

NEWS ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

STATE FAIR A SUCCESS.

Attendance at Salem About Equal to Two Years Ago.

Salem—Notwithstanding three half days of cold, rainy weather, together with the fact that this is the height of the hop harvest, the Oregon state fair of 1906 has been one of the most successful in the history of the state. The attendance was about equal to that of two years ago and was much larger on Portland day. Sales of concessions and advertising space have been good and receipts from this source have been large.

The additions to the pavilion not only made more space for exhibits, but gave more room for sales of concessions. These circumstances made the fair a success financially and it is stated that there are funds on hand to pay every claim.

Nearly 4,000 people were camped in the grove in front of the fair grounds and the come-and-stay-all-week idea has become so popular that a number of regular visitors at the fair have decided to erect small cottages on the grounds next year. Since regular streets and blocks have been laid out, this can be done satisfactorily.

Visitors to the state fair gave only passing attention to the sample road the government is building adjacent to the state fair grounds. The end of the road and a few rods of its length are plainly visible from the street car track, as also are the crushed rock bunkers, but aside from the view thus obtained the visitors paid little attention to the road. The road won quite general approval, especially on the rainy days, when the crushed rock road was entirely free from mud and slush.

A few farmers and road supervisors took time to inspect the manner in which the road was built and made inquiries as to the construction, but the greater number were more interested in livestock and horse races.

Tunneling on O. R. & N.

La Grande—An enlarged force of men is now engaged in tunneling the mountains between Kamela and Hilgard in order that the O. R. & N. main line will not cross so many trestles, which at present are high and numerous. When the tunneling is completed the stream that now crosses and re-crosses the right of way will have a continuous course on one side of the track. The trestles will be filled in as the new course is fixed, and much repair and loss of time, which necessarily follows from so many trestles, will be eliminated. The scheme is a gigantic one and will require many months to complete.

Labor Famine at Hood River.

Hood River—The scarcity of laborers at Hood River is said by sawmill men and apple growers here to have become a serious matter. One of the big mills, which have been trying for a long time to get white men for employment in its plant, has had to fall back on Japs. As they are said to be entirely unfamiliar with the work they are a most serious handicap in getting out lumber. Ranchers are in need of men for picking apples, and other work at this season of the year, and are making every effort to obtain them, but without success.

Books for School Libraries.

Salem—So satisfactory have the results of the traveling library system proven, from an educational standpoint, that the State Library commission has elected to place a new order for 42,000 books for school libraries, in addition to what is already on hand, at a total cost to the state of \$11,802.35. Among the most popular of the books ordered are the life of Robinson Crusoe, Baldwin's Life of Lincoln, Stories of Great Americans for Little Americans—50 famous stories, and Black Beauty.

Very Heavy Sales of Sheep.

Baker City—Owing to the unofficial announcement by government officials some days ago that next year the ranging of sheep on forest reserves would be restricted to at least 50 per cent, sheep owners here, during the past three weeks, sold large portions of their flocks. The prices have been good and it is estimated by one sheep buyer that 75,000 head have been sold out of Walla and 65,000 out of Baker.

Larger School Attendance.

La Grande—The public schools opened with an attendance of 750 and a corps of 19 teachers, with one teacher yet to be supplied in the high school. The first day's attendance was in advance of last year's. A business department has been added to the course and the high school has the twelfth grade.

Hops Damaged by Rain.

Eugene—The recent rain, by mold and breaking strings and poles, damaged Lane county hops to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent. Pickers are in great demand as growers wish to hurry the harvest.

GRABBED BY SPECULATORS.

Klamath County Development Will Be Delayed, Says Blanchard.

San Francisco—C. J. Blanchard, a member of the reclamation service from Washington, is authority for the statement that the development of the Klamath country will be hindered because of the fact that land speculators have seized upon hundreds of acres in this new irrigation project of the government.

"I look for a great development in the Klamath country," he said, "but this development will be delayed because of the number of land speculators who have secured fine tracts there. They are holding this land at from \$25 to \$40 an acre. This price will prevent many settlers from coming to Oregon, and will retard the progress of the Klamath country. The government will charge the settlers \$25 an acre for water, and this amount, added to the speculators' price for the land, will act to the detriment of the purchaser. The news that the Southern Pacific will build through Klamath will greatly add to the value of the land there."

Blanchard was delighted with the work of the irrigation congress at Boise, which he attended.

"We appointed a publicity committee there," he said, "which will greatly aid the Pacific coast. This committee will place before the common people of the United States a truthful report of the irrigation country and will help them get land."

Begins Work on Second Unit.

Klamath Falls—Work on the second unit of the irrigation system has commenced under direct supervision of the government officials. This unit includes 19 miles of the East Branch canal and 27 miles of laterals. Bids for the construction of this unit were advertised for some months ago, but none was received, and the construction work is now undertaken by the government, on force account.

Hop Picking Resumed in Clackamas.

Oregon City—Hop picking has resumed in earnest in all yards in this locality. No damage has resulted to the hop crop here on account of the rain, except in a few yards where some of the vines were laid on the ground on account of the heavy foliage. The yield continues about one-fourth below the average, but the quality is good. Picking will be finished in most of the yards in this county by the last of the week.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 63c; bluestem, 66c; valley, 66c@68c; red, 60c.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$23@24; gray, \$22 per ton.

Barley—Feed, \$20@21; brewing, \$21.50@22; rolled, \$22 per ton.

Rye—\$1.35 per cwt.

Corn—Whole, \$7; cracked, \$28 per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$10@11 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$12@14; clover, \$7@7.50; cheat, \$7@7.50; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$10; vetch hay, \$7@7.50.

Fruits—Apples, common, 25@50c per box; fancy, 75c@1.50; grapes, 60c@1.60 per crate; Concord, 27½@30c per basket; peaches, 80c@1; pears, 50c@1.25; plums, fancy, 25@75c per box; blackberries, 5@6c per pound; crab apples, \$1@1.25 per box.

Melons—Cantaloupes, 50c@1.25 per crate; watermelons, ¼@1c per pound; casabas, \$2.50 per dozen.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c; cabbage, 1¼@2c per pound; cauliflower, 75c@1 per dozen; celery, 90c per dozen; corn, 12½c per dozen; cucumbers, 15c per dozen; egg plant, 10c per pound; lettuce, head, 20c per dozen; onions, 10@12½c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; bell peppers, 12½@15c; radishes, 10@15c per dozen; spinach, 2@3c per pound; tomatoes, 30@60c per box; parsley, 25c; sprouts, 8c per pound; squash, \$1@1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; horseradish, 10c per pound.

Onions—New, 1¼@1½c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 80@90c; sweet potatoes, 2½c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@30c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 27@27½c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 14c per pound; mixed chickens, 13@13½c; spring, 14@15c; old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 16@22c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 21@22½c; geese, live, 8@10c; ducks, 14@15c.

Hops—1906 contracts, 17@20c per pound; 1905, nominal; 1904, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 15@19c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 5½@8c per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4½@5½c; country steers, 5@6c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, fancy, 8@8½c.

Pork—Dressed, 7@8½c per pound.

MARINES ARE LANDED.

Will Protect American Interests on Island of Cuba.

Havana, Sept. 14.—One hundred armed sailors from the United States protected cruiser Denver, landed last evening and camped in front of the president's palace, in anticipation of possible uprising within or attacks upon Havana.

Tampa, Fla., Sept. 14.—A private cablegram received here from Cienfuegos, Cuba, states that marines from the United States gunboat Marietta were landed at that place yesterday to protect American interests.

Washington, Sept. 14.—So far as can be ascertained no official word has been received regarding the reported landing of marines at Cienfuegos, Cuba. The Marietta's commander had special instructions.

Havana, Sept. 14.—A dispatch from Cienfuegos says that the United States gunboat Marietta has debarked a detachment there. Cienfuegos is besieged by insurgents and some of the fortifications have been damaged.

Washington, Sept. 14.—It was officially announced here that the sailors who were landed at Havana from the American cruiser Denver have been ordered to return to their vessel immediately, save for a small guard which will be left at the American legation. This action followed the receipt of an official report by Acting Secretary of State Bacon from Mr. Sleeper, the American charge d'affaires at Havana, regarding the landing.

The report was not made public, but it was announced officially shortly afterward that the sailors were landed from the Denver solely for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens; that such action was in pursuance of a discussion between Mr. Sleeper and the naval commander, with the belief that it was a wise precaution looking to the protection of the lives and property of Americans. There was no intention, it is stated, to do otherwise than to safeguard American inhabitants, and the services of the sailors were to be utilized only in case of disorders within the city which threatened such inhabitants. That the landing in any way contemplated the protection of either the Cuban government or the insurrectionary government, President Palma, or any other persons than American citizens, was disclaimed officially and it was pointed out that this fact could not be emphasized more strongly.

Secretary Bonaparte conferred with officials of the Navy department today. He declined to say anything about the conference, but it is known that Cuba formed the main topic. The cruisers Tacoma and Cleveland, now outfitting at Norfolk, he said, would be held in readiness to go to Cuba if needed.

UNIFORMITY IN BUSINESS.

Commission Works to That End and Railroads Help.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Discussing the probable method of proceeding under the new railroad rate law, Interstate Commerce Commissioner Cockrell said the first effort of the commission would be a uniform way of doing business.

"We are," he said, "giving most of our attention to securing the adoption of a general system, believing that by pursuing this course we will lighten our own labors and render it possible for the railroads to aid us in carrying the law into effect."

He then outlined the plans of the commission to be to secure:

First—A uniform system of accounting by the railroads.

Second—A uniform system of classification of freight throughout the United States.

Third—A uniform schedule of rates, fares and charges.

Fourth—The performance by the roads of the entire transportation from the place where freight is received to the point of destination.

Mr. Cockrell also said that the railroads are manifesting a disposition to aid the commission in the enforcement of the law.

Tube Trust in Great Britain.

Glasgow, Sept. 14.—It is announced that a combination of Scotch and English tube manufacturers to regulate the home and export business has been formed with a view to abolishing the present keen competition. The industry has suffered incalculably since the previous agreement was cancelled 18 months ago. It is understood that the new combine is wider in its scope than the old, taking in all the firms in the United Kingdom except one Clydehead firm. It is stated that the American producers are supporting the combine.

Rain of Liquid Sulphur.

Buenos Ayres Sept. 14.—The state telegraph department today received a telegram from Jachate, province of San Juan, stating that the night of September 11 there was a rain of sulphurous liquid and that in consequence the inhabitants were greatly alarmed.

BACK IN THE OLD RUT.



CHAMPION STAR FINDER.

Woman of Harvard University Has This Distinction.

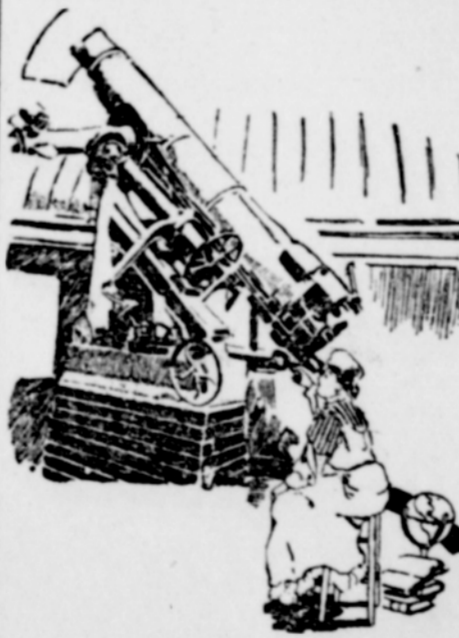
To be accredited as the discoverer of more stars than any other living astronomer must be gratifying. Especially should this be the case when the lucky discoverer is a woman. Such distinction belongs to Mrs. Williamina Paton Fleming of the Harvard observatory. The results of her investigations have interested the entire astronomical world.

In addition to her achievements in this line she is distinctive in being the only woman occupying an official position at Harvard University.

Eight hitherto unobserved stars in the novae have been discovered by her. Of fifth-type stars she has found eighty-four, as compared with fifteen located by her compeers in science. Incidentally she has found 200 new variables. In recognition of her work Mrs. Fleming has just been elected a member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London. She is the first American woman and the third of her sex to receive such an honor.

"More star discoveries are accredited to Mrs. Fleming than to any other person in the history of science," is the remarkable assertion recently made concerning the work of this woman. And the assertion appears to be true. For that reason she attracted the attention of the savants of the Royal Astronomical Society of London.

Members of that body as a rule are cold blooded. They do not admit any



MRS. FLEMING AT HER WORK.

one to equality with themselves unless the right to comradeship has been clearly established.

Mrs. Fleming has passed the fortieth milestone of life's journey, but, unlike many persons who devote themselves to scientific ends, is affable and charming of personality.

In her pronunciation of words a slight burr reminds the hearer that she is a Scot—in fact, she is a native of Dundee, in the land of oatakes. She was educated there and taught school there for five years.

Her father, Robert Stevens, was a man whose inclination leaned to scientific research and he was the first in that section to take an interest in the then new daguerreotype process of photography. The daughter, however, was not content to remain amid the rigid environments of the old world. More than twenty years ago she came to America and soon obtained a position at Harvard observatory as computer.

For some time her work there was of the simplest character, but, as the value of her services was recognized, she was quickly advanced from one post to another. In 1897 she was appointed curator of the astronomical records of the university and since then her work has been directed to a study of the heavens.

At present she has in charge more than 150,000 glass plates, each covered

with almost countless images of stars and which make a complete record of the heavens since 1886. Every night when the weather permits the Harvard observatory scans the heavens, both in the northern and southern hemispheres.

NEW RUSSIAN LEADER.

Revolutionists Turning to Gregory Maxime, Now in This Country.

One of the most prominent of the Russian revolutionists is Gregory Maxime, who is now in this country, with

a price of 15,000 roubles on his head. Maxime was one of the leading citizens of Riga, where he owned a newspaper, now suppressed by the government. The revolutionary movement struck that place in 1905 and the Baltic republic was proclaimed, with Maxime as its first president. In December it was suppressed by the government and every effort was made to apprehend Maxime. He escaped, however, making his way from one revolutionary body to another, until he reached Manchuria. He pushed on to the Pacific coast and from Vladivostok sailed for a Chinese port. Thence he passed over to Japan, from which country he came to the United States.

The untimely end of the little republic has anything but dampened the young Russian's ardor. The example he set he believes to have been of incalculable value to the whole empire, and he declares that the seed sown on the Baltic will spread all the way to Siberia.

Unlike Count Witte, Maxime scoffs at the Douma. "A helpless and useless parliament," he terms it, and when he stated that "soon it will be smothered under rebuffs" his words truly had the ring of prophecy.

Although an exile in America, Maxime works night and day for his people at home. The newspaper he owned at Riga has been suppressed, and while the autocracy reigns he dare not cross the Russian boundaries, yet he frequently expresses the belief that it will not be long before he can return to his home unmolested.

Witte cast aside, Gapon dead and Gorky practically an impossibility now, it is to Gregory Maxime that the Russians of this country are fast turning as the logical leader of their cause.

Sea Island Cotton in Ceylon.

A firm in Colombo offered to give sea island cotton free to anyone who would plant it in Ceylon, and they report that seed sufficient to plant 3,000 acres has been applied for. Three thousand acres means 3,000 bales of sea island cotton of 300 pounds net each. The firm had to buy the seed abroad, as obstacles were placed in the way of its purchase in Ceylon by the high price demanded as soon as it became known what it was wanted for. The price in Ceylon has been as high as 60 cents per pound, against 10 cents asked in England.—Philadelphia Record.

What the Villain Said.

"Yeh," said the first gallery god, describing the melodrama, "the hero done the villain up all right, but the villain wouldn't admit it."

"Chee!" exclaimed the other.

"No," the first continued. "De last words he said was, 'I am undone.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who said he could whip his enemy on a sheep skin?

If a grocery store clerk intends to rob you at all, he will rob you when he sells you cantaloupes.