

# HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

## RAILROAD TO DALLAS.

Salem Commercial Club Accepts Offer of Engineer Covert.

Salem—At a meeting of the Greater Salem Commercial club, the offer of J. W. Covert, engineer of the Dallas-Falls City railroad, to build a railroad from Salem to Dallas, was accepted. The proposal calls for a loan of \$72,000, to bear 5 per cent interest and to be secured by a first mortgage upon the road for terminal grounds 500x800 feet in West Salem, and a right of way through West Salem.

Mr. Covert will go to work upon the road as soon as the money is guaranteed by the business men of this city, not later than July 15, and it is his intention to have the road completed before the rainy season sets in next fall. The following resolutions were also adopted by the club:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Greater Salem Commercial club that it would be to the best interests of the people of this city for Salem to own and operate an electric-light plant to supply the city and its inhabitants with light, and we would respectfully ask the Salem city council to appoint a committee to investigate the matter of Salem purchasing or constructing and operating such a plant.

"Resolved, That the city council receive propositions from persons or corporations having water powers or lighting plants to sell."

## Road to Blue River Mines.

Eugene—The Commercial club, at a recent meeting, took steps toward further improving the road to the Blue river mines, on which a good many thousand dollars have already been expended. A committee of eight business men was appointed to make a personal inspection of the district and report to the club within ten days. Extensive improvements are being made in the Blue river district this summer and a good road is necessary to keep Eugene in touch with the mines. A force of carpenters will leave here in a few days to erect a three-story hotel, 60x70 feet, a two-story building 30x80 feet and a two-story assay office at the Lucky Boy mine.

## New Volume of Court Decisions.

Salem—Volume 43 of the Oregon supreme court reports has been delivered to the secretary of state by the state printer and the secretary is now prepared to supply all who wish copies at the price fixed by law, \$3.50, together with 28 cents to cover postage. This volume includes the opinions of the supreme court in cases decided up to November, 1903. The opinions reported occupy 636 pages, and the index, which is very complete, 70 pages more. The reports are published by the state and are sold to members of the bar and others at the cost of publication.

## Rich Strike Shows Stronger.

Medford—Reports from the Grayback rich strike, continue to pour in. Several men have worked the property and have opened up the vein over 200 feet. They report the showing much better than at first. Many miners are leaving for the scene, going by private conveyance from Jacksonville. The strike is located 54 miles northwest of Medford, near the California line, on a divide between the Illinois and Klamath rivers, where rich placer beds were found in early days. In one day four men mortared out \$3,800.

## Scholarship to Albany Girl.

Albany—President W. H. Lee, of Albany college, has announced that the scholarship which the college annually awarded to a graduate of the Albany high school would this year go to Miss Martha Montague. Miss Montague secured the scholarship by competitive work, she having maintained the highest grade of scholarship for her class during her entire course in the high school. This scholarship will entitle Miss Montague to free tuition.

## Law of Water Rights.

Salem—Because of the rapid development in irrigation and the growing importance of water-right questions, State Librarian J. B. Putnam has been strengthening the library in authorities on that branch of law. The latest addition was made lately when he received a large three-volume work, "Farnham on Water Rights." The edition is of the year 1904.

## Grandstand for Chautauqua.

Oregon City—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Willamette Valley Chautauqua association it was decided to erect a grandstand having a seating capacity of 500. This improvement will be stationed on the athletic grounds, and is calculated for the comfort of those attending the baseball games which constitute one of the most attractive diversions at the Chautauqua meeting.

## Looking for a Mill Site.

Medford—B. H. Harris, of Medford, who has a large timber tract in the vicinity of Big Timber Falls, located about 30 miles northeast of Medford, has left this city with a party of surveyors to locate a mill site near the falls, also to run a line of survey from the mill site to Medford for the purpose of constructing a railroad which will tap the largest timber belt in Southern Oregon.

## Placed on Agricultural Board.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain has appointed Mark Halbert, of Albany, a member of the state board of agriculture.

## BOY FINDS GOLD.

As a Result a Southern Oregon Family Cleans Up \$25,000 in a Week.

Grant's Pass—A milkman half full of gold—200 ounces—valued at more than \$4,000, was the sight that greeted scores of visitors at the Grant's Pass Banking & Trust company's bank one day last week. This represents about one-fifth of the amount taken from a ledge since its discovery. The discovery was made by the 18-year-old son of David Biggs. While out hunting he stumbled onto a ledge of decomposed quartz which was more gold than quartz. He secured a chunk the size of a candle-box and took it to his father's placer claim, where it was mortared and yielded nearly \$800.

Early next morning the family staked out seven claims and began mining. In two hours they had \$2,000, and in one week they had mortgaged out \$25,000, and Mr. Briggs reports the ledge getting better all the time. The whole amount was taken from an excavation ten feet long by seven feet deep.

The find is the talk of the country, and already the surrounding hills are being searched by prospectors and gold excitement is at fever heat. The ledge is located in the southeastern part of Josephine county, about 50 miles from Grants Pass.

## Dredge Clears a Passage.

Astoria—The bar dredge Chinook has not missed a day at work on the Columbia entrance excepting the time consumed in coaling, since her return from Portland, and has accomplished very much in that time. The record performance for one day is 5,000 cubic yards or more than 9,000 tons. This is the greatest day's work ever done by a vessel of her class, and the performance has been highly gratifying to the officers. The big vessel has materially deepened the river entrance, and pilots say that the depth has increased two feet in some places.

## Pheasant Bill Not a Law.

Salem—In answer to an inquiry from Game Warden J. W. Baker, Attorney General Crawford has rendered an opinion in which he holds that the pheasant bill of 1903 did not become a law. This has been the generally accepted opinion. Although the bill was signed by the presiding officer of each house, approved by the governor and filed in the office of the secretary of state, the records show that it received only 30 votes in the house, or one less than a majority, and therefore it did not pass the house.

## Legislators Pick Out Seats.

Salem—Members of the Oregon legislature have already commenced selecting their seats for the session of 1905, and about two-thirds of the seats have been assigned in each house. Secretary of State Dunbar has a plat of the floor of each house, and has assigned members to seats upon receiving requests from them. He will have name cards printed in large letters and placed on the front of the desks of the different members.

## PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 69c; bluestem, 77c; valley, 78c.  
Barley—Feed, \$23 per ton; rolled, \$24.50 ± 25.  
Flour—Valley, \$3.90@4.05 per barrel; hard wheat straights, \$4@4.25; clear, \$3.85@4.10; hard wheat patents, \$4.40@4.70; graham, \$3.50@4; rye flour, \$4.50.  
Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.25; gray, \$1.20 per cental.  
Millet—Bran, \$19@20 per ton; middlings, \$25.50@27; shorts, \$20@21; chop, \$18; linseed, dairy food, \$19.  
Hay—Timothy, \$15@16 per ton; clover, \$8@9; grain, \$11@12; cheat, \$11@12.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 17½@20c; store, 12½@13c per pound.  
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 19½@20.  
Cheese—Full cream, twins, new stock, 12@12½c; old stock, 7@8c; Young America, 13@14c.  
Poultry—Fancy hens, 12@12½c per pound; old hens, 11½@12c; mixed chickens, 10@11; old roosters, 8@8½c; young roosters, 12@13c; springs, 1½@2-pound, 17@18c; broilers, 10½@11-pound, 18@20c; dressed chickens, 13@13½c; turkeys, live, 14@16c; dressed, 15@16c; choice, 20@22½c; geese, live, 6@7c; dressed, 9½@11c; ducks, old, \$6@7 per doz; young, as to size, \$3.50 @9.

Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.50; beets, \$1.25; parsnips, \$1.25; cabbage, 2@2½; red cabbage, 2½c; lettuce, head, 25@40c per doz; tomatoes, \$1.75@2; cauliflower, \$1.75 @2 per doz; celery, 75@90c; cucumbers, \$1.25; asparagus, 50c; peas, 4@6c per lb; beans, green, 10c; wax, 10c; squash, \$1 per box; green corn, 60c per doz.  
Honey—\$3@3.50 per case.  
Potatoes—Fancy, 75c@81c per cental; new potatoes, \$1.75@2 per cental.  
Fruits—Strawberries, 5@6c per lb; cherries, 5@7c; gooseberries, 6c; apples, new, \$1.50@2; apricots, 90c@1 per box; plums, \$1; peaches, 90c@1; canteloupes, \$4.50 per crate.  
Hops—1903 crop, 23@24c per lb.  
Wool—Valley, 19@20c per lb; Eastern Oregon, 12@16c; mohair, 30c per pound for choice.  
Beef—Dressed, 5@7½c per lb.  
Mutton—Dressed, 4@6c per lb; lambs, 8c.  
Veal—Dressed, 100 to 125, 6@7c per lb; 125 to 200, 5½@6c; 200 and up, 4½@5c.  
Pork—Dressed, 100 to 150, 7@7½c; 150 and up, 6@7c.

## MANY MEN LOST.

Japanese and Russians Engage in a Furious Struggle.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—General Stachelberg, through the army headquarters at Harbin, reports a number of desperate skirmishes with the Japanese, in which both sides lost heavily and in one of which the Russian General Gernross was severely wounded.

At midday yesterday an entire division of Japanese made a desperate attack on the left flank of the Russian position at Vafangow. They attacked in three columns, and after shelling the Russians with heavy artillery made a furious bayonet charge in the face of a heavy charge of rapid-fire guns and musketry. The desperation of the Japanese charge is shown by the fact that some of them succeeded in getting within a few yards of the Russian trenches before they were shot down. They were finally compelled to retire, leaving fully 300 dead behind.

The first Siberian rifles bore the brunt of the attack, and their losses were very heavy. Their commander, Colonel Kavastounoff, fell almost in the first fire, with a bullet through his brain. Adjutant Sub Lieutenant Nodochinsky was killed almost at the same time. Two majors and a number of officers of lesser rank were picked off by the Japanese sharpshooters, whose fire was unusually deadly and accurate.

General Gernross was shot just as the Japanese attacking column broke and fled. A shrapnel bullet shattered one side of his jaw, but he refused to retire.

A report was also received from General Kharkevitch telling of the battle between the outposts at Utaton Saturday. He states that the Japanese attacked from front and flank early in the afternoon and the fighting raged until late. Finally the Japanese were driven back, and the Russians followed up their advantage under cover of darkness. Just before dawn the Russians charged the heights of Liao Tung, carrying the Japanese position with a loss of but four killed and 18 wounded.

General Kharkevitch also reports that his scouts have reported to him that a Japanese column numbering 3,000 men is marching toward Huayensiang.

## MAY ESTABLISH NEW BASE.

Russians Now Believe Japanese Will Take Niu Chwang.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—The bombardment by the Japanese of the coast near Kaichow and the blockade of Niu Chwang is taken to indicate that the ultimate object of the combined movements is to clear the Liao Tung peninsula of Russians and occupy Niu Chwang as a new base. The garrison at Niu Chwang, it is said here, remains undiminished, but it is not believed the Russian plans contemplate a serious attempt to hold Niu Chwang.

The Japanese are strongly fortifying Feng Wang Cheng as a precaution against disaster.

The war office has advised since June 12 from Pu Lan Tien, in the southern part of the Liao Tung peninsula, and they do not mention the reported Japanese ambush of that date, resulting in the loss in that vicinity to the Russians of 800 men. Neither has the war office any confirmatory report of the ambush and almost total destruction by the Russians of two Japanese battalions on the Hai Cheng road. The officials of the war office discredit both reports.

## BELIEVES WAR ABOUT OVER.

Peabody Discusses Strike Conditions and Replies to Critics.

Denver, June 15.—"I think the war is nearly over," said Governor Peabody today. "I have news from General Bell that the Cripple Creek mines are open and running today, also that there is comparatively little disaffection among the men. There is no news of any further trouble or any likelihood of any."

"I learn from Captain Bulkeley Wells, of Telluride, that the union men there concede that their cause is lost, and those of them who are acceptable to the mineowners are already at work again. One hundred and fifty capable men, whether union or nonunion, have been invited to go to work, and the invitation will be speedily accepted.

## May Irrigate More.

Washington, June 16.—An addition to the Malheur irrigation withdrawal in Eastern Oregon was made today, 15 sections being added, as follows: Sections 4 to 9, 16, 17 and 18, in township 14 north, range 40 east; section 31, township 13, range 41; sections 4, 5, 6, 8, and the south half of 15 and 16, township 14, range 41. These lands have been examined by engineers of the reclamation service and are believed to be susceptible of irrigation under the Malheur project, in case it is eventually carried out.

## Release May Be Delayed.

Tangier, June 16.—A courier from Raisuli, who kidnaped Messrs. Perdicas and Varley, arrived here during the night. United States Consul General Gummere and the British embassy representative of the sultan of Morocco, the representative of the sultan of Morocco, to discuss the contents of Raisuli's message. The distance of Raisuli's headquarters makes the negotiations drag. It is now thought possible that the captives will not be released this week.

## Mine Kills Nineteen Men.

Tokio, June 16.—While the Taihoku was engaged in laying mines at the entrance to Port Arthur, last night, a mine exploded, killing one officer and 18 men, and wounding two officers and seven men. The Taihoku, which is a naval transport, was not seriously damaged.

## MORGUE BLUNDER

MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION OF THE CORPSES DESTROYED.

Bodies and Personal Effects Numbered and Then Numbers on Former are Changed Without Reference to the Latter—Large Number of Corpses Found Packed in Wheel House.

New York, June 20.—Every hour adds to the horror of the excursion steamer disaster, when the General Slocum was burned to the water's edge near North Brother island. Divers had explored the wreck of the steamer, and reported that no more bodies were to be found there, but today a diver who was at work on the sunken hull found a large number of corpses packed tightly inside of one of the paddle wheels. Just how many there were was not known, but it was planned to remove them as soon as Coroner O'Gorman reached the scene.

The coroner had arranged to visit the wreck today for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, what evidence of culpability on the part of the Knickerbocker Steamship company or of the officials of the boat, if any, could be secured to present to the coroner's inquest. Therefore, it was determined to take out the bodies at that time.

At various hospitals where the injured are visited today it is said that their condition is fair. There are now only 53 victims of the disaster in the hospitals.

Today it is said another horror has been added to the terrible conditions resulting from the disaster through the over-fulness of some person at the morgue. As a result some of the bodies probably never will be identified and will go to a last resting place in the humble plot furnished by the city's charity. When the bodies were taken by hundreds from the water and laid in rows on the grass at North Brother island, each was tagged with a number. That number was carefully recorded, and the papers, valuables and trinkets which would have served to possibly identify the bodies were removed and placed in separate packages, each package bearing a number corresponding to the number on the body from which the articles were taken.

When the bodies were taken to the morgue they were placed in numbered boxes, but in many cases these numbers did not correspond with the figures the bodies previous had borne. As a result, the plans were completely upset and the numbered packages of valuables became practically worthless as a means of identification.

## WOULD SEAL FATE OF RUSSIANS.

Report of Japanese Advance From Suiven is Causing Great Alarm.

St. Petersburg, June 20.—The popular disappointment felt in St. Petersburg over the result of Lieutenant General Baron Stakelberg's fight, which it had been hoped for the past 36 hours might turn out to be a victory, is tempered somewhat by the knowledge that the Russian force was overwhelmed by numbers. General Stakelberg does not attempt to conceal the seriousness of his losses, but his report and the reports from all other Russian sources agree that the retreat was in no sense a rout. The fierce character of the fight is made evident by the fact that the Russians were again forced to abandon their guns, thus indicating, as in previous encounters, the superiority of the Japanese artillery.

The Russian official reports of the losses are awaited with the keenest interest. The war office declines to accept the Japanese figures unreservedly, although the officials frankly admit that they believe the Russian casualties were severe.

The keenest interest is now manifested in the reported advance of two Japanese divisions from Suiven with the intention of taking General Stakelberg in the rear. It is realized that if this report should prove true the Russian commander may be unable to extricate himself, and if he should be cut off from General Kurapatkin's main army the fate of the detachment would be sealed.

## Further Demands Will Be Granted.

Washington, June 20.—The state department has received the following from Mr. Gummere, American consul general at Tangier: "As reported yesterday, Raisuli has increased his demands. I am informed today by the minister of foreign affairs that one of the chiefs and two of his brothers, whose apprehension were demanded by Raisuli, have been arrested; also that a courier has been dispatched this morning to Raisuli to say that his further demands will probably be granted by the Moroccan government."

## Chinese Bandits Fight With Russians.

Tokio, June 20.—A detachment of the army under General Kuroki captured the town of Sin Yen, after routing and defeating a force of 300 Russians and 300 mounted Chinese bandits. The enemy retired toward the Tao river. The total of their losses is not known. The Japanese sustained no casualties. This is the first actual report of Chinese bandits fighting with Russian troops and it may mean that large numbers have enlisted.

## Russia Has Not Protested.

St. Petersburg, June 20.—An official denial is published of the rumor that the Russian ambassador at Washington, Count Cassini, has protested against the reported intention of the government of the United States to dispatch a squadron of warships to Turkish waters with the view of bringing pressure to bear on the porte to secure the payment of American claims.



## FARM AND GARDEN

New Conditions for Farmers. One day, late in the autumn, a half dozen farmers, coming fifteen miles, drove into a prairie village with heavy loads of corn. They went to the principal elevators and asked the price.

"Thirty cents a bushel to-day."

"We will go to the buyer at the other end of the town," said the spokesman.

"It will do you no good," was the reply, "as all the buyers pay the same price here."

"Very well; we will go home and send our corn to market on foot."

They drove back fifteen miles and unloaded the corn into their own granaries, to be shipped later in the form of fat cattle.

Such an incident would have been impossible ten years ago, when the average farmer was compelled to take what was offered for his crop. But two things have worked a transformation in the grain-growing portion of the West; the farmers have become conservative with prosperity, and the railroads have widened the markets.

Five years of good crops in the West have not only paid the debts, but have also made the farmer capable of employing business methods. A few years ago a settler visited town only once a fortnight or once a month. He took home with him the county papers, the few magazines that he received and a large bundle of groceries and dry goods. With rural delivery and rural telephone all that is passed.

Under these conditions the Western farmer has developed an independence in the movement of crops disconcerting to the market manipulators.—C. M. Harger, in the World's Work.



CONVENIENT BAG HOLDER.

A convenient bag holder is made as follows: Procure a piece of two-inch plank thirty inches long and as wide as you can get. Bore two one and a quarter inch holes in the plank twenty-four inches apart. Then get two sticks three feet nine inches long of some tough wood. Shave these sticks to fit tightly into a three-quarter inch hole. Now take two blocks of hard wood four and one-half inches long like A in illustration. These circular pieces should be one inch thick each way

and they should have about three small lath nails sticking out one-quarter of an inch to keep the bag from slipping off. It is the spring of the two long sticks that holds the bag tight. The blocks can be slipped up or down on the side strips to suit the length of the bags.—F. A. Franklin in Iowa Homestead.

## As to Farm Poultry.

It is very hard to make farmers understand how great their advantages are in poultry raising. They will say the work does not pay, for it takes their time from crops that bring more money. There is something in this if one has a crop which is profitable and which is brought to the marketing point at small expense. It would be folly to advocate that anyone drop a paying crop to take up something they are doubtful about, but where there are diversified interests on the farm poultry can be made to pay more than it does.

The writer knows a man who has one acre in a small town devoted to poultry. He goes to a nearby city and buys live poultry of wholesale commission men at the market price, ships them home, fattens them and markets them dressed in the towns near him. Nine-tenths of the food consumed by the fowls must be bought, and yet this man makes a comfortable living out of the work. This is one case of many, and if this can be done it is certainly reasonable to claim that the farmer, who can raise the chickens from eggs and also the food consumed by them, can turn the result on to the market at a profit.

The one cause of failure is not understanding the needs of the fowls and how to feed them to advantage. Learn this by experience, and poultry raising will be found one of the most profitable ventures in which the farmer can engage.—Indianapolis News.

Having seen several records of dairy farming by some of our readers, I will let you know what we have done the past year, from January 1, 1903, to January 1, 1904. We started with four cows the first six months,

and five cows the balance of the year, one a better coming fresh last of June. Delivered at creamery 28,156 pounds of milk which made 1,235 pounds of butter. Total sales for the year as follows:

1,235 pounds butter.....\$300 75  
16 head of hogs..... 129 64  
988 dozen eggs..... 170 48  
2 yearling heifers..... 21 00  
Poultry and calves..... 22 85

Total.....\$644 70  
Bought oatmeal, bran, shorts, etc 157 00

Balance, net.....\$487 70  
I don't think this is a bad showing for a place that some of the neighbors said, four years ago, when we came here, "You can't raise anything on that old place."—C. E. Ringer.

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Fodder Rye.  
The first crop to be of service in the spring is rye, which is sometimes ready for feeding the last week in April, and may be continued through the first half of May. It matures very rapidly after the heads appear, and can be successfully used for a period of from ten to fourteen days if seeded at different times, and cutting is begun before it comes in head. Where it is not practicable to practice soiling the crops may be pastured. This method, while more wasteful, is less expensive than soiling. It is very important to have a pasture crop at that season, because coming before meadow pastures are ready. The crop yields well on medium soils, though it responds profitably to good treatment. It is recommended that it be seeded thicker than when the crop is used for grain. From two to two and one-half bushels of seed may be used with advantage on good soils. The fertilizers should be rich in available phosphoric acid. A fertilizer containing nitrogen 3 per cent, phosphoric acid 8 per cent, potash 5 per cent, may be applied at time of seeding at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds per acre. A top dressing of nitrate of soda in the spring at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre is excellent.

Some Big Texas Ranches.  
The cattle industry of the Southwestern range country is to-day representative of an investment of almost \$200,000,000, exclusive of the land and improvements. Some of the ranches cover 1,500,000 acres, and are worth about \$5 an acre. The vast majority of ranches in the Southwest to-day cover less than 500,000 acres. There are only three ranches in the Southwest that extend over 1,000,000 acres. The X I T ranch in the Texas Panhandle covers 1,500,000 acres, the J. A. ranch in the same community a like number, and the ranch owned by Mrs. King in Southern Texas, near Corpus Christi, is another immense ranch of over 1,000,000 acres. Colonel C. C. Slaughter, of Dallas, owns three ranches, in all over 1,500,000 acres, and Major G. W. Littlefield, of Rosewell, N. M., holds several ranches in the Southwest country.

Vegetable Oddities.  
The Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to secure the introduction of wasabi, the Japanese horse-radish, into the United States. The Japanese wasabi is not white, like ordinary horse-radish, but is a delicate shade of green. In Japan it is grated and served with the raw fish and forms a most important part of the meal. It has a fresh sharpness unknown to that grown in this country. Another novelty is the black winter radish, which is quite prominent in Western markets. The vegetable is shaped like a carrot. Germans are very fond of the black radish. They peel it and eat with salt as one would a cucumber. They are of peppery taste, but make a fine relish.

Farm Chat.  
Overloading the teams is a bad idea. It will start horses to balking quicker than anything else.

An egg broken in the feed of horses is very beneficial to them in clearing up the skin and hair.

A small flock of sheep well cared for is more profitable than a large one allowed to pick its own living.

A good judge in farm crop statistics says it will take three bumper corn crops to create a surplus of that product. That means three years of busting.

In testing seed corn we often feel that a seed will be good that is much slower "coming" than the rest of them. It will produce a weak stalk and either no ear or a nubbin. It will not pay to select such seed. It should be discarded as doubtful.

With all crops it is the early cultivation that is the most important. Keep the soil clean and in a little while the plants are young and tender, giving them every opportunity to make a good start to grow and it will be a much easier matter to maintain a good growth until maturity.

Canadian bee keepers report an unusually severe winter with serious losses. Most bees wintered out of doors unprotected show a very high per cent of loss, ranging from practically a total loss to forty per cent. Bees which were protected range, according to the dozen or more reports received, from twelve to fifty per cent.

Don't forget that little memorandum book. At no time will it be found so handy as now. Keep it in the pocket and put down everything that needs attention, and then one can look it over occasionally and do that which needs being done the worst without delay. Much loss is prevented in this manner. I have sorted potatoes when I should have been sowing grass seed, and a sudden shower came and some other work had to be hunted up. The little "want book" revealed what should be done.