

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

WANT FIRST TIP.

Landgrabbers Heretofore Have Had Advantage of Leak.

Salem—"Give the state the first tip" was one request the state land board made of the department of the interior through Gifford Pinchot and F. H. Newell, when they consulted at Portland a few days ago.

As representatives of the president Messrs. Pinchot and Newell asked the members of the state land board to meet them and express their opinion regarding local land matters in Oregon. Among other things the members of the board explained the manner in which speculators have gobbled up state lands in Oregon in advance of the creation of reserves. The state wants a chance to keep these lands.

In almost every instance in which the department of the interior has withdrawn land from entry for the purpose of making a forest reserve, it has been found that some private capitalists had in some way secured information as to what would be done, and then bought up the state land at \$1.25 per acre. As soon as a reserve had been created the land became worth \$4 to \$5 an acre as base for the selection of lieu land.

The members of the board explained to the representatives of the Federal government that if a forest reserve is to be created, the state would like to be informed as soon as any one else, so that the state land could also be withdrawn, and the state profit by whatever rise there might be in the value of the land. The state does not ask to be informed in advance of every one else as to what the department intends to do, but the board wants to receive the first information that is given out, at the same time that others receive it.

The conference between the state land board and Messrs. Pinchot and Newell was a very pleasant one and resulted in a better understanding between the representatives of the state land and federal land departments. The men from Washington learned more regarding the needs and wishes of the state, and the Oregon authorities gained information concerning the plans and purposes of the government.

There were mutual assurances of cooperation in land matters with a view to the accomplishment of the best results.

Beet Lands Near Echo.

Echo—Three representatives of the Amalgamated sugar company were here last week and inspected the land adjacent to this place to see if it was suitable for the culture of sugar beets. They were more than satisfied with the prospects, and before leaving town arranged for a mass meeting of farmers to be held here at 2 P. M., Saturday January 23. They will endeavor to get the farmers each to put in a small crop, and where satisfactory terms can be arranged the company will lease land to plant to beets.

Gives Names of State Officers.

Salem—Secretary of State Dunbar has recently compiled and had published a small pamphlet entitled: "Official Directory, State of Oregon." It contains the names of all state officers, members of state boards, commissioners, officers of state institutions, and schools, and also a list of all county officers. Many requests are received for information such as is given in this pamphlet and by means of it the secretary of state can promptly answer all such requests.

Cougars Killing Cattle.

Eugene—Farmers in the vicinity of Lorane are annoyed more than usual this winter by cougars, and a number of instances have been reported where stock has been killed by them. The animals are very sly and can rarely be seen, but frequently they are heard in the evening very near the settlements. Last week Dr. Petrie went out from Cottage Grove with his hounds and succeeded in killing one very fine specimen. There have been several chases without results.

Noticeable Increase in Fees.

Corvallis—A considerable increase in revenue will result from the new law affecting the fees in the county recorder's office. The office in Benton carries a salary of \$1,000, and last year the fees aggregated \$1,014. A mortgage filed the other day cost \$3.50 that under the old law would have cost but \$1.70. For another the fee was \$3.25, instead of \$1.60. It is estimated that the increase of fees will make the office pay a net profit of \$500 to \$1,000 per year.

Work in State Printer's Office.

Salem—State Printer Whitney has just completed the task of setting up and running off 1,500 copies of the general laws, as enacted by the special session of the legislature. The book is composed of only 50 pages. He is now ready to go to work on the special laws, which will make about 200 pages. The journals of the two branches of the session will not be ready for the printer for about two months.

OWNERSHIP IN DOUBT.

John Day Property Claimed Both as Mineral and Timber Land.

John Day—F. C. Knapp, a wealthy lumberman of the firm of Knapp & Brewer, is in town making an attempt to settle the question of ownership of several claims in the Black Butte group of mines. He has held a conference with the manager of the mine, Ed C. Allen, of Portland, but no settlement has so far been reached.

The land in question is just outside of the forest reserve lines, 15 miles north of John Day, and has been held partly as quartz and partly as placer mining ground, for a number of years. The upper workings of the main lead were worked out a few years ago, but the ground was patented. The outside claims were represented in yearly assessment work by the group system of development, and as some of them were heavily timbered, they were scripped by the Knapp & Brewer company under the direction of Cruiser Johnson.

Notwithstanding the fact that many thousands of quartz and placer gold have been taken from these claims, Mr. Allen says that an affidavit of their nonmineral character was made when scrip was placed on the land.

A number of wealthy Pendleton capitalists are stockholders in the mining company, and it is understood that United States District Attorney Hall is investigating the matter. Work on the property will be actively resumed should the company's title be confirmed.

Want a Parcels Post Law.

Oregon City—The quarterly meeting of the Clackamas county Pomona grange was held at Oswego last week. There was an attendance of 150 members, and there were 20 initiations. Officers elected for the ensuing year were installed, the ceremony being conducted by Mrs. Niblin, of Evening Star grange, of Multnomah county. Resolutions addressed to the state's representatives in congress were adopted asking for the passage of the parcels post law and also for the creation of postal notes.

Big Flour Order.

La Grande—A shipment of 10 cars of flour has just been made from the flour mills of La Grande and Island City to Tacoma, from whence they will be sent to Japan. This is only a small portion of the order received and before the order is completed fully 100 cars will be shipped.

Penitentiary Fills Up Fast.

Salem—The report of Superintendent C. W. James, of the Oregon penitentiary, for the quarter ending December 31, shows an increase in the number of prisoners from 289 to 311. There were received during the quarter, 63; discharged, 39; transferred to the asylum, 2.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 73@74c; blue-stem, 79@80c; valley, 78@80c.
Barley—Feed, \$20 per ton; brewing, \$20@20.50; rolled, \$21.
Flour—Valley, \$3.75@3.85 per barrel; hard wheat straights, \$3.90@4.10; clears, \$3.55@3.75; hard wheat patents, \$4.20@4.50; graham, \$3.75; whole wheat, \$4; rye flour, \$4.50@4.75.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.07½@1.10; gray, \$1.05@1.07½ per cental.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$17.50@18 per ton; middlings, \$26; shorts, \$19@19.50; chop, \$18; linseed, dairy food, \$19.
Hay—Timothy, \$17 per ton; clover, \$13; grain, \$13; cheat, \$13.

Vegetables—Turnips, 65c per sack; carrots, 75c; beets, 90c; parsnips, 85c @ \$1; cabbage, 1@1¼c; red cabbage, 1½c; parsley, per dozen, 25c; tomatoes, \$1.50@2 per crate; cauliflower, 75c@1 per dozen; beans, 12c; celery, 75c per dozen; pumpkins, 1c per pound.

Potatoes—Fancy, 75@80c per sack; common, 50@60c; sweets, 2½c in sacks; 2½c in crates.

Onions—Yellow Danvers, \$1@1.10 per sack; Fannos, \$1.10@1.15.
Honey—\$3@3.50 per case.
Fruit—Apples, fancy Baldwins and Spitzenbergs, \$1.50 per box; cooking, 75c@81c; pears, \$1@1.50 per box; grapes, \$1.50.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27½@30c; dairy, 20@22½c; store, 12½@14c per pound.
Cheese—Full cream, twins, 14@15c; Young America, 15@16c.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 11@11½c per pound; springs, small, 13@14c; hens, 11@12; turkeys, live, 17@18c; dressed, 20c; ducks, \$7@7.50 per dozen; geese, live, 8c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 26½@27c per dozen; Eastern, 22@23c.
Hops—Choice, 26@27c per pound; prime, 25; medium, 22c.

Wool—Valley, 17@18c; Eastern Oregon, 12@15c; mohair, 32@35c.
Beef—Dressed, 6@7½c per pound.
Mutton—Dressed, 6@7c; lambs, 7½c.
Veal—Dressed, 7@9c.
Pork—Dressed, 6@6½c.

RUSSIA PUT OUT.

Ratification of Chinese Treaty by America Held Undiplomatic.

London, Jan. 21.—The Port Arthur correspondent of the Daily Mail cables that he has had an interview with Admiral Alexieff, the Russian viceroy in the Far East, who spoke hopefully of arranging a modus vivendi with Japan. The viceroy then referred the correspondent to his diplomatic agent, M. Riancon, who emphasized the impossibility of Russia's evacuation of Manchuria, and said:

"Orders were given six months ago to evacuate Niu Chwang and Manchuria, provided the Chinese would agree to simple terms, but owing to the intrigues of the Japanese minister with the Wai Wu Pu (Chinese foreign board) these orders were countermanded."

M. Plancon declared that the action of the United States, in making a commercial treaty with China, without Russia's consent, under existing circumstances, was unfriendly and undiplomatic. Russia, he said, would not open or allow consuls at Mukden and An Tung under the present regime.

If Japan wanted Corea, Russia, M. Plancon said, would not interfere, provided other powers allowed it, and he added: "Russia did not ask Japan's consent to occupy Manchuria; neither was it necessary for Japan to seek Russia's permission to establish a protectorate in Corea."

M. Plancon concluded by saying that the United States and other nations were more interested in the situation than was Russia.

FOR GREAT CREAMERY.

Building Secured in Portland for Largest Plant in the West.

Portland, Jan. 21.—One of the largest and most completely equipped creameries in the world is to be established in Portland. It is to have a capacity of 20,000 pounds of butter a day, and special efforts are to be made to develop the dairy industry of Oregon. It will be 20 times as large as any now in Portland, much larger than any in Oregon and, in fact, the largest west of Lincoln, Neb. Cream will be shipped into the city from a radius of 800 miles until the dairying industry has been sufficiently developed to supply the demand from this state. Every product of the creamery will be supplied from this plant. It is to be established by the Hazelwood creamery company, which now has plants operating in Spokane, Lincoln, Topeka and Sioux City. The plant in Sioux City is the largest in the world.

The Heywood building, on Fourth and Oak streets, has been leased by the company and will be fitted for the local plant. The lease was closed yesterday and the work of fitting the building for the reception of the machinery will commence at once. It is expected that the plant will be ready for operation by March 1. It will have a capacity of 20,000 pounds of butter a day at first, but the machinery will be so installed that it may be increased to 40,000 pounds at any time that the demand warrants.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

Last Six Months of 1903 Show a Gain Over Same Period in 1902.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The report of Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain to the secretary of commerce and labor for the six months ending December 31, 1903, shows that during the last six months of the calendar year there were built in the United States and officially numbered 571 sail and steam vessels with an aggregate of 177,067 gross tons.

During the corresponding six months in 1902 there were built and numbered 627 vessels with an aggregate of 171,599 gross tons. For the calendar year of 1903 there were built and numbered 1175 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 381,970, against 1262 of 429,327 tons in 1902 and 1322 vessels of 376,129 tons in 1901. The number of vessels built in 1903 was smaller than in either of the previous years, while the aggregate tonnage was smaller than in 1902 but larger than in 1901.

No Lack of Naval Officers Soon.

Washington, Jan. 21.—According to the testimony of Captain Brownson, superintendent of the naval academy, before the house committee on naval affairs, the United States will have naval officers in 1907 to man all naval vessels. There will be an increase in the classes graduating each year. Captain Brownson declared the practice of hazing in the academy was being eliminated. He spoke strongly against the passage of the Lacey bill to restore the three cadets recently dismissed from the academy for hazing.

Prohibitionists Called to Meet.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 21.—The call for the national prohibition convention, to be held in this city beginning June 29, has been issued by National Chairman Oliver Stewart. The call names Indianapolis as the convention city. This settles, local prohibitionists say, all question as to the convention city.

REPLIES TO NOTE

SECRETARY HAY SAYS COLOMBIA HAS NO CASE.

America Did Not Act Unfriendly as Panama Was Not Recognized Until Independence Was Certain—No Other Policy to Assume—Reference of Matter to the Hague Not Considered.

Washington, Jan. 20.—President Roosevelt has transmitted to the senate additional correspondence touching the relations of the United States with Colombia and Panama, covering the period from December 23, 1903, to January 6 last. A statement of grievances on the part of Colombia was presented to the state department by General Reyes on December 23. General Reyes says the course of the United States had worked deep injury to Colombia, and he cited the treaty of 1846 as showing that the independence and sovereignty of Colombia was to be maintained intact by the two governments.

Secretary Hay answered this note under date of January 5. He says the government has carefully considered the grave complaints made and assures General Reyes of our most friendly sentiments for the government and people of Colombia. The question submitted, he says, can be considered only in the light of accomplished facts, of which one is that the republic of Panama has become a member of the family of nations.

Under date of January 6, General Reyes submits another note to Secretary Hay, in which he says he has transmitted Secretary Hay's answer to his government by cable. The secretary's note is construed, he says, as an intimation that the Colombian forces will be attacked by the United States on entering the territory of Panama to subdue the rebellion, and for that reason it would hold the government of the United States for all damages to it by the loss of that national territory. A repetition is made of the position of the Colombian government under the treaty of 1846, and it is requested that the first note of General Reyes be made public.

Replying to this on January 9, Secretary Hay says that he finds almost all the propositions brought forward in the second note have been considered and fully answered in his note of the 6th of January.

Under date of January 11, General Reyes addressed Secretary Hay, stating that he finds his arguments had not been refuted by the otherwise forceful papers which he had received. He then discusses at some length his proposition to refer the matter to The Hague and concludes with a regret on the failure of his mission to the United States.

Secretary Hay answers this note under date of January 13 with the statement that there is no reason to reconsider the attitude of the United States heretofore set forth.

ROUGH RIDERS ARE WANTED.

English Officers in Sahara May Be Called From America.

London, Jan. 20.—The development of Jacques Lebaudy's "Empire of Sahara," is about to take a turn which will be of some interest to the United States. M. Lebaudy has decided to draw the officers and noncommissioned officers for two battalions of Imperial Light guards from Great Britain and the United States, and in pursuance of this idea, he will submit to President Roosevelt an invitation to name any officers of his former Rough Riders whom he can possibly recommend for commissions.

Colonel George Gouraud, Thomas A. Edson's representative in England for many years, who as governor general of Sahara, is organizing a military establishment for M. Lebaudy, said today to the Associated Press:

"The Imperial Light guards will consist of two battalions. The first will be officered exclusively by Americans, preferably former Rough Riders, and the second by retired officers and non-commissioned officers of the English army. The troopers will be composed of Arabs and native Saharans, who are among the finest riders in the world."

Armament of Fortifications.

Washington, Jan. 20.—A supplemental estimate for an appropriation of \$2,445,000 for "armament of fortifications" was transmitted to the house. With this appropriation it is proposed to procure 13 automatic machine guns for use in seacoast forts, 160 "one-pounder automatic pom-pom guns; also 200 guns of a caliber large enough to fire effective shrapnel; 700 "high velocity six-pounder guns," 95,000 rounds of ammunition for the pom-pom guns, 2,000 rounds for the field guns and 50,000 rounds for the six-pounders.

Reorganizing Naval Militia.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Bills creating a naval reserve and reorganizing the naval militia were introduced today by Representative Foss, chairman of the house committee on naval affairs. Both bills have the indorsement of the naval board and the naval militia association of the United States.



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DEPART	TIME SCHEDULES Portland, Or.	ARRIVE
Chicago Portland Special 8:30 a. m. via Huntington.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	4:30 p. m.
Atlantic Express 8:15 p. m. via Huntington.	St. Paul Fast Mail.	10:30 a. m.
St. Paul Fast Mail 4:30 p. m. via Spokane.	Atlantic Express.	7:35 a. m.

OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE FROM PORTLAND.

8:00 p. m.	All sailing dates subject to change For San Francisco—Sail every 5 days	8:00 p. m.
Daily Ex. Sunday 8:00 p. m. Saturday 7:00 p. m.	Columbia River Steamers. To Astoria and Way Landings.	5:00 p. m. Ex. Sunday
8:45 a. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Willamette River. Salem, Independence, Corvallis and way landings.	5:30 p. m. Tues., Thu., Sat.
7:00 a. m. Tues., Thur. and Sat.	Yamhill River. Oregon City, Dayton and way landings.	4:30 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.
7:00 a. m. Daily except Saturday	Snake River. Riparia to Lewiston	7:00 a. m. Daily except Friday.

A. L. CRAIG,

General Passenger Agent, Portland, Or.

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Time Card No. 24

No. 2 for Yaquina:
Leaves Albany.....12:45 p. m.
" Corvallis.....2:00 p. m.
Arrives Yaquina.....6:20 p. m.
No. 1 returning:
Leaves Yaquina.....6:45 a. m.
" Corvallis.....11:30 a. m.
Arrive Albany.....12:15 p. m.
No. 3 for Detroit:
Leaves Albany.....7:00 a. m.
Arrives Detroit.....12:20 a. m.
No. 4 from Detroit:
Leaves Detroit.....1:00 p. m.
Arrives Albany.....5:55 p. m.

Train No. 1 arrives in Albany in time to connect with the S. P. south bound train, as well as giving two or three hours in Albany before the departure of the S. P. north bound train.

Train No. 2 connects with the S. P. trains at Corvallis and Albany giving a direct service to Newport and adjacent beaches.

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