

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

RUSH TO MOUNT RASTUS.

Phonolite Find Is Attracting a Great Many Prospectors.

Baker City—George B. Small has returned from the new Mount Rastus mining district. He says that there are fully 300 people in the camp at present, and hundreds more are on the road going in. Men of experience from Cripple Creek, Colo., told Mr. Small that the phonolite found in the new camp resembled in every particular the phonolite found in Cripple Creek. Mr. Small says that if the values are there it is bound to be a rich camp, as the ledges are all right. A townsman has been selected and surveyors are busy laying it out into city lots. Purchasers of town lots are numerous.

Claims in good localities sell readily to the latecomers who have money. The country where the phonolite is found extends from 18 to 20 miles. Prospectors are busy hunting ledges. Within 30 days at the present rate, of increase there will be from 3,000 to 5,000 men in the new district. Men to do assessment work are in great demand. Most all the men who go in are eager to find and locate claims for themselves and have no time or inclination to work for any one else.

SELL THE LAND IN A LUMP.

Most of Klamath Marsh Will Then Be Reclaimed.

Salem—State Treasurer Moore is of the opinion that the proper plan for the state to pursue in disposing of its lands on Klamath marsh, should the state finally acquire them, is to sell the entire tract in a lump to the highest bidder. He believes this is advisable for the reason that if the tract is cut up and sold to various persons it will be impossible to unite the several interests in any enterprise looking to the reclamation of the land. In order to make the land of value to its owners, it must be drained, and the same work that drains part of it will drain practically all of it. If it be sold in small tracts, a part of the purchasers can sit back and do nothing, leaving the more enterprising to bear the expense of draining the marsh, while all would share in the benefits. Under such circumstances, it is doubtful whether any one would undertake the reclamation work and also whether there would be purchasers for any but the best of the swamp land.

Nibley Buys Timber Holdings.

Pendleton—A deed has been filed with the county recorder whereby J. D. Casey and wife sold a half interest in their timber holdings, located on the Blue mountains in the vicinity of Meacham, to C. W. Nibley for \$5,000. It comprises tract of about 1,000 acres. This is one of the largest timber deals that has been recorded for some time. Mr. Nibley is given nearly 10 years in which to remove the timber. He is also given the right to establish sawmills and other necessary machinery and transportation lines on the property, to be used in carrying away the products.

Two Thousand Head of Hogs.

Enterprise—Kiddle brothers of Island City are receiving 2,000 head of hogs at different points in Wallawa county. About 400 of the number are fat hogs, while the balance are feeders, which they will drive to Island City and intermediate points to fatten. The price paid was four cents for feeders and four and one half cents for fat hogs. The price of wheat and all other grains is so high in this county this fall that the farmers are selling off their stock of hogs rather than feed them and take chances.

How He Raises Big Crops.

Oregon City—George Randall, a farmer residing near New Era, reports a yield of 150 bushels of potatoes per acre from a ten-acre field. The potatoes are of the Burbank variety and above the average size. Mr. Randall accounts for his success in growing this vegetable from the fact that he does not seed the same ground to this crop for two or more successive seasons. He raises a crop of potatoes only about every four years from the same field.

To Exploit Clackamas Mines.

Oregon City—In the organization today of the Ogle Mountain Mining company, the initial steps have been taken for the development of the Ogle creek mining section in Clackamas county. With a capital stock of \$1,000,000, the corporation has been launched by the following named incorporators: P. A. and John B. Fairclough, of Oregon City; J. V. Harless, of Molalla, and F. D. Keppey, of Portland.

Making Sugar at La Grande.

La Grande—The sugar beet factory in this city has already received 10,000 tons of beets, and has worked up about 7,000 tons of these, which will make 16,500 sacks of sugar. There will be about 1,000 more tons of beets and the factory will run until about November 10.

REACHING FOR OREGON CITY.

City and Suburban Leases Roadbed From Southern Pacific.

Oregon City—Residents of Clackamas say that negotiations have been concluded by which the City & Suburban railway company, of Portland, has leased from the Southern Pacific company the railroad bed of that corporation between Willsburg and Clackamas. There has for many months been rumors of such a deal, and the announcement of its consummation causes much speculation locally. The feasibility of such an arrangement is recognized since it is known that the Southern Pacific company has taken the preliminary steps to construct another roadbed by which its west side trains may reach Portland from the east side, the Willamette river to be crossed at Oswego. From that point the route of the road will be northerly connecting with the main line at Willsburg. Another line will extend from the Oswego crossing point up the river joining the main line just below this city. In this way the railroad company proposes to avoid the existing heavy grades between this city and Willsburg, and at the same time shorten the route by four miles. The old line is to be used for local trains while the heavy traffic will be transferred to the new line.

GREAT HATCHERY AT ONTARIO.

Enough Salmon Can Be Propagated There to Keep Up Supply.

Salem—The new state salmon hatchery at Ontario is the largest of its kind in the United States and perhaps in the world, says state treasurer C. S. Moore. The State Treasurer and Secretary of State Dunbar have just returned from an official visit to Ontario, where they inspected the new hatchery. They report everything in satisfactory condition and feel confident of a good season's work. A large number of fish have been taken and a good supply of eggs seems certain.

"The new hatchery has a capacity of 40,000,000 young fry a year," says Mr. Moore, "which is greater than the capacity of all the other hatcheries in the state combined. We believe that the problem of keeping up the supply of salmon has been solved and that this will be clearly demonstrated in four or five years when the product of this hatchery begins to come back to the Columbia river. Cannermen say that only about 1,000,000 salmon a year are taken in the Columbia. If only one in every 20 of the fish we turn out at Ontario should come back, we would have enough to keep up the supply."

Lump Is of Iron.

Oregon City—It now seems an assured fact that the huge lump of iron found on a farm near this city recently is a meteor. An assay has been made, and it is found to be nearly pure iron, with a trace of nickel. It is excessively tough, and broke several hack-saw blades in efforts to cut off small pieces. The meteor is estimated to weigh about 25 tons. The object had nearly buried itself in the ground and has apparently been there for years. When struck with a metallic substance it rings like a bell.

Hay Destroyed by Fire.

Prineville—Fire destroyed about 200 tons of hay belonging to M. R. Biggs at this place, on the Wehdell creek and Ochoco creek. The origin of the fire is unknown.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74c; bluestem, 75c; 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@27¢c per pound; dairy, 16¢@20¢; store, 15¢@16¢. Cheese—Full cream, twins, 14c; Young America, 15¢@16¢; factory prices, 1¢@1½¢ less. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 10¢@10½¢c per pound; spring, 10¢; hens, 11¢@11½¢c; broilers, \$1.75 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15¢@16¢c per pound; dressed, 16¢@18¢; ducks, \$6@7 per dozen; geese, \$7@10. Eggs—Oregon ranch, 27¢c; Eastern, fresh, 26c. Potatoes—Oregon, 65¢@75¢c per sack; sweet potatoes, 2¢@2½¢c. Hops—1903 crop, 19¢@22¢c per pound, according to quality. Wool—Valley, 17¢@18¢; Eastern Oregon, 12¢@15¢; mohair, 35¢@37¢c. Beef—Dressed, 6¢@7c per pound. Veal—Small, 7¢@8c; large, 5¢@6c per pound. Mutton—Dressed, 15¢@15½¢c; lambs, dressed, 6c. Pork—Dressed, 7½¢@8c.

REOCCUPIED BY RUSSIA.

Chinese Fail to Keep Their Promises at Mukden, Manchuria.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—An official dispatch from Mukden, Manchuria, says: A detachment of Russian troops entered the town yesterday and reoccupied the guardhouses. This action was in consequence of the weakness displayed by the Chinese authorities who do not fulfill their promises and owing to general ferment prevailing here.

The rumors coming from Japanese sources relative to the erection of Russian forts on the Yalu river, Corea, are declared to be exaggerated. It is explained that only a rampart has been built for the secretion of the Russian settlements against the Chinchus.

The reports of the entry of Japanese troops into Corea are also unconfirmed and the anti-Russian demonstrations in Japan are now stated to be less frequent.

Gives Russia Full Swing.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Diplomats here say that the Associated Press cable from St. Petersburg telling of Russia's reoccupation of Mukden indicates an agreement between Russia and Japan by which the former is to have free swing in Manchuria, so far as Japan is concerned.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, said tonight he had read the cablegram with deep interest, but was still without official confirmation. The minister seemed to be more hopeful of a satisfactory conclusion of the Tokio negotiations but said positively he had not been advised that an agreement had been reached. He pointed out that Russia had agreed to the opening of Mukden to the world's commerce and said he did not think it necessary for Russian troops to remain there to carry out this promise.

PORT TO DEFEY POWERS.

Russo-Austrian Plan in Macedonia Is Distasteful.

Constantinople, Oct. 30.—A feeling of unrest prevails here, and the feeling is so general that the sultan is contemplating defying the powers that seek to compel him to accede to the demands of Austria and Russia in the matter of reforms in Macedonia. These reforms are distasteful to the people of Turkey, and there is no doubt Abdul Hamid will have all of his subjects with him in any action he may take to combat the plan to place Austrians and Russians on the staff of the Macedonian inspector-general.

It became known today that the disarmament policy that has been in progress for some time in connection with the understanding between Bulgaria and Turkey has been annulled. This is taken to mean that the sultan has made up his mind to defy the powers and decline to obey the suggestion of Austria and Russia.

REBELS JOIN FORCES.

Santo Dominican Capital Is to be Attacked.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Oct. 31.—General Navaro, the revolutionary governor of Monte Cristo, San Domingo, at the head of a strong force of troops, has joined General Morales, commander in chief of the forces of the Dominican revolution, with the reported intention of moving the combined forces on the capital, Santo Domingo.

The blockade of the port of Puerto Plata, on the north coast of Santo Domingo, which is held by revolutionists, has caused provisions there to become very dear.

A force of Dominican revolutionists has occupied Cotuy. It is presumed the Dominican government forces will be concentrated at the capital, where heavy fighting is expected to take place.

It is rumored that the French cruiser Jean de la Gravier, now at Port au Prince, Hayti, has been ordered to Santo Domingo.

American Move Alarms Italy.

New York, Oct. 31.—Considerable apprehension is felt among Italians about the expedition under way to Abyssinia by Consul General Skinner, of Marseille, says a Tribune dispatch from Rome. Italy, since her African reverses, has been accustomed to look with distrust upon any foreign interference in Ethiopia. It is learned on good authority, says the correspondent, that instructions have been sent to the Italian minister at the Abyssinian capital to watch Mr. Skinner closely and report on the attention paid him.

Friar-Land Problem Easier.

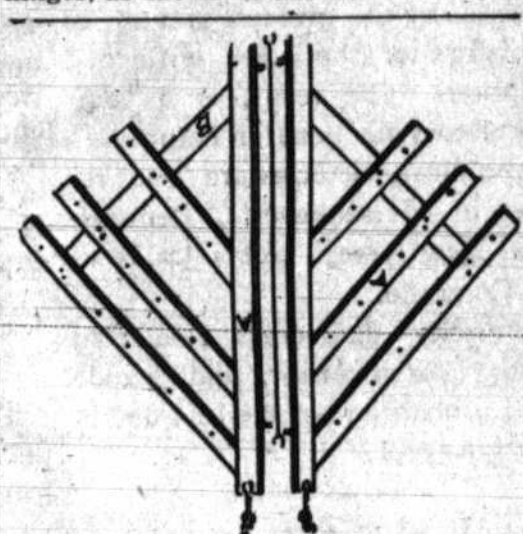
Manila, Oct. 31.—Monsignor Guidi, the Roman prelate sent to Manila as apostolic delegate to conduct negotiations between the vatican and the United States government regarding the sale of land held in the Philippines by the friars, is urging a settlement of the matter before Governor Taft leaves for America. The governor upon his part says that he is in hopes that the sale will be concluded before his departure.



Harrow for Rough Land.

While the average harrow, such as may be bought at any implement store, does well enough on the average soil, something of different construction is necessary for stony or rough ground. The tool shown in the illustration is one of the best harrows possible to use on rough ground. The main feature of the tool is that it is hinged in the middle, so that in working around rocks or stumps, either side may be lifted and the obstruction easily passed.

The lumber used is generally 3x3 material for the portions marked A, which represent all the top pieces, and 1x3 for the piece marked B, the under portions or braces. The coupling rod used in the middle is attached with hinges, as shown in the cut. The teeth



HARROW FOR ROUGH LAND.

are of the old style spikes, and the harrow can be easily put together by any one after the iron work is fashioned by the blacksmith.

Cotswold Breed of Sheep.

The illustration furnishes an idea of the Cotswold sheep, which are becoming very popular, as breeders understand that they require good care. As lamb producers they rank very high, while the fleece is heavy and of first grade. Considerable trouble has been experienced in raising the breed in some sections, for seemingly they were not suited to the climate.

No trouble will be experienced in this respect if the animals are given suitable quarters, where they may be free from wet and sufficiently warm so that there is no danger of chilling. In some respects the result of crossing a Cotswold ram with ewes of other



THE COTSWOLD SHEEP.

breeds, notably South Downs, gives a stronger animal than the pure-bred Cotswold. The length of the fleece, as well as other desirable features of the breed, make it well worth the attention of sheep raisers, at least for crossing purposes.

Farm Notes.

It requires the labor of about ten millions of men and women for nine months of the year to harvest all the crops of the world.

Manitoba is the greatest wheat-raising country in the world. It yields twenty-five bushels to the acre; North Dakota yields only thirteen.

Kansas manufactures binding twine at her State penitentiary as a check on the advancing twine trust, which has often advanced the price of twine 50 per cent at harvest time.

"The upper ear on the stalk for seed corn" seems to be the verdict from some Rhode Island trials.

Golden Bantam sweet corn is spoken of as a comparatively new small variety well suited to the home garden.

An egg-laying race is in progress at the Agricultural College of Australia, in which the American Brown Leghorns and the Australian Silver Laced Wyandottes lead. At the last count the Americans were five ahead of the Australians. The total number laid up to that date by these and other competing breeds was 180.

The farms of the United States cover 841,000,000 acres and employ nearly 10,500,000 people.

The total income of all American farmers last year was about five and one-half million dollars.

The Minnesota twine plant, at the Stillwater penitentiary, in which half the prisoners are employed, sells twine to the farmers of the State at 2 cents a pound less than the market price of the twine. The seven million pounds that are to be produced this year have all been sold.

South Africa is now buying largely of imported dairy products. During the six months ending June 1, 1901, 480,000 pounds of butter and cheese were imported into that country, whereas during a corresponding period in 1902 the amount was nearly doubled, and a steady increase in the yearly imports may be expected.

Machinery in the Wheat Field.

The grower who raises a square mile or more of wheat is constantly looking for machinery that will lessen the expense of harvesting and threshing the crop. For this reason the machine known as the header has come into favor within a few years. The header clips the stalks of wheat a few inches below the head of the grain, and no binding is necessary. It cuts a swath twelve feet wide. The four horses which furnish the power are hitched behind, and they push the machine into the field. A self-binder is drawn by three or four horses and cuts a swath six or seven feet wide. A header will harvest forty acres a day, while the capacity of a binder is fifteen acres a day. The cuttings are carried from the header by an endless belt, to a header barge, which is driven beside the machine. When one barge is full it is driven to the stack and another takes its place. The advantage of a binder is that the wheat can be cut before it is thoroughly ripe, as the ripening process will continue in the shock. Harvesting is often begun with a binder and finished with a header. A new machine which is being tested by the farmers is a combination binder and header. A header is indispensable when the wheat is short. It lessens the expense of harvesting, as the wheat goes at once into the stack, instead of being shocked and then stacked.—Review of Reviews.

Building Poultry-Houses.

That the poultry house must be comfortable and free from drafts are the main essentials, and the word comfortable means that it should be light and free from dampness as well as of a proper temperature. The style of architecture is of little importance, except that it is best that the house be comparatively low and rather square in form, so that there will be little or no waste space. Whatever seems best as a floor, use, being careful, however, that there is no possibility of its being damp nor opportunity for vermin getting into the house. If of boards, cover the floor with dry sand and over that keep a litter of some kind all the time. Clean out the sand every month or six weeks and fill in with clean material.

In lighting the poultry house see that the windows are so placed that the greatest amount of sun may be had and arrange so that they may be covered at night during the winter. Use newspapers freely as lining to the house, tacking them on in double layers, after first filling in all cracks. A house built after this plan, even of the cheapest lumber, will be all that is desirable.

Conditions Indicating Frost.

On a still night the colder air, being more dense and consequently heavier, rests on the surface and surrounds the plants, thus increasing their liability to frosts. Owing to this fact a thermometer close to the ground will frequently read from five to eight degrees lower than one eight to ten feet higher. There are three essential conditions favorable to the formation of frosts. A clear sky, dry air and a still night, and when all are present at the critical period the result should not be in doubt. To these, of course, must be added the proper date with a general air temperature sufficiently low to make frosts within the range of possibility.

Transfer of Consumption.

The results of recent work by the German Tuberculosis Commission tend to show that consumption can be transferred from cattle to human beings, and the reverse. The practical question of the extent of the danger remains, however, undecided. It is generally believed in this country that the danger, although present under some conditions, has been greatly exaggerated.

A large share of the world's dried plums come from Bosnia.