

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

OREGON FIR FOR PULLMANS.

Millions of Feet Used Every Year for Palace Cars.

Portland—In 18 months Portland has furnished between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 feet of fir lumber for use in the construction of cars at the shops of the Pullman Car company, located at Pullman, Ill. In the purchase of this material, the company has expended close to \$1,500,000.

These figures are vouched for by Albert Jones, purchasing agent of the Pullman company, who was sent to the West 18 months ago to buy lumber. The first is used exclusively for siding on boxcars, and, besides the lumber bought here, more is continually being contracted for in other sections. Some of the material is dressed, such as flooring, siding and the like, while more has been shipped rough.

There is no prospective cessation of the buying so far as the pine is concerned, and, while yellow pine is also largely used, that is not being drawn from this locality. In the construction of sleeping and passenger cars only hard woods are utilized, particularly for finishing the interior. Some material is often left in dry kilns four or five months, subject to slow heat and the air drying process, in order that when fitted in cars it is perfectly seasoned.

Prices of Cattle Advancing.

La Grande—Peter O'Sullivan, who has just returned from a visit to Walla Walla county, says that one of the chief causes for the prevailing prosperity in all sections of that country is the increase in the price of cattle. Representatives of the Pacific Meat company are making large purchases, and Walla Walla buyers are looking for feeders. The range leasing plan has proved very satisfactory, and the forming of separate boundaries for cattle and sheep has resulted to the advantage of the cattle, which come from the range in fine condition.

Apples at the Fruit Fair.

Hood River—The exhibit of apples grown by A. I. Mason, which took the sweepstakes and several other prizes at the Hood River Fruit fair consisted of three boxes taken from 9-year-old trees, planted 63 to the acre. The trees averaged five and a half boxes, and altogether he took 1,141 boxes from his orchard. In the entire yield there were only 64 wormy apples during the season and the trees were sprayed six times with arsenate of lead. In the whole yield there were only 54 boxes that went smaller than four tiers to the box.

Wants Passenger Bridge.

Oregon City—For the accommodation of the people of Oswego, the Clackamas county court will be asked to negotiate with the Southern Pacific company to the end that the county may construct an upper deck on the company's railroad bridge to be constructed across the Willamette river at Oswego. The plan of the Oswego people who will petition the county court for this action is to secure for themselves a means of crossing the Willamette river and more direct communication with this city.

Institute Arouses Interest.

Myrtle Point—The Farmers' institute and fair, which has just closed, proved a great success. The display of agricultural products convinced all visitors of the agricultural possibilities of the region about Myrtle Point. Dr. Withycombe of the Oregon Agricultural college gave an illustrated lecture on the treatment of the dairy cow. As this is a dairying region, this lecture was well attended and the farmers got many beneficial ideas from the doctor's remarks.

Land Withdrawn From Entry.

The Dalles—The local land office is in receipt of a telegram from the commissioner of the general land office withdrawing from filing or entry, under the coal land laws, all the public lands embraced in the following township: Townships 6 south, ranges 24, 25 and 26, E. W. D.; townships 7 south, ranges 24, 25 and 26, E. W. D.; townships 8 south, ranges 25, 26, E. W. D.

Much Grain Accumulates.

La Grande—Homer Littleton, foreman of the Chas. Playle warehouse at Allec, reports that a large quantity of grain has accumulated, owing to the embargo placed against railroad shipments of wheat from the interior points to Portland, on account of the grain-handlers' strike, but that shipments will now be resumed.

Crook County Horses for Alberta.

Pendleton—Thirteen carloads of range horses were shipped from this city to Alberta last week. They are owned by M. R. Cowell, and were taken from the range in Crook county. The shipment was consigned to Shelby Junction, Mont., but the horses are designed for the Alberta market.

ROCK CREEK'S FINE FRUIT.

Growers Busy Picking Large Crop of Apples and Pears.

Rock Creek—The ranchers along Rock creek have stepped out of the hay harvest into the fruit harvest, and are picking apples and pears. Fruit men are proud of their orchards and claim that Hood River or any other locality in the Northwest can produce no finer fruit or more abundant yields. Fruit is shipped from this section to many important points in the East, and compares favorably with any of the products in these markets. The leading fruit growers are William Head and A. A. Carothers. The former has an orchard of 10 acres, the latter about 20 acres. Mr. Head has picked and shipped about 300 boxes of apples, peaches and pears to Spokane, Walla Walla and Pendleton and other points east, while some was shipped to Condon and Arlington. He estimates he will have 1,000 boxes of winter apples for shipment. Mr. Carothers has shipped 1,000 boxes of fruit and will ship 1,300 more. These gentlemen get the highest prices for their fruit. Fruit grown on Rock creek captured first prize and gold medal at the Omaha exposition a few years ago. The exhibit was made by A. A. Carothers, and was a surprise to orchardists, packers and dealers.

Hops Are On the Up Grade.

Salem—The hop market at Salem has assumed a very active condition in the last day or two, and now every dealer in the city has orders for hops at a slight advance over figures named a week ago. Krebs Bros. has received an order for 1,000 bales at 15½ cents a pound. All other dealers are offering that price. Krebs bought the Claufield crop of 175 bales at Dallas. Joseph Harris and Catlin & Linn were also buyers on the West side at 12½ cents, while Lachmund & Pincus paid 17 cents for a choice lot bought from a dealer at Dallas.

To Establish Big Sawmill.

Albany—A sawmill with a capacity of 20,000 feet per day is to be established six miles south of Brownsville by G. B. and E. H. Dickinson, of this city. A contract with the lessees of the land secured requires that the plant be in operation by January 1.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 64@65c; bluestem, 68@69c; valley, 67c; red, 61@62c. Oats—No. 1 white, \$23.50@24; gray, \$22@22.50.

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

Rye—\$1.35@1.40 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; Concorda, Oregon, 27½c half basket; peaches, 75c@1; pears, 75c@1.25; crabapples, \$1@1.25 per box; plums, 25@50c per box; cranberries, Oregon, \$3@3.5 per box; quinces, \$1@1.25 per box.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7½c; cabbage, 1½@1½c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; celery, 75@85c 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, 5c; pumpkins, 1½c per pound; spinach, 4@5c per pound; tomatoes, 30@50c per box; parsley, 10@15c; sprouts, 7½c per pound; squash, 1½c per pound; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.

Onions—Oregon, \$1@1.15 per hundred.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, delivered, 80@85c; in carlots f. o. b. country, 75@80c; sweet potatoes, 2@2½c per pound.

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

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 31@32½c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 12c per pound; mixed chickens, 11@12c; spring, 12c; old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15½c; turkeys, live, 16@21c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22c; geese, live, 9@10c; ducks, 14@15c.

Veal—Dressed, 5½@8c per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 2@2½c per pound; cows, 4@5c; country steers, 5@5½c.

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

Pork—Dressed, 6@8c per pound.

Hops—1906, 14@16c per pound; 1905, nominal; 1904, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 13@18c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@21c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 26@28c.

URGE ONE BUILDING.

Oregon Men Want United Northwest at Jamestown Exposition.

Portland, Oct. 16.—A movement for a joint Northwest building at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial exposition was launched at a recent meeting of the Oregon Jamestown Exposition committee at the Portland Commercial club. President Jefferson Myers and Secretary John H. Stevenson, of the commission, were directed to write an official letter to the governors of Washington, Idaho and Montana, notifying them of the attitude of the Oregon commission, and asking them to take action in their official capacities to bring about participation in the plan on the part of their respective states.

The plan is conceived by the Oregon commission is for joint action on the part of the four Northwestern states in the erection of one magnificent exhibit and headquarters structure, in which each state shall have a department of its own, the expense to be borne equally by the several states. It was pointed out at the commission's session that such co-operative action would have the effect of impressing the East with the unity of Northwest interests and of exerting both a political and commercial insignificance. It also seemed apparent that with the combined capital of the four states a building of such imposing size and beauty could be erected that it could not fail to attract wide attention, while a building by any one of the states, singly, could not have this effect, and, besides, joint action could reduce the expense of putting up individual buildings.

President Myers was authorized to go to the scene of the exposition and negotiate for a site for an Oregon building, in the event it is desired to erect one, and also keep in mind the possibility of a joint state building. He will defer his departure for the East until he has had time to hear from the governors of the Northwest states on the plan suggested. In the event the other states do not show a disposition to adopt the plan proposed, this will not be allowed to interfere in any degree with Oregon's plan to make an exhibit, should the legislature warrant it.

Upon his return from the East President Myers will make a report to the commission, and Governor Chamberlain on the result of his investigations, and this report, setting forth in detail the cost of making an exhibit and the facilities for erecting a building and installing an exhibit, when delivered, will be used as the basis for appearing before the legislature to ask such an appropriation as shall be necessary to make a creditable showing.

FARMERS MUST DRAIN.

Department of Agriculture Issues Bulletin of Instruction.

Washington, Oct. 16.—For the guidance of the great number of people from humid regions who settle on the immense areas of Western lands opened to settlement, the Department of Agriculture has issued a report on "Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation."

There are several million acres open for settlement in the United States, and irrigation works built by private enterprise and works being constructed by the national government will provide a water supply for more than 1,000,000 acres of arid lands. The report discusses arid soils and water supplies generally and describes how to locate and build farm ditches, prepare land to receive water, irrigate staple crops and how much water to apply.

"Experience throughout the arid region," the report says, "is demonstrating that the greatest danger to irrigated lands is lack of drainage. Water applied to crops raises the ground water, which brings with it the salts dissolved from the soil; capillarity brings this water to the surface, where it evaporates, and the salts accumulate until all vegetation is destroyed. The only insurance against this is proper drainage, but anything like economy in the use of water and thorough cultivation, which will check the rise of ground water or lessen evaporation, will decrease the danger."

Battling With a River.

Imperial Junction, Cal., Oct. 16.—Seldom has a more desperate battle with nature been waged than that for the turning of the Colorado river. Rockwood gate went out last Thursday, and a great disappointment was occasioned, but the outlook is much brighter. Yesterday the trestle below the gate was prepared, 100 cars of rock being dumped as an experiment. This morning the rock was found in the same position, indicating that the soil was firm enough to support it. Another trestle is being built.

Silver Advances to 70.13.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The director of the mint yesterday purchased 150,000 ounces of silver at 70.13 cents per fine ounce, delivered at the mint in Denver. For the convenience of bidders it has been decided to open bids for the sale of silver on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, instead of on Wednesdays only, as heretofore.

ONE MORE CHANCE

Annexation Sure to Follow Next Failure of Cuba.

SELF GOVERNMENT IMPOSSIBLE

Sugar and Tobacco Men Will Object to Free Competition, But It Must Come.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Republican senators and congressmen who have been in Washington recently and officials closely identified with the administration agree with the president that Cuba shall have another opportunity to try self government, but the opinion is almost universal that annexation is only a matter of time. Little is being said publicly about the probability of annexing Cuba to the United States, but the subject is receiving a great deal of attention in Washington and public men are seriously discussing the best method of bringing the island under the protecting arm of the United States.

President Roosevelt is absolutely sincere in his declaration against the present annexation of Cuba and he has hopes that the Cuban people, on their second attempt, will be able to form and maintain a satisfactory government. He does not want the island made a part of the United States if, by any possibility, the Cubans can conduct their own affairs and protect the lives and property of all their citizens. He does not believe that the United States at this time would be justified in taking over the island, merely because vast amounts of American capital have been invested. But if the words of other administration officials can be held to be authoritative, it is to be inferred that the president will interpose no further objection to annexation in case the second Cuban government is a failure.

While annexation is generally expected, no one looks forward to it with enthusiasm. Rather, the Cuban problem is regarded in the light of one of the unpleasant outgrowths of the Spanish war, as perplexing in some respects as the Philippine question. Southern men would like to see Cuba made American territory, but they want the tariff wall kept up against Cuban sugar and tobacco, and some bar erected against the immigration of native Cubans into the United States. The South has more than its share of dusky citizens.

It is probable that the men in congress who are fighting a reduction of the duty on Philippine sugar and tobacco would join the South in demanding the retention of the tariff on sugar and tobacco from Cuba in case of annexation. If Philippine sugar is a menace to the beet sugar industry of the West, it will be argued that the sugar from Cuba, closer and much more abundant, would be a still greater menace.

STORM SPOILS BANANAS.

Hurricane Sweeps Through Central America, Wasting \$1,000,000.

New Orleans, Oct. 16.—Damages of fully \$1,000,000, including the partial demolition of one town, was done by the hurricane on the coast of Central America which was reported by a brief wireless message received here last night. Wireless and cable advices today to the United States Fruit company say that probably no loss of life occurred.

The hurricane appeared to be central near Bluefields, on the east coast of Nicaragua. It swept in from the sea, its first fury striking Little and Great Corn islands, which were swept bare of vegetation and their topography even altered by the waves. On the mainland the storm's damage was confined mostly to a path about 30 miles wide, in which banana and rubber crops were destroyed and plantations blown down. Great damage is reported from Rama, a town on the coast about 40 miles from Bluefields.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis Dying.

New York, Oct. 16.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the president of the Confederate states, is dying of pneumonia at the Hotel Majestic here. It is believed she cannot survive more than a few hours. Mrs. Davis has been ill for several days, but it had been believed she would recover up to last night, when a sudden change for the worse was noticed. Mrs. Davis went to the Majestic a short time ago on her return from the Adirondacks, where she spent most of the summer for her health.

Army in Cuba Given Name.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Brigadier General Barry, acting chief of staff, today issued a general order by direction of the president stating that the military forces now assembled in Cuba or to be assembled there are constituted an army to be known as the Army of Cuban Pacification.

NEXT POPE NOT A SAINT.

Need of a Politician at the Vatican is Widely Recognized.

Rome, Oct. 16.—In spite of the fact that the pope is enjoying perfect health, the matter of possible results of the next conclave, whenever it does occur, is being discussed among the cardinals, and this with no desire to anticipate the election or to be disrespectful to the pontiff. The feeling among the cardinals has changed greatly since August, 1903, and today there exists a tendency quite opposite to that which triumphed three years ago. In view of the Vatican's experiences with France, the cry this time will be not for a merely religious pope, but a political pope; not for a saint, but for a statesman.

Even the strongest opponents of three years ago of Cardinal Rampolla now favor his election. Rampolla failed in 1903 chiefly because he was vetoed by Cardinal Pazynski, in the name of Austria, speaking for the entire Triple Alliance.

Although Pope Pius has suppressed the right of veto abrogated by certain powers, the reason which induced the Triple Alliance to oppose Cardinal Rampolla still exist, and the church today is less able to afford displeasing the Central Empire. Consequently there are rumors of an experiment with a foreign pope, in spite of the disfavor of the Italians. For the last four centuries all the popes have been Italians.

FOOTPADS HARD AT WORK.

Police Round Up All the Suspicious Characters They See.

San Francisco, Oct. 16.—Despite the energetic measures taken by the police in rounding up all ex-convicts and suspicious characters yesterday and today, the activity of the footpads and highwaymen continued. Several reports of robberies and attempted hold-ups were made to the police.

Carl Wilson, a laborer, was held up and robbed of \$6 by two men, while walking on Rush street, near Kearney, about 10 o'clock tonight. As the footpads stopped him Wilson fired a shot at them in the darkness. In their haste in searching him, the robbers overlooked the pistol which he had. Attracted by the shot, a nightwatchman came running up and also began shooting at the fleeing men.

Edward Lang, a street-car conductor, reported to the police today that he was held up by two masked men at the north end of the Ferry building shortly before 12 o'clock last night. While one of them held a pistol against Lang's head the other footpad went through his pockets, and, according to Lang, robbed him of \$50.

An attempted hold-up was reported from Golden Gate park. The approach of some pedestrians frightened away the highwaymen.

BIG GUNS NEEDED.

General Wood Also Wants Cavalry Sent to Philippines.

Washington, Oct. 16.—An argument against the reduction in the number of troops in the Philippines is made by Major General Leonard Wood, commanding that division, in his annual report. The total garrison, on June 30 last, numbered 20,043 men.

"We are far from home," says General Wood, "and in case of foreign disturbances, even with all our troops concentrated at Manila, the force available would be scarcely sufficient to defend it from a serious attack. Moreover, a strong garrison should be maintained here until conditions pertaining to the civil government are well established and the animosities and disappointments incident to the building up of a local government under new and perhaps strained conditions have passed away."

General Wood suggests adding some artillery to the present garrison and sending to the Philippines one squadron of each of the cavalry regiments in the United States.

Public order has greatly improved in Mindanao. The rice output there is said to exceed any previous year and the people have gone to work. As there is an large Mohammedan element there, and unexpected disturbances may occur as the result of action of religious fanatics returning from Mecca, the report says the garrison should be concentrated.

Postal Deficit Less.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Postmaster General Cortelyou has given out an advance statement of the receipts and expenditures of the postal service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. It shows a reduction of the annual deficit from \$14,572,584 for 1905 to \$10,516,996 for 1906, over \$4,000,000, or 27.832 per cent. The total receipts for 1906 were \$167,932,783, an increase over 1905 of \$15,106,198, which is the greatest increase for any year in the history of the service. The per cent of increase in receipts for 1906 is 9.88.

Rain Damages Cotton.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 16.—A heavy rain has fallen over the ground in part of Texas the past 24 hours, doing considerable damage to the cotton crop. There will be a heavy loss in rice.