

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

LINN CROPS ARE ABUNDANT.

Record Grain and Hay Output Expected—Labor Scarce.

Albany—Ceres has 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 vetch 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 soon, 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. Lornsteen, 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 Draw 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. McCollem of Pendleton and Arthur Blevine 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 Drive 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; bluestem, 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; cheat, \$6.50@7; grain hay, 7@8; alfalfa, \$11.

Fruits—Apples, \$1.50@1.75 per box; cherries, 4@8c per pound; currants, 9@10c; peaches, 75c@1 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@1 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, 3c 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@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.

Onions—New red, 1 1/2@1 1/4c per pound; new yellow, 1 1/2@2c per pound.

Potatoes—Fancy graded Burbanks, old, 40@50c per sack (110 pounds); ordinary, nominal; new, Oregon, 75c@1.50.

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, 8c 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@8 1/2c.

Pork—Dressed, 7@8 1/2c per pound.

CANNON AIDED WEST.

Speaker of House Blocked Diversion of Reclamation Fund.

Washington, July 10.—Thanks to Speaker Cannon, the Hansbrough bill diverting \$1,000,000 from the reclamation fund to drain private swamp lands in North Dakota, was not allowed to come before the house at the recent session. Had the bill been given consideration it would almost certainly have become a law, for it had already passed the senate, was indorsed by a majority of the house committee on public lands, and only a handful of Western members were in a mood to oppose the bill in debate.

Speaker Cannon was the man who defeated this onslaught on the none too large reclamation fund, and his position was altogether unexpected, too. When congress was framing the reclamation law, and in the years previous, Cannon was one of the strongest opponents of the proposed legislation. He believed it would deplete the treasury and interfere with other government work; furthermore, he contended that irrigation of arid lands could be carried on by private enterprise under the Carey act, and therefore saw no necessity for utilizing public land receipts in this great work.

Since that law was written on the statute books and has been put into operation, Speaker Cannon has traveled through the West, has observed the vast benefits that are resulting from it, and today he is as staunch a friend of the law as any man from the arid West. He has proved himself a better friend of the law than many men who helped to frame it.

In the closing days of the session an effort was made to rush through the senate a bill to take a part of the reclamation fund for draining the Dismal swamp, but the bill was refused consideration, a number of Western senators having been aroused to a realization of the danger that lurks behind bills of this character, and notice was served by Senator Fulton that no more distributions would be made from the reclamation fund for the benefit of states that do not contribute to that fund.

The senators behind the bills providing for the drainage of the Dismal swamp, the Florida Everglades and the big swamps along the Mississippi river, on the other hand, are determined to force through their respective bills, and it is to be expected that they will unite at the next session.

The West's not strong enough in numbers to outvote the South, which is sure to stand together on these drainage propositions, and the only hope, so far as the senate is concerned, is in arousing adverse sentiment among men from the Northern and Eastern states.

On a fair presentation of the case, the men from the West ought to be able to win out, but they can only win by standing together, and those who in the recent session voted for the Hansbrough bill will have to renounce their former vote and declare themselves against all legislation that will deplete the national reclamation fund.

BIG STORMS IN COLORADO.

Dry Creeks Become Torrents and Much Damage is Done.

Denver, July 10.—Cloudbursts and lightning did considerable damage in this section of the state today. In Denver a wall of water 10 feet high came down Dry creek in the western part of the city, carrying away footbridges and damaging the bridge of the Denver & International railroad. Two boys were fishing under the bridge and were rescued with difficulty.

In Boulder a wall of water six feet high came out of Sunshine canyon and spread itself over Pearl street and other streets in that city. A mile of the Sunshine railroad was destroyed. Considerable damage was done in the city.

At Florence late this afternoon a cloudburst in Oak creek undermined a big bridge at Rockvale. A heavy storm destroyed telephone communication between Florence and Pueblo.

Fay Powers, aged 17, was killed by lightning near Colorado Springs.

The Carnegie library in this city was struck by a bolt of lightning during the storm, but no other damage resulted.

Root at San Juan.

San Juan, P. R., July 10.—The cruiser Charleston, with Secretary Root and party on board, arrived here this afternoon. The Charleston established a record run between New York and San Juan, making the distance in 3 days and 19 hours. As the Charleston neared the harbor she received salutes from Moro castle and the Italian cruiser Umbria. Governor Winthrop and his secretary went on board the cruiser and after an extending of greetings the secretary's party came ashore in naval launches.

No Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

New Orleans, July 10.—Dr. James A. White, surgeon in charge of the marine hospital here, issued a statement tonight that as far as he is aware none of the marine hospital surgeons at New Orleans had given out any statement that there is yellow fever in New Orleans, and neither is there nor has there been any fever existing in this city.

BARRED BY BRITONS

No American Canned Meats Allowed On Their Warships.

SAILORS REFUSED TO EAT IT

Admiralty Yields and Will Feed Them On Australian and Argentine Canned Goods.

London, July 10.—As the result of the refusal of one of the ships of the British attacking fleet to take on American tinned meats during the recent naval maneuvers, the Admiralty directs that ships' companies be supplied with Australian or Argentine brands in lieu of American. The remainder of American tinned meats now on hand is being returned to the victualing yards and will be no longer a compulsory ration for the navy.

Winston Churchill Spencer, under secretary of the colonies, in an official communication to William Redmond, Nationalist member of parliament, says he is informed that special care is exercised by the New South Wales government that only absolutely healthy beeves are slaughtered for food and that every precaution is taken at the freezing and canning works to insure a cleanly method. Where any breach of the regulations regarding cleanliness is proved, licenses are immediately withdrawn. Persons slaughtering a diseased beef are liable to imprisonment for two years and the seller of diseased meat is liable to imprisonment for a longer term. Government inspectors report weekly. Twelve hours notice must be given of intention to slaughter, and where no such notice is given a penalty of \$25 a head may be imposed.

RECIPROCITY THE NEXT ISSUE.

Congress Will Be Asked to Enlarge President's Powers.

Washington, July 10.—Tariff reciprocity as the beginning of tariff revision may be made the chief issue of the short session of the 59th congress. It is more than likely that after the election in November steps will be taken in the direction of the passage of a general reciprocity law. Whatever reciprocity there is must be by a new law, because the reciprocity feature of the Dingley act expired two years after its passage, and none of the treaties negotiated under its provisions succeeded in securing ratification by the senate.

The reciprocity of the future must be statutory, that is to say, the president must be authorized in some way, either by the separation of a maximum and minimum tariff or by a horizontal reduction, to promote trade relations with those countries. This would not mean revision of the tariff if reciprocity could be accomplished on a percentage basis, that is to say, by the application of a more general principle of the present law without disturbing the rates themselves, thus provoking a general tariff discussion.

ROOT DODGES PROBLEMS.

Speaks at Banquet at San Juan With Diplomatic Reserve.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 10.—Elihu Root, the American secretary of state, who arrived here on the cruiser Charleston on his voyage to Rio Janeiro as the representative of the American government at the Pan-American congress, was entertained at luncheon tonight by George C. Ward, at the Union club.

Auditor Hyde, of Porto Rico, proposed a toast to President Roosevelt. In responding Mr. Root said he fully appreciated the difficulties attending the island's adjustment to the new conditions resulting from its separation from Spain and the severance of relations between church and state. The United States, Mr. Root said, was greatly interested in the welfare of the island and in holding its friendship, and strongly desired for Porto Rico the utmost prosperity and happiness.

Mr. Root avoided all reference to insular problems, such as the question of citizenship, the coffee growing industry and the presence of troops.

Sealers Put in Chains.

Victoria, B. C., July 10.—Advices from Japan state that three Americans, one Britisher and one Japanese sealer, who were imprisoned for 16 months at Vladivostok, have returned to Japan after being released. One of the Americans was loaded with chains, while in confinement. The Americans and the Britisher, who are distressed, are being maintained at the Seaman's institute at Yokohama. They were members of the crew of the Japanese sealing schooner Kyoichi Maru, which was sunk by Russian cruisers in 1903.

Castro Again Supplants Gomez.

Caracas, Venezuela, July 10.—Vice President Gomez yesterday transferred to President Castro the presidential office, which the latter temporarily resigned in April last.

WILL ISSUE PERMITS.

Agricultural Department Ready to Enforce Heyburn Bill.

Washington, July 9.—The Heyburn 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 secretary of agriculture, and those not obtaining such permits will be required to conform to the old law.

The Heyburn 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, President Roosevelt has expressed his gratification 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 show that in 1903 there were, in the whole army, 58 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 3,346 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 bureaus have also been instructed to prepare like plans for comparison.