

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

GROW RUBBER IN UMATILLA.

Colorado Man Says the Climate and Soil Are Good.

Pendleton—There is a prospect that Umatilla county may become the rubber growing center of the Pacific Northwest in the near future. G. T. Douglas, of Durango, Col., representing the rubber trust of the United States, is here for the purpose of looking over the country and making an examination of the soil. He is now looking over the country in the vicinity of Echo, where the soil and climate is similar to that of New Mexico, Arizona southern Utah and southern Colorado, where the plant is grown very successfully. The plant is said to flourish in dry sandy soil, and in semi-arid districts. Mr. Douglas believes this section to be adapted to the successful growing of the plant which he says requires about two years to come to maturity. It can be put in at from \$8 to \$10 per acre and will yield from \$100 to \$200 per acre. Mr. Douglas will make a report of his investigations to his company in a few days.

Sodaville as Seat of Learning.

Albany—Articles of incorporation have been filed in the county clerk's office for the Mineral Springs college, at Sodaville. The college will be opened next fall in the building at Sodaville formerly occupied by the old Mineral Springs seminary, which closed its doors several years ago from lack of financial assistance. It is now planned to establish a school the equal of any institution in Oregon, except those supported by the state. Classical, scientific, literary, normal, business and musical courses will be taught, and the institution plans to give degrees as high as master of arts.

Demand for Labor in Linn County.

Albany—There is no excuse for a laboring man to complain for lack of work in Oregon this year. In Linn county there is a demand for laborers of every sort, and especially those who will do farm work during the harvesting season, and who are willing to work around a sawmill, or in the woods. Farmers in Linn county are looking in vain for needed assistance to garner their crops, and the lumbering mills along the rivers of Linn, Marion and Lane counties are advertising for help all the time. Many college students are spending their vacation weeks at the sawmills.

Labor Famine in Valley.

Salem—As an illustration of how great is the demand for manual and team labor in the Willamette valley, the Willamette Valley Traction company, in commencing work upon the Portland-Salem electric line, was unable to secure men and teams, and employed a steam traction engine to do the ground breaking. It is quite probable that help will have to be imported from other states in order that the company may be able to fulfill its contracts with the city council of Salem—to have the line completed between this city and Chemawa and ready for operation on or before September 10.

Wasco Farmers Begin Harvest.

The Dalles—Haying is well advanced throughout Wasco county, the bulk of the grain hay now being in the stack and the second cutting of alfalfa has begun. More hay has been cut in the county this year than for many years previous. This was owing to so much of the grain having been injured by heat, making it unfit to thresh. Next week cutting of grain will begin in sections where fall grain is raised, and in most sections barley will be ready to cut by the last of the week. Farmers estimate that about half a crop will be harvested. The fall wheat will be No. 1, but most of the spring wheat will be inferior.

Hot Weather Hurries Harvest.

Eugene—The condition of the crops in the Upper Willamette valley, especially around Eugene, during the past week have been excellent, and all the farmers are happy. The haying season is about half over and the crop to be harvested will be one of the largest for years. The warm wave which has extended over the valley has been somewhat detrimental to the wheat crop, which, according to the farmers, has advanced too far. Harvest hands are reported scarce, even with the good wages offered.

Exhibits for Jamestown Fair.

Salem—Jefferson Myers, president of the Lewis and Clark fair commission, and one of the commissioners to the Jamestown exposition, was in Salem recently closing up the affairs of his commission and also consulting with officers of the state fair board relative to the collection of exhibits for the Oregon exhibit at Jamestown. Colonel Myers says that all exhibitors at the state fair will be asked to preserve as much of their products as possible and the commission will purchase such as is meritorious for exhibit at Jamestown.

FOOD LAW QUESTIONED.

Legal Interpretation of Two Words Means Much to Its Friends.

Salem—Upon the legal interpretation of the words "adulterants" and "adulteration" hangs the fate of Oregon's pure food law when it comes up for decision before Judge George H. Burnett, of the Circuit court, for this county in the case of the state vs. George Fendorick, who is charged with selling the state lard that has been adulterated with tallow. Fendorick, who is a meat dealer in this city, is under contract to furnish the state insane asylum with a quantity of lard, and it is charged by the state dairy and food commissioner that the lard furnished contains a certain percentage of tallow.

The point at issue is whether an adulterant in foods means the substitution of a substance which is injurious to the human system for a pure article, and if the court holds that tallow is not an adulterant it will throw the whole act open to technical violation in all lines of trade in foodstuffs.

Big Real Estate Deal at Eugene.

Eugene—One of the largest real estate deals ever made in Lane county was consummated recently when Eli Bange, Eugene's pioneer liveryman, sold a quarter block of ground at the corner of West Ninth and Olive streets to G. M. Bonnett, a farmer of this city, for \$35,000. A two story brick building and a large frame livery stable building are on the ground, and they are included in the sale. Mr. Bange secures in the deal a 960-acre stock farm in Harney county, which his son, Abraham, of this city, will conduct.

Grocers Not To Buy Infected Fruit.

Salem—County Fruit Inspector E. C. Armstrong has called upon all retail grocers and secured from them an agreement not to buy from farmers any fruit infected with San Jose scale. The dealers were willing to make the agreement and will keep it in letter and spirit. If the retail merchants prevent the sale of diseased fruit to them, the inspector can give his entire time to watching the farmers who peddle fruit about town direct to the consumers.

Treasurer-Elect Files Bond.

Salem—State Treasurer-elect George A. Steel has filed his official bond in the sum of \$50,000, which was approved by the governor. Later he will be required to furnish an additional bond in the sum of about \$500,000, the amount to be determined by the governor.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 71c; bluestem, 73c; red, 69c; valley, 71c.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$32; gray, \$31 per ton.

Barley—Feed, \$23.75 per ton; brewing, \$24; rolled, \$24.50@25.50.

Rye—\$1.50 per cwt.

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; apricots, \$1.50@1.75 per crate; cherries, 4@8c per pound; currants, 9@10c per pound; peaches, 75c@1.10 per crate; pears, \$1.50@2.25 per box; plums, \$1@1.25 per box; Logan berries, \$1.35@1.40 per crate; raspberries, \$1.75@1.85 per crate; blackberries, 8c per pound; gooseberries, 8c per pound.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/4c 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, 2@2 1/2c 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 1/4@1 1/2c per pound; new yellow, 1 1/4@2c per pound.

Potatoes—Fancy graded old Burbanks, 40@50c per sack; ordinary, nominal; new potatoes, 75c@1.50 per hundred.

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; c13, 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, 3c 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.

CLEARING AWAY DEBRIS.

Hundreds of Carloads Dumped Daily From San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 17.—Certain visitors to San Francisco have given loud voice to their disappointment at seeing the city debris strewn three months after the disaster. "It is an impossible task that San Francisco has undertaken," they write home, and their lamentations come back by wire to this city.

It is true that almost three months have elapsed, and it is also true that acres and acres of debris lie in the heart of the city. Moreover, it is highly possible that much of the debris will remain for several months.

What these visitors have neglected to observe is that the debris is being carted away at the rate of 240 carloads a day. The dirt is carried in wagons to the bunkers on First street, and from there trains convey it to the Protero swamps, where it is doing reclamation work.

Throughout the old business section of the city dangerous walls still stand, but the board of works has taken steps to have them torn down. This board has also called upon property owners to clear away the sidewalks on which their buildings front. When this is done many of the streets still blocked will be opened. Such important streets as Stockton and Pine are not passable their entire length. The city is not waiting idly for the disappearance of the debris, but reconstruction and cleaning are going on simultaneously.

MINING FRAUDS IN BRAZIL.

Country is Full of Schemes to Obtain Money of Gullible.

Washington, July 17.—Consul General George E. Anderson, in a report to the bureau of manufacturers from Rio Janeiro, charges that while some bona fide Brazilian diamond mines may result profitably, that country is full of schemes which are either out-and-out frauds or are based on claims and facts so slight as to make them little less than frauds.

The report says the United States and Great Britain, especially New York, Chicago and London, are the chief financial base of operations for a number of promoters, who have never done any mining, and that there are a number of so-called mining companies now soliciting stock subscriptions in the United States whose officers are not even certain where the land they claim as property lies.

The report states that experienced men in Brazilian mining fields say that not a single mining company operating in the gold and diamond fields of Brazil has paid a dividend. The consul general adds that it is a lamentable fact that a large proportion of the Brazilian mining enterprises are frauds and that there are now men of the United States with enterprises which represent nothing more than the money they can get from the American public.

TEST OF CANNED MEATS.

Congress Will Know What is the Effect of Age.

Washington, July 17.—The bureau of chemistry, Agricultural department, is to carry on a series of tests this summer to ascertain definitely whether canned meats deteriorate. One of the bitter contentions over the meat inspection amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill hinged on the senate requirement that packers should place the date of manufacture on each can of meat.

The packers, however, insisted that this was unwarranted, because they claimed that meat, once put up in air tight cans, would last forever. They declared that canned meat was as good in ten years as it was in ten days, and they brought to bear testimony of an official of the department to corroborate their statements. Some members of congress had their doubts about this, however, so it has been decided to make a thorough investigation and find out whether the packers were correct or not.

Officers Preach Revolution.

St. Petersburg, July 17.—At a meeting held today at Gatchina, 80 miles from St. Petersburg, attended by three of the Guard regiments, an officer addressed the men on the subject of the soldiers' union, which is being organized. He pointed out that the league was democratic and was being organized for the purpose of guarding the constitution and establishing constitutional institutions and to prepare the army to come over to the people when they were ready and armed for resistance. The speech was received with applause.

Thousands Without Homes.

Nizhni, Novgorod, July 17.—A fire which broke out here today raged for six hours before it was checked. When it was finally extinguished 275 houses had been destroyed and more than 3,000 families had been rendered homeless. The loss is placed at \$400,000.

CONVICT STANDARD

Government Will Prove Guilt of Heads of Monopoly.

RAILROAD MEN AS WITNESSES

Testimony To Be Used for Indictment of Standard Oil Officers Who Extort Rebates.

Cleveland, July 17.—The Plain-Dealer this morning says:

Basing his opinion upon the testimony already submitted to the Federal grand jury in this district, Attorney General Moody believes that the government has at last secured the evidence which will bring the Standard Oil company to its knees. The return of District Attorney Sullivan this morning from an all day conference with the attorney general at New York yesterday will make a complete change of the government's policy in connection with the fight to stamp out trade discriminations in favor of giant corporations.

The change of plans includes a complete reversal regarding C. J. Grammar, vice president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway. Grammar will not be indicted in this or any other Federal district. Instead, he will be asked to assist the government in forging a chain of evidence about the necks of some of the biggest Standard Oil officials in the country.

It is known that the government officials are eager to obtain one more link in the evidence already secured against the Standard Oil company. A most determined effort will be made to complete the chain through Grammar and Clark. What the government officials particularly want is the names of the Standard Oil officials through whom, it is alleged, rebating arrangements were made with the Lake Shore and other railroads. With these names in their possession the government attorneys will be ready to strike.

MANY MEN OF MANY MINDS.

Railroad Men Cannot Agree As To Meaning of Rate Law.

Chicago, July 17.—Executive officials and general counsel of every railroad west of Chicago had a conference today with a view to determining the meaning of all of the provisions of the new rate law. J. C. Stubbs, traffic director of the Harriman lines, presided and outlined the purposes of the gathering.

It developed, however, that there were almost as many views regarding the interpretation of the statute as there were lawyers and traffic men present. It was decided, therefore, to appoint two committees, one of traffic men and one of legal men. The traffic men are to meet and arrange their plans for carrying the law into effect, and whenever they encounter a provision that they are unable to solve they are to call on the legal committee for opinions. In the meantime the committee of lawyers is to hold meetings and determine what it considers the statute requires.

GRAIN BAGS RISING.

Shortage is Accentuated by Recent Fire in San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 17.—It is estimated that 6,000,000 grain bags were destroyed by the recent fire and in consequence the market is paralyzed. New orders cannot be filled and brokers on 'Change are in a quandary as to the future. The price for bags has jumped nearly 50 per cent and at that the commodity is not to be had. Formerly sacks sold for 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 cents and today the price of 10 1/2 cents prevails.

The prospective supply reaches in round figures to 40,750,000 sacks, and against this must be chalked the needs of California, computed at 23,500,000 sacks, and for the north 27,000,000 sacks, leaving a deficit of 9,750,000, with no possible output to cover the shortage.

Czar May Keep Goremykin.

St. Petersburg, July 17.—There are no developments in the cabinet situation. The murder of General Kozlov is reported to have made an exceedingly bad impression on the emperor and the Novoe Vremya denies that the cabinet has resigned. The hesitation at Peterhof has raised hopes in the minds of some of Premier Goremykin's colleagues that he can hold on, even in the face of the adverse vote in the upper house of parliament on Saturday. Russia will be represented at the Inter-parliamentary union in London.

Put Rojestvensky to Work.

St. Petersburg, July 17.—It is understood that Admiral Rojestvensky, who was acquitted by court martial of the charge of cowardice in surrendering to the enemy after the battle of the sea of Japan, will be restored to the active list of the navy and assigned to a prominent position on the technical committee of the navy.

MONEY FOR KLAMATH.

Hitchcock Adds \$1,000,000 to Fund for Reclamation.

Washington, July 16.—The acting secretary of the Interior has transferred another \$1,000,000 of the reclamation fund for the Klamath irrigation project, making \$2,000,000 now immediately available for construction. The greater part of this will be spent in Oregon, a small portion of the irrigated land being in California. Work is being energetically pushed on the construction of the outlet tunnel from Klamath lake.

The secretary also pledges \$2,400,000 to complete the project. This additional money is to be available as soon as needed. This increase is the result of Senator Fulton's work during last session.

This increased allotment is possible because the public land receipts for the past year greatly exceeded the department's estimates. While the returns are not complete, it is found that the receipts will exceed the estimates by more than \$2,000,000, and this increase has been divided among four states, Oregon and California on the Klamath project; Washington, whose increases have been heretofore announced, and Idaho, which gets additional money for its two projects now building.

Doubling the cash allowance for the Klamath project opens the way for the letting of new contracts to reclaim land not included in the first unit, now under construction. Just what work will be taken up next has not been fully determined. Much will depend on the recommendations of Engineer Henry, who now has full charge of this project.

The Klamath project can be built as a whole or in sections. It was originally intended to build it by units, completing one unit before taking up the next. It has been found, however, that there will be no trouble in getting settlers upon these lands as fast as water is ready and for this reason it was determined to push work hereafter.

While only \$2,000,000 is actually available for immediate use, another \$2,400,000 will be forthcoming by the time the engineers are able to use it. Considerable land to be reclaimed is now lake bed or swamp. Until the water has been drained off and these lake beds dried, it will be impossible to complete the project. This draining and drying process will require several years; but in the meantime all land now arid which is intended to be reclaimed will be brought under ditches. Under the allotment just made it is believed that work on the Klamath project can proceed without interruption until the last ditch is dug and water turned on every available acre.

The allotment for the Boise-Payette project is increased to \$1,490,000, and for the Minidoka to \$1,555,000. The previous allotment for each was \$1,300,000. The Boise-Payette project will cost more than the original allotment.

WILL BUILD GREAT CANAL.

J. J. Hill Says He Will Connect Hudson Bay and Great Lakes.

Chicago, July 16.—Not satisfied with his gigantic railroad undertakings, which after 30 years appear to be only a little more than half completed, James J. Hill is now turning his attention to canal building and has given his word to his friends that boats will be running from the Great lakes to Hudson bay before the first vessel passes through the Panama canal. As the proposed water route is through the Winnipeg river and Lake Winnipeg, his purpose in making the Manitoba capital the eastern terminal of his new Canadian transcontinental line instead of some point on Lake Superior is explained. The building of the canal will make him practically master of the transportation business of the Northwest and will protect him against the incursions that have been made into his territory by other railroad interests within the past few years.

It is proposed to have the canal start from some place on Lake Superior, traverse the district northwest through the Rainy river and the Lake of the Woods to the Winnipeg river and past the city of Winnipeg to Lake Winnipeg. From there it would be necessary only to dredge out the canal channel into Hudson bay, thus connecting the Great lakes with the bay and Atlantic ocean.

Slain by Workmen.

New York, July 16.—Fifty men, laborers at the King plaster works at New Brighton, Staten island, were arrested this afternoon, charged with the murder of a fellow workman, Frank Getzner, a Russian. Getzner was the victim of one of the foulest crimes perpetrated in the annals of crime in Greater New York. Desiring to be revenged on Getzner, the men tied him to a flywheel in the factory and the machinery hurled his body through the air in great revolutions and beat the life out of it.

Government Loss by Disaster.

Washington, July 16.—Quartermaster General Humphrey of the army has compiled a statement showing that the amount necessary to be expended as a result of the fire in San Francisco under the various titles of appropriations for his department aggregates \$2,268,478.