

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

LINN CROPS ARE ABUNDANT.

Record Grain and Hay Output Expected—Labor Scarce.

Albany—Cereals have dealt bountifully with Linn county this year. There is not a failure to record thus far. Even the strawberries, reported ruined by the late spring rains, recovered from the temporary setback and made a full crop. Linn county farms are the picture of industry and prosperity. Every variety of farm product will be almost a full yield, and some, particularly the hay output, will surpass all previous records.

Haying is now in its busiest stage, and the enormous size of the crop will tax the resources of the farming community to care for it before the threshing season. This year's hay crop is notable for the great amount of vetches grown. This greatest of all stock foods thrives in the Willamette valley, and Linn farmers are beginning to realize the fact. It has many of the properties that rejuvenate the soil, and is itself a profitable product. Running as high as five tons to the acre, it not only yields enormous stacks of hay, but also furnishes excellent pasturage.

There is a market shortage on farm laborers in Linn county, and farmers are experiencing extreme difficulty in housing their crops.

All classes of grain will be ready for harvest, and almost at the same time. This complicates matters and creates a greater demand for help than ordinary. To meet the occasion farmers are doubling forces in the haying and in this way the work is progressing rapidly, and soon the greatest output of hay Linn county has ever produced will be on the market.

A part of the work of threshers this year will be separating seed from the vetch straw. Large orders for vetch seed have been received, a number of them coming from Portland wholesale houses.

Many Claims to Adjust.

Salem—When the next legislature convenes one of the most important duties which will devolve upon the joint committee on claims will be the adjustment of a large list of claims aggregating a total of over \$425,000 in principal, upon which interest will be demanded from the state at the legal rate of 6 per cent, and for all periods of time ranging from three months to a year and a half. The most complex question which the committee and the legislature must determine is which of the claims for interest, in equity, should be allowed and which should be rejected.

Report of Land Board.

Salem—The monthly statement of Clerk G. G. Brown, of the state land board, shows that a total of \$29,426.88 had been collected in the land department during the month of June for the sale of school, agricultural and swamp lands. A statement of the condition of the several funds on hand in the land department follows: Common school fund, principal, \$305,901.77 common school fund, farms, \$158,318.33; university fund, principal, \$688; university fund, farms, \$3,170; agricultural college fund, principal, \$16,025.07; agricultural college fund, farms, \$5,935.

Must Tell Police Their Troubles.

Salem—If the gillnet fishermen do not want their rights to fish in the tide waters of the Columbia river to be imposed upon by owners and operators of fish traps, gears, etc., they will have to take their troubles to the "policeman" and have the matter adjusted by the courts through the regular process. This, in effect, is the decision arrived at by the state board of fish commissioners while considering the complaint of illegal fishing with traps in the tide waters of the Columbia made by Secretary H. M. Lorntsen, of the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective union.

Hot Winds Cause Damage.

The Dalles—The east wind which prevailed recently unquestionably did more or less damage to grain. Farmers from different parts of the county report late grain badly injured, but they do not consider that early spring or fall grain is badly damaged. A week of cool weather or a good rain would be most beneficial and would restore most of the damaged crops.

Oregonians Who Drew Locations.

Pendleton—Among the names of the prizewinners in the drawings for the Crow Indian lands in Montana, which took place July 3, occur those of Hugh K. McCollum of Pendleton and Arthur Blevins of Pilot Rock. Other Oregonians who were among the fortunate are Clyde Brenner of Heppner and W. E. Owens of Portland.

Union County Grain Safe.

La Grande—July 5 was the hottest day of the season. On that day the thermometer registered 101, on July 6, 99 and the night of July 6, 68, which was the hottest night so far of the summer. July 7 the thermometer stood at 89. So far not the slightest damage has been done to the crops.

VALLEY FARMERS COMBINE.

Will Obtain Their Grain Bags Independent of Buyers.

Salem—There is a lively war on between Willamette valley farmers and the valley millers and warehousemen, growing out of the question of furnishing sacks for grain. It has always been the practice for warehousemen and millers to furnish sacks to farmers and take the value of the sacks out of the purchase price of the grain when sold. Recently millers and warehousemen in other valley counties decided to discontinue this practice and to require farmers to buy the sacks outright. Marion and Polk county grainbuyers have practically agreed to the same plan, though no formal action has been taken.

"This is a blessing to valley farmers," declared W. A. Taylor, a prominent grain farmer. "The warehousemen have got none the start of us, for already we have begun arranging to buy sacks independent of them. We have placed ourselves in their power too long. Now the farmers will build granaries on their own farms, buy only sacks enough to haul grain from the field to the granary, let the grain lie loose in bins, and thus be compelled to buy only one-tenth as many sacks as they do."

"I have learned by experience that I can sometimes get 8 cents more a bushel for my wheat by having possession of the grain when I get ready to sell. Farmers can make enough in a single season by increased prices of wheat to pay for their granaries."

"Let the warehousemen combine. We are doing something in that line ourselves and we shall buy our sacks without paying tribute to the warehousemen."

Big Log Spindle in Progress.

Albany—The Spalding Logging company is now dumping into the Willamette river above Albany its annual drive of logs for the mills at Oregon City, and for its own lumber mills at Newberg. This year's drive will consist of 12,000,000 feet of logs, and will be one of the largest on record. It is now in the vicinity of Harrisburg, in Linn county, and will be several days getting down to Albany.

Benson Files Bond.

Salem—Secretary of State-elect Frank W. Benson has filed his official oath and bond in the sum of \$10,000 with Governor Chamberlain, who has approved the same.

W. C. Bristol is Reappointed.

Oyster Bay, L. I.—President Roosevelt has reappointed William C. Bristol United States attorney for the district of Oregon.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 70@71c; b'westem, 72@73c; red, 68@69c; valley, 71c.
Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$32; gray, \$31 per ton.
Barley—Feed, \$23.75 per ton; brewing, \$24; rolled, \$25@26.
Rye—\$1.50 per hundred.
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$11@12.50 per ton; clover, \$8.50@9; chest, \$6.50@7; grain hay, 7@8; alfalfa, \$11.
Fruits—Apples, \$1.50@1.75 per box; cherries, 4@5c per pound; currants, 9@10c; peaches, 75c@81c per crate; plums, \$1@1.25; strawberries, 5@8c per pound; gooseberries, 8c per pound; Logan berries, \$1.35@1.50 per crate; raspberries, \$1.75@1.85 per crate; blackberries, 8c per pound.
Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; corn, 25@35c per dozen; cucumbers, 75c@81c per box; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; peas, 4@5c per pound; radishes, 10@15c per dozen; rhubarb, 8c per pound; spinach, 2@3c per pound; tomatoes, \$1.25@2.25 per box; parsley, 25c per box; squash, \$1@1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c@11c per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.
Onions—New red, 1 1/4@1 1/2c per pound; new yellow, 1 1/4@2c per pound.
Potatoes—Fancy graded Burbanks, old, 40@50c per sack (110 pounds); ordinary, nominal; new, Oregon, 75c@81.50.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 17 1/2@20c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 21 1/2@22c per dozen.
Poultry—Average old hens, 12 1/2@13c per pound; mixed chickens, 11 1/2@12c; fryers, 16@17c; broilers, 15@16 1/2c; roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 16@17c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 17@22 1/2c; geese, live, 8@8 1/2c; ducks, 12 1/2@13c.
Hops—Oregon, 1905, 11c; olds, 8c per pound.
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 18@23 1/2c; valley, coarse, 22 1/2@23 1/2c; fine, 24c; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2@7c 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, fancy, 8@9 1/2c.
Pork—Dressed, 7@8 1/2c per pound.

WILL ISSUE PERMITS.

Agricultural Department Ready to Enforce Hayburn Bill.

Washington, July 9.—The Hayburn 36-hour livestock bill became a law June 29, when it was signed by the president. Since that time the department of Agriculture, which is charged with the administration of the new statute, has made preparation to issue permits to all shippers of livestock who care to avail themselves of its more liberal terms. The permits to make shipments for periods longer than 28 hours can only be made by authority of the department of agriculture, and those not obtaining such permits will be required to conform to the old law.

The Hayburn law, of course, applies only to livestock shipped in cars that have no facilities for feeding in transit, and which are so crowded as to deprive the stock of rest while on the rail. Stock that is shipped in the more modern cars, and which is regularly fed and watered on the cars, is not affected by the law.

The bill in its approved form prohibits any railroad from transporting livestock from one state to another for a period longer than 28 consecutive hours without unloading the same into properly equipped pens for rest, feeding and water, and it is stipulated that these stopping periods shall be at least five hours in duration. In case of storms or on account of other unfavorable circumstances, shipments may be prolonged beyond the 28-hour period without authority from the department.

FINEST SHOTS IN THE WORLD.

American Army is Increasing Record for Proficiency.

Washington, July 9.—In a letter to Acting Secretary Oliver, a graduation at the remarkable progress that is being made by the enlisted men of the army in marksmanship. Before the Spanish war the American private soldier was admittedly the finest shot in the world. The addition of the large number of volunteers had the effect of greatly reducing the average of the riflemen. But since the reorganization of the army following the war, every effort has been made to stimulate interest in marksmanship, and the result is that today the average is probably as high, if not higher, than it was at the beginning of the war.

The figures laid before the president that elicited his approval showed that in 1903 there were, in the whole army, 68 expert riflemen, 394 sharpshooters and 500 marksmen, as the various grades are known technically. In the following year these figures had increased to 264 expert riflemen, 1,439 sharpshooters and 2,484 marksmen. Now it shows that last year the record stood 596 expert riflemen, 3,371 sharpshooters and 5,346 marksmen. General Oliver attributed the improvement in large part to the fact that congress has allowed an increase of pay of \$3 per month in the case of expert riflemen, \$2 for sharpshooters and \$1 for marksmen.

GRAND DUKES COWER.

Czar Asks for Aid to Escape Wrath of His People.

St. Petersburg, July 9.—According to advices from Moscow, there are now 20,000 workmen on strike in the city, and conditions are hourly becoming more threatening. All the police and soldiers on duty there have been notified to use the strictest measures to prevent crowds gathering in the streets and to compel all persons who cannot show authority to keep off the streets after nightfall.

The situation in the Caucasus is threatening and a detachment of Cossacks, armed with rapid fire guns, has been dispatched there on a special train. It is asserted in official circles in St. Petersburg that the grand dukes are taking the most gloomy view of the situation. All are said to have sent their valuables to Paris and other European centers and to be ready to flee the country at an hour's notice.

The rumor is again afloat that the czar has asked that one of the powers send a warship to wait at a convenient point to take on the royal family in case of a revolution and convey them to a place of safety.

Secretary Wilson to Visit Stockyards.

Washington, July 9.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, accompanied by Solicitor McCabe, Dr. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, and Dr. Dorset, chairman of the biochemic division, left for Chicago this afternoon to make a personal inspection of the Chicago packing institutions. "Before drafting the regulations for the enforcement of the law, I want to see what is going on for myself," said Secretary Wilson today. "My stay in Chicago may run two weeks. I have not mapped out any itinerary."

Call for Designs for Big Ship.

Washington, July 9.—Secretary Bonaparte has issued a circular inviting ship designers and shipbuilding firms to submit plans for the 20,000-ton battleship authorized by congress. The naval bureau has also been instructed to prepare like plans for comparison.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

The war in Central America may involve Honduras and Nicaragua.

The government has begun an investigation of the elevator business.

Italy wants Great Britain and France to reduce their standing armies and says she will do likewise.

Thirty-nine laundry companies of Cincinnati, Ohio, have been indicted for violating the anti-trust law.

The only hope of averting an open contest in Russia is for the czar to make terms with the moderates.

Ether Mitchell and Mrs. Crawford admit they conspired to kill George Mitchell. No others were in the plot.

The vatican is fast falling into decay and it will be necessary for the pope to spend \$100,000 to put the building in condition.

Japan says she is not trying to monopolize the Manchurian trade, but that the door is wide open and every country has an equal chance to capture the prize.

The province of Veronech, Russia, is affected by excesses arising from the agrarian movement. The peasants are rising everywhere and burning estates.

Extensive reforms are proposed in the British army.

Some of Bryan's admirers say he will organize a new party.

The Russian cabinet has offered its resignation to the czar.

Anarchy reigns in Russia and open rebellion is expected at any time.

Thousands of Jews are fleeing from Russia. It is claimed 40,000 left Warsaw in a single day.

The most destructive fire in 80 years has just swept Stockholm, Sweden. The loss is placed at \$710,000.

Captain Dreyfus has been declared innocent and will be restored to his old rank and shortly promoted.

Ex-President Regalado, of Salvador, has been killed in battle while leading a force against the Guatemalan troops.

The grand jury of the District of Columbia has indicted the ice company officials of Washington for conspiring to control and raise the price of ice.

Admiral Chookin, commander of the Russian Black sea fleet, died from the wound inflicted by a sailor in revenge for the admiral having refused to pardon some men who had mutinied.

The Longworths are visiting in Paris.

Lord Roberts wants a larger British army.

Rebels are in full control of Motto Grosso, Brazil.

The czar has offered to appoint a Democratic cabinet.

The open door in Manchuria is blocked by Japan, who is absorbing the trade.

The upper house of the Russian parliament favors the abolition of the death penalty.

Admiral Rojestvensky has been acquitted. It was held that on account of his wounds he was not responsible.

Turkey opposes having an American ambassador, fearing thereby that the American claims will be forced upon the sultan.

Leroy Beaulieu, the great French historian, predicts the overthrow of the czar unless he yields to the demands of the people.

More than 1,000,000 immigrants entered the United States through the New York station during the fiscal year ending June 30 last. The immigrants brought with them \$19,000,000.

Cossack troops have refused to serve on police duty.

A grand jury is after the ice trust of Washington, D. C.

After a boycott of three years Great Britain has received a minister from Serbia.

A regiment of Russian cavalry has mutinied and barricaded themselves in the barracks at Tambor.

The Civil Service commission has recommended the inclusion of the Internal Revenue service in the classified service.

The Chicago council proposes the death penalty for assaultants of women and children. Attacks have become so frequent a woman is not now safe in her own home.



From Algiers the tourist sails for Palermo, with its beautiful Gulf. "The Golden Shell," encircled by lofty mountains. The city lies in a blossoming plain, was fought for, like all Sicilian cities, by Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Saracens and Normans, and, although still fairy-like of environment, retains few traces of its origin. When the last of the winter snows has melted away, the orange and Judas trees bloom marvelously, and every land breeze brings the city a springtime freight of the rarest fragrance. Nature offers man an Eden here, but he, poor mortal that he is, hungers and thirsts pitifully, starving physically in this paradise of beauty.

Poverty is general in Palermo, yet it has its treasured sights—the university, the public libraries, the many famous churches, clubs and palaces, and courts of justice. In some of these edifices are mosaics which are like old tapestries, sliken in appearance, but more enduring than tapestry handwork being made of cubes of agate, of Jasper, lapis lazuli, and other rare and brilliant stones.

The people are given to many church feast days, but the poorer workers are quite industrious. The cobblers work necessarily to make the money wherewith to buy their daily macaroni. The tailors with extraordinary skill patch old clothes, which look at the beginning as if they never could be worn again. The sellers of poultry carry their wares tied together by the legs, and hang suspended from their necks. The hucksters sell cauliflowers—pink, purple, green or yellow. The fountains are the centers for gossiping women and idle maids. Families often have their luncheons in open doorways. They sit on the earthen floor with the shallow platter of charcoal, whereon their meal is heated, placed between them. There is a certain friendliness about the sunny city, notwithstanding its poverty. The flowers that grow charm irresistibly, and the human element seems only incidental.

Naples never looks more beautiful than when the morning sun reveals the city in a negligence of rainbow colors, with Capri and Sorrento 'n sight, and Mount Vesuvius, distinguished-looking in the tall, white plume it wears. The museum of Naples is a treasure house of artistic and archeological gems. Its mosaics and frescoes are famous, and its pictures include "Scenes from the Story of Hercules," "Achilles Delivering Briseis to the Heracles of Agamemnon," and other classical subjects. Here, too, is found the celebrated Farnese Hercules, and a cabinet of medals and the small bronzes

one's hand or finger. It will weigh from five to eleven pounds, according to the size or condition of the animal. It will keep indefinitely, and is used as a substitute for bread, but is superior to any bread that was ever eaten.

When going on the warpath the Indians would take some dried meat and some "depuyer" to live on, and nothing else, not even if they were to be gone for months.

PEMMICAN AND "DEPUYER."

Equipped with nothing but their skill and endurance, a few ponies, a gun or two, and provision enough to last them for the day, the early mountaineers of the West set out to make their way through a vast wilderness that held all the terrors of the unknown. William T. Hamilton, a type of these self-reliant men, spent his whole life on the plains, and in "Sixty Years on the Plains" he tells, among other things, of the foods in use by the Cheyennes, with whom the plainmen often came in contact.

The Cheyennes were and are to-day a proud and brave people. Meat is their principal food, although berries of different kinds are collected in season, as well as various roots. The kettle is on the tripod night and day.

Most tribes of plain Indians dry their meat by cutting it into thin flakes and spreading it on racks and poles in the sun. Pemmican is manufactured in the following manner:

The choicest cuts of meat are selected and cut into flakes and dried. Then all the marrow is collected and the best of the tallow, and both tallow and marrow are dissolved together over a slow fire. Many tribes use berries in their pemmican. Mountaineers always do unless they have sugar.

The meat is now pulverized to the consistency of mince-meat, the squaws generally doing this on a flat rock, using a pebble. A layer of meat is spread, about two inches thick, the squaws using a wooden dipper, a buffalo horn or a claw for this work. On this meat is spread a certain amount of the melted marrow and tallow, the proportion depending on the taste. This same process is repeated until the desired amount is secured. One pound of pemmican is equal in nourishment to five pounds of fresh meat.

Another important article of food, the equal of which is not to be had except from the buffalo, is "depuyer," depouille. It is a fat substance that lies along the backbone next to the hide, running from the shoulder-blade to the last rib, and about as thick as

one's hand or finger. It will weigh from five to eleven pounds, according to the size or condition of the animal. It will keep indefinitely, and is used as a substitute for bread, but is superior to any bread that was ever eaten.

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Postoffice as Debt Collector.

A debt-collecting agency which is run as a part of the regular public postal system is the newest "improvement" of the postoffices of Austria. Despite the novelty of the enterprise, the plan has worked admirably, so that many thousands are collected annually by the postman throughout the Austrian empire. The system is very simple. Suppose a tradesman in Vienna has an account due from a customer in, say, such a distant town as Budapest, which he wishes to collect. Distance does not matter in the east. He merely sends the bill to the postoffice in the capital, whence it is transmitted to the postoffice at Budapest. There the postman presents it to the debtor, collects the cash, and remits it to the Vienna postoffice, whence it is delivered to the tradesman by postman. In the event of payment being refused, which, of course, sometimes happens, the creditor is promptly apprised of the fact, and valuable time is thus frequently saved.

And with Many Knots. She Passenger (on liner)—I don't see, captain, how you manage to find your way across the ocean. Captain—We find it by the needle yonder. She Passenger—By the needle—oh, then, you sort of thread your way across.—Boston Transcript.

Scarcity. "One has very few friends in this life," said the misanthrope. "Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "I suppose that is one reason why a friend is so likely to be overworked."—Washington Star.

Women invariably speak of an unmarried minister as talented.