

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

FIRE BENEFITS CITY.

Eugene to Have Better Buildings and Cement Walks.

Eugene—Aside from the loss of stock and furniture suffered in the fire of August 6, the general result has been and will be very beneficial to the property holders along Willamette street, and to the city. The council has definitely decided to extend the fire limits and it is likely that all future buildings put up on North Willamette street will be of brick or stone.

James Sanford, who lost about half the buildings destroyed by the recent fire, will erect a modern brick on his property, the work to commence this fall. A brick building will be put up on the Betman property and the balance of the block is too valuable to be allowed to lie idle.

Cement sidewalks are being put in along Willamette street, with one or two exceptions, as far as the depot, and every foot of sidewalk in front of the fire line has been taken up to give place to cement walks. The council will likely order all the board walks supplanted by cement.

Hop Outlook Good.

Woodburn—There will be a larger hop yield in this section this season than in any previous year and the quality will be mostly choice. The lice have practically disappeared and all but a few old yards that have been given no attention are making a fine showing. Some of the old yards are looking better than for the past five years. The new yards show up well and will make an excellent record this year. A party who has made a thorough inspection of the yards of this vicinity was in the city yesterday and reports the outlook very bright, corroborating the opinion of others as to large yield and good quality.

State Printer Is Busy.

Salem—Secretary of State Benson has completed the indexes to the House and Senate journals of the last session of the Legislature and handed them to the State Printer for printing. Printer Duniway says he will have the journals printed, bound and ready for distribution about the middle of this month.

The journals for the session of 1905 were not ready for distribution until about the middle of January of the following year and the preparation of the indexes for the journals in the office of Secretary of State this year breaks the record.

New Professor at Albany.

Albany—Rev. Frank R. Zugg, of Charleston, Ind., has been chosen for the chair of History, Sociology and Economics in Albany College. He will soon arrive in this city to arrange for the coming school year. The new instructor is a graduate of Park College, Mo., and also of the Princeton Theological Seminary. While at Princeton Professor Zugg did post-graduate work in Princeton University. He has had several years' successful experience both in preaching and teaching.

Hops Bring Good Price

Oregon City—Fifteen cents is the ruling contract price for hops and three contracts have been filed in the office of County Recorder C. E. Ramsby. The contractor is Ed. C. Herron and he gets from H. A. and Samuel W. Wolfer, of Needy, 40 bales from a 10-acre tract; B. Merz, of Macksburg, 5,000 pounds from a seven-acre tract.

Oregon City Has Snakes.

Oregon City—Rattlesnakes have appeared in this city. City Engineer W. A. White killed a small one on Madison street at the foot of Falls View. The snake was a young one, about two feet in length, and had two rattles. A large snake was seen this week on the rocks on Jefferson street near the residence of Ernest P. Rands.

Fish Traps Removed.

Astoria—The fish traps at Point Ellice, which were condemned recently by the War department as being a menace to navigation, have been removed by the owners in accordance with the orders of the United States engineers.

See Their First Autos.

McKenzie Bridge—This place had its first experience with automobiles the other night when two motor cars arrived on their way to Belknap Springs. The trip was made from Eugene in less than eight hours with no accidents.

McArthur Is Reappointed.

Olympia—Announcement is made at the executive office of the reapPOINTMENT of J. W. McArthur, of Spokane, as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, to take effect November 1.

Estimate 140,000 Bales.

Salem—Estimates from the most conservative dealers of this district, who have made a tour of the hop-growing territory and observed yard conditions closely, place the state crop for 1907 at not to exceed 140,000 bales, as compared to approximately 150,000 for the season of 1906, and this estimate may be reduced fully one-third more by reason of failure to secure picking money.

The crop seems to be coming on very unevenly, and all yards, generally speaking, are more or less spotted, while the number of missing hills in most yards is remarkable. Many fields are well advanced and the burrs are fully developed. These give promise of an abundant yield, with corresponding high quality, while on the other hand, in the majority of yards, the vines are still in blossom, with a very small percentage of burrs well set.

20 Per Cent Decrease.

Hillsboro—The hop crop of Washington county this season bids fair to be 20 per cent less than last year's product. This shortage is due to lack of cultivation owing to bad weather at a time when yards should have had care; to lice and lack of spraying; to the low prices prevailing, and to the fact that there is some blight in many yards that last season were free from fault.

Last year's Washington county product went about 8,000 bales, and it is estimated that this season the output will be slightly over 6,000 bales. In many districts the lice have been prolific and, as spraying is expensive, many yards were not given any spraying whatever. So far as can be learned the quality of hops is up to the standard, this county generally leading the state in this regard.

Lane County Keeps Up.

Eugene—The hop yield in Lane county this year will approximate the crop of last season, if it is all harvested. The prospective low prices for hops and present high prices for labor may influence a few to neglect the harvest, and there have been three good but small yards dug up this year, but the quantity of hops will not be materially changed. The long, dry, cool weather has been ideal for hopgrowing, and the quality at this time is above the average.

Picking Begins September 1.

Aurora—If the present good weather continues, the hop crop here will be fully as large as last year, and the quality equally as good. The hops are burring out fine, the hot weather having killed the lice. The crop will probably be five or ten days earlier than last year. Picking will begin generally September 1.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 80c; bluestem, 82c; valley, 80c; red, 78c.
Oats—No. 1 white, 25c; gray, nominal.
Barley—Feed, \$21.50@22 per ton; brewing, nominal; rolled, \$29.50@24.50.
Corn—Whole, 28c; cracked, 29c per ton.
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$17@18 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$21@23; clover, \$9; cheat, \$9@10; grain hay, \$9@10; alfalfa, \$13@14.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2@30c per pound.
Poultry—Average old hens, 12 1/2@13c per pound; mixed chickens, 12 1/2@13c; spring chickens, 15@16c; old roosters, 8@9c; dressed chickens, 16@17c; turkeys, live, 12@15c; turkeys, dressed, choice, nominal; geese, live, 8@11c; ducks, 8@14c.
Eggs—French ranch, candled, 22@23c per dozen.
Fruits—Cherries, 8@12 1/2c a pound; apples, \$1.50@2.25 per box; Spitzenbergs, \$3.50 per box; cantaloupes, \$2.50@3.50 per crate; peaches, 60c@1.25 per crate; raspberries, \$1.25@1.50 per crate; blackberries, 5@7c per pound; loganberries, \$1 per crate; apricots, \$1.50@2 per crate.
Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.75 per sack; carrots, \$2 per sack; beets, \$2 per sack; asparagus, 10c per pound; beans, 3@5c per pound; cabbage, 2 1/2c per pound; celery, \$1.25 per dozen; corn, 25@35c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c@1 per box; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 15@20c per dozen; peas, 4@5c per pound; radishes, 20c per dozen; tomatoes, \$1@1.25 per crate.
Potatoes—New, 1 1/2@2c per pound.
Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2@8 1/2c per pound.
Beef—Dressed bulls, 3 1/2@4c per pound; cows, 6@6 1/2c; country steers, 6 1/2@7c.
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8@9c per pound; ordinary, 5@7c; spring lambs, 9@9 1/2c per pound.
Pork—Dressed, 6@8 1/2c per pound.
Hops—6@7 1/2c per pound, according to quality.
Wool—Eastern Oregon, average best, 16@22c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22c, according to shrinkage; mohair choice, 29@30c a pound.

REPORT ON STANDARD OIL CO

Commission on Corporations Says It Uses Worst of Methods.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Significant revelations are made public in a report submitted to President Roosevelt by Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, concerning the operations of the Standard Oil Company.

In a previous report the ways and methods of the Standard were explained. The present report sets forth the results of these methods and the effect they have had on the consumption of oil and on the profits of the Standard Oil Company. Commissioner Smith says:

"The Standard Oil Company is responsible for the course of prices of petroleum and its products during the last 25 years. The Standard has consistently used its power to raise the price of oil during the last ten years, not only absolutely but also relatively to the cost of crude oil."

The Standard has claimed that it has reduced the price of oil; that it has been a benefit to the consumer; and that only a great combination like the Standard could have furnished oil at the prices that have prevailed.

"Each one of these claims," says Commissioner Smith, "is disproved by this report."

The increase in annual profits of the Standard Oil Company from 1896 to 1904 was over \$27,000,000. The report says:

"The total dividends received by the Standard from 1882 to 1906 were \$551,922,124, thus averaging 24.15 per cent a year. The dividends however, were much less than the total earnings. It is substantially certain that the entire net earnings of the Standard from 1882 to 19 were at least \$790,000,000 and possibly much more.

"These enormous profits have been based on an investment worth at the time of its original acquisition not more than \$75,000,000."

The report of Commissioner Smith shows that the Standard Oil Company is responsible for petroleum prices for the past quarter of a century because this company has controlled the industry. The report shows the price history of oil products since 1866, or practically since the beginning of the industry. This gives an opportunity to compare the course of prices during the earlier competitive period with the course of prices during the later monopolistic period. It also shows that prices would have been lower during this later period under normal competitive conditions and in the absence of any such overshadowing combination as has actually existed.

These prices show directly the effect that the existence of this combination has had upon the consumer and also the results that have accrued to the combination itself by way of profits. Just conclusion can thus be drawn of the way the Standard Oil has used its great industrial power.

SECOND HEARING BEGUN.

Federal Courts Continue Investigation of Standard.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—The preparations for the second federal investigations of the relations between the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the Chicago & Alton Railroad, ordered by Judge Landis of the United States District Court on Saturday, will begin tomorrow. The call for the special grand jury will be issued and United States District Attorney Sims will go over all the evidence presented at the recent trial of the Standard Oil Company, which resulted in conviction and a fine of \$29,240,000, and will select the witnesses to be subpoenaed. It developed that the reason for haste in this investigation is that the statute of limitations is running against the government, and because of it the Chicago & Alton will escape re-indictment on between 80 and 100 counts of the 1,462 on which the Standard Oil Company was convicted.

This statute of limitations bars prosecution on offenses committed more than three years before indictment. Many of the shipments on which the Standard Oil Company was convicted of accepting rebates occurred between September, 1903, and August, 1904. When the grand jury convenes on August 14, a few days will suffice to present the evidence against the Alton.

The jury will consider infractions of the Elkins Law occurring from August, 1904, until March, 1905.

Transport Breaks Down.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—The transport Warren, which left Saturday with a large contingent of troops and passengers, was compelled by a breakdown of machinery to put back. She had hardly got outside the bay when the officers in the engine-room noticed that her machinery was not working as it ought. Chief Engineer Donnelly, of the Army Transport Department, made an exhaustive examination of the Warren's machinery and is in hopes that new condenser tubes can be installed by Tuesday.

John D. Is Not Worried.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 5.—John D. Rockefeller gives no indication in public at least, that the decision of Judge Landis, fining the Standard Oil Company the limit, affected him in the slightest. As far as appearances go, the magnate has not given the matter a thought.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

SAILORS WANT NEW UNIFORM.

Naval Committee Considering Entire Change of Costume.

New York, Aug. 9.—The jack tars of the United States navy have made such a mighty protest against the time-honored headgear and blouse they wear ashore and on dress occasions aboard ship that the navy department has appointed a committee to decide on changes in the uniform. Captain Hugo Osterhaus, commander of the battleship Connecticut, is chairman of this committee. Captain Osterhaus has sent out a statement to the captains of all warships in the North Atlantic squadron and to the commander of every ship in the service, asking for suggestions.

The enlisted men are desirous of obtaining coats and visor caps. Many of them want the wide flaring trousers changed into the ordinary pattern. But the chief grievance relates to the blouses and the old-fashioned pancake caps. These caps are said by all seamen to be absolutely useless on a windy day, as they cannot be kept on the head. They afford no shade to the eyes and seem to exist merely as a relic of the past.

The protest over the blouse is considered well justified in the navy. In the first place the seamen object to the wide collar, which blows up around their ears on windy days. They want shorter neckerchiefs and coats but like those of marines. Should the sailors' demands be granted, it would be the first time in the history of the American navy that seamen have worn coats.

USUAL DEFICIT FOR JULY.

But U. S. Revenue From All Sources Shows Large Increase.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The comparative monthly statement of the government's receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of July, 1907, the total receipts were \$55,906,465 and the disbursements \$66,813,345, leaving a deficit for the month of about \$11,000,000. This deficit is explained by the fact that at the beginning of each fiscal year nearly all the appropriations made by the last session of congress become available and large sums are immediately withdrawn from the treasury. It is a rule, with hardly an exception, that each July shows a deficit. A year ago it was above \$163,500,000.

The receipts from customs last month amounted to \$28,826,448; which is nearly \$2,700,000 in excess of July, 1906; internal revenue \$22,840,304, increase \$738,000. Miscellaneous \$4,229,712, increase \$10,000.

The expenditures for July, 1907, aggregate almost exactly \$1,000,000 more than for July, 1906, the reductions being balanced by nearly \$4,000,000 increase account construction of Panama canal.

Navy Department Learns Lesson.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry has acted upon the findings and recommendations of the board which investigated the accident on the battleship Georgia on July 15 last, resulting in the death of ten officers and sailors and the injury of a number of others. The report includes all of the testimony taken by the board.

Almost all of the findings and recommendations, most of which have heretofore been published, were approved by Mr. Newberry, who has ordered them put into effect. The Navy Department is now convinced that the cause of the accident was beyond question a "flareback," which it regards as a welcome conclusion, because it is believed that such flarebacks can be dealt with safely by additional precautions.

Middles on Torpedo Boats.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Orders issuing from the Navy Department show that a number of midshipmen have been placed on torpedo-boat duty. This marks a new policy in the Navy, showing that the Navy is deficient as compared with foreign navies in torpedo-boat work. There are 60 torpedo-boats of various types in our Navy, yet only 16 of them are in active service. This has been caused by the shortage of officers, resulting from the heavy demands for such officers for the new battleships going into commission.

Cultivate Land in Forest Reserve.

Washington, Aug. 6.—J. O. Hanum, of Portland, Or., has been granted a permit to cultivate 180 acres in the Cascade National forest (north), applied for by him under the act of June 11, 1906, and to erect a house and other buildings, if he so desires, for the purpose of beginning his improvements before the land is formally listed for filing at the United States Land Office.

No Protest From Japan.

Washington, Aug. 7.—No protest has been received from the Japanese government against the plan to send the Atlantic battleship fleet to the Pacific and none is expected. It is pointed out there that no basis exists for protest or complaint, as the fleet is to remain in American waters.

MUST RENDER ACCOUNT.

New Suit by Receiver Earl Again Sugar Trust.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 8.—A bill in equity which calls upon the American Sugar Refining company to give an accounting of its business for the past four years was filed before Chancellor Magee today on behalf of George H. Earl, Jr., receiver of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining company, of Philadelphia. The suit, it is said, is the only one of the kind ever filed in this country, and the step taken by the Pennsylvania company may be the means of opening an entire new field for investigating trusts. The suit is separate from that for \$30,000,000 damages which Mr. Earl instituted against the American Sugar Refining company, of New York.

Mr. Earl holds that in procuring the controlling interest in the Pennsylvania company in 1903, the company became a trustee for the concern and is responsible to it for an accounting, although the American company never operated the opposition company's plants.

FIRST TESTIMONY.

Hearing of Standard Oil Case Begins September 3.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—The first testimony in the government's suit to dissolve the Standard Oil company and kindred companies on the ground that they constitute a trust will be taken in the postoffice building in New York on September 3. Ex-Judge Franklin Ferriss, of St. Louis, who was appointed special examiner to hear testimony, has issued an order for the first testimony as above and copies were mailed today to all the attorneys on both sides. Frank B. Kellogg, of St. Louis, and C. B. Morrison, of Chicago, special counsel for the government, requested Judge Ferriss to issue the order. Judge Ferriss has not been informed what witnesses will be called at the hearing.

The taking of testimony will mark the actual beginning of the government's fight to overthrow the Standard Oil company and the 70 or more subsidiary corporations allied with it. The suit was filed in St. Louis early in the year, and all preliminary matters have been cleared away.

GOVERNMENT WINS FIGHT.

Right to Water Under Indian Treaty Is Upheld.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 8.—Federal Judge C. E. Wolverton, of Oregon, who has had under consideration for some months the case of the government against the Conrad Investment Company, involving the right to the use of the waters of Birch Creek, the middle of which marks the southern boundary of the Blackfoot Reservation, in his opinion which was received today, decided for the complainant. The government asserted the right to the use of the waters among other things under a treaty with the Indians, while the chief contention of the defendant was that, he having complied with the act of congress of 1891 relating to right of way over public land for irrigation ditches and canals, the government could not go back of that.

W. G. Conrad, of Helena, is the owner of the company, which has expended large sums in reclaiming thousands of acres of land just south of the Blackfoot reservation. The main canal is over 90 miles long and there are many more miles of laterals. It is not known whether the case will be appealed or not.

Protect O. R. & N. Roadway.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Authority has been granted to the engineer in charge of the Umatilla irrigation project in Oregon to construct a wasteway on the storage feed on the canal about three-fourths of a mile below the town of Echo. The point at which this structure will be built controls the operation of the canal throughout a section about four miles long where the canal very closely parallels the O. R. & N. railroad. This section has been considered as threatening the safety of the railroad.

Trying to Settle Strike.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Charles P. Nell, commissioner of labor, is in telegraphic communication with P. H. Morrissey, grand master, and other officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in an endeavor to bring about a peaceful settlement of the strike of switchmen employed by the Colorado & Southern Railway Company, and to prevent, if possible, the enforcement of a general strike order calling out all the trainmen employed by the road.

New Northwest Postmasters.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Postmasters appointed:

Oregon—Pokegama, George W. McIntyre, vice G. B. Walters, resigned.

Washington—Hall, William A. Geer, vice O. B. Aagard, resigned; Blingen, Melvin Wetherell, vice S. G. Hadley, resigned.