

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

HOP CROP INJURED.

Drouth and Poor Cultivation Will Put Yield Below 120,000 Bales.

The long continued drouth and the poor cultivation in many sections are beginning to tell on the Oregon hop crop. Last year the state produced about 112,000 bales. It is beginning to look now as if this figure would not be exceeded this year, notwithstanding an increase in acreage of about 10 per cent. Estimates made by reliable dealers of the coming crop range all the way from 100,000 to 120,000 bales. At one time in the spring it was thought about 140,000 bales would be produced, but two months with practically no rainfall anywhere in the hop belt has had a telling effect on the vines. Scanty cultivation in many of the yards has caused even more damage than the dry spell. Prices were so low last year that some of the growers lost heart and neglected to cultivate their properties. They will be rewarded this year with less than half the production of their neighbors who attended to this important matter. An immense quantity of hops was sold on contract in the spring at the bare cost of production, and these sellers, almost without exception, failed to cultivate their yards.

It is estimated that up to the present time about 80,000 bales of the coming crop are tied up by contracts. Although the crop will fall short of early expectations, it will still furnish employment for all the pickers that can be secured. It will be what the growers call a "top crop," and will be easy to pick.

Much Hay in Tillamook.

Tillamook—Tillamook had another bumper hay crop this year, and with fine weather the past month it has been harvested in good shape. Most every barn in the county is filled to its full capacity, and there will be an abundance of feed next winter for the dairy herds, with the probability that it will not be all used before the next crop is harvested. The dairy business in Tillamook is increasing every year, and the dairymen are very prosperous, as they do not have to buy mill feed for their cows, but grow enough on their farms, and this with the green pasture keeps the cows in good condition.

To Meet at Hood River.

Pendleton—Judge S. A. Lowell, president of the Oregon Irrigation association, has set October 11 and 12 as the date for the holding of this year's convention of the association. Hood River is to be the place of meeting. By holding the convention on the above dates the meeting will take place during the biennial fruit fair, which is to be held at Hood River during October. Arrangements for the holding of the convention are now being made by the people of Hood River, and it is expected that a large delegation will be present from Eastern Oregon.

Dynamite Makes Hay Grow.

Pendleton—J. B. McDill, superintendent of the county poor farm, has harvested the second crop of alfalfa, and the yield will amount to about 180 tons. A portion of the land on this place was underlaid with a limestone crust about a foot beneath the surface, which detracted from the strength of the soil. Breaking up with dynamite was tried as an experiment upon some of the land, and has proved successful. The limestone crust beneath the surface prevents the crops from taking deep root, or the soil from retaining moisture.

State Aids Pendleton Fair.

Pendleton—President Leon Cohen, of the District Fair association, has received word from Salem that the formal application for \$1,500 appropriation had been favorably acted upon and the money was available. The fair is to be held here in September and \$1,500 was appropriated by the legislature for cash prizes for educational, agricultural, horticultural and stock exhibits. In addition \$250 worth of printed matter for advertising purposes will be turned out by the state printing office.

Coke for Takilma Smelter.

Grants Pass—The first load of coke for the Takilma smelter has left here. Captain J. M. McIntire, who has the contract for hauling, states that he has been offered more teams than he can use, as the teamsters would rather haul coke and matte than lumber. From now on until the rains put a stop to hauling the big freight teams will be kept busy taking coke to the smelter and returning with matte. It takes five days to make a round trip.

Wants Cement Factory Site.

Oregon City—The Oregon City board of trade is in correspondence with a cement manufacturer of Kansas City, Mo., who is looking for a location on the Coast with a view to establishing a plant. He represents that the plant will employ more than 250 men, with a monthly payroll of about \$25,000. An effort will be made to secure the factory for this city.

PLAN TO IRRIGATE.

Extensive System Planned for Grand Ronde and Indian Valleys.

La Grande—Two big irrigation systems, which will cover the entire Grand Ronde and Indian valleys and a portion of land in Wallowa county, are being projected by local companies.

The organization to be known as the Grand Ronde Water company, is a corporation which will promote a \$2,000,000 irrigation project and besides furnishing water for irrigation on a large scale, the company expects to provide power for lighting where it is wanted. The water will be taken from the Big Miwam, which forms the boundary between Union and Wallowa counties. The preliminary surveys for the big canal were made last year, and at the present time the engineers are engaged in making the final surveys and doing the cross sectioning.

The canal will take the water through a deep canyon. Its head is in section 35, township 3 south, range 42 east. After cutting through the high divide in township 1 north, range 41 east, it will be an easy matter to cover the Indian valley country and swing into the Grand Ronde. The main canal to the divide will be 34 miles long. The lateral distributing canals as planned will be 60 miles in length.

The promoters estimate that it will take four months' time for the large force of engineers now at work to complete the final survey. Construction work will be commenced as soon as the survey is finished.

Teachers Scarce in Lane.

Eugene—The regular quarterly examination for teachers' certificates was held in this city last week by County Superintendent W. B. Dillard, assisted by Professor M. H. Arnold, Professor D. C. Baughman and W. G. Martin. There were 61 applicants for county certificate and several for state papers. This is a smaller class than the average, and Superintendent Dillard thinks there will be a scarcity of teachers in the county this fall. Several outlying districts were unable to secure teachers for the spring term, and the outlook for the fall term seems even worse.

Fortune in Five Years.

Baker City—The largest land deal made in Baker county in a quarter of a century was closed a few days ago when Earl F. Cranston sold 720 acres in Powder valley within ten miles of Baker City, to Brown, Phillips & Geddes, owners of the Baker Packing company, for \$35,000, reserving this year's crop estimated in value at \$5,000. Five years ago this land was bought from the government at \$2 an acre and was a sage brush desert.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 68@69c; bluestem, 70@71c; valley, 71@72c; red, 66@67c. Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$26; gray, \$25 per ton; new crop, \$22 per ton. Barley—Feed, \$23 per ton; brewing, \$23.50; rolled, \$24@24.50. Rye—\$1.50 per cwt.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$11@12.50 per ton; clover, \$7@7.50; cheat, \$6.50; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$10.

Fruits—Apples, common, 50@75c per box; fancy, \$1.25@2; apricots, \$1.25@1.35; grapes, \$1.75@2 per crate; peaches, 75c@1; pears, \$2; plums, fancy, 50@75c per box; common, 50@75c; blackberries, 5@6c per pound; crab apples, 75c per box.

Melons—Cantaloupes, \$2 @ 3 per crate; watermelons, 1@1.50 per pound.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c; cabbage, 1@2c per pound; celery, 85c@1 per dozen; corn, 15@20c per dozen; cucumbers, 40@60c per box; egg plant, 10c per pound; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 10@12.5c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; bell peppers, 12.5@15c; radishes, 10@15c per dozen; rutabarb, 2@2.5c per pound; spinach, 2@3c per pound; tomatoes, 60@90c per box; parsley, 25c; squash, \$1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.

Onions—New, 1.5@1.75c per pound. Potatoes—Old Burbanks, nominal; new potatoes, Oregon, 75@90c.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 20@22.5c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 21@22c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13@23.5c per pound; mixed chickens, 12.5@13c; springs, 14c; turkeys, live, 16@22c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22.5c; geese, live, 8@10c; ducks, 11@13c. Hops—Oregon, 1905, nominal, 13c; olds, nominal, 10c; 1906 contracts, 16@17c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 16@20c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 5.5@8c per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 8c per pound; cows, 4.5@5.5c; country steers, 5@6c.

Mutton—Dressed fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, fancy, 8@8.5c.

Pork—Dressed, 7@8.5c per pound.

INSURANCE MONEY HELPS.

Rebuilding Operations in San Francisco Begin With Vigor.

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—The rebuilding of San Francisco has begun in earnest. There is little talk, there is little boasting, but there is a vast amount of work. It may be observed on every hand. It has suddenly grown to large proportions, due to increased payments by the insurance companies. These payments now total \$50,000,000—enough to warrant a decided step in advance in reconstruction. But still the \$50,000,000 represents only 20 cents on the dollar of the amount due the policy holders of the city. The thirty days' grace allowed by law, after the three months allotted for the filing of proofs of loss, have elapsed and the insurance corporations must now pay or flatly refuse.

The \$50,000,000 has not been paid with the same cheerfulness with which the premiums were collected, in fact, it is not an exaggeration to say that a very large part of the amount has been "wrong" from the companies. It is still a question as to the sum which the policy holders will collect in the end. It is organization that has carried them to the point already attained, and it will be organization that will carry them further. There is very little single handed fighting against the companies. Most of the individual suits filed are test cases to determine the validity of certain doubtful clauses and to decide how far the "earthquake clause" will prevail. The policy holders have been merged into a gigantic organization, which has employed a corps of lawyers and will either force the companies to do the "square thing" or else announce their perdition to the world.

DOES NOT COVET TASK.

Nicholas Declines Post of Commander of Russian Army.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 14.—Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch, the Associated Press is informed by a member of his entourage, has declined to accept the post of commander in chief of all the troops of the empire, "where martial law exists," which was tendered to him August 4.

Whether this was decided before or after the attempt on the life of the grand duke at Krasnoye-Selo on August 10 is not known, but the ostensible reason is that Grand Duke Nicholas believes that such a post should not be given to a grand duke, but merely a military man. He advocates the appointment of General Linievitch, formerly commander in chief of the Manchurian army, but the emperor has not finally decided the matter.

The activity of the Terrorists in the provinces included, beside the usual harvest of assassinations in Warsaw, an attempt on the life of General Karateleff, chief of the gendarmerie of Samara province, and the wounding of Captain of Police Ivanoff, of Libau, by a youth who fired twice at him on the street.

WILL TALK IRRIGATION.

Expert Engineers Meet in Conference at Boise September 3.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The fourth annual conference of the engineers of the United States Reclamation service will be held at Boise, Idaho, September 3 to 8, the fourteenth irrigation congress also being in session at Boise at that time.

This conference is in continuation of the general policy of holding annually a meeting of the principal engineers of the Reclamation service for the purpose of discussing matters of administration and economics of work. The bringing together of these engineers and prominent citizens of the West makes possible an interchange of views and a discussion of data leading to results of very great value in the furtherance of the purposes of the reclamation act.

Each of the engineers, experts and specialists in the various lines will submit a brief paper embracing some point of general interest, such as detailed methods of cost, keeping, of designing, construction, maintenance, or operation. Owing to the advanced condition of many of the irrigation projects now under construction it is expected that this conference will be of more than usual interest and importance.

Seven Mutineers Condemned.

Helsingfors, Finland, Aug. 14.—The trial by court martial of the Sveaborg mutineers commenced Saturday, and Lieutenants Kochanovsky and Emilianoff, aged respectively 20 and 21 years, and five soldiers were at the first sitting found guilty and condemned to death. All were shot and buried in a common grave without ceremony. Kochanovsky's father is a colonel of the guards at St. Petersburg. Emilianoff's mother appealed by the telegraph to the emperor for a reprieve, but unsuccessfully.

Are Granted Hearings.

Washington, Aug. 14.—In order that the food manufacturers of the country may have opportunity to make suggestions concerning regulations for the enforcement of the new pure food law, hearings will be held at the department of Agriculture from September 17 to 23.



Leaving the natural barrier of Italy behind, when the traveler crosses the Austrian frontier, he is all day long in the midst of beautiful scenery. The Stygian Alps show cliffs from which torrents rush, gentle mountain pastures and dells, with health and vigor in every breath of the sweet Alpine air. There are tunnels and lofty viaducts and romantic castles, and as the approach to Vienna is made through the plain of the Danube River, its history is suggested by its surroundings. It was first a Celtic village, then a Roman fort, wherein Marcus Aurelius died. Vienna was desolated subsequently by the Huns, becoming later a fief of Charlemagne. In the twelfth century the Duke of Austria acquired it. It was greatly enriched by the crusades; and in the twelfth century it became a fortified town. Twenty-five years later the Hapsburgs took it; in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the Turks besieged it. In 1809 it became a French possession, and in 1866 it fell into Austria's power. Today it is the imperial city of Austria-Hungary, the most turbulent realm that any modern European sovereign rules.

At its center is the old city of narrow streets and lofty houses. Around it along and outside the Ringstrasse, that circular boulevard which was built on the line of the old fortifications, is new Vienna, of handsome buildings, fine parks and broad streets. The people are gay and light-hearted. To an American, used to three meals a day, the Viennese seems to be eating all the time. For his first breakfast he has only coffee and rolls, but he follows this up at 10 o'clock by eggs; at noon comes his chief meal, both rich and substantial; at 4 o'clock he has coffee, at 6 his early supper, and then this second supper we have spoken of at 10 o'clock, to top off his day, and send him to bed at peace with all the world.

The Viennese aristocracy are the proudest in Europe, the Viennese poor are among the most humble. It is a city of great contrasts. In juxtaposition to the busy, unpretentious commissionaire, the public's indispensable servant, stands the elegantly liveried porter who paces in front of the telegraph office wearing a cocked hat and a coat covered with gold lace and carrying a long staff with a big silver ball at its end, reminding one of the pompous policemen in Parma.

This city has a predominant status in the realm of music. Her name is associated with the names of great composers, and with great musical festivals. Important periods of Mozart's career, and Beethoven's also, were passed in the capital of Austria-Hungary. Schubert was born here. It was at a concert in Vienna that the boy Elzst, Hungarian by birth, played so well that at the conclusion of his performance Beethoven came upon the stage and kissed the child, in token of his appreciation of his genius, a tribute which Liszt the man treasured in memory when the older composer was dead, and he himself had become a resident of Parma.

Dr. Brahms and Johann Strauss, too, lived here. The population of the city is nearly the same as that of Chicago, and officers and soldiers comprise one-sixth of the people.

The soldiers are not, however, the only people in Vienna. There are at-

tractive women in the streets, who walk proudly, and whose eyes flash a fire that speaks eloquently of a haughty spirit behind them. There are Jews from the ghetto, Bohemians from the Czech quarter, and proud Hungarians, who talk their native tongue vociferously, contemptuous of the German speech which the emperor would impose upon them. Here is a Slav peddler who has bound his feet with strips of cloth in lieu of shoes. There are vegetable hucksters, resembling those whom we saw in the South, carrying their produce in baskets which they balance upon their heads. A sausage seller who has set up shop on a corner is selling frankfurts to customers, who eat them on the spot.

It takes three hours and half by express train to reach Linz from Vienna, and three hours more to reach Salzburg. The train passes through gentle woodland scenery and then dashes into a region of chateaus and ruined castles. It lines the imposing monastery at Melk, leaves the valley of the Danube temporarily, and passes the city of Enns, individualized by its detached tower, which was built with the ransom which was paid by England for Richard the Lion Hearted to Duke Leopold VI, who kept the English monarch a prisoner at Durrenstein for fifteen months. Salzburg is noted as being the birthplace of the great composer, Mozart. The journey to Munich takes a little over three hours by fast train.

Munich is the birthplace of beer, and is called the songbird of Germany. One Bavarian king after another has lavished his wealth upon the city, which today is an art center of importance. Aside from the magnificent art galleries, the central point of visitation here is the famous Hofbrauhaus, in the Pratzl, where the Kaiser Wilhelm always comes when he visits Munich, and stands in line with common men waiting his turn for a mug of beer.

The American girl in Munich is one of the joys of the place. She comes here to study music and art, and learn German. When she first arrives she is attracted by the gorgeous uniforms and clanking swords of the military officers.

But when she meets one of these same Apollos on a narrow sidewalk and with one strong sweep of his arm he shoves her into the street so as not to get his shiny boots dirty, her pride goes down like mercury in December.

It is to the credit of Miss Columbia that she never finds her proper place as a mere woman when she is in a German community. She never becomes reconciled to seeing members of her sex as human pack horses, especially if beside a peasant woman who carries an enormous load upon her back there walks a husky husband, her legal master, who saunters along smoking, unnumbered. An American matron has no use for the German husband who lets his wife tote the baby while he swings his cane carelessly, staring at every pretty woman that he meets.

When Lewis I. wished to build the Slegesthor, or gate of victory, in token of the valor of the Bavarian troops, he took the arch to Constantine at Rome for his model, adapting it to Munich's individual need by crowning it with an enormous figure of Bavaria that stands in a quadriga drawn by bronze lions. The reliefs upon its sides show victories of Bavaria.

RARE ORCHID AGAIN FOUND.

Plant Long Sought Rediscovered on Recent Tibet Expedition.

An orchid which for fifty years has baffled all the attempts of collectors to find its native haunts has been rediscovered. This orchid is the cypripedium Fairleanum, which is one of a random collection made in Assam in 1857, sent to London in the same year and bought by a Mr. Fairlie of Liverpool, in whose possession it bloomed and was duly hailed and described in orchid literature as one of the most beautiful orchids hitherto known. Several other plants of the same orchid came with it, and the species was at once named Fairleanum, after Mr. Fairlie.

From the day of its discovery, in spite of scores of expeditions and perilous journeys by collectors, not a single plant was found until some member of the Tibet expedition, a few months ago, discovered a whole bunch of the plants. He sent them along to Calcutta, whence two were dispatched to Kew, and others are gradually coming through to England.

"Probably another fifty years will elapse ere more Fairleanums are found," said a British specialist, "for no private collecting expedition is likely to venture into such a country. My own belief is that unless another military expedition traverses the same ground there will never again be a chance of getting plants."

The plant flowering at Kew has five

growths and two flowers. The second plant is developing five blooms. The flower has a slender, hairy scape about ten inches in height, a prominent and charming dorsal sepal, one and three-quarters inches in length by one and one-quarter inches in breadth, with a white ground beautifully veined with violet purple and with brownish green veins near the center and whitish hairs round the margins. The petals droop and have an upward curve at the tips; they are one and one-half inches in length, with a white ground streaked with purple and yellow. The upper margin of the petals is much undulated and covered with prominent purple hairs. The pouch is rather small, greenish-brown in color, veined with brownish red and covered with short hairs.

Something Fierce.

"It seems to me my wife is always buying medicines."

"Well, mine doesn't go in much for that sort of thing, but she did buy me a cure for the tobacco habit to-day."

"Rather nery of her to do that, wasn't it?"

"Oh, she meant well. It was just a box of cigars she bought."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Pleanty of Room Then.

Author—Sorry, old man, I can't dead-head you to-night. Every seat is sold out.

Friend—Oh! That's all right. I'll wait till after the first act.—La Bire.