

OREGON NEWS OF INTEREST

SHEEP SWARMING IN.

Thousands are Being Moved Onto Cascade Forest Reserve.

Salem—The news has reached this city to the effect that the country in the neighborhood of Breitenbush, in the western part of the Cascade forest reserve, is threatened with devastation of vegetation by reason of the encroachment of the Eastern Oregon sheepmen, with their enormous flocks of sheep. Already hundreds of sheep are to be seen in the vicinity of Detroit, and, it is said, there will be no less than 12,000 head in that part of the reserve before the grazing season closes.

There is a question of whether the grazing permits contemplate the encroachment upon this territory, and the settlers in that section are vigorously protesting against it.

Hon. John Minto has returned from a visit to Minto pass through the Cascades, and reports the encroachments of Eastern Oregon sheepmen on the western part of the forest reserve are alarming the people of that part of the country. Minto said that between Warm Springs and Detroit, a distance of 16 miles, he passed through six miles of sheep, 1,700 in number. Minto considers it an outrage, as he does not think the sheepmen have the rights so far west as they are coming, but they claim they have a stretch two townships wide there, and will bring 12,000 sheep into the district.

Summer outers and others there are worried, thinking the sheep will destroy all pleasure, and also the opportunity for keeping domestic animals.

SCHOOL ALL THE YEAR.

Change Under Contemplation at Oregon Agricultural College.

Corvallis—The faculty of the Oregon Agricultural college has been instructed to prepare a plan for a continuous school at the college, and to report the same for the consideration of the board of regents at the annual meeting next July. The action was taken at the last meeting of the board.

The proposal for the continuous college session is an innovation on the coast, but is much in vogue among larger institutions in the East. The college year closes about June 12, ordinarily, and opens about September 20. There are those who believe that many students, were a fourth term added to the year, would continue in attendance, enabling them to gain a year in taking the college course. Steps taken so far are only preliminary, and future action by the board is necessary to determine whether or not the plan will be finally inaugurated.

To Fit Up Smelter.

Grants Pass—There now stand on the Southern Pacific tracks at Grants Pass three carloads of machinery, furnace, stacks, ore cars, lathe, drillpress, etc., for the 100-ton smelter being installed at Takilma by the Takilma Smelting company, and there are two carloads of machinery and supplies yet to arrive. These cars were shipped some time ago, and should arrive within the next few days. The plant is to be located on the old Darkins place, below the Waldo and Queen of Bronze mines, 45 miles from Grants Pass.

Good Road Building Material.

Eugene—J. H. Dodge has arrived here from Cleveland, O., being sent here to superintend the work of building a sample piece of road on approved scientific plans, as a demonstration of the possibilities of good road building in this section. Samples of available materials have been sent East and have been examined by Mr. Dodge, and it is his assertion that the materials here available are as good as can be found anywhere in the world.

Quartzville Prospects are Good.

Albany—W. B. Lawler and Arthur L. Pease, the New York mining experts, have returned from the Quartzville mines. Mr. Pease expressed himself as even better pleased with the mining property than on his first visit. This was made several years ago and resulted in an expenditure of considerable money in development. Active work is expected in the Quartzville district soon.

Indian Institute at Newport.

Salem—The program for the annual Pacific coast institute, which is held at Newport, Or., each year, has been issued for this year, and is very elaborate in character. The 1904 session will be held August 22 to 27. The program will be under the supervision of Superintendent of Indian Schools Miss Estelle Reed, and Superintendent of Indian Schools M. F. Holland.

Wallowa County's First Fair.

Enterprise—The first annual fair of the Wallowa county fair association will be held in this city during the first week in October. The primary object in holding the fair this fall is to secure an exhibit of Wallowa county's resources for the Lewis and Clark exposition next year. A pioneer's association will also be organized during the fair.

Road Building Recommended.

Eugene—Judge Chrisman and Commissioners Edwards and Price have returned from Blue River, where they have been inspecting the wagon roads with a view to their improvement. They find the camp flourishing, and will authorize expenditure of funds for the betterment of roads in a judicious manner.

HOP CROP WILL BE GOOD.

Linn County Growers See No Lice, but Spray Nevertheless.

Eugene—The spraying of hops in this county is now in progress, and in some yards is completed, and nothing now remains but for the hops to form and ripen. There are no evidences of lice of any consequence, but the growers will spray just the same as if there were millions, for they know full well how little time it takes for them to make their appearance and ruin a crop just as it is about ready to be harvested.

Reports regarding the probable yield indicate that the crop will not be quite so heavy as last year in most of the yards, the dry weather having a tendency to cut short the yield, even though in most cases the vines have remained perfectly green and fresh. The growth seems not to have been so strong as usual. The total output of the county, however, now promises to be greater than a year ago, or on any former year, the acreage being greater than ever before. If everything goes well from now until picking time, even though there should be no more rain, it is safe to say this county will turn out more than an average crop of hops.

Crops About Junction City.

Junction City—Haying is nearly finished in this locality. The price of this product has been higher this season than usual, farmers realizing from \$8 to \$12 per ton, not baled. Harvesting is progressing rapidly, and threshing will begin in two weeks. Grain will make a better crop than was expected, as the heads are well filled and the grains plump. While the stand is not so thick as usual, the yield will fall but little below the average. Prunes are almost a failure in Northern Lane and Southern Benton counties. Some prune orchards, in fact, have been grubbed up there.

Work on Fishladder Resumed.

Oregon City—Contractor E. P. Rands has resumed work on the fishladder that is to be installed at Willamette Falls in this city, and for which the last session of the legislature made an appropriation of \$5,000. A suit brought against the contractor by interested fishermen to recover \$50,000 damages and to enjoin the construction of the ladder, was recently decided in favor of the state's interests by the circuit court. The construction of this improvement in the river will be completed this summer.

Goes to Buy Larger Mills.

Eugene—Scott Standish came down from Blue River and has gone to San Francisco to buy a new mill for the Great Northern mine. The addition of this mill will increase the output from 20 to 30 per cent, bringing the output up to \$10,000 or more per month. The owners of this property will also build a tramway this fall to convey the ore from the mine to the mill, and will be prepared to operate the mill all winter.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 66¢67¢; bluestem, 71¢72¢; valley, 78¢.
Barley—Feed, \$22 per ton; rolled, \$24.24.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.22½ gray, \$1.17½ per cental.
Flour—Valley, \$3.90@4.05 per barrel; hard wheat straight, \$4.42½; clear, \$3.85@4.10; hard wheat patents, \$4.40@4.70; graham, \$3.50@4; whole wheat, \$4.42½; rye flour, \$4.50.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$19 per ton; middlings, 23.50; shorts, \$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, 18¢22½¢; store butter, 13¢13½¢.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 20¢21¢.
Cheese—Full cream, twins, new stock, 12¢12½¢; old stock, 7¢8¢.
Young America, 13¢14¢.
Poultry—Fancy hens, 12¢12½¢ per pound; old hens, 11¢12¢; mixed chickens, 11¢11½¢; old roosters, 9¢; young roosters, 11¢12¢; springs, 1½¢ to 2¢; broilers, 1 to 1½¢; 12¢13¢; turkeys, live, 14¢16¢; do dressed, 15¢18¢; do choice, 18¢20¢; geese, live, 6¢7¢; do dressed, 8¢9¢; ducks, old, 6¢6.50 per dozen; do young, as to size, \$2@5.
Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.50; beets, \$1.25; parsnips, \$1.25; cabbage, 1½¢1½¢; lettuce, head, 25¢40¢ per dozen; parsley, 25¢; cauliflower, \$1.75@2; celery, 75¢90¢; asparagus, 50¢; peas, 4¢6¢ per pound; beans, green, 4¢5¢; wax, 4¢5¢; squash, \$1.25 per box; green corn, 60¢ per doz; onions, new red, \$1.30 per cwt; yellow, \$1.75.
Honey—\$3@3.50 per case.
Potatoes—Fancy, old, \$1.25@1.40 per cental; new, Early Rose, 2¢ per pound; Garnet, 2¢.
Fruits—Cherries, 4¢5¢ per pound; gooseberries, 6¢; raspberries, \$1.25 per crate; huckleberries, 15¢ per pound; apples, new, \$1@1.75; apricots, \$1@1.35 per box; peaches, Yellow Crawford, 80¢; others, 60¢70¢; canteloupes, \$2.50 per crate; watermelons, 1½¢ per pound; prunes, \$1.25 per box.
Beef—Dressed, 5¢6½¢ per pound.
Mutton—Dressed, 4¢5¢ per pound; lamb, 6¢.
Veal—Dressed, 3½¢6¢ per pound.
Pork—Dressed, 6¢7¢ per pound.
Hops—1903 crop, 21¢24¢ per pound.
Wool—Valley, 19¢20¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10¢17¢; mohair, 30¢ per pound for choice.

LION LIES IN WAIT.

Warships Will Compel Russia to Give Up Oriental Liner.

London, July 21.—It is believed by leading naval officials here, who are cognizant of certain sweeping orders issued yesterday by the admiralty, that the British government intends to compel Russia to surrender the Peninsular & Oriental liner Malacca, seized as a prize of war by the Russian cruiser St. Petersburg, and en route to Libau under a prize crew. It is also generally understood in naval circles that no other British ships will be stopped by the Russians after the British cruisers reach the scene.

The orders to commanders of the latter vessels are declared to be short, but explicit, and provides that British vessels shall be free to navigate Eastern waters, without recognizing the warships of any other power, or the right to search them for contraband.

One of the developments yesterday was the detachment by Admiral Domville, commanding the Mediterranean fleet, of his two swiftest cruisers to proceed at full speed to Port Said, which is at the northern end of the Suez canal. It is understood that these two vessels will arrive at Port Said before the Malacca, and be there when the latter emerges from the canal. It is considered likely that they will compel the Russians to give up their prize, although, of course, their future action is carefully guarded, and laymen can only conjecture and reason from the attitude of the naval chiefs.

Naval officers generally agree that such action can be confidently expected, and they are for the most part now discussing the probable attitude of Russia when the Malacca is taken by force.

FLEET ON RAID.

Vladivostok Ships Enter Pacific and Take Japanese Steamer.

Tokio, July 21.—The Vladivostok squadron has overhauled a Japanese steamer eastward of Tsuru straits. The name of the vessel captured and her fate has not yet been learned.

The Vladivostok squadron, unaccompanied by torpedo boats, entered the Pacific ocean today at 7 o'clock. Its destination is unknown, but it is suggested it possibly plans to raid the east coast of Japan and then either return to Vladivostok, escaping to the southward, or attempting to form a junction with the Port Arthur fleet.

The squadron was discovered in the straits of Tsuru at 3 o'clock this morning, steaming rapidly eastward. At 3:30 A. M. it was reported off Tappicape, and at 7 A. M. observers at Hakodate discovered and reported to Tokio that it was then steaming east.

Warnings have gone out to shipping along the eastern coast of Japan and merchantmen are hurriedly seeking cover. It is expected that most of the shipping will be warned before the Russian ships can inflict serious damage, if a raid is intended.

Ordinarily, a lack of coal would prevent an extended cruise, but it is possible that the Russians possess a collier at a rendezvous in the Pacific ocean.

ARMIES MEET NEAR TONG SCHU.

Russian Losses Put at 2,100, Japanese Losses at 1,200.

Chicago, July 21.—A special to the Daily News from Niu Chwang says: Hard fighting has been going on for several days in the neighborhood of Tong Schu, eight miles east of Ta Tche Kiao. It is rumored that the Russian loss in last night's engagement was 2,100 and the Japanese 1,200. The Japanese also have been in active contact with the Russians east of Hai Cheng, where there have been many minor actions.

All along Kuropatkin's flank and front the Japanese are moving into position but the general attack is being postponed until supplies and reinforcements come to the front. Progress along the muddy roads and mountain passes is slow.

Liao Said to Be Sealed.

London, July 21.—The Times' Tokio correspondent, cabling under date of July 19 says: "Japanese military critics anticipate renewed efforts by General Kuropatkin to recover the Mo Tien positions, which are essential to the security of his army if it remains in the present position." The correspondent adds that it is rumored in Tokio that three Japanese torpedo boat destroyers have sealed the Liao river, where the Russian gunboat Sivoutch and a Russian torpedo destroyer are anchored.

Forty-Six Clerks Employed.

Yankton, S. D., July 21.—Seven thousand people registered for Rosebud land here today, and the rush tomorrow will be still greater. The Milwaukee road divided its morning train into six sections and the evening train into two. The total registration at Yankton alone is now over 40,000, and will reach the 60,000 mark before closing Saturday. Forty-six clerks are now employed, and this force will be increased indefinitely to take care of the people.

Russia Is Pleased.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The United States has informed Russia that she will be glad to join Great Britain in the protection of the seals at the Kommander islands. This act will doubtless make the best impression. It is understood that Russia will communicate her answer in a few days.

Another Russian Cruiser Passes.

Constantinople, July 21.—A Russian cruiser has just passed through from Odessa with several guns covered with canvas on her deck. She also carried torpedo tubes.

FAVORS FORCE

Russian Acts in Red Sea Arouse Ire of British People.

FOREIGN MINISTER IN DILEMMA

Realizes That the Policy Fostered by the King Will Be Repudiated—Press Is With the Public.

London, July 22.—The Associated Press tonight interviewed many prominent persons connected and in close touch with the government relative to the seizure of British vessels by steamers of the Russian volunteer fleet in the Red sea. As a result of these inquiries, there is shown to be a hostile feeling against Russia, of a strength and bitterness almost without precedent. The most conservative men, who have been in the service of the government for many years, and who openly deplored the haste with which they thought Great Britain had plunged into the Transvaal war, tonight frankly declared for a policy of reprisal against what is regarded as Russia's violations of treaty and her piratical attack on British commerce.

The warlike tone of such papers like the Times, the Standard, the Morning Post, and the Daily Telegraph, which in national crises hitherto almost invariably have advised caution, has had its inevitable effect. There has been stirred up a storm of indignation among all classes in the United Kingdom, the strength of which the government itself can scarcely gauge. Those who deplored the outbreak of the war between Japan and Russia and insisted publicly and privately that Great Britain, crippled financially, after her South African experiences, must not, at all costs, be drawn into the Far Eastern struggle, are among the most outspoken champions of a physical force that will prevent the repetition of the Malacca incident in the Red sea.

Those few officials at the foreign office who are in full possession of all details of Great Britain's desire to arrive at an entente with Russia are in despair. They realize that the policy so carefully fostered by King Edward and Foreign Minister Lansdowne will now be indignantly repudiated by all parties in the house of commons, and involve with the public the downfall of any ministry advocating it.

Every nerve will be strained, however, by the foreign office to secure from Russia an explanation that will pacify the aggrieved feelings of the British public, and no step will be taken officially that will tend to prejudice subsequent diplomatic negotiations looking to the settlement of all important questions now outstanding between Russia and Great Britain.

BIG STRIKE ENDS.

Packers and Union Have Agreed to Settle Trouble by Arbitration.

Chicago, July 22.—The strike of the packing-house employees begun nine days ago, and which has demoralized the packing industry through the country, was settled here tonight at a conference between representatives of the packers, officials of the Meatcutters' union and representatives of all the allied trades employed at the stockyards. The whole controversy will be submitted to a board of arbitration, both sides agreeing to abide by whatever decision this board may reach.

Pending the decision of the arbitration board, the men will be taken back to work as rapidly as possible by the packers, and it is agreed by the packers that all the old employees are to be reinstated within 45 days from the date work is resumed. If any of the former employees are still unemployed at the expiration of that time, such persons are to have the privilege of submitting their cases to the arbitration board for settlement.

The strikers will return to work as soon as they can be notified of the peaceable adjustment of the trouble, and it is expected that by tomorrow morning everything will be in normal shape at all the plants in the different cities where the employees were on strike.

Japs Retreat After Hot Fight.

St. Petersburg, July 22.—The czar has received the following dispatch from General Kuropatkin, dated July 19: "There has been no special change in the situation since July 17. 'At 5 o'clock in the afternoon of July 18, Japanese advance forces of considerable strength were observed in the direction of Sikseyann, on the Liao Yang-Saimatez road, moving against a detachment of our troops. After two days' fighting, the latter force is retreating toward the village of Houtstetse, east of Anping.'"

Shoot Japanese from Trees.

Ta Tche Kiao, July 22.—All is quiet in this region. Neither side is moving. The only activity is at the outposts. The Russian sharpshooters are having good practice sniping the Japanese from the mountain sides. Small detachments creep out at night, steal up to the Japanese pickets in the darkness, hide themselves in treetops and there await sunrise. So soon as the light is strong they get fine shots before the pickets can get away.

May Intercept American Steamers.

Paris, July 22.—The Temps, discussing the passage of the Vladivostok squadron through the Straits of Tsuru, says its purpose is either to attack the unprotected cities on the eastern coast of Japan, or to intercept American merchant steamers, which are supplying Japan with all kinds of provisions through the port of Yoko.



Buff Orpington Breed.

For many years the one desire of the practical poultryman has been to obtain a breed which would equal the Leghorn in egg production and the Plymouth Rock as a table fowl. It is claimed that the Buff Orpington is that breed and certainly it has done wonders since its introduction into this country from England. The fowls are exceedingly attractive and the pullets begin laying when five months old, keeping at it without the break usual to pullets of most breeds.

An average weight for a bird at maturity is nine to ten pounds, hence it is evident that as a table fowl they will closely approach the famed Plymouth Rock. As layers they equal the Leghorn and they make excellent mothers. They appear to be quite as hardy as the Plymouth Rock, hence



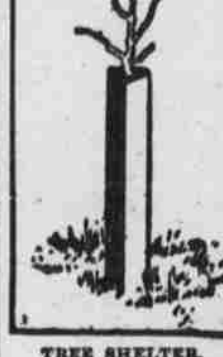
will do well in cold sections. Both fowls and eggs are scarce in this country and consequently high in price, but if the breed keeps up to the reputation it already has more breeders will handle it, so that in a year or two eggs and birds will be within range of the poultryman's pocketbook.—Indianapolis News.

Care of the Farm Horse.

During the busy months of the year farmers are anxious to get all the work possible out of their horses, which is proper enough. Food alone will not do the trick. A horse may be fed the best of rations, but he needs care in addition, so try these things which may seem simple, but which will do a great deal toward making the horse contented and more valuable to you. Keep his coat clean, not only by brushing and the use of the comb, but use water on him freely, especially during the warm period. When his work for the day is done take a sponge and wash each part of his coat where the harness touched. If his muscles are sore take equal parts of iodine and sweet oil, mix them and rub the mixture well into the joints and tendons. Wash out his mouth occasionally add take care of his feet. Above all, in warm weather see that his stable is well ventilated and that screens are placed so that vermin are kept from annoying him. In watering the horse let him have it before eating and also a small supply between meals, even if he is warm. It will not hurt him unless you give him too much.

Protection from Sun Scald.

Sun scald kills thousands of newly set trees. The wind also whips them unmercifully unless supported. Kill two birds with one stone by driving two sharpened strips of board on the sunny side of the tree, as shown in the cut, tying a bit of cord about the top, advises American Agriculturist.



This guards against both sun and wind, and the tree will have a much better chance of getting safely through the critical first season. This protection can be left on during the winter and will prevent effectively injury from rabbits, mice, etc. Renew as often as necessary until the tree has passed the danger period.

Butter in Argentina.

An English dairy expert, who has been on a visit to Argentina, states that from the Argentine were sent last year no less than 9,075,000 pounds of butter, made by the best modern scientific methods and the finest machinery that could be supplied from Europe. He visited one factory under the management of Argentines, which turned out twenty tons of butter a day. He saw another center where the milk of seven thousand cows was handled.

Pork Making.

One of the features of the pig, which is not sufficiently appreciated, is its prolificacy. While the horse, cow and sheep, as a rule, produce but one or two young annually, the pig may produce from sixteen to twenty-four, an enormous percentage of increase. To make the most out of pork, the old style of keeping pigs eighteen months or so before slaughtering is abandoned.

and the animals are being fitted for the block at six or eight months. The first one hundred pounds of gain are made the cheapest, the second one hundred pounds cost more, and so on increasingly, as far as one chooses to go. Economy would dictate, then, that certainly when two hundred pounds are reached the animal should be disposed of and a fresh start made with younger stock. The best breed is one which matures early, provided it is of good size.

Sorghum Culture.

It is scarcely worth while to say anything to farmers west of the Missouri river on the importance of growing sorghum. The uncertain character of the corn crop where there is less than twenty inches of rainfall forces farmers to seek a substitute. They have found admirable substitutes in cane and Kaffir and other varieties of sorghum, saccharine and non-saccharine. The farmers in the humid area, speaking generally, at some distance west of the Missouri river and eastward, have been slow in appreciating the value of this great forage crop, and it is to these that we particularly address ourselves. Sorghum, or cane, is a warm weather plant, and hence should not be planted until about ten days after the time for the first planting of corn in any locality. To plant it earlier is to invite failure. It can be sown or planted for two months after the time for planting corn and mature, if the earlier varieties, such as Early Amber, are selected. It is especially to be recommended for lands which for any reason cannot be put in corn within three or four weeks after the oak leaves are the size of the squirrel's ear, which is the proper time for the first planting of corn.

Potato Cultivation.

Those who have tried the plan of cultivating the potato field, even to the point that some growers would pronounce excessive, have found that it pays well. There can be no possible doubt but that frequent cultivation, especially during the period in which the top growth is being made, gives the growing tuber a chance to get all the possible benefits of moisture and heat with the desired result. The first cultivations should be close to the plant and to some considerable depth; later cultivations are farther from the plant and quite shallow, but this last sort of cultivation is kept up all through the growing period. If the plan seems new to you try it on a small scale and note the results. Especially is it worth trying on a field where the application of fertilizer has not been as heavy as it should have been; at harvest time compare the results from this field with those from a field that has been better fertilized, but not so frequently cultivated. You will then have proof of the adage that "cultivation is manure."

Farm Notes.

There is no single breed that possesses only good qualities.

A cross-bred animal should never be chosen as a breeder.

Nothing so surely impoverishes the farm as the selling of hay.

With improved stock, to insure success, must come improved treatment.

Any kind of live stock will depreciate in value when cut short in their rations.

In hot weather especially horses subject to colic should be handled with great care.

Always sift coal ashes before putting them in the dust box for the use of poultry.

All things considered, the best place to put manure is on a freshly plowed soil. Haul out as fast as made.

In buying a horse reject one with scraggy hips. They never do credit to feeding, particularly if also slack in the loins.

It is much easier to tell how a thing should be done than it is to demonstrate the advantages of a plan by experiment.

Circumstances and management have about as much to do in making mutton-growing profitable as in turning the scale toward profit in any other farm product.

After the harvest work is finished up is a good time to put in drainage where needed. This is something that should be done thoroughly and well, and not hurriedly.

Reject a horse with forelegs not straight. They will not stand wear. Stand behind the horse as he walks away from you and you will be able to notice these defects if they exist.

Poultry Pointers.

Apoplexy and egg-bound are the result of excessive fat.

Use no deformed or weak fowls for breeding purposes.

In mating always endeavor to use active, vigorous cocks.

Never under any circumstances allow other hens to molest a sifter.

Cooked food fattens quickly, probably because it is more completely digested.

When it can be done, the poultry-house should have two rooms—one for laying hens.

While sour milk is relished by the hens, it should not be made a substitute for water.

Dust the sitting hens with insect powder to prevent the little chicks having lice on them.

Hens will rarely eat their eggs if they are supplied with plenty of broken bones, oyster and clam shells.

Healthy, thrifty fowls are invariably early risers and should be fed as soon as they fly down from the roosts.