

## OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

### HE WILL CAN PINEAPPLES.

**Prof. Pernot, of Corvallis, Will Test His New Process.**

Corvallis—A shipment received at the State college a few days ago was a crate of pineapples from Honolulu billed to Professor Pernot, head of the bacteriological department. The fruit is to be canned for experimental purposes. Some time ago publicity was given to a new preserving process evolved by Professor Pernot, wherein fruits or vegetables in process of canning are subjected to only a low temperature. By this method the fruits are preserved in their original condition, without being cooked, both the fibre, taste and color being left largely intact. The extreme heat used is only 165 degrees.

Wide attention was attracted by the announcement and letters of inquiry have reached the department from all parts of the world. Among them came a letter from Honolulu, written by Mr. H. Grant, head of a large canning establishment there, who said his attention had been attracted to the new method by an article in the Saturday Evening Post. The shipment of the pineapples to Professor Pernot for canning in the bacteriological department as an experiment is the result of the correspondence that ensued.

Part of the canned product will be retained at the college, to be opened from time to time and tasted, and a part will be shipped to Honolulu, so that the merits of the method may be tested by a tropical climate and a sea voyage.

### Wallowa to Raise Poultry.

Wallowa—Demand for poultry brought buyers here from La Grande and other points recently. One representative of a mercantile house secured 70 dozen in Wallowa this week, paying \$3 for choice Plymouth Rocks. It costs little to raise fowls here, and the ranchers think the price received will fully pay them for feed consumed. Interest in poultry raising for market to increase the revenue of the farm, is gaining constantly in the Wallowa country, and the industry promises to become a practical feature of development in this section.

### Stockmen Form Organization.

Pendleton—Owners and raisers of horses and cattle of Umatilla county met here and perfected a permanent organization. The object of the association is to form a central body large enough to act in concert and effectively in all matters affecting horse and cattle growers, including matters of range, highway and contagious diseases among stock. The officers of the association are: John Fodd, president; Aaron Isaac, vice president; E. S. Wilbur, secretary, and D. A. Peebler, treasurer. The charter members of the association number about 20.

### Want Macadamized Road.

Pendleton—The Pendleton Commercial association held its annual meeting last week and elected officers as follows: Leon Cohen, president; C. J. Smith, vice president; F. W. Lampkin, secretary; Mark Moorehouse, treasurer. The association discussed the proposition by the government to construct a mile of macadamized road near this city and passed a resolution requesting the county to appropriate necessary funds to carry on the work. The estimated cost to the county is about \$3,000.

### Lane County Will Spray.

Eugene—County Fruit Inspector H. F. McCormack has made a report to the County court of his examination of orchards. He reports the San Jose scale present in nearly all orchards, and particularly abundant on fruit trees and shrubbery in the city of Eugene. He finds the owners nearly all willing to assist in the extermination of the pests, and a large amount of spraying has already been done. A few orchards that were badly infected were destroyed.

### Tillamook Creamery's Work.

Tillamook—At a meeting of the Maple Leaf Creamery association, James Williams, Peter Heisel and C. A. Svenson were re-elected directors and George Cohn treasurer, with the Tillamook County bank as its depository. Although the factory was not completed until last April, 2,598,975 pounds of milk were received in the nine months it was running in 1905. The factory made 269,117 pounds of cheese, for which it received \$31,505. The price of butter fat ranged from 21.7 cents to 31.1 cents per pound.

### Large Attendance at Chemawa.

Chemawa—The Indian school never had as large an attendance as at present. There are now more than 550 pupils and more coming nearly every day. The enrollment this year is 660. Superintendent Kyselka, of the Hoopa Valley school, California, has gone home. He brought a party of 18 bright pupils from his school to get an advanced education along industrial lines at Chemawa.

### BUILDING BOOM IN BAKER.

**Many Structures Planned and Contractors Engage Men Early.**

Baker City—Building in Baker City this year promises to exceed that of any previous year. Three new structures have just been announced, totaling in cost more than \$50,000.

Plans for a \$25,000 two story brick building on the northwest corner of First and Washington streets are being drawn, the structure to be occupied by the Queen City Furniture company. On the opposite corner will be the Knights of Pythias Castle hall, at a cost of from \$25,000 to \$40,000. A one story stone building will be erected as soon as spring opens, on First street between Valley avenue and Court street, to be occupied by a steam cleaning and dye works. Various other brick and frame buildings are planned for the early spring and the contractors are already engaging men.

### Milton Farmers Hopeful.

Milton—Farmers report wheat in excellent condition. The acreage is probably 25 per cent greater than last year and the weather is favorable. Considerable spring work has been commenced, the soil being in excellent condition. Fruit ranchers are anxious over the early warm weather, which in some districts has already started the sap in the trees. If cold weather comes the frost would probably damage peaches and small fruits. Last year a heavy frost in March played havoc with the peach crop.

### Horse Fair for Corvallis.

Corvallis—A horse show and sale with speed contests and other features to last two days is probably to be held here late in May. A committee of arrangements was appointed at a meeting of the Citizens' league and details of the plan are being worked out. The final decision as to whether or not the show will be held has not been reached, but all the signs so far are favorable to the scheme.

### Bad Showing for Lane County.

Eugene—The official report of Dr. J. W. Harris, health officer for Lane county, to the County court, shows more cases of contagious diseases in this county than were ever known since a record has been kept. There were reported 74 cases of typhoid fever, 34 of measles, 4 of diphtheria, 5 of small-pox and 1 of scarlet fever.

### Platform Cannot Be Amended.

Salem—That a candidate for office cannot amend his petition for nomination after he has filed it, is the ruling made by the secretary of state, in response to a request from an aspirant for a state office. The request was that he be permitted to amend his platform by inserting additional measures he would advocate if elected.

### PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 69@70c; bluestem, 70@71½c; red, 66@67c; valley, 72c. Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$28@29; gray, \$27.50@28.50 per ton. Barley—Feed, \$23.50@24 per ton; brewing, \$24; rolled, \$24@25. Buckwheat—\$2.25 per cental. Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$13@14 per ton; valley timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7.50@8; cheat, \$6@7; grain hay, \$7@8.

Fruits—Apples, common, 75c@81 per box; choice, \$1.25@1.50; fancy, \$2@3; pears, \$1.25@1.50 per box; cranberries, \$13@13.50 per barrel.

Vegetables—Cabbage, 2@2½c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.90@2 per crate; celery, \$3.50 per crate; bell peppers, 35c; pumpkins, ¾@1c per pound; sprouts, 6½@7c per pound; squash, 1½@1½c per pound; parsley, 25c; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, 65@75c per sack; beets, 85c@1 per sack.

Onions—Oregon, No. 1, \$1.10@1.25 per sack; No. 2, 70c@81c. Potatoes—Fancy graded Burbanks, 60@65c per hundred; ordinary, nominal; sweet potatoes, 2½@2½c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27½@30c per pound. Eggs—Oregon ranch, 19@20c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 12@13c per pound; mixed chickens, 12½@13c; broilers, 19@20c; young roosters, 12@13c; old roosters, 10@11c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 16@17c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 18@20c; geese, live, 9c; geese, dressed, 12@14c; ducks, 16@18c.

Hops—Oregon, 1905, choice, 10@11c per pound; prime, 8½@9c; medium, 7@8c; olds, 5@7c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 16@21c per pound; valley, 24@26c; mohair, choice, 30c.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 2@2½c per pound; cows, 3½@4½c; country steers, 4@5c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8½@9c per pound; ordinary, 4@5c; lambs, 7@7½c.

Veal—Dressed, 3½@3½c per pound. Pork—Dressed, 6@8 per pound.

### LIKE ROUGH RIDERS.

**Pennsylvania Provides Body of Picked Men Against Time of Strike.**

Philadelphia, Feb. 13.—When the great coal strike comes on April 1 the miners will find themselves confronted by a new kind of foe.

There will be no Pinkertons to "in-flame the passions of the workers." No militia or private guards of any kind will be on duty, nor will the militia be called out. The duty of protecting life and property will be confined to the state constabulary, an organization without a parallel in the United States. The nearest approach to it is the body of men known as the "Texas Rangers," famed principally in dime novels, but the state constabulary has greater powers than the rangers, and far more work to do.

At the last session of the legislature, authority for the organization of the force was given out, and now the men have been selected, drilled and are ready for work. The superintendent of the force, which now numbers 240 men, but can be over fourfold that number if the governor decides an emergency exists, is John C. Groome, a former militiaman, who saw service as a commissioned officer during the Spanish-American war.

Superintendent Groome sternly disregarded all the pressure that was brought to bear upon him by politicians, and not only did he declare that not one appointment would be made to oblige a dealer in patronage, but he kept his word.

Several thousand men were examined before the quota was filled, and there are now on the lists fully 500 qualified men, who can be called upon if an emergency arises.

One requirement was insisted upon: Every man had to be an American, between the ages of 21 and 40, and be a good horseman. Although it was not a requisite that troopers should have seen military service, yet it was found that those who had been in the regular army or the Pennsylvania National guard best answered the tests, and practically all of those chosen have been soldiers, real or "tin."

### PACKING FOR EXPORT.

**American Goods Sent to Orient Said to Arrive in Bad Shape.**

Washington, Feb. 13.—As a result of the work of special agents sent to the Orient to investigate trade regulations with those countries, a valuable object lesson in the way of packing goods for export is now furnished by the bureau of manufactures of the department of Commerce and Labor.

Heavy losses have been sustained and the growth of exports retarded as the result of insecure packing on the part of American exporters. Numerous photographs have been received showing piles of boxes on the wharves in China, where the British and German boxes are secure, while many of those of American make are smashed and the goods injured or destroyed. The wood used for boxes in this country is generally too light in weight and not properly held together.

One of the English boxes on exhibition is made of hard wood, seven-eighths of an inch in thickness, with double ends, and lined with tin made to the exact inside measurements of the box. Inside this tin lining heavy wrapping paper is placed, in which are packed the bundles of different articles well wrapped and properly marked. The tin lining is soldered so as to be water tight, while the boxes are held together by steel bands.

American piece goods reach China in machine-pressed bales bound with ropes. Other countries use iron bands with buckles or locks on the ends. The ropes are useless for protection, and as a result there are large losses on damaged American bales. Some American mills use metal bands, but they are the exceptions. Chinamen complain that Americans do not comply with orders as to labels, etc., and the lack of uniformity causes great losses. The Chinese purchase goods as a result of labels of which they have a knowledge. A change of the label in any respect causes a loss to the merchant.

### Old Treaty With Prussia.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Considerable interest attaches, in view of the termination of the trade agreement with Germany, on the first of March, to the fact that there is still in existence a treaty of peace and amity made in 1828 between the United States and Prussia, which contains a most favored nation clause, under which it is contended that the United States has the right to demand the application of the German minimum tariff rates to its imports, as has been accorded various European countries.

### Piano Factory Burned.

New York, Feb. 13.—Fire starting in the Bremmiller piano factory, at Tenth avenue and Fifty-first street tonight, caused damage estimated at \$500,000. The blaze spread so rapidly that for a time several tenements which adjoin the piano factory on Tenth avenue and Fifty-first street were threatened.

## AMERICA IS READY REVOLT IS AT HAND

**Many Troops and War Vessels Close to China.**

**Army and Navy Gathering Forces in the Philippines.**

**MOVEMENTS MADE WITH SECRECY**

**MAKING READY TO FIGHT CHINA**

**More Troops in Philippines Than Any Time Since Pacification of the Islands.**

**American Boycott and Reform Movement Against Manchus Stirs Empire Into Ferment.**

Washington, Feb. 17.—It has been decreed by the administration that, come what may, American lives and American property in China shall be protected, even if it becomes necessary to resort to arms. Guided by the experiences of the Boxer outbreak of 1900, this government is quietly mobilizing a small army in the Philippines, within easy reach of Chinese ports, and is maintaining a fair-sized fleet of war vessels especially adapted to service in the rivers that reach important Chinese strongholds.

It is a fact that there are more troops in the Philippines than at any time since the pacification of the Philippines. There are now on the way to the islands two additional regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery. As shown by the records of the War department, the military strength in the Philippines today includes four full regiments of infantry, in addition to two companies of engineers and three companies of the signal corps. These troops for the most part are in easy reach of Manila, and a comparatively large force could be landed on Chinese soil on very short notice and still leave an adequate garrison in the Philippines.

To supplement the land force is the Philippine fleet, which includes the battleships Ohio, Wisconsin and Oregon, the last named under orders to return to this country. It is found, however, that the Oregon may not be able to undergo repairs at Paget sound for four or five months, and it may be determined to retain her in the Orient, at least until the Chinese disturbances blows over or comes to a head. In addition, there are the cruisers Baltimore, Cincinnati, Concord and Raleigh, the monitors Monadnock and Monterey, the gunboats Helena and Wilmington and a number of smaller gunboats, which were captured from Spain and brought into the United States navy.

### STANDS BY EXCLUSION LAW.

**Fulton Declares Boycott Cannot Accomplish Its Repeal.**

Washington, Feb. 17.—In response to a request for his views on the Chinese boycott, Senator Fulton today made the following answer:

The real purpose of the Chinese engaged in the boycott of American goods is to secure the repeal of the exclusion law. No doubt the manner in which the law has been enforced has in some instances given just cause for complaint, and tended to intensify and accelerate the growing resentment engendered by the law, but the real animus is opposition to the law as a whole and the purpose is to enforce its repeal. To that we cannot accede. It is of great interest and concern to us that cordial and friendly relations with China shall be maintained and our trade and commerce with her increased, but, if such conditions can only be purchased by sacrificing the rights and imperiling the welfare of American labor, the price is greater than we can afford to pay.

We must not repeal or substantially modify the present exclusion law. So to do would work great hardship on and be unpardonable injustice to our own wage earners. We of the Pacific coast have learned in the school of experience how serious a menace to the peace, prosperity and morals of the community is a large influx of Chinese coolies and we will never consent to legislation making such conditions again possible.

### Wood May Command in China.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—The United States army transport Sherman sailed today for Honolulu, Guam and the Philippines, with 1000 tons of military supplies. Among the passengers were Major General Brooke and Weston, the latter going to Manila under sealed orders. In army circles it is surmised that General Brooke may succeed General Leonard Wood in case the latter should be ordered to China. Colonel William S. Patten also sailed on the Sherman.

### Progressive American Consul.

Prague, Feb. 17.—The American consulate established today a department for commercial information. Consul Ledoux explained the task of the institution to many merchants, who declared it would greatly increase the respective exports and imports of the countries interested.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Though there is no abatement in the warlike preparations by this government to cope with contingencies in China, a tendency is apparent at the State department to counteract the inferences based upon statements of officials of that department and the War department that there is danger of a general outbreak in the empire.

News of the dispatch of troops to the Orient has caused the receipt of many telegrams and letters of inquiry from persons having relatives in commercial or missionary pursuits in China, while one or two missionary boards in this country have informed the department that their advices do not indicate the presence of conditions there warranting the reported action of the War department. Several business concerns have written that their cable and mail communications from certain points in China contain no news of threatened uprisings.

The most conflicting statements emanate from sources apparently equally informed and competent to judge of the truth. Some authorities, whose views have been presented to the officials here, hold that a masterplay is being made by the Chinese toward the removal of restrictions to Chinese immigration to this country. Others hold that there is nothing to warrant these government activities and that influences are at work to obtain a display of force to overawe the Chinese government into a real suppression of the boycott.

Consular reports from China on the effect of the boycott show that only certain American interests have been damaged. Chief of these is the oil trade. The Standard Oil company is the dominating factor in the Chinese-American oil business. The American Tobacco company's exports to China have fallen off greatly. A certain sewing machine company's business in the southern provinces has been a special object of boycott orders by the merchants' guilds, for what reason nobody knows.

In this latter case the boycott has been so effectively worked that at Singapore it is worth a Chinaman's life to be seen entering that company's store.

### SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

**Features of the Measure Approved by the Senate.**

Washington, Feb. 15.—As passed, the ship subsidy bill establishes 13 new contract mail lines and increases the subvention to the Oceanic lines running from the Pacific coast to Australasia. Three leave Atlantic coast ports, one running to Brazil, one to Uruguay and one to Argentina and one to South Africa; six from ports on the Gulf of Mexico, embarking one to Brazil, one to Cuba, one to Mexico and three to Central America and the Isthmus of Panama; four from Pacific coast ports, embracing two to Japan, China and the Philippines direct, one to Japan, China and the Philippines via Hawaii, and one to Mexico, Central America and the Isthmus of Panama.

The bill also grants a subvention at the rate of \$5 per gross ton per year to cargo vessels engaged in the foreign trade of the United States and at the rate of \$5.50 per ton to vessels engaged in the Philippine trade, the Philippine coastwise law being postponed until 1909.

Another feature of the bill is that creating a naval reserve force of 10,000 officers and men who are to receive retainers after the British practice. Vessels receiving subsidies are required to carry a certain proportion of naval reserve men among their crews.

### Dare Not Buy American Goods.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The general purport of the advices to the State department is that there has been great interference with American trade in China by the boycott, but that there is lack of tangible evidence of an uprising. American petroleum, condensed milk, tobacco, sewing machines and the like have been placed under the ban. Even as far south as the Straits settlements, outside of China, it is reported a Chinaman would jeopardize his life if he offered for sale or purchased an American sewing machine.

### Hawaii to Raise Tobacco.

Washington, Feb. 15.—It has been arranged that Hawaii shall send a representative here to study tobacco growing, and Secretary Wilson has promised to assist him in every possible way.