

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

SHEEP ON FOREST RESERVES.

Chief of Grazing Department Announces Limit for Next Year.

Pendleton—As announced by A. F. Porter, chief of the grazing department of the Forest Reserve bureau, in the eastern division of the Blue mountain reserve, a general cut of 25 per cent is to be made, reducing the number of sheep from 238,000 to 180,000. In other reserves the number of sheep allowed is as follows:

Western division Blue mountain, 230,000; Wenaha, 100,000; Willows, 150,000. Cheenimus, 50,000.

In the eastern division of the Blue mountain reserve 1,200 sheep will be considered a band and the lambs will not be considered. Permits for one band will be allowed in the eastern division without reduction. Permits for less than one band may be increased, provided such does not exceed 20 per cent nor over 1,200.

Growers having from 1,200 to 2,000 sheep in the reserve this year will be cut 20 per cent, provided such a cut will not reduce the number below 1,200. Those having from 2,000 to 4,000 in the reserve this year will be cut 30 per cent, with a corresponding provision as the above.

Growers having 4,000 or more sheep in the eastern division this year will be cut 40 per cent, provided such a cut will not make the average cut for the entire division greater than 25 per cent.

In the western division of the Blue mountain reserve the reduction will be made in a similar manner, though the average cut will be 20 per cent.

In the Wenaha reserve 1,100 sheep will be considered as a band, and those now having less than that number in the reserve will be allowed an increase.

On or about November 1 a meeting of the stockmen who use the eastern division of the Blue mountain reserve will be held at Sumpter, under the direction of Superintendent D. B. Sheller, and at that time the range within the reserve will be segregated among the stockmen according to the rules of the Forest Reserve bureau.

Hood River Land in Demand.

Hood River—Sales of ranch and city property aggregating \$60,000 in one day are reported by Hood River real estate men, who said that the demand here for apple land was never better than at present. The statement was made that O. L. Vanderbilt had been offered \$100,000 for his apple orchard known as Buelah Land, which he refused because he has a \$15,000 crop of apples on it, which the intending purchaser wanted included in the sale. Vanderbilt confirms the sale. The ranch of F. Chandler, 60 acres, was sold to the real estate firm of Albee, Benham & Co., of Portland, for \$15,000. The ranch is situated near the city, and it is expected that it will be cut up into lots.

To Operate Dredge Chinook.

Portland—To operate the bar dredge Chinook at the mouth of the Columbia on an annual appropriation furnished by the state is a matter that came up for consideration at the regular monthly meeting of the board of trade. In his monthly statement Secretary Luber devotes considerable space to the fact that the Chinook has been lying idle at the government moorings for two years, and during that time it has been useless so far as the purposes for which she was constructed are concerned. He is of the opinion that funds with which to continue the work on the bar can be secured.

One Board for Normal Schools.

Salem—At their session the members of the Department of Superintendence of the State Teachers' association decided without a dissenting vote to favor the placing of all state normal schools under the control of a single board. There were one or two superintendents who said that they had not fully determined the matter in their own minds and therefore would not vote upon the question, but all those who did vote went on record in the affirmative. The officers elected are: President, L. R. Alderman, of Yamhill; vice president, E. E. Bragg, of Union; secretary, E. F. Neff, of Wasco.

Linn School Fund Apportioned.

Albany—County School Superintendent Jackson has made the semi-annual apportionment of the Linn county school funds, Albany receiving \$2,308.30 of the amount. Other cities received as follows: Lebanon, \$811.60; Brownsville, \$466.60; Scio, \$260.20; Harrisburg, \$790.50; Halsey, \$302.00. These amounts do not include the amounts received by each district through its own tax.

Where Alfalfa Grows Luxuriantly.

Weston—Marion O'Harra has just finished cutting his third crop of alfalfa at his ranch a short distance above Weston. His best yield was from two acres of sub-irrigated bottom, which made 1 1/2 tons. Mr. O'Harra has put up altogether 125 tons of hay, and is one of the most successful producers in this section of the country.

WOULD REVISE LAWS.

Superintendents and Principals Suggest Important Changes.

Salem—If the legislature of 1907 shall grant any considerable portion of the recommendations of the county school superintendents of Oregon, the public schools of the state will have more funds, longer terms and better paid teachers. In annual session here the superintendents and principals agreed upon many desired changes in the school laws, some of them of much importance and interest not only to teachers and officers, but to taxpayers and school patrons generally.

That the minimum length of term a district shall maintain school shall be increased from three to five months, and that the county school levy shall be raised from \$6 per capita to \$8 per capita, were the most important changes suggested. This is raising the minimum term 66 per cent, and increasing the minimum county levy 33 per cent. One recommendation of general interest to teachers is that an application be granted but one second or third grade certificate in this state. At present only one such certificate may be obtained in a county, but by going from one county to another a teacher may get 33 third grade certificates. The proposed change in the law will compel teachers to advance from year to year in their educational qualifications.

In order to raise the standard for county papers, it is advised that algebra and physical geography be added to the list of subjects upon which an applicant must be examined for a first grade county certificate, and that mental arithmetic be dropped as a separate subject. Composition, bookkeeping and general history were suggested as proper subjects to be included in the examination for first grade county certificates, but only the two mentioned were approved.

Hunters Cut Wire Fences.

McMinnville—A number of farmers complain that hunters cut their wire fences in order to get their dogs through. One man found that his fence had been cut in three places. There is talk of forming a club to keep poachers off.

Increase in Receipts.

Albany—The receipts of the Albany postoffice for the past quarter were \$2,646.91. This is an increase of \$136.58 over the receipts of the same quarter a year ago.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 65c; bluestem, 68c; valley, 67@68c; red, 61c.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$23@23.50; gray, \$22@22.50 per ton.

Barley—Feed, \$20.50 per ton; brewing, \$21.50; rolled, \$23.

Rye—\$1.25@1.35 per cwt.

Corn—Whole, \$26@27; cracked, \$28 per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$10@11 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14@16; clover, \$6.50@7; cheat, \$7@7.50; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$11.50; vetch hay, \$7@7.50.

Fruits—Apples, common to choice, 25@75c per box; choice to fancy, 75c@1.25; grapes, 50c@1.50 per box; Concord, Oregon, 27 1/2c half basket; peaches, 80c@1; pears, 75c@1.25; crabapples, \$1@1.25 per box; prunes, 25@50c per box; cranberries, \$9 per barrel; quinces, \$1@1.25 per box.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7 1/2c; cabbage, 1 1/4@1 1/2c per dozen; cauliflower, \$1@1.25 per dozen; celery, 50@90c per dozen; corn, 12c per dozen; cucumbers, 15c per dozen; egg plant, 10c per pound; lettuce, head, 20c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; bell peppers, 5c; pumpkins, 1 1/2c per pound; spinach, 4@5c per pound; tomatoes, 30@50c per box; parsley, 10@15c; sprouts, 7 1/2c per pound; squash, 1 1/2c per pound; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; horseradish, 10c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, \$1@1.15 per hundred.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, delivered, 80@85c; in carlots f. o. b. country, 75@80c; sweet potatoes, 2@2 1/2c per pound.

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

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 31@32c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 12@12 1/2c per pound; mixed chickens, 12@12 1/2c; spring, 12@12 1/2c; old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15 1/2c; turkeys, live, 16@21c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22c; geese, live, 9@10c; ducks, 14@15c.

Hogs—Choice, 1905, 11@12c; prime, 10@11c; 1906, 14 1/2@17c.

Wool—Valley, 22@22 1/2c; Eastern Oregon, 14@21c as to shrinkage; mohair, choice, 28@30c.

Cattle—Best steers, \$3.60@3.65; medium, \$3@3.25; cows, \$2.50@2.65; second-grade cows, \$2@2.25; bulls, \$1.50@2; calves, \$4@4.50.

Sheep—Best, \$4@4.25; lambs, \$4.50@6.25.

Hogs—Best, \$6.50; light weights, \$6@6.25.

GERMANY REACHING OUT.

Establishment of Bank Part of Game to Get Control of Persia,

Berlin, Oct. 9.—The efforts of Germany to establish a bank in Persia are only a part of a very deep game being played now for the ultimate control of the Persian gulf by the German government. The statement that this bank will be purely commercial is one that causes amusement in diplomatic circles in Europe, where it is felt that the foreign office will have to take energetic steps to prevent the bank being established.

German influence in Teheran is very strong and cautiously but surely Germany is pushing its policy forward. First came the building of the German railroad to the shores of the gulf, and the intrigue that has since been taking place to secure the shah's permission to make Koweit the terminus. Then only a month or two ago came the establishment of a German line of steamships to trade along the gulf, a line heavily subsidized by the German government.

Now comes a proposal for the establishment of the bank. There is good authority for the statement that the Indian government is watching every move very carefully, but the English foreign office so far has remained supine.

LEAGUE FORMED AT HAVANA.

Promoting of Stable Government Is Given as Object.

Havana Oct. 9.—The preliminaries of an organization to be called the Good Government league of Cuba were begun this afternoon at a meeting of Americans, Cubans and others, at which resolutions were passed to the effect that the purpose of the association should be the "promoting of all legitimate means, the establishment of a permanent, stable and lawful government, competent to administer justice, insure democratic tranquility, promote the general welfare and insure the blessings of liberty to all the inhabitants of the island."

It was declared that the league intended to adopt whatever means to this end were deemed wisest by a majority of the membership, which is intended to be representatives of all nationalities and sections, and not to be committed to any line of action until it is decided what is most conducive to the objects named.

While there was no expression to that effect, the movement generally is regarded as pointing eventually toward some more definite degree of American control or oversight in Cuban affairs than is vouchsafed by the Platt amendment.

FOURTEEN OFFICERS LET OUT.

Result of 4,596 Courts Martial During Past Year.

Washington, Oct. 9.—During the last fiscal year, according to the annual report of General George B. Davis, judge advocate general of the army, issued today, 4,596 trials by general court martial were held. Fifty of these trials were of commanding officers, 42 of whom were convicted and eight acquitted. Fourteen officers were dismissed by sentence. In four cases the sentences were commuted to loss of rank; in two cases resignations, "for the good of the service," were accepted in lieu of confirming the sentences, and in one case the sentence was disapproved.

About 50 per cent of the enlisted men convicted by general court martial received sentences involving dishonorable discharge and about 5 per cent of these sentences were awarded in view of previous convictions.

The trials by general court martial during the year showed a decrease of 204, as compared with the previous year.

Rebels Waving Machetes.

Havana, Oct. 9.—Reports received here late tonight from Guines and Alquizar declare that disbanded rebels are riding about these towns and waving their machetes in a threatening manner. General Funston will go to Guines tomorrow. The members of the disarming commission for Santa Clara, accompanied by Jose Miguel Gomez, Garcia Canizares, ex-speaker of the house of representatives, and others arrived at Casilda, the port of entry to Trinidad, this evening. They were met by a large crowd.

Accepts China's Word.

Shanghai, Oct. 9.—Sir Robert Hart, director general of the Chinese imperial customs, has issued a circular to the foreign colony here, saying that he has received assurances that his status with regard to Chinese customs will not be changed and that he is satisfied there will be no undue interference with foreign control of the customs.

Ministry to Resign in Protest.

St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 9.—It was reported today that the ministry, following the recent example of the national cabinet, intended to resign as a protest against the temporary arrangement of Great Britain and the United States, by the provision of which American herring fishermen secure privileges contrary to the laws of New Foundland.

WILL LET CONTRACT

Roosevelt and Shonts Agree On Method of Digging Canal.

WILL SOON MAKE PUBLIC TERMS

Chinese To Be Turned Over to Contractors—Taft To Have Hand in Contract.

Washington, Oct. 9.—It has been finally decided that the Panama canal will be completed by contract. In a few days the commission will make public a statement setting forth its reasons for favoring the contract system, and at that time a form of contract will also probably be published showing exactly the sort of document believed by the commissioners to be necessary for safeguarding the work.

President Roosevelt is known to support the commission in its position that the work can be done more satisfactorily by contractors than by the government. He had a long conference with Chairman Shonts today on the subject and the various arguments in favor of the contract system were discussed fully.

This change in building the canal will in no way affect the employment of Chinese labor. Proposals for furnishing the Chinese labor were made under such conditions that they can be transferred to contractors and the terms can be fulfilled in such a manner that the government can give the coolies just as much protection as it could if the government were the direct employer. It is likely that no disposition will be made of the bids for supplying Chinese labor until after the return of Secretary Taft from Cuba, as he assisted in drawing the specifications under which proposals were offered and is much interested in the conditions under which the Chinese are to be taken to the isthmus.

The president still intends to visit the isthmus this fall and, unless there be some change for the worse in the Cuban situation, will probably leave for Colon a short time after the election.

BRITAIN ACCEPTS TERMS.

Real Fishermen of Newfoundland Concede American Rights.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The news that the modus vivendi between the United States and Great Britain regarding the Newfoundland fisheries had finally been signed was conveyed to Secretary Root in a cablegram from Ambassador Reid today, advising him that the British government had accepted the terms. No information has been received at the State department concerning the proposed resignation of the officials of the Newfoundland government on account of the new agreement.

Some facts in relation to the Newfoundland government and the fisheries were stated, in which it appears that the British government has been very much embarrassed during the negotiations on account of the demands of Newfoundland. The Newfoundland government is under the control of the merchant fishermen of the island, those who buy, cure and sell the fishing products. They oppose any American fishing rights, including those guaranteed by the treaty of 1818, and are dissatisfied with any arrangement that the British government makes to carry out the terms of that treaty.

The real fishermen of the island are not in harmony with the restrictions of the Newfoundland government, such as denying the privilege of selling bait and of allowing the fishermen to take employment on the American fishing vessels. The Newfoundland government has no real responsibility in the way of carrying out obligations. That devolves upon the British government.

Joint Salmon Fishery Regulations.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 9.—An Ottawa dispatch says recommendations for amendments to the fishery regulations have been made by the joint fishery commission of British Columbia and Washington. The Americans asked that fishing be prohibited in the Fraser river above New Westminster, but the Canadian commission did not agree to this. The American commission will recommend to the Washington legislature a series of resolutions with the object of protecting certain salmon schools.

Plot to Destroy Nome.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 9.—A report reached this city today to the effect that a plot was discovered to destroy the city of Nome by fire September 24. One fire was started, but timely efforts prevented its spread. It is understood that important arrests are to be made.

ST. JOHN SET FREE.

Not Sufficient Evidence to Hold Great Miners' Leader.

Grand Junction, Colo., Oct. 8.—Vincent St. John, ex-president of the Telluride Miners' union and prominently identified with the Western Federation of Miners, is again a free man, all charges against him having been dropped by the state.

"We were unable to verify certain evidence against St. John, and rather than go to trial with a weak case we decided to abandon further prosecution," is the way District Attorney Selig put it. District Judge Stevens promptly ordered St. John released.

St. John had been out on bonds under the charge of being responsible for the strike riot of 1900 at Telluride, when a man named Burnham was killed. St. John, after leaving Telluride, went to Idaho. He was arrested for complicity in the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, but later released and immediately re-arrested, charged with the murder of Burnham in Telluride, and brought to Colorado. He was placed in jail and a strong guard thrown around the jail to prevent what was alleged to be an attempt to rescue him.

Three weeks later the evidence did not appear to be so strong and he was released on a \$10,000 bond. His case dragged along until at this time of court the prosecuting attorney announced that he had no evidence upon which to hold him, and he was released.

LOSES MILLIONS ANNUALLY.

Congress Must Reform Second Class Mail Rate Law.

New York, Oct. 8.—The congressional committee which has been investigating the carrying of second class mail matter by the Postoffice department decided today to adjourn the hearing to Washington, where representatives of the Periodical Publishers' association will be heard on November 26. F. C. Madden, third assistant postmaster general, said:

"I think that beyond question the Postoffice department has established its case—namely, that the present laws regulating second-class matter are out of date and practically nullified by present practices beyond the control of the department as now equipped, and that a real and effective enforcement would be injurious to the publishing interests. There are now many persons enjoying the privileges of the second-class rates in violation of the intent and purpose of the statutes to the detriment of the postal revenues amounting to millions annually."

"From the hearings, the correctness of this is specially conceded by the publishers themselves. They seem to be substantially agreed that a reformation of the laws is imperative. Just what view the committee will take or what action it will propose, if any, no one at this time can say."

POLICE AT LOGGERHEADS.

Criminals Allowed to Go Unpunished in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—It is charged by newspapers here that politics in the Police department is seriously handicapping the efforts of the force to apprehend the two murderous thugs who looted the Japanese Golden Gate bank, slew the vice president and pounded the cashier over the head with an iron bludgeon until he was almost dead. The department seemed demoralized over the struggle now progressing as to who shall head the detectives, and within 12 hours not an arrest has been made, nor is there the shadow of a clew to promise one.

Ed Wren, whom Chief Dinan wants to make inspector of police, appears to be unable to handle the situation, and matters in the upper office are at a standstill, with Acting Mayor Gallagher demanding Captain Duke to take command and infuse a mild solution of brains into the work, while Dinan is equally determined not to accept the program.

Will Withdraw Coal Land.

Washington, Oct. 8.—It is understood that the president has finally made up his mind to withdraw all coal lands not already taken up under the land laws of the United States. The expectation is that he will, by a special message, request congress to change the statutes, but that meanwhile he will himself temporarily withdraw the coal lands from further entry. It is stated, however, that before the withdrawal can take place the Geological survey must determine exactly which are the coal lands, as a basis for the order.

Rumor Will Resign.

Washington, Oct. 8.—It is reported in Washington that Senator Platt intends to resign his seat in the senate, partly because of failing health, but more particularly on account of the unpleasant notoriety he recently received on account of domestic troubles.

Channel to Stranded Vessels.

Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 8.—The Navy department will make an effort to save the war vessels stranded at the navy yard during the recent hurricane by dredging channels from deep water.