

NEW RAILROAD WAR

Harriman to Have Active Opposition Along Deschutes.

RIVAL CONTRACTORS ON GROUND

Porter Brothers, Builders of North Bank, Start Construction to Central Oregon.

The Dalles, Or., July 24.—Railroad grading equipment, consigned to Porter Bros., contractors, was unloaded here today, and preparations have been made to begin in the morning transferring the material to Shear's bridge, on the Deschutes river.

Work on a railroad through the Deschutes canyon into Central Oregon will begin immediately, and this road will not be Harriman's, according to the contractors.

This is regarded here as the first move in a Titanic struggle between Harriman and Hill for control of the Deschutes grade into Interior Oregon.

Johnson Porter, member of the firm of Porter Bros., contractors, is in the city and superintending the unloading of the grading equipment. Mr. Porter will not admit that his company is working for Mr. Hill, but insists he is not in the employ of Mr. Harriman. Mr. Porter is the contractor militant who built the North Bank for Mr. Hill in the face of Harriman's active and sometimes forcible opposition.

In this city the supposition is that Porter Bros. are the construction agents of Mr. Hill.

CHICAGO GRAFT EXPOSED.

Indicted Detective Collected \$9,000 a Month for Protection.

Chicago, July 24.—Stories of graft, astounding in extent and detail and revealing conditions beyond belief, were told to the grand jury today and were followed by the immediate indictment of Detective Sergeant Jeremiah Griffin, of the Desplaines street police station, known as Inspector Edward McCann's "man Friday."

He is charged with demanding and accepting bribes from dive keepers, gamblers, cocaine sellers and respectable women of the West Side levee.

There are 25 counts in the true bill voted against the sergeant, each setting forth a separate offense. Upward of \$9,000 a month was collected by him from dwellers of the under world, according to the indictment, and more than \$150,000 in all is said to have been delivered to the Desplaines street police executives.

The more startling phase of the investigation lies in the fact that the trail has been rapidly followed to the city hall, and it is now said that Mayor Busse's confidence in some of his most trusted advisers has been sadly betrayed.

Similar conditions are said to exist in half a dozen other police precincts.

JAPAN GROWS RESTIVE.

Wants Equal Tariff Rates With Other Nations.

Washington, July 24.—Japan undoubtedly is becoming restive under trade conditions imposed in her treaty with the United States. This recently was made evident when she proposed to this government that negotiations for a new treaty be begun at once, notwithstanding the fact that the present treaty does not expire for two years. Our trade interests in Japan, however, are not suffering and for this and other reasons this government did not see its way clear to discuss the questions involved before the expiration of our treaty in 1911.

Under the most favored nation clause of the treaty, Japan extends to the United States all the conventional rates which it has granted to Great Britain, Germany and France. On the other hand, none of the reduced rates authorized in section 3 of the Dingley act, which were granted by the United States to certain foreign countries, are extended to Japan.

Ship Brings Gold Cargo.

Seattle, July 24.—The steamer St. Croix arrived from Nome today with \$500,000 in gold dust and bars. On the way down the St. Croix stopped at Cordova and the passengers were taken up the Copper river on a special train 40 miles, to the camp where a \$3,000,000 cantilever bridge is under construction across the river. The structure is 1,550 feet long and will be completed in a year and a half. The bridge crosses the river between two large glaciers, the Miles and Childs, the latter having an immense river frontage.

Briand Is French Premier.

Paris, July 24.—M. Aristide Briand, a Socialist deputy, minister of justice and worship, was appointed premier today. M. Briand announced that he would make few, if any, changes in the cabinet as organized by Premier Clemenceau who resigned two days ago, after being defeated in a heated argument with M. Delcasse in the chamber of deputies. Former Premier Clemenceau announced today that he would start next Saturday for Austria.

Big Body of Radium Found.

Lisbon, July 24.—An extensive vein of radium has been discovered in Guarda, which contains 800 pounds of radium to every ton of ore. The mine has been acquired by an English syndicate.

NORTHWEST APPLES BEST.

Bring Higher Price Than Those From Any Other State.

Consul General Robert P. Skinner, writing from Hamburg, Germany, details facts relating to the apple industry of this country as reflected in the prices received there, and shows that Oregon and Washington apples bring more than those from any other states, the scale being in comparison with the California product as follows:

State Per 1-bushel case
Oregon, Washington . . . \$2.61@3.57
California 1.50@2.61

As to the possibilities of the extension of the apple trade with Germany, the report shows that in 1908 Germany imported 164,421 tons of apples, of which the United States supplied only 10,562 tons; in 1907 Germany imported 181,457 tons, the United States sending 9,229 tons.

Germany enforces rigid inspection for the San Jose scale, and this pest has been found on a number of shipments from the Pacific coast. Mr. Skinner says, however, that as a rule American apples reach Germany in good condition. He urges that care be exercised by all apple shippers to free their orchards from scale and all other pests, and then exercise constant supervision of their employes to insure that the fruit shall be packed so as to make it pleasing to the eye as well as protect it against bruising while being transported.

Hamburg is the great apple receiving port. There writes the consul, honest and impartial rules of sale are observed and the seller always receives what is his due, the market regulations and government inspection having been developed in a manner to make it certain that always there shall be no crooked work or unjust rejection of shipments.

German fruit buyers have for years been sending their representatives to America to look over orchards and packing houses, and keep informed on the conditions of the industry in all important localities where considerable quantities of fruit are produced. These agents often go without making known their identity, and thus obtain information which might otherwise be harder to secure.

The report of Consul General Skinner agrees with previous reports which have been sent to the government from abroad—that Pacific coast apples now lead this country in all European markets. It likewise emphasizes the necessity of maintaining the present high standard, in order that the high prices now obtained may be maintained and the apple industry reap the large profit which has been made in the past years.

CROP A RECORD BREAKER.

Prospects in Pacific Northwest Never Better Than Now.

According to information received during the past week the Pacific Northwest will produce almost four times as many cars of potatoes as a year ago.

This increase is startling, even though the comparison with the production of a year ago is not exactly a correct showing, for the 1908 crop was just about half of what was produced the previous season.

During the present season the acreage of potatoes in the Pacific Northwest, but more especially in Oregon, shows the greatest increase for one year ever noted here. While a large per cent of this increase was in the Willamette valley, most of the additional acreage was planted in Eastern Oregon.

Eastern Washington and Idaho likewise have a very heavy potato acreage increase and the production there will be much greater than during any previous year. Western Washington had a greater acreage of potatoes than a year ago, but the difference in favor of this season is not great so far as the additional planting is concerned.

Potato crop prospects could scarcely be improved over what they are in Oregon, Washington and Idaho this season, and the same is stated to be the case in California. In Eastern Oregon, where some of the poorest showings were made in grain production this season, the crop of potatoes never looked better.

In the Willamette valley, potatoes will show better quality this year than ever before and the sizes will be just that which gained for this section the reputation of growing the very best potatoes in the entire United States.

In seasons previous to the present one, the potato acreage and production of Eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho had little, if anything, to do with prices at Portland or San Francisco, but this season each of these sections will be a strong factor in the market and unless all signs fail prices will reach a lower figure than for some seasons.

Potato prices have been so high along the Pacific coast in recent years that the trade can scarcely come to think that lower prices will again be in effect. With such a heavy increase in acreage and a production so much greater per acre than normal, the supplies will be fully as great as any demand would justify, and that being the case, present out of line values will go out of effect.

Train Falls Into River.

Kansas City, Mo., July 26.—At least two persons are known to be dead, one trainman is missing and between 50 and 30 are injured as a result of a wreck of Wabash passenger train No. 4, 30 miles east of here tonight. The train fell into the Missouri river, where the track had been weakened by a landslide. The engine, baggage car, mail car, smoker and a dead-head sleeper, plunged into the water and were completely submerged.

GALVESTON FLOODED

Ten People Dead and Property Loss Will Reach \$100,000.

ENTIRE GULF COAST IS SWEEPED

Seawall Built After Former Devastation Saves City From Complete Destruction.

Galveston, Tex., July 22.—A hurricane equaling in violence the one that devastated this city nine years ago, swept in from the Gulf of Mexico yesterday, did \$100,000 worth of damage in the city proper, cost the lives of about a dozen people, cut off all rail and telegraphic communication with the mainland and then swept on inland, leaving a wake of destruction and suffering behind.

Owing solely to the warnings sent out by the weather bureau that had first detected the storm in the Caribbean sea, the shipping at the port here escaped damage, all vessels being made snug before the fury of the gale struck. The 17-foot seawall, built two years after the former devastation of the city, kept the huge waves from eating away the land as they had done before, but this wall was not sufficient to keep the water from the lower streets, from whence it poured into the warehouse cellars, damaging thousands of dollars' worth of goods.

Ten people were drowned in the water that swept over a portion of Tarpon pier, seven miles from the city. They were washed from the rock promontories into the gulf and the bodies have not yet been recovered.

During the height of the gale a heavy dredge which was at work in the channel behind the island, broke from its moorings and was swept into the steel railroad bridge that connects Galveston with the mainland. The impact of the blow at once severed telephone and telegraph wires, and for a time fears were felt on the mainland that a repetition of the disaster of nine years ago had occurred.

Sweeping westward, the tropical storm, which had been central over the gulf for 24 hours or more, struck Galveston shortly after 11 o'clock. The wind attained a velocity of 68 miles an hour, and heaved the waters of Galveston bay up against the island and flooded the section that had not been raised. The water backed up into the main streets. The principal damage, however, was confined to the beach front, where bath houses and pleasure piers were swept away, but shipping was not disturbed.

A hurricane for East Texas was forecast early in the day, and when the storm broke, Galveston was prepared. The inhabitants of the few scattered houses sought safety, as did the vessels riding at anchor in the bay. The fury of the storm soon abated and the anxiety of those who entertained fears of another tidal wave were thus early relieved. So short was the duration of the storm that a Mallory line steamer, booked to start for New York shortly after noon, left on time.

VOLCANO BURSTS FORTH.

Sumatran Villages Are Devastated by Eruption and Floods.

Victoria, B. C., July 22.—News was brought by the Norwegian steamer Tricolor, which passed in today from Sourabaya, Java, of a disastrous earthquake on the west coast of Sumatra, the second largest island in the Malay archipelago, in mid-June.

According to the report received by the Tricolor 200 lives were lost. The earthquake followed an eruption of Mount Korintji, a volcanic peak 12,400 feet high, and inland 50 miles from Indrapura. Mount Korintji has long been supposed to be extinct, its crater having been filled with a large lake.

Following the eruption of the volcano and the earthquake there were torrential rains, flooding the rivers and causing additional losses.

Tanana Gold Crop \$12,000,000.

Seattle, July 22.—According to advices brought by the steamer Victoria from Nome and St. Michael, the output of gold from the Tanana valley for the year will be between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000, an increase of between 35 and 50 per cent over last year. In the strong box of Purser Tracy was \$160,000 in bullion treasure and a considerable amount of gold brought in private boxes. The Victoria brought 351 passengers, many of whom came out for the purpose of visiting the Seattle exposition.

Storm Sweeps Over Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 22.—Report from Northern Wisconsin, particularly in the neighborhood of Ashland, tell of serious losses as a result of a cloud burst. The estimates of the loss range from \$450,000 to \$700,000. Innumerable bridges and dams are reported a carried away, and the situation on the Ojibwa Indian reservation is serious. In the summer resort country enormous damage has been done to the small houses.

Duluth Damaged \$1,000,000.

Duluth, Minn., July 22.—Duluth was flooded again tonight, the second time within 24 hours. The damage may reach \$1,000,000. Nearly three inches of rain fell in an hour and a half. The water poured into the Bijou theater, where a performance was in progress, and a panic was narrowly averted.



Cultivation of Corn.

When corn is planted after the first week in June the land needs more attention than when prepared earlier. If plowed early the weeds will have made an appearance, which is an advantage, as they can be destroyed before the corn is planted; but the late corn will be more easily injured by drought than that which has made an earlier start. The crop should be cultivated after every rain, so as to prevent loss of moisture. Another point is to thin out the plants if they are too thick. It would be difficult to induce many farmers to "thin out" their corn, as they would claim that the land, having been manured, was capable of providing for as many stalks in the hills as made their appearance; it is not a matter of plant food with late corn, however, but moisture. When too many stalks are close together there is a struggle for existence; some become weeds to the others, and in the end only the most vigorous make growth, and yield grain

Many Courses in Agriculture.

A total of eighty-seven different courses of study in the long and middle courses in agriculture at the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin is shown in the new catalogue of the university just issued. These do not include the work in the nine other special departments, such as home economics, the short course, three dairy courses, the farmers' course, farmers' institutes, home-making course, and experimental station work. These eighty-seven courses include thirteen each in soils and agricultural chemistry, twelve each in animal husbandry and horticulture, eleven in dairy husbandry, eight in agricultural engineering, seven in bacteriology, five each in agricultural economics and agronomy, and one in agricultural journalism.

Mottled Butter.

Streaky or mottled butter may be caused by the salt, or it may be due to the working of the butter. The salt is

CHAMPION HOLSTEIN BULL.



up to the average. It is, therefore, better to remove every stalk that shows lack of growth, and if the heroic remedy of reducing the stalks to two in a hill could be tried on a plot by way of experiment, the result would be satisfactory, as well as convince farmers that there is nothing gained by endeavoring to grow three or four plants in a space which only two should occupy. If rainfall continues to be abundant, as has been the case for June, there will be no necessity for reducing the number of plants.

Have Scales at Home. The weights and measures law has gone into effect. After this, if you buy anything, expecting to get so much, you are entitled to get it or the manufacturer or producer can be fined for the short weights. If the weight is below what the package says, the only way it can be legally sold is for the dealer to tell you the weight. This will hit all short-weight packages and "commercial weights" of every nature.

Everyone should have scales at home. The man who handles much grain or stock should have five-ton scales. He is quite apt to secure better weights from some stock buyers if they know he has scales at home. To know what the stock that is being full fed is doing is also one of the great advantages of having scales on the farm. Small scales in the house will also help to enforce the law of weights and measures. Flour, meal, sugar, in fact, everything, must "weigh out" or the one responsible for the short weight is liable to a fine. See that the law is enforced, now we have it.—Farmers' Breeze.

Buttermilk for Sheep Ticks. It is claimed that by pouring buttermilk freely along the backs of sheep it will prove a remedy for ticks. If a gallon of kerosene is added to a gallon of buttermilk the remedy will be improved, as the kerosene forms an emulsion with buttermilk and does no harm to the animal. The remedy will cost but little and should be given a trial by way of experiment. It is also claimed that if buttermilk is given a horse it will serve better than any other remedy for bots. These remedies were suggested by parties who have tested them.

Sore Shoulders on Horses. The hide and flesh of a young horse are more tender than those of an old work horse. If the shoulders of the young horse are allowed to become sore during the first season's work it is likely that they will be sore or tender all the rest of the animal's life. If the young horse passes through the first season without injury the shoulders become toughened and with good treatment are likely never to become sore.—Field and Farm.

Diseases of Mexican Sheep. For several years past the sheepmen of the Southwest have suffered serious losses from a disease known among the Mexican herders as "pingue." "Pingue" is popularly supposed to be caused by eating either the leaves or roots of a plant which has in the last few years been quite prominent in the public eye as the rubber plant or rubber weed. Hot water and salt is an efficacious remedy.

Startling Reversal of Form.

Nan—I never saw Kit as plump as she is nowadays.
Fan—Plump? Huh! She used to have a dimple in her chin. It's a mole now!—Chicago Tribune.

Instruction.

"The worst has happened, John!" painted Mrs. Jipes, sinking feebly into a chair.
"Well, we'll have to advertise for another one; that's all," moodily answered Mr. Jipes.
"For be knew, without being told, that the cook had left."

The United States government is the largest individual purchaser of electric lamps in this country. It buys 850,000 annually.

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