; whole wheat, \$3.55@4; rye wheat, \$4.50.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.10; gray, \$1@1.05 per cental.

Millstuffs Bran, \$20 per ton; middlings, \$24; shorts, \$20; chop, \$18; linseed dairy food, \$19.

Hay—Timothy, \$16 per ton; clover, \$13; grain, \$10; cheat, \$10.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@27½c per pound; dairy, 16½@20c; store, 15@16c.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 14c; Young America, 15@16c; factory prices, 1@1½c less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 10@10½c per pound; spring, 10c; hens, 11@11½c; broilers, \$1.75 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15@16c per pound; dressed, 16@18c; ducks, \$6@7 per dozen; geese, \$7@10.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 27½c; Eastern, fresh, 26c.

Potatoes—Oregon, 65@75c per sack; sweet potatoes, 2@2½c.

Hops—1903 crop, 19@22c per pound, according to quality.

Wool—Valley, 17@18c; Eastern Oregon, 12@15c; mohair, 35@37½c.

Beef—Dressed, 6@7c per pound.

Veal—Small, 7@8c; large, 5½@6c per pound.

Mutton—Dressed, 5@5½c; lambs, dressed, 6c.

Pork—Dressed, 7½@8c.

SACKED BY MOB.

Striking French Weavers Wreck Homes of Enemies.

Armentiers, North France, Oct. 15.—This town was today given up to riot, pillage and incendiarism, as a consequence of the weavers' strike. Nothing this morning foretold the serious disturbances about to occur, but at noon the strikers, not receiving answers to their demands from the employers, broke out into the wildest excesses. A mob of 6,000 gathered in the great square and urged the troops stationed there to throw down their arms, shouting: "Down with patriotism."

The rioters then spread through the principal streets, breaking the windows of the stores, dragging out the huge display rolls of linen, which they stretched across the streets with the object of impeding the advance of the cavalry. They wrecked shops, sacked the houses of persons obnoxious to the ringleaders, and attacked the banks, in two of which they succeeded in stealing a few hundred dollars from the tills.

One gang set fire to a large quantity of linen in the cellars of Messrs. Bequart's factory. Others broke the windows of houses and threw inside burning straw.

The troops, hampered by the obstructions thrown in their way by the rioters, were for a long time unable to disperse the mob. Finally a determined charge by lancers restored temporary quiet.

After dark the rioters tore up sewer gratings and paving stones and stretched wires across the streets. Women brought piles of empty bottles for use as missiles, while boys swarmed up the lamp posts and extinguished the gas jets. In spite of the efforts of the soldiers the rioters then proceeded to sack the houses, dragging out the furniture, saturating it with petroleum and setting fire to it in the street. Fire was put to two houses belonging to the strikers' employers and one big factory. The local brigade, being inadequate to cope with the conflagrations, an urgent appeal was sent to the neighboring town of Lille, whence a steam pump and reinforcements of firemen were sent.

By midnight, however, the troops and police had gained the upper hand and dispersed the mob. The streets are now deserted except for the armed patrols. The authorities are taking measures to ascertain the names of the ringleaders in the riots.

RUSSIA BLAMES POWERS.

China, Japan and Britain Held to Have Caused the Present Dispute.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.—The foreign office says it has no official confirmation of the reported disembarkation of Japanese troops at Masampho. Regarding Manchuria, the foreign office states the question is at present closed. The existing situation is the fault of the Chinese, Japanese and British. If China desired to reopen the negotiations and accept certain conditions, the situation could be still changed, as Russia is not rooted to the soil, and could leave if she liked.

Russia is now transporting 50,000 troops, nurses and hospital supplies to the far east. The present strength of the Russian army there is reliably reported to be 283,000 men. Officers detailed for duty in the Orient have been forbidden to take their wives.

PREPARE TO DECLARE WAR.

Nicaragua and Guatemala Will Fight Salvador and Honduras.

Panama, Oct. 15.—According to news received here from Central America, President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, and President Estrada Cabrera, of Guatemala, are preparing to declare war against Salvador and Honduras. Ten thousand Guatemalan soldiers are reported to be marching toward the Salvadorian frontier with a powerful force of artillery. At Santa Ana, 35 miles northwest of San Salvador, a Salvadorian army is being organized under General Regalado. Many war elements have been transported from the port of Acapulco to La Union, which is near the Nicaraguan frontier.

Freed on Forged Papers.

San Francisco, Oct. 15.—James H. Darling, Joseph White, Cornelius Stokes and John L. Moore, military prisoners at Alcatraz, have been released by the authorities on pardons which it is now discovered were forged. These fraudulent pardons were sent through the ordinary course of a soldier's pardon, bearing the regular seals and stamps and approved by the president, but by whom and with whose assistance the forgeries were perpetrated are questions not yet solved. An investigation is in progress.

America Shows Interest.

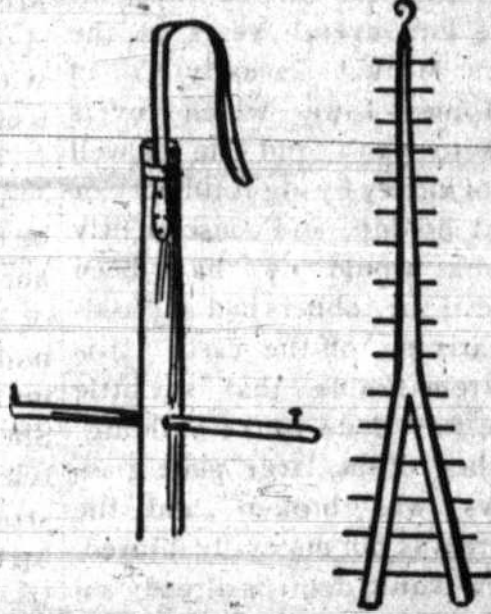
Washington, Oct. 15.—Because of necessary repairs, the cruiser New Orleans has arrived at Yokohama for overhauling. The work will be done by a Japanese firm, and in view of the situation in the far East, every effort will be made to repair the vessel without docking her. The American fleet, in the event of war between Japan and Russia, will be a close observer of the conflict.



Home-Made Fruit Ladder.

The average fruit ladder, as found in most orchards, is not particularly desirable mainly because it is not designed for this particular work. The broad top of the common ladder makes it almost impossible to get it among the branches in a firm position. Where one has considerable fruit to gather, a special ladder constructed after the plan of the one in the illustration will be found not only useful, but will save considerable time in the fruit-gathering season.

A pole, preferably a green one from the woods, should be secured, having it of the desired length. The largest end should be split up about three feet and a brace inserted to keep the sides apart. The ends which stand on the ground should be sharpened or covered with sharpened pieces of iron, which any blacksmith can fashion and attach. Bore holes one and one-half inches in diameter in both sides as far apart as the rungs are to be placed. The rungs should be formed of some tough wood so that they may not be made too bungling. At the top of the pole a strip of strap iron is fastened with a long hook so that it may be passed over the branches of the tree. The illustration on the left of the cut shows how the hook is fastened on.



HOME-MADE FRUIT LADDER.

This ladder will cost but a small sum, and if well made will last for years. It would be a good plan to have several of them of different lengths.

Lime and Sulphur Wash.

Fruit growers are quite interested in the formula composing the new insecticide, lime and sulphur, but have found the labor of making it considerable because of the necessity for boiling the mixture. Recent experiments have shown that if potash or caustic soda is used there will be no necessity for boiling. The formula for making in this way is this: Take twenty pounds of sulphur, forty pounds of lime, five pounds of caustic soda and sixty gallons of water. Make a thin paste of the sulphur and dissolve the caustic soda in water.

In slaking the lime, use only enough water to make it boil rapidly. During the process of slaking, pour into the lime the sulphur paste, and then the caustic soda solution, adding water if necessary, and stirring rapidly until all bubbling stops, when dilute with water to the consistency and strength needed for the spraying. The use of this material in spraying is not only a decided check on scale, but very effective against various insects. Applications may be made in the late fall, in midwinter and in the early spring.

Good for Hogs.

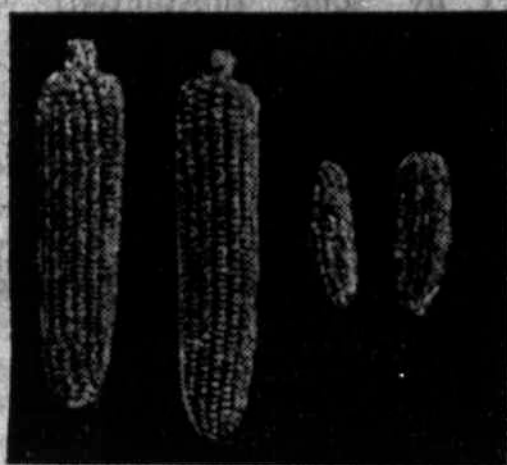
Take six bushels of cob charcoal or three bushels of common charcoal, eight pounds of salt and one pound of Epsom salts, two quarts of air-slack lime, one bushel of wood ashes. Break the charcoal into small pieces and thoroughly mix the other ingredients with it. Then take one pound of copra and dissolve in hot water, and with an ordinary watering not sprinkle over the whole mass and again mix thoroughly. This mixture should be kept dry. Feeding a portion of it twice a week furnishes something that the hogs demand and assists in taking off the gases of the stomach, expelling worms and regulating their conditions. —Winchester (Ind.) Herald.

Large Farm Families.

One of the English agricultural societies has started a new form of competition along the line of the anti-race suicide idea. The first prize went to the farm laborer who had brought up and established in a career the greatest number of children. The winning family had a record of 19 children born, 17 brought up and 12 of these at work. The second prize winner had 15 children, 13 brought up, all usefully occupied. There were 10 entries, and those next in order had 16, 14, 13, and 12 children, respectively.

The Value of Fertilizer.

The Purdue Experiment Station has been conducting a number of experiments with corn, using different kinds of fertilizer. The tests show that kainit is valuable as compared with straw or lime. The corn was planted the second week in June. The corn on the plots to which kainit or straw was applied made a continuous growth, and after the middle of July these plots could readily be distinguished from a distance by a darker color than that shown on the plots on which no fertilizer was used. The treated plots did not ripen as early as the others, and the fodder was slightly damaged by frost on September 27, although no injury was done to the ears. The corn



TREATED AND UNTREATED EARS.

was cut from the different plots October 3 and husked October 19. The yield and treatment are shown in the accompanying table:

Plot No.	Treatment	—Yield Per Acre— Soud corn, bushels.	Fodder, tons.
1.	Straw	48.4	2.30
2.	None	28.6	1.39
3.	Kainit	55.8	2.43
4.	Lime	52.4	2.48
5.	Lime	25.1	1.48
6.	Straw	48.6	1.92
7.	None	16.1	1.04
8.	Kainit	60.4	2.43
9.	Kainit	52	2.21
10.	Lime	15.04	1.04
11.	None	4	.96

The conclusion is that returns are bound to be profitable in land treated as were the plants in the experiments cited—especially as to kainit or straw. Another thing shown is that the influence of the treatment is bound to be effective for years to come, as the land will the more readily respond to labor put upon it.

Crops for Orchards.

If the soil in the orchard is in good shape and fairly rich, the best cover crop is undoubtedly crimson clover, and this may be sown at any time now. If the soil is poor crimson clover is not likely to succeed, so that something that will add humus to the soil should be used rather than to attempt to get the benefit of the legumes. For sowing in an orchard of this kind rye will probably be most satisfactory. It should be sown about the 1st of September, and plowed under in the early spring, and then the summer cultivation of the surface soil taken up again. It is quite probable that following this method will put the soil in shape so that another fall it will be fit to grow crimson clover.

Farm Notes.

The grass crop of this country amounts to over a thousand million dollars a year. "All flesh is a grass." If all grass could be converted into flesh meats wouldn't be so dear. But, like other of nature's prodigal gifts, a great deal of it is wasted.

The crab apple is one of the hardest of trees, and as there is nearly always a demand for crab apples in market, they are found profitable by some. The blossoms are beautiful in spring, and the trees are more ornamental than some which are used for shade and ornament. The large and growing demand for pure jellies and preserves should create a larger market in the future for crab apples.

Roller process bran is, on the average, better than old process bran. Bran is rich in ash, or mineral matter, which renders it a suitable food for growing animals. It serves well with all foods which are lacking in lime or bone forming material, and is valuable in the manure heap. It may not be equal to linseed meal or some other foods, for certain purposes, but it is a food that should always be used.

A city boy is greener in the country than the country boy is in the city. A dairyman recently hired a young city chap and sometime during the first week gave him the order to "salt the calves." He found out later that this young American had rubbed about a quart of salt into the hair on the back of each calf. Later horses running in the pasture discovered these salty calves and proceeded to help themselves, resulting in many instances in the hair being licked completely off.

Hothouse farming is not only profitable, but it seems to possess quite a fascination in the very nature of the work. Most florists and hothouse gardeners appear interested and even enthusiastic, while their sons often take special interest in the work under glass, and are not so likely to leave the farm as are other young men in the country. Gardening in moist, perpetual summer has both pleasures and drawbacks, but seems as near as anything to an ideal pursuit for men or women adapted to the requirements.