

# HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

## HOLD ON TO YOUR PRUNES.

Advice Given to Growers by ex-Commissioner Reynolds.

Salem—"Prunegrowers who have not already sold their fruit should hold it for a price that will give them a fair profit," says Lloyd F. Reynolds, formerly horticultural commissioner for the second district.

"Dealers are around offering to pay a basis price of 1 1/2 cents. Probably a majority of the prune crop this year will average in the 50-60 to-the-pound size, and at this basis growers would get only 3 cents a pound for their fruit. Since the cost of labor and fuel has advanced, 3 cents a pound is about the actual cost of production. Growers are cutting their own throats when they sell at such figures.

"The condition of the fruit market does not warrant such low prices. France had a very short crop and is buying prunes heavily in this country. The dispatches from New York tell us that the packing houses in this country have had difficulty in filling the orders as fast as they are received. The apple crop of the United States is 1,000,000 barrels short and prices for that fruit will be high. Canned goods have advanced very materially. In every view of the situation I can see no reason why prunegrowers should not receive a fair price, if they will ask for it.

"It seems to me to be certain that all the prunes will be wanted and the proper course for the growers is to wait until a living price is offered. I do not advise holding for speculative prices, but for a living price. Oregon prunes this year are of first-class quality and they give satisfaction wherever sold.

## LIEU LAND REJECTIONS LARGE

Land Agent West Puts Records in Order and Gathers Figures.

Salem—State Land Agent Oswald West has just completed the classification and filing of the correspondence and papers relating to state lieu land selections in Oregon. Heretofore the records have been in confusion and one seeking information regarding any particular selection, would have difficulty in finding it. Now the records are arranged so that any desired information may be had at a moment's notice. The list shows that the lieu land selections upon mineral base, which have been passed upon by the Federal Land Department within the past year or two aggregate 74,000 acres, of which about 3,000 acres have been clear listed and about 70,000 has either been rejected, or is still pending with the outlook poor for its approval.

## Pendleton Owns Its First Park.

Pendleton—Pendleton is now the owner of a city park. For years such a move has been agitated, but nothing was done until a week or so ago, when the council bargained for the property in the east part of the city, where the water supply is secured. The money has been paid over and the deeds filed. The land was purchased from Jessie S. Vert, consisting of one entire block, and for which she received \$1500, and four lots from V. Stroble. The city purchased this property to prevent buildings from being erected there.

## Put Up Much Fruit.

Ashland—The Ashland Preserving Company, which has been operating an extensive cannery in this city the present season, will close operations for the year this week. The season has been longer than usual and there have been more people employed than ever before, the average number of operatives being between 40 and 50. Manager Charles Pierce reports that during the four months' run the plant has canned 15 tons of Bartlett pears, 21 tons of peaches, 10 tons of string beans and seven tons of blackberries.

## Wood \$7 a Cord.

Pendleton—There is a scarcity of wood in Pendleton. This is due to the lack of cars to bring it from the Blue Mountains, from where Pendleton gets her supply. There seems to be plenty of wood at the belt. Prices are exceptionally high. Fir is selling at \$7 per cord and pine at \$6.50. This price is nearly \$1 higher than last year. Coal is selling at \$8 per ton.

## Sale of Great Timber Tract.

Astoria—A deed has been filed for record whereby the Oregon & Montana Lumber Company, of Helena, Mont., sells to Samuel McClure, of Stillwater, Wash., 1566.29 acres of timber land in the Lewis and Clark district. The consideration named is \$1000, but it is supposed a much higher price was paid.

## Vacancies in Legislature.

Salem—Not only will a special session of the legislature be necessary to cure the defect in the taxation law, but a special election will be necessary to fill several vacancies in the legislature. The vacancies must be filled before the session is held, according to the language of the constitution.

## WILL MANUFACTURE STAVES.

Houlton Will Have a Plant That Will Employ 100 Men.

St. Helens—It is now a settled fact that the Western Coopers Company, composed of Kentucky capitalists, will build a large stave factory at Houlton, on the Northern Pacific railroad, just on the outer edge of the corporate limits of St. Helens. A dozen men are already at work getting camps ready in the woods, where the bolts for the staves will be cut up and split into the usual size.

A factory site has been purchased from W. H. Dolman, at Houlton, which has ample space for switches and side tracks. Options have been secured on several tracts of timber land, and a contract has been entered into with the Oregon Wood Company to float down 800,000 cords of stave bolts annually. Construction work will begin on the factory at once, and the management state that fully one hundred men will be employed in the mill and timber.

This company owns factories in Kentucky, Arkansas, Georgia and at Seattle and Aberdeen, Wash.

## MILL IN SOUTHERN OREGON.

Pennsylvania Capitalists Preparing for a Heavy Cut of Vimber.

Roseburg—The Kelleher-Skelley Lumber Company has just been incorporated here, by W. J. Kelleher, John K. Skelley and W. H. Sykes with a paid up capital of \$50,000. The company has already acquired about 5000 acres of fine timber land on Billy Creek, a few miles west of Yoncalla, in this county.

A sawmill building has already been erected and part of the machinery is now in place. The plant will have a daily capacity of 50,000 feet of lumber to begin with, and will be ready for operation within 30 days. A flume will be put in from the mill to carry the product direct to the Southern Pacific railroad track at Drain, where a lumber yard will also be established.

## Looking for Reservoir Sites.

Ashland—H. E. Green and J. E. Reese, of the hydrographic branch of the United States Geological Survey, arrived in Ashland last night from San Francisco. They are in the reclamation service and will cross the mountains eastward from here on an extended exploration and investigating trip to locate possible sites for reservoirs for the storage of waters for irrigation purposes. They go to Pelican Bay, Fort Klamath, The Agency, Sprague River Valley, Bly and Bonanza, and their itinerary will take in all the Modoc lava beds and the Honey Lake district.

## October Asylum Report.

Salem—The report of Superintendent J. F. Calbreath, of the State Insane Asylum, for the month of October shows that the general health of the patients is good. The total cost of articles consumed was \$7163.99, and the expenditures for salaries \$5999.10, or a total of \$13,163.09. The average daily enrollment was 1330, making the cost per capita per month \$9.89, and per capita per day 32 cents.

## Malheur County Clean-Up.

Baker City—General Manager O. C. Johnson brought in the clean-up of a 60-day run from the Rich Creek placer mine of the Eldorado Mine & Ditch Company, of Malheur county, today. The clean-up amounted to about 800 ounces valued at about \$16,000. R. E. Corburn, of Carroll, Ia., is the principal owner of the diggings.

## PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 75c; bluestem, 79c; valley, 78c.  
Barley—Feed, \$20 per ton; brewing, \$22; rolled, \$21.  
Flour—Valley, \$3.75@3.85 per barrel; hard wheat straights, \$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, \$1.07 1/2; gray, \$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, \$11; cheat, \$11.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2@30c per pound; dairy, 16 1/2@20c; store, 16c.  
Cheese—Full cream, twins, 15c; Young America, 15@16c; factory prices, 1@1 1/2c less.  
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 10@10 1/2c per pound; spring, 11 1/2c; hens, 11@12c; broilers, \$2.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14@15c per pound; dressed, 16@18c; ducks, \$6@7 per dozen; geese, \$7@10.  
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 30c; Eastern, fresh, 24@26 1/2c.  
Potatoes—Oregon, 50@65c per sack; sweet potatoes, 2@2 1/2c.  
Hops—1903 crop, 12@22c per pound, according to quality.  
Wool—Valley, 17@18c; Eastern Oregon, 12@15c; mohair, 35@37 1/2c.  
Beef—Dressed, 6@6 1/2c per pound.  
Veal—Small, 7 1/2@8c; large, 5 1/2@6c per pound.  
Mutton—Dressed, 4@5c; lambs, dressed, 5c.  
Pork—Dressed, 6@6 1/2c.

## ASK FOR EXTRA SESSION.

Montanans Want Legislature to Remedy Existing State of Affairs.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 5.—A Helena dispatch to the Miner says that petitions from all sections of the state are pouring into the governor's office asking that an extra session of the legislature be called to remedy the state of affairs existing in Montana as a result of the suspension of the Amalgamated mines and smelters. Governor Toole as yet has made no announcement as to his determination in the matter.

A move is on foot to have a memorial presented to the legislature, in the event it is convened in extra session, asking that body to submit to the voters of Montana an amendment to the constitution providing that eight hours constitute a workday for miners and smelting men.

Notwithstanding Mayor Mullin's order, every gambling house in the city was open all night. The four big establishments were notified to close at midnight, but they paid no attention to the order. Long after 12 o'clock and until an early hour this morning the houses did a rushing business.

President William Scallon, of the Anaconda mining company, and F. Augustus Heinz, both deny that any negotiations are on for the purchase of the Heinz properties in Butte. This denial followed a report emanating from Boston to the effect that Mr. Heinz had been offered \$15,000,000 for his Butte mines.

## PANAMA REVOLT.

Independence of the Isthmus Has Been Proclaimed.

Panama, Nov. 5.—The independence of the Isthmus was proclaimed at 6 p. m. today. A large and enthusiastic crowd of all political parties assembled and marched to the headquarters of the government troops, where General Tovar and General Amaya, who arrived this morning, were imprisoned in the name of the Republic of Panama. The enthusiasm was immense, and at least 3000 of the men in the gathering were armed.

The battalion of Colombian troops at Panama favors the movement, which is also thought to meet with the approval of at least two of the government transports now here.

The seeming inactivity on the part of the government in not preparing some defense when rumors of the uprising became rife are looked upon as showing confidence in the reports made by General Obaldia, the governor of the department of Panama, who issued a manifesto thanking all political parties for the adhesion promised to the government when it was reported a heavy force was marching in the vicinity of Penonome.

The streets of Colon today presented somewhat the same appearance as during the days of the revolution. Several hundred troops, who arrived today from Savanilla on the Colombian gunboat Cartagena, with their wives, are squatted on the street corners. The battalion consists of 450 soldiers, all well supplied with ammunition, under the command of General Lovar, who left for Panama today, but the troops still remain here.

## SUBMERGED WRECK.

Found in Twenty-Five Fathoms of Water in Barclay Sound.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 5.—A report has been made to Captain Gaudin, Agent of Marine, that a submerged wreck, seemingly of an iron vessel, has been found lying in 25 fathoms of water off Amphritrite Point, Barclay Sound. Fishermen have come in contact with the wreck when trolling and the fact that their lines, when cleared, showed rust and iron stains, indicates the possibility of it being an iron vessel. The vessel is five miles from shore.

Captain Gaudin has communicated with Admiral Bickford, commanding the station, intimating a possibility of the wreck being that of the British warship Condor, which foundered in December two years ago. Wreckage from the Condor was found by searching vessels in that vicinity, but there is nothing to indicate that it is that lost warship, for many wrecks have occurred near by within the past year.

## Give Up Indian Hunt.

Douglas, Wyo., Nov. 5.—John Morton, a member of the Douglas posse, says the Indians who shot Sheriff Miller and a deputy in a bloody battle Saturday have separated, and each party is taking a different trail. The posse was unable to follow the lead, and the pursuit was temporarily abandoned. It is the opinion of many of the officers that the redskins cannot be caught until they return to the reservation, and as fast as they come into the Pine Ridge agency they will be taken into custody.

## Russia Sees Peace at Hand.

Paris, Nov. 5.—M. Savinsky, secretary of Count Lamsdorf, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an interview this evening said Russia desires general peace in both the near and far east, and is not anxious for any pretext for a clash with the Mikado's forces, as some of the jingoistic press would try to show. A solution of problems that have been puzzling the two countries, the secretary says, is near at hand.



## Can a Farmer Make Money?

My answer is that very many farmers do make money. One must first consider what the investment is in an ordinary farm. A general farm of eighty acres, with usual improvements, would not inventory more than \$4,000 to \$5,000. With the larger figure the net income at 10 per cent should be \$800; yet no farm that is considered to be at all profitable produces so little income as this. The daily living, which must be charged to income, would amount to more than this. If the general farmer "comes out even" at the end of the year, he has, nevertheless, made a good rate on his investment, and he has increased the value of his home at the same time. The difficulty with farming, considered from the financial point of view, is not that the rate of income is low, but that the amount of profitable investment is small. Considered in its bearing on the national welfare, this fact is propitious, for it means that the farm provides an independent business of small resources. Considered as a means of producing great individual fortunes, however, the farm is inadequate, and it is to be hoped that it always will be so, for at least one great profession or business should be measured in other terms than money-producing power for the individual.

There is untold wealth in the soil. There are practically no "exhausted" soils; they are mostly humus robbed and poorly handled soils. No one has ever yet reached the limit, on any considerable scale, of what the soil is capable of producing. Many men make a comfortable living on ten to fifty acres of land, and yet they always expect to produce more next year. Only here and there are we beginning to develop a really scientific and businesslike agriculture.

The opportunities in farming are great. It is almost impossible for a man to fail, if he knows the business and has abilities that would lead him to success in other undertakings. It is a general belief that almost any man can leave the city and make a living on a farm. This is a grievous error. Farming must be learned, as must engineering or teaching. It cannot be learned from a book or a bulletin, but by farming. The older the man when he makes a radical change of business the less are his chances of success. If he has been in a subordinate position in his former business, his chances of success in farming are less, for he will probably be deficient in executive handling and initiative. Often a druggist or a preacher will think that he can go to farming with every assurance of success; yet he would not think that a farmer could go into the drug business or to preaching. Yet many a business man and many a preacher makes a most successful farmer.—L. H. Bailey, in New York Tribune.

## Rain and the Hay Product.

Every farmer strives to get his hay beyond the washing influence of rain as soon as possible. Rain water may dissolve and remove more than 10 per cent of the dry matter of hay, and what is thus removed may represent quite 20 per cent of the feeding value. Half an inch of rain means some fifty tons of water per acre, and if the crop be equally spread over the ground, it is, of course, subjected to the whole of the washing influence of this quantity of water. But if the crop be put into cocks that occupy only one-tenth of the area, it follows that the hay will be affected by only one-tenth of the rainfall, that is to say, by five instead of fifty tons of water. Not only does water actually wash out much of the soluble and most valuable constituents of hay, but it also removes the aroma, and leaves the crop much less appetizing as food for stock. The colf, too, suffers, and with it the selling value.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

## Farm Notes.

The greatest mistake that can be made is to allow stock to deteriorate in the winter time with the hope of regaining what has been lost when grass comes.

The sheep will find quite an amount of forage on the stubble field which other animals will not touch at this season, but because a sheep is willing to eat what it can find in that manner should not deprive it from receiving regular rations at the barnyard.

Every farmer should have a few grapevines. They serve as arbors or shade, and can be grown where they will not take up much space. All poultry yards will be improved if grapevines are grown along the fences and the fowls will find shade under the overhanging branches in summer.

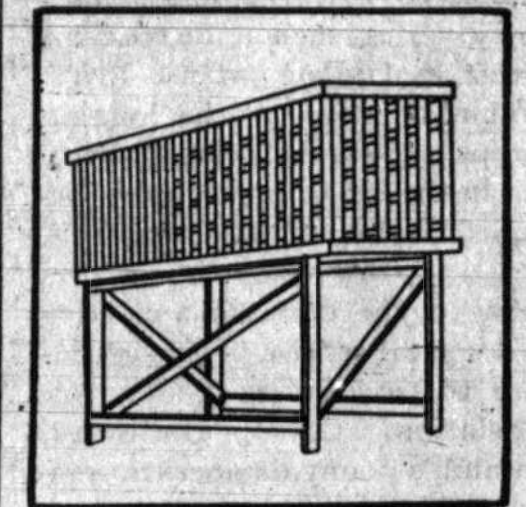
Agriculture will not have attained the highest place until farms of the country have been made to produce annually the full measure of their capacity. This means rotation, fertilization and a host of other things that must come with progressive farming.

Some farmers have a side line when engaged in farming. Some of them make more at the side issue than they do at the main vocation. Neglect must come when one is engaged in a side issue. This has been ascertained by bitter experience.

In constructing a poultry house it is best to have its face to the southwest, as the sun will then send in its warmth as soon as it rises. The sun will warm the house until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the winter. If the house faces the south, as is usually the custom, the sun's rays will not enter before 9 or 10 o'clock, although the morning is the most important time for receiving the benefit.

## Coop for Fattening Chickens.

Where it is desired to take extra pains in fattening chickens, it is necessary to confine them in close quarters for two or three weeks before killing. The coop shown herewith is ideal for this purpose. It is set on legs 2 1/2



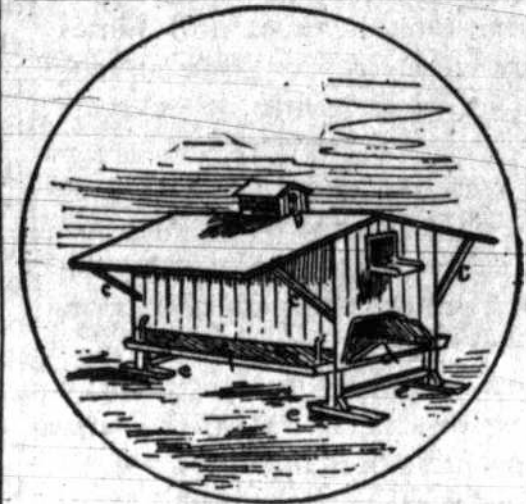
FATTENING COOP FOR POULTRY.

feet above the ground for convenience in caring for the fowls. The coop is about 2 feet wide, 5 feet long, and 2 feet 9 inches high, and will easily hold six birds.

The bottom should be constructed of slats, somewhat closer together than the sides and ends, so that the droppings may fall through. The coops should be placed under roofs to shed rain and to protect the fowls from the hot sun. In cold weather it would be necessary to protect them still more by placing the coops in buildings. Feed troughs and water vessels are attached at the outside in easy reach of the fowls.—J. D. Spooner, in Farm and Home.

## Shelled Corn Self Feeder.

My style of a feed crib can be made of any size, so as to suit any number of cattle. Mine, however, is 6 feet wide, 15 long and 10 high. It has runners, e. e. underneath, that it may be readily moved to any place desired. The roof is extended out so as to keep grain dry as well as the backs of



AN IDEA FOR CORN FEEDERS.

steers. It is supported by 2x4 braces as shown at c c c. Coupla d is well opened for free ventilation. The floor is raised one foot in the center, so as to make sufficient fall for feed to drop into feed trays, f. A slide, g, 1x6 inches by 15 feet, may be used to regulate the flow of grain into manger. It should have two handles attached as shown.

The door to the scoop hole should be made with slides similar to a scoop board, as at a, and about 2x2 1/2 feet, that there may be no waste of corn while filling the crib. The 2x4's, b, which form the bottom, should project on each side about 20 inches to build the feed trough.—A. W. Helde, in Farm and Home.

## Hog Hints.

Sows with very nervous temperaments should be avoided.

The pigs should have a dry, clean bed, free from dust and filth.

A sow should never be confined to a dry lot barren of all grasses and other forage.

The cheapest pork is that made by the wise use of clover pasture.

The hog should find a place in the economical management of every farm.

No difference how plentiful the supply of slops, the hogs should have fresh water daily.

While dust in the bed is injurious, more may be said against dampness, which is fatal to thrift.

The hog to thrive best must be given food that will build up the system evenly. The bone, muscle and fat must maintain just proportions.