

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

STATE FAIR A SUCCESS.

Attendance at Salem About Equal to Two Years Ago.

Salem—Notwithstanding three half days of cold, rainy weather, together with the fact that this is the height of the hop harvest, the Oregon state fair of 1906 has been one of the most successful in the history of the state. The attendance was about equal to that of two years ago and was much larger on Portland day. Sales of concessions and advertising space have been good and receipts from this source have been large.

The additions to the pavilion not only made more space for exhibits, but gave more room for sales of concessions. These circumstances made the fair a success financially and it is stated that there are funds on hand to pay every claim.

Nearly 4,000 people were camped in the grove in front of the fair grounds and the come-and-stay-all-week idea has become so popular that a number of regular visitors at the fair have decided to erect small cottages on the grounds next year. Since regular streets and blocks have been laid out, this can be done satisfactorily.

Visitors to the state fair gave only passing attention to the sample road the government is building adjacent to the state fair grounds. The end of the road and a few rods of its length are plainly visible from the street car track, as also are the crushed rock bunkers, but aside from the view thus obtained the visitors paid little attention to the road. The road won quite general approval, especially on the rainy days, when the crushed rock road was entirely free from mud and slush.

A few farmers and road supervisors took time to inspect the manner in which the road was built and made inquiries as to the construction, but the greater number were more interested in livestock and horse races.

Tunneling on O. R. & N.

La Grande—An enlarged force of men is now engaged in tunneling the mountains between Kamela and Hilgard in order that the O. R. & N. main line will not cross so many trestles, which at present are high and numerous. When the tunneling is completed the stream that now crosses and recrosses the right of way will have a continuous course on one side of the track. The trestles will be filled in as the new course is fixed, and much repair and loss of time, which necessarily follows from so many trestles, will be eliminated. The scheme is a gigantic one and will require many months to complete.

Labor Famine at Hood River.

Hood River—The scarcity of laborers at Hood River is said by sawmill men and apple growers here to have become a serious matter. One of the big mills, which have been trying for a long time to get white men for employment in its plant, has had to fall back on Japs. As they are said to be entirely unfamiliar with the work they are a most serious handicap in getting out lumber. Ranchers are in need of men for picking apples, and other work at this season of the year, and are making every effort to obtain them, but without success.

Books for School Libraries.

Salem—So satisfactory have the results of the traveling library system proven, from an educational standpoint, that the State Library commission has elected to place a new order for 42,000 books for school libraries, in addition to what is already on hand, at a total cost to the state of \$11,802.35. Among the most popular of the books ordered are the life of Robinson Crusoe, Baldwin's Life of Lincoln, Stories of Great Americans for Little Americans—50 famous stories, and Black Beauty.

Very Heavy Sales of Sheep.

Baker City—Owing to the unofficial announcement by government officials some days ago that next year the ranging of sheep on forest reserves would be restricted at least 50 per cent, sheep owners here, during the past three weeks, sold large portions of their flocks. The prices have been good and it is estimated by one sheep buyer that 75,000 head have been sold out of Walla-walla and 65,000 out of Baker.

Larger School Attendance.

La Grande—The public schools opened with an attendance of 750 and a corps of 19 teachers, with one teacher yet to be supplied in the high school. The first day's attendance was in advance of last year's. A business department has been added to the course and the high school has the twelfth grade.

Hops Damaged by Rain.

Eugene—The recent rain, by mold and breaking strings and poles, damaged Lane county hops to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent. Pickers are in great demand as growers wish to hurry the harvest.

GRABBED BY SPECULATORS.

Klamath County Development Will Be Delayed, Says Blanchard.

San Francisco—C. J. Blanchard, a member of the reclamation service from Washington, is authority for the statement that the development of the Klamath country will be hindered because of the fact that land speculators have seized upon hundreds of acres in this new irrigation project of the government.

"I look for a great development in the Klamath country," he said, "but this development will be delayed because of the number of land speculators who have secured fine tracts there. They are holding this land at from \$25 to \$40 an acre. This price will prevent many settlers from coming to Oregon, and will retard the progress of the Klamath country. The government will charge the settlers \$25 an acre for water, and this amount, added to the speculators' price for the land, will act to the detriment of the purchaser. The news that the Southern Pacific will build through Klamath will greatly add to the value of the land there."

Blanchard was delighted with the work of the irrigation congress at Boise, which he attended.

"We appointed a publicity committee there," he said, "which will greatly aid the Pacific coast. This committee will place before the common people of the United States a truthful report of the irrigation country and will help them get land."

Begins Work on Second Unit.

Klamath Falls—Work on the second unit of the irrigation system has commenced under direct supervision of the government officials. This unit includes 19 miles of the East Branch canal and 27 miles of laterals. Bids for the construction of this unit were advertised for some months ago, but none was received, and the construction work is now undertaken by the government, on force account.

Hop Picking Resumed in Clackamas.

Oregon City—Hoppicking has been resumed in earnest in all yards in this locality. No damage has resulted to the hop crop here on account of the rain, except in a few yards where some of the vines were laid on the ground on account of the heavy foliage. The yield continues about one-fourth below the average, but the quality is good. Picking will be finished in most of the yards in this county by the last of the week.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 63c; bluestem, 66c; valley, 66@68c; red, 60c.

Oats—No. 1 white, 42@44; gray, 42 per ton.

Barley—Feed, \$20@21; brewing, \$21.50@22; rolled, \$22 per ton.

Rye—\$1.35 per cwt.

Corn—Whole, \$7; cracked, \$28 per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$10@11 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$12@14; clover, \$7@7.50; cheat, \$7@7.50; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$10; vetch hay, \$7@7.50.

Fruits—Apples, common, 25@50c per box; fancy, 75c@1.50; grapes, 60c@1.60 per crate; Concord, 27½@30c per basket; peaches, 80c@1; pears, 50c@1.25; plums, fancy, 25@75c per box; blackberries, 5@6c per pound; crab apples, \$1@1.25 per box.

Melons—Cantaloupe, 50c@1.25 per crate; watermelons, 10@15c per pound; casabas, \$2.50 per dozen.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c; cabbage, 1½@2c per pound; cauliflower, 75c@1 per dozen; celery, 90c per dozen; corn, 12½c per dozen; cucumbers, 15c per dozen; egg plant, 10c per pound; lettuce, head, 20c per dozen; onions, 10@12½c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; bell peppers, 12½@15c; radishes, 10@15c per dozen; spinach, 2@3c per pound; tomatoes, 30@60c per box; parsley, 25c sprouts, 8c per pound; squash, \$1@1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; horseradish, 10c per pound.

Onions—New, 1¼@1½c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 80@90c; sweet potatoes, 2½c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@30c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 27@27½c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 14c per pound; mixed chickens, 13@13½c; spring, 14@15c; old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 16@21c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 21@22½c; geese, live, 8@10c; ducks, 14@15c.

Hops—1906 contracts, 17@20c per pound; 1905, nominal; 1904, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 15@19c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 5½@8c per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4½@5½c; country steers, 5@6c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, fancy, 8@8½c.

Pork—Dressed, 7@8½c per pound.

SLAVES IN RAILWAY CAMPS.

Negroes by the Hundred Make Complaint to District Attorney.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 18.—The Federal grand jury now sitting in this city is investigating alleged peonage cases at several railroad camps in this vicinity where hundreds of negroes are employed. The investigation is going on secretly under the direction of a detective sent here by the government from Washington on the complaint of numerous negroes to District Attorney J. R. Penland.

All last week the government building was crowded with negroes, who one by one told their tale of woe and maltreatment before the justice. It is believed indictments will be found this week against some prominent railroad contractors and their subordinates.

The government detective visited the railroad camps in the role of a man desirous of purchasing timber lands. He spent a week or more in several different camps located in Blount county, and quietly gathered a volume of evidence.

Most of the negroes were brought here from North and South Carolina and other neighboring states. Witnesses have told some frightful stories of the manner in which they were held prisoners at the camps for debt. They allege that a guard line is kept and no man is allowed to pass this line. They say that outrageous commissary prices are charged them and they get deeply in debt to the contractors. One or two witnesses told stories of seeing negroes killed and assert that the bodies were sunk in the river.

BIG FLEET IS SENT TO SEA.

Force of 4,000 Men Can Be Landed in Cuba by United States.

Washington, Sept. 18.—It is announced at the Navy department tonight that the battleships Louisiana, Virginia and New Jersey have been ordered down the Atlantic coast on a shakedown cruise, and that they had been directed to keep in touch with the government at Washington by wireless telegraph and, if necessary, in the event of an emergency arising, they will be sent to Havana. It was also stated that the cruisers Tacoma, Cleveland, Minneapolis and Newark have sailed from Norfolk, Va.

The Minneapolis and Newark carry about 700 men altogether and the Tacoma 150. Should all these vessels go to Havana the navy would be able to land a force of 4,000 men in Cuba by Wednesday or Thursday, if any developments should occur rendering such action necessary.

Final instructions will be given the Cleveland and other vessels when they reach Key West. The Cleveland sailed from Norfolk Saturday, while the Tacoma left there Sunday. The Louisiana and the Virginia left Newport Saturday after hurriedly coaling. The New Jersey sailed from Boston.

TWO-CENT FARES IN EAST.

Western Governors Say Population is Too Sparse in Their States.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 16.—S. M. Williams, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Board of Trade, today made public copies of letters received from the governors of several states on the movement to obtain uniform legislation throughout the United States for a 2-cent maximum fare on all steam railroads. A number of the governors are personally favorably to a 2-cent fare, and, in a few instances, they tell of the movements in their states to obtain the passage of such legislation in the next session of the legislature.

The governors of some of the Western states say that because of the sparsely settled condition of their states the time is not yet ripe for a radical reduction of fares, but that such a reform will come about when the population increases to give the business to justify a cut. The Western governors express their approval of the movement so far as it applies to the thickly populated states of the East.

Earthquake Felt at Sea.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—The lumber laden ship Robert Searles has arrived from Tacoma and northern ports. Captain Piltz, in command, states that among other incidents during the trip the officers of the vessel recorded a severe earthquake shock, which caused a panic among the crew and threatened serious harm to the vessel. Captain Piltz says that on the morning of September 14, when the ship was within 250 miles of her destination, a severe disturbance of the water was felt. The shock lasted several seconds.

Steamer Mongolia Aground.

Midway Island, North Pacific Ocean, Sept. 18.—The Pacific Mail steamship Mongolia, a sister ship of the Manchuria, is aground on Midway reef. The ship is being lightered and her passengers have been landed safely. The weather is fine and the sea is smooth.

SURROUND CAPITAL

Army of 3,000 Insurgents Outside City of Havana.

SHOW NO SIGN OF YIELDING

Liberal Leaders Openly Show Themselves on Streets and Even Confer With Government Officials.

Havana, Sept. 18.—The only results thus far of President Palma's order for the suspension of hostilities have been that Liberal leaders who hitherto have had every reason for anticipating arrest are circulating openly in Havana again and even conferring with members of the government with regard to peace, and that such insurgents in the field as have been consulted, while expressing themselves as agreeable to settling matters amicably, at the same time assume an independent attitude, which cannot be said to bode particularly well for prompt settlement of existing differences.

In the meantime, Cienfuegos is in a state of siege, communication by telegraph being severed not only in the direction of Havana, but to Santiago as well. It is known that Cienfuegos had not been attacked up to midnight Sunday, but what has transpired since that time is not known here.

All accounts agree that there easily are 3,000 insurgents a few miles southeast of Havana, and rumors are in circulation that they will enter the city peacefully if they are not molested, but that they will fight if they meet with resistance. All visitors to insurgent camps in Havana province return with this impression, but it is believed no attempt will be made against Havana until the arrival of Pino Guerrera's force, which now is variously reported to be from 20 to 40 miles distant. The general impression is that the presence in Havana harbor of the American cruiser Denver will not act as a deterrent to such a movement, the auxiliary cruiser Dixie having gone to Cienfuegos and the cruiser Des Moines having gone presumably to bring to Cuba Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary Bacon.

GERMANS WANT PROTECTION.

Murder of Bush Causes a Vigorous Protest by Ambassador.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 18.—The insecurity of life and property in the Baltic provinces, which culminated last Saturday in the murder of Herr Bush, a rich German manufacturer and the leader of the German colony at Riga, has led the German embassy here again to make energetic representations to the Foreign office concerning the adoption of measures for the protection of German subjects. Bush was killed by agents of the revolutionary organization engaged in levying tribute. Dr. von Miquel, first secretary of the German embassy, called today at the Foreign office and presented the report of the German consul at Riga regarding the killing of Bush, who was struck down in his own factory. He called attention to the length of time the reign of terror has lasted.

Although the armed revolt was crushed and the country reconquered by the forces under General Orloff last winter, robberies and murders have continued unchecked for over a year and a half. There are 5,000 German subjects living in Riga.

The American consul at Riga has not joined in this demand for protection. There are scarcely any Americans there.

Alfred Bush was a partner in the Bush-Hinge Manufacturing company. From Odessa, where the conditions are almost as bad as in the Baltic provinces, the embassies have been informed that guards have been furnished for the consulates and the residences of the various consuls.

Typhoon Hits Hongkong.

Manila, Sept. 18.—Cable reports from Hongkong state that a typhoon which sprang up suddenly at 10 o'clock this morning did enormous damage to the shipping in that port. The German steamer Johanne and the British steamer San Cheung were sunk. The Hongkong, Canton & Macao company's steamer Fatsaban foundered and of the crew the purser and mate alone survive. The Canadian Pacific Railroad company's steamer Monteagle went ashore. All business in the city is at a standstill.

Watching for More Loot.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Acting upon information that loot from the wrecked Milwaukee Avenue bank, of which Paul Stensland was president, is hidden in Chicago, the police have placed guards over two banks with deposit vaults in which it is suspected some of the plunder may be found. The sum may run into the hundreds of thousands.

NOTHING FOR JETTY.

Congress Not Likely to Make Appropriation at Next Session.

Portland, Sept. 17.—That the \$2,500,000 needed for completion of the Columbia bar jetty cannot be secured next year from congress is the opinion of Congressman Ransdell, of Louisiana, and Jones, of Washington, members of the rivers and harbors committee, who have just inspected the jetty, escorted by members of the chambers of commerce of Portland and Astoria, members of the Oregon delegation in congress, Governor Chamberlain, Lieutenant Colonel Roessler, who is United States engineer of this district, and others.

That it is inadvisable to resume work on the jetty until this sum shall be available, either as an appropriation or under continuing contract, if very wasteful construction is to be avoided, was the opinion of the two committee members, who accorded with the view of Colonel Roessler announced before a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Portland Friday night. Colonel Roessler advised further that money should not be diverted from the bar project, by insistence on sums of money for other improvements on the river, larger than are necessary for maintenance of present work and slow construction.

This plan is opposed by Representative Jones, who rather considers the Celilo project more important than the bar project, at least to the upper Columbia river region, which wants lower transportation rates to and from tide-water. He takes the view that the Celilo barrier, which now prevents navigation up and down the river, should be opened as soon as possible, and that the bar improvement is not as urgent as is alleged, because ships of 23 and more feet draft can already pass in and out.

This opinion is shared by Mr. Ransdell, and he urges that the two projects be striven for together, saying that otherwise, there will be a divided effort, which will react against the interests of the entire river.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Ransdell said that it is extremely unlikely that the jetty can obtain \$2,500,000, or that even the whole Columbia river can secure such a sum. Both were even fearful that there will be no river and harbor bill at all next year.

It will be impossible, they said, to put through an emergency appropriation, as was done at the last session of congress for \$400,000, because that sum was allowed simply in order that the government might not lose several hundred thousand dollars' worth of construction works at the jetty, for want of money to finish the stone deposits under the tramway then in place.

It was not the most cheerful outlook for the river interests that were represented in the party. Its members began busying their heads with devices for obtaining the required \$2,500,000 right away, because, in their minds, completion of the jetty is extremely urgent.

TREPOFF IS DEAD.

Tyrant of Russian People Succumbs to Heart Disease.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—General Dmitri Feodorovich Trepoff, commandant of the Imperial palace, died at 6 o'clock Saturday evening in his villa at Peterhof of angina pectoris.

General Trepoff, whose name is indelibly linked with reactionary repression in Russia, was a remarkable man. He was a natural despot, a tyrant by inclination, education and conviction. He was one of those men who have constantly appeared in Russian history, just at the time when conditions were most promising for putting an end to despotism, to turn the Russian rulers from liberalism to reaction.

It was he who became the guiding spirit of the reaction after Nicholas II had issued his manifesto in the fall of 1905, promising the people a share in the government. Holding the position of master of the palace, in league with the court intriguers who were determined to restore the old regime, he constantly had the emperor's ear.

Dawson City is Excited.

Winnipeg, Sept. 17.—Advices from Dawson City say there is more excitement over the dredging here at present than there has been since the earliest days. The whole population is mad over dredging, and stampedes have occurred every day and night for several weeks. Phenomenal success has been attained by the Bear creek dredge and at the mouth of the Yukon river. The arrival of the Guggenbimes, of New York, as well as other capitalists whose names are household words, has infused new life into Dawson City.

Plotters' Nest in Peterhof.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—The police have arrested 14 revolutionists in Peterhof, including several students. The fact that one of the men arrested was a court lackey caused a rumor that a plot against the emperor had been discovered, but there is no definite information to this end.