

# OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

## WOOL SEASON GOOD.

Yield is Large and Prices High and Growers Satisfied.

Portland—The Oregon wool season of 1909, which has now been brought to a close, has been one of the most successful in the history of the state. The yield was large and the price high, and the growers are entirely satisfied with the result. It has also been a profitable year, so far as it has gone, for the dealers.

The wool clip of Oregon this year netted the farmers of the state about \$4,000,000. They have also received very good prices for their mutton, sheep and lambs, and are altogether in as prosperous a condition as the farmers in other parts of the state who have devoted their energies to raising grain.

It has been an ideal year for the Oregon sheep men with the weather right at every season to produce the best results. As a consequence, the output was larger than it has been in recent years and the quality was better. At the same time there was a sharper demand from buyers and prices were higher.

The quality of the wool was excellent. It was of better staple than last year, though of heavier shrinkage, owing to the dry spring. The average weight of the fleeces was placed at 9 1/4 pounds, the heaviest average ever known in the state. The wool sheared fully one pound to the fleece more than it did last year.

The highest price paid during the season in Eastern Oregon was 23 cents, which was realized on a part of one clip at Shaniko. The larger part of the best grades sold between 20 and 22 cents. Some scouring wools went at 13 cents, and other coarse grades moved at prices up to 17 cents. For the clip, as a whole, the average price was about 19 1/4 cents.

## CLEARING UP LAND TITLES.

Special Agents Making Visit to Klamath County.

Klamath Falls—H. P. Jones, a special agent of the general land office, and Peter Ogden Applegate, state land agent, have arrived from Salem to inspect some lands about the lakes the titles of which are in question between the state and the United States.

The greater part of the lands in this section have long since been classified either as government or as belonging to the state under the swamp land grant of March 12, 1860, but there are some odds and ends still undetermined. The classification of these becomes very important, since the Klamath basin is now coming into its own and the rich alluvial lands about the lakes will soon be in great demand.

Messrs. Applegate and Jones went up the Klamath lake by launch to begin their examination of the low lands at the head of the lake and will probably spend several days in their investigations.

## Umatilla-Morrow Fair.

Pendleton—The annual Umatilla and Morrow counties' fair which will occur here this month is causing considerable interest and activity. Preparations are being made for agricultural exhibits which will eclipse anything ever seen in this section of the state. Special features are being arranged for the entertainment of the crowds, the latest being a "broncho busting" contest for which a local firm has put up a handsome saddle as a prize. It is expected that the best riders in this section will be here.

## Forest Grove Makes Improvements.

Forest Grove—Five modern brick buildings, two of which will be three story structures, are being rushed to completion here. A \$10,000 school building is nearing completion and will be in readiness for the new school year. The Christians are remodeling their church at an expense of more than \$4,000. The Catholics are preparing their recently purchased property at a cost of several thousands as a site for a \$10,000 edifice built on the California mission order.

## Governor Benson Invited.

Salem—There has been received at the governor's office a copy of the official call for the fourth annual session of the Dry Farming congress at Billings, Mont., October 26, 27 and 28. A feature of the congress will be governors' day, when the governor of a number of the Western states will be present.

## Complains of Late Trains.

Salem—A. F. Will, of Aurora, has complained to the railroad commission of poor train service maintained by the Southern Pacific at Aurora. The train due to arrive at 9:25 o'clock in the morning is from two to four hours late regularly, says Mr. Will, and that city had about as well not have any train so far as it is an accommodation to passengers and shippers.

## STARTS PHEASANT INDUSTRY.

Lebanon Fancier Succeeds in an Unusual Undertaking.

Lebanon—R. F. Simpson, residing here, is preparing to ship a carload of ringneck pheasants to the game warden of Idaho, the birds to be used for breeding purposes. Simpson is said to be the only man in America who could fill such a large order for the much prized game bird.

Mr. Simpson embarked in this industry last year. A person unacquainted with the increase of this feathered family would say that he had met with fairly good success for an amateur, but the gentleman declares he has learned some tricks which will materially aid him in the future.

To commence with, Mr. Simpson had 212 hens and five roosters. At this time he has over 200 young ones, ranging in size from three days old to half grown birds of this season's rearing, and the hens are still laying.

White bantam hens are used for hatching purposes, they having been found to be more careful and painstaking with the young than the other of the feathered tribe by Mr. Simpson. Experience has taught that hens of larger breed are apt to become restless and move about on the nest more than the bantam, thus causing the death of many of the young immediately after leaving the shell.

Mr. Simpson is raising two kinds of pheasants—the ringneck and the golden, the latter being from the northern part of China.

## Prune Packers at Work.

Eugene—The Eugene Fruit Growers' association has begun packing fresh prunes for shipment. The association expects to ship a carload of prunes to the East every other day for two weeks or more. Contracts have been made for over six carloads. The crop in the vicinity of Eugene this year, while light, is of excellent quality and will bring the highest price in the Eastern markets. Besides the prunes to be shipped by the Fruit Growers' association, there will be several carloads sent out by the Allen Fruit company, which operates an evaporator and cannery here.

## Planing Mill for Pendleton.

Pendleton—Pendleton is to have a new industry in the shape of a planing mill. Ben Hill, manager of the Pendleton Lumber company, has made announcement to that effect. The company will put about \$20,000 in equipment and expects to install the plant as soon as a suitable location can be found. The mill when in operation will employ about 30 men and will do both retail and wholesale business.

## PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Bluestem, 95c; club, 87c; red Russian, 85 1/4c; valley, 90c; Fife, 87c; Turkey red, 87c; fortyfold, 89 1/4c. Barley—Feed, \$26.50 per ton; brewing, \$27.50.

Hay—Timothy, Willamette valley, \$12@16 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$17@18; mixed, \$15.50@16.50; alfalfa, \$13.50; clover, \$11@13; cheat, \$13@14.50.

Butter—City creamery, extra, 34c per pound; fancy outside creamery, 29@33c; store, 21@22c. Butter fat prices average 1 1/4c per pound under regular butter prices.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, candled, 30c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 16 1/2c per pound; springs, 17c; roosters, 9@10c; ducks, young, 14c; geese, young, 10c; turkeys, 20; squabs, \$1.75@2 per dozen.

Pork—Fancy, 11@11 1/2c per pound.

Veal—Extra, 9 1/4@10c per pound.

Fruits—Apples, \$1@2.25 per box; pears, \$1.25@2; peaches, 50c@1.10 per crate; cantaloupes, \$1.50@2; plums, 35@30c per box; watermelons, 1@1 1/4c per pound; grapes, 50c@1.75 per crate; casabas, \$1.50@2 per dozen.

Potatoes—\$1 per sack; sweet potatoes, 3c per pound.

Onions—\$1.25 per sack.

Vegetables—Beans, 4@5c per pound; cabbage, 1@1 1/4c; cauliflower, 75c@1.25 per dozen; celery, 50c@1; corn, 15@20c; cucumbers, 10@25c; onions, 12 1/4@15c; peas, 7c per pound; peppers, 5@10c; radishes, 15c per dozen; spinach, 5c per pound; squabs, 5c; tomatoes, 50@75c per box.

Hops—1909 contracts, nominal; 1908 crop, 14@15c; 1907 crop, 11c; 1906 crop, 8c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 16@23c per pound; valley, 23@25c; mohair, choice, 24@25c.

Cattle—Steers, top, 4.50@4.60; fair to good, \$4@4.25; common, \$3.75@4; cows, top, \$3.40@3.55; fair to good, \$3@3.25; common to medium, \$2.50@2.75; calves, top, \$5@5.50; heavy, \$3.50@4; bulls and stags, \$2.7@3.25; common, \$2@2.50.

Sheep—Top wethers, \$4; fair to good, \$3.50@3.75; ewes, 3/4c less on all grades; yearlings, best, \$4; fair to good, \$3.50@3.75; spring lambs, \$5.25@5.50.

Hogs—Best, \$8.75; fair to good, \$8@8.50; stockers, \$6@7; China fats, \$7.50@8.

## POLE IS FOUND.

Frederick Cook, American Explorer, Reaches Most Northern Point.

Paris, Sept. 3.—"After a prolonged fight with famine and frost, we at last have succeeded in reaching the North Pole."

Thus declares Dr. Frederick A. Cook in a signed statement this morning in the Paris edition of the New York Herald. The statement, which is dated "Hans Egede, Lerwick, Wednesday," continues:

"A new highway with an interesting strip of animated nature has been explored and big game haunts located, which will delight sportsmen and extend the Eskimo horizon.

"Land has been discovered on which rest the earth's northernmost rocks. A triangle of 30,000 square miles has been cut out of the terrestrial unknown.

"The expedition was the outcome of a summer cruise in the Arctic seas on the schooner Bradley, which arrived at the limits of navigation in Smith sound late in August, 1907. Here conditions were found favorable for launching a venture to the pole. J. R. Bradley liberally supplied from his vessel suitable provisions for local use. My own equipment for emergencies served well for every purpose in the Arctic.

"At sunrise of 1908—February 19—the main expedition embarked on its voyage to the pole. It consisted of 11 men and 103 dogs, drawing 11 heavily laden sledges. The expedition left the Greenland shore and pushed westward over the troubled ice of Smith sound.

"The gloom of the long night was relieved only by a few hours of daylight. The chill of the winter was felt at its worst. As we crossed the heights of Ellsmer sound to the Pacific slope, the temperature sank to minus 83 centigrade. Several dogs were frozen and the men suffered severely, but we soon found the game trails, along which the way was easy.

"There was an unknown line 460 miles away which was our goal. We made encouraging progress. A big lead, which separated the land from the ice of the central pack was crossed with little delay.

"We advanced steadily over the monotony of moving sea ice and now found ourselves beyond the range of all life—neither footprints of bears nor the blowholes of seals were detected. Even the microscopic creatures of the deep were no longer under us.

"Thus, day after day, our weary legs spread over great distances. Incidents and positions were recorded, but adventure was promptly forgotten in the next day's efforts. The night of April 7 was made more notable by the swinging of the sun at midnight over the northern ice. Sunburns and frostbites now were recorded on the same day, but the double day's glitter infused quite an incentive into one's life of shivers.

"We were now about 200 miles from the pole and sledge loads were reduced. One dog after another went into the stomachs of the hungry survivors, until the teams were considerably diminished in number, but there seemed to remain a sufficient balance for man and brute to push along into the heart of the mystery to which we had set ourselves.

"On April 21 we had reached 89 degrees 59 minutes 46 seconds. The pole was in sight. We covered the remaining 14 seconds and made a few final observations. I told Etukishook and Ahwahel, the accompanying Eskimos, that we had reached the 'great nail.' Everywhere we turned was south. With a single step we could pass from one side of the earth to the other; from midday to midnight. At last the flag floated to the breezes at the pole. It was April 21, 1908. The temperature was minus 38 centigrade; barometer 29.83; latitude, 90; as for longitude, it was nothing, as it was but a word.

"Although crazy with joy, our spirits began to undergo a feeling of weariness. Next day, after taking all our observations, a sentiment of intense solitude penetrated us while we looked at the horizon. Was it possible that this desolate region, without a patch of earth, had aroused the ambition of so many men for so many centuries? There was no ground, only an immensity of dazzling white snow, no living being, no point to break the monotony.

"On April 23 we started on our return."

## Scientific Value is High.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 3.—The British association for the advancement of science at its national meeting showed great interest in the report that Dr. Cook had reached the North Pole. Colonel Sir Duncan Johnston, declared the expedition would be of the highest scientific value if scientific observations were made by qualified men. C. H. Chisholm, professor of geography at Edinburgh university, said magnetic observations that could be made at the pole would likely be among the most valuable results of the day.

## Pittsburg Miners Win.

Pittsburg, Sept. 3.—The dispute between the miners and operators of the Pittsburg district, affecting 18,000 men, was settled tonight at a conference between the operators, the national executive board of the United Mine-workers of America and President Thomas L. Lewis.

# STATE HAPPENINGS OF WASHINGTON

## CENSUS WORK GOES AHEAD.

Experts Busy Arranging Schedules for Enumerators.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Director of the Census Durand, aided by a score or more of experts in economics, agriculture, manufacture and statistics, is now at work on one of the most important questions in connection with the next census—that of framing schedules to be used by enumerators in entering the information they secure next April.

Mr. Durand and the corps of experts are working out the form of schedules and determining the subdivisions of inquiries to be asked in gathering the information ordered by congress. The agricultural, manufacturing and population schedules are the principal ones under current discussion. Among those most prominently mentioned on the manufacturing schedule will be the following:

Surgeon Bell, formerly assistant editor of the Economist, Chicago; Arthur J. Boynton, assistant professor of economics, University of Kansas; C. W. Dotten, assistant professor of economics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Edward Howard, assistant professor of economics, Northwestern university; Emil P. Ecker, expert professor of finance at Dartmouth college; Horace Eerist, instructor of economics in the University of Wisconsin; E. A. Willat, professor of economics in the Carnegie Technical school, and Alvin S. Johnson, a statistician of Chicago.

The population schedule is in charge of Professor W. B. Bailey, Springfield, Mass. He is an instructor on political economy in Yale university. A large number of special agents have been appointed in other divisions.

## Rifle Range for Navy.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Steps have been taken by the Navy department to secure a much-needed small arms rifle range on the Pacific coast. Commander Maybury Johnston was today appointed chairman of a commission to report on available sites. Although the department has the necessary funds with which to make the purchase, it would not be surprising if interested states and cities on the coast should donate ground best suited for the department's purpose.

## Salvador to Have Ships.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The State department has been informed by Charge d'Affaires Frasier at Salvador that the Salvador Railroad company is about to inaugurate a weekly steamship service between the ports of Acajutla, in Salvador, and Salinas Cruz, in Mexico. The service is to begin a regular schedule about January 1, 1910. When the line is established, it is said, the governments of Salvador and Mexico will be approached on the subjects of mail contracts.

## Rectifiers Get Respite.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The operation of regulations prohibiting rectifiers from making a so-called wine mash and using the mash in producing compound liquors, such as liquors—patent medicines and table wines, will be postponed until October 1 as a result of an order issued by the acting commissioner of internal revenue today. This order affects the so-called raisin wine industry and was issued as a result of an appeal to the secretary of the treasury.

## Roosevelt Sends Rats.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Ex-President Roosevelt has shipped to the Smithsonian institute species of moles and rats which are very popular with institution officials. A rat with two warts on the lower lip was included in the shipment. The government exerts never before known of a rat so decorated. Consequently great value is attached to the particular hide. It outranks in worth the biggest lion skin in the bunch.

## Rear Admiral Sperry to Retire.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Rear Admiral Sperry, who was in command of the American battleship fleet on the memorable cruise from San Francisco to the Philippines and through the Suez canal to Hampton Roads, will be placed on the retired list tomorrow. He then will have reached the age limit of 62 years. The admiral is now on duty at the naval war college at Newport.

## Many Census Jobs to Fill.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The bureau of the census announced today that approximately 3,000 temporary clerks would be appointed in connection with the work of taking the 13th decennial census. The first examination will be made before January 1, and not many will be made before April, 1910.

## Jimitez President of Costa Rica.

Washington, Sept. 2.—A cablegram received tonight from San Jose by Senator Galvi, the Costa Rican minister, stated that returns from the election held in Costa Rica indicated the election of Ricardo Jiminez for president.

## GREAT AREA OF DRY FARMS.

Government Sets Aside Nearly 65,000,000 Acres as Homesteads.

Washington, Sept. 7.—According to a statement issued today by the secretary of the interior, almost 65,000,000 acres of land has been designated as subject to entry under the enlarged homestead act, providing for dry farm claims of 320 acres instead of 160 acres.

The land thus designated is distributed as follows: Colorado, 20,250,000 acres; Montana, 26,000,000; New Mexico, 1,550,000; Oregon, 1,300,000; Washington, 3,500,000; Wyoming, 11,900,000.

Large areas in Utah have also been designated under the special provision of section 6 of the act exempting from residence.

The lands are non-mineral, non-timbered, not susceptible to irrigation and, because of insufficient rainfall, will not produce remunerative crops unless cultivated by some method such as "dry farming." Residence must be established on the land by the entrymen within six months from date of filing and be continued, together with cultivation and improvement of the land, for five years.

## PANAMA REPAIRS WRONG.

Pays Compensation to Tars of American Warships.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop has received \$14,000 from the Panama government, paid by it as money reparation in the cases involving the maltreatment of American naval officers and seamen at the hands of the police of that republic.

Of this amount \$5,000 is for indemnity for what is known as the Cruiser Columbia incident, when several officers in uniform were arrested, looked up and roughly handled in Colon on June 1, 1906. The assault, it is declared, was entirely unprovoked.

An indemnity of \$8,000 will be paid to the relatives of Charles Rend, a boatswain's mate on the cruiser Buffalo, who was killed in Panama in September, 1908, and \$1,000 will be given to the relatives of Joseph Cieslik, a sailor of the same vessel, who was stabbed at the time and killed.

## Small Claim Against Big Roads.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The smallest claim for reparation ever filed with the Interstate Commerce commission has been presented by the Tyson & Jones Buggy company, of Carthage, N. C. The amount is 20 cents. The brief consists of six pages of legal cap, in which all the facts are set forth. In December, 1907, the complaint avers, the firm ordered iron wagon axles from Wilkesbarre, Pa. The rate charged was 54 cents per hundred pounds. The complaint alleges that the proper rate should have been 52 cents per hundred. The shipment weighed about 1,000 pounds. Six railroads were made defendants—the Central of Georgia, the Philadelphia & Resgin, the Cumberland Valley, the Norfolk & Western, the Southern and the Aberdeen & Ashboro.

## Irrigation Land Withdrawn.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Acting Secretary Pierce, of the department of the interior, today restored 18,000 acres of land withdrawn in connection with the Yakima irrigation project in Washington. He ordered withdrawn 49,000 acres in Arizona in connection with the Salt river project; 28,000 acres in the La Grande, Or., district, connected with the Umatilla project, and also 3,840 acres along Chocotopa creek in Colorado with the view of protecting possible power sites from being filed on by private corporations.

## Cash for National Guard.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Four million dollars appropriated by congress for the militia has been allotted among the several states and territories by Lieutenant Colonel Weaver of the general staff corps of the army. The allotments for the states and territories, in round numbers, include the following: Idaho, \$19,000; Montana, \$18,000; Washington, \$33,000; Oregon, \$31,000.

## Veterans' Sons Choose Atlantic City.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Atlantic City, N. J., was selected today as the place for holding the next annual encampment and George W. Pollit, of Patterson, N. J., was elected commander in chief. It was decided to pass over until next year the question of joining with the Sons of Confederate Veterans in the erection of a peace monument in Washington.

## Seattle Man Given Job.

Washington, Sept. 3.—It was learned here tonight that President Taft has appointed A. P. Sawyer, of Seattle, Wash., to be auditor of Porto Rico, to succeed G. C. Ward. Mr. Ward has been named to succeed W. F. Willoughby as secretary of Porto Rico, the latter becoming assistant director of the census.