MANY FRUIT TREES

BUSY SHIPPING SEASON FOR THE OREGON NURSERY CO.

Seven Car Loads in as Many Days Is the Record of This Firm's Business at Present.

(From Daily Statesman, Oct. 31.)

Fruit trees till you can't rest. Fruit trees by day and by night. Carloads of fruit trees. This is the story in brief of the busy shipping season that has just passed for the Oregon Nursery Co., whose office and shipping warehouse are located on the Southern Pacific track near the big cannery.

They have shipped seven carloads of fruit trees in the past seven days—a carload a day. Six cars went to their retail trade and one on a wholesale order. This is in addition to three half cars in the same time, besides numerous smaller orders.

These trees went mostly to Eastern Oregon and Washington, and Idaho and Nevada. Their Montana shipments, which are large, will not go forward until spring. Their California and Arizona shipments will go out six weeks to two months later—after the winter rains in those states. The whole output of this nursery will amount to twenty-five carloads for the season.

About sixty men have been employed the past few weeks, taking up the trees in the nursery tracts, assorting them, and at the packing rooms preparing to ship them, and loading them onto the cars. There are ten to twenty men employed here by the company the year through, to say nothing of the selling agents all over their field.

The season for selling and planting fruit trees is longest in the Willamette valley. It is longer than in any other part of the United States. It extends from October to April. It is wet enough during all this time to plant, and the ground does not freeze up and thus prevent planting.

During the busy season that has just passed something has been witnessed that the experienced men had never before witnessed—that is, the packing of fruit trees by electric light. Both day and night forces have been employed, and at night electricity supplied the place of the sun. The nursery business for Salem and for Marion county has grown to be a great industry. This is by far the best nursery district on the coast, and with such natural advantages, and with the enterprising and pushing men engaged in it, it follows as a matter of course that it is the largest nursery district on the Pacific coast.

TO DEVELOP OREGON MINES.

Two New Companies Organize and Will Begin Operations at Once.

(From Daily Statesman, Oct. 31.)

For the purpose of developing Oregon mining properties and other resources of this state, two new companies have organized with ample capital to be of vast benefit to Oregon and the Northwest. They yesterday filed articles of incorporation in the State Department, as follows:

The Washougal Copper Company will engage in mining, merchandising and do a general development business in various parts of the country and operate general transportation lines. The company has a capital stock of $300,000, divided into shares valued at 10 cents each. Portland is the headquarters of the company, and F. V. Holman, I. M. Arneson and G. F. Holman are the incorporators.

The Little Cracker Gold Mining Company will engage in mining throughout Oregon, and do a general development business. The principal place of business will be located at Sumpter. The company is capitalized for $100,000, divided into shares valued at 10 cents each. E. Butze Sr., R. L. Turner and D. L. Willard are the incorporators.

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRY.

Work and Wages in France—Heeded the Warning of the Recruiting Officers for the Army in 1840.

Like other civilized countries France has made great progress in the conditions under which aggregate labor is performed, says Walter B. Scaife in the Forum. Though the first steps in the betterment of the workingman's condition were made by philanthropists, nevertheless the general improvement has been brought about less by the good will of the work-givers than by the ever-growing demand of the working population to be treated as human beings, and not as beasts of burden. After Great Britain had commenced her legislation for the protection of child labor, nearly 30 years elapsed before France followed with the law of 1841. The necessity therefor was indeed urgent, if the industrial population was to be saved from utter degeneration. Of this no better proof was needed than the experience of recruiting officers for the army in 1840. Taking a dozen districts in which nearly the entire population was engaged in manufactures, and compared them with the neighboring districts where the people labored in the fields or on the sea, it was found that for 1000 young men accepted as fit for military service there were rejected as unfit 459 of the agricultural and marine population, while of the factory workers, for every 1000 accepted, 1632 were rejected.

It is stated as a curious and cruel fact that for some time past many establishments where only men have been employed have adopted the ten-hour day, while the long days reaching in some cases even 14 to 15 hours' work, have been imposed on the feeble element. Not least among the advantage of the present law is the provision that all workers in the same establishment, with certain unavoidable exceptions, shall have their rest at the same time, thus putting an end to the system of "relays," which, by deceiving the inspectors, has opened the door of escape from the law of 1892; and, moreover, the union of family life will be thereby distinctly promoted. In fact, the law aims to be, in the words of Minister Millerand, "a work of social moralization."

A personal inquiry sent to different sections of France reveals that fact that the hours of work in various industries range from 7 to 14 per day; depending on the orders received by employers, the season of the year, etc. Though the coal miners have been perhaps the most persistent in regarding the eight-hour day, they have not yet gained it under the law, except for boys less than 16 years of age, but the secretary of the largest federation reports it as being maintained in a co-operative mine at Saint-Etienne, and, perhaps, at Carmaux. In March of the present year, however, of deputies to make the eight-hour day universal [illegible] While, according to the reports received, 11 hours appears to be the general day's work in the center and south of France, the south, represented by its extremes, Nice and Bordeaux, reports 10 hours as the average.

ROLL A PUMPKIN.

The Reverend John Haynes was famous for his pithy sayings. At one time he overheard his daughter and some young friends criticising certain neighbors more severely than was pleasing to him, whereupon he proceeded to read them a lecture on the sinfulness of scandal.

"But, father," remonstrated his daughter, "we must say something."

"If you can do nothing better," retorted Mr. Haynes, dryly, "get a pumpkin and roll it about. That will be at least an innocent diversion."

Not long afterwards a conference of ministers met at his house. During the evening an earnest discussion on certain points of doctrine arose, and from the lofty pitch of some of the voices it seemed as if part of the disputants, at least, were in danger of losing their temper.

At this juncture, Mr. Hayne's daughter quietly entered the room, bearing a huge pumpkin. She put it down in front of her father, and said: "There, father, roll it about; roll it about."

Mr. Haynes was called upon for an explanation, and good humor was restored.

HUNTING THE CHINCHILLA.

South American Indians Use Dynamite to Secure Perfect Skins.

Killing chinchilla with the aid of dynamite is one of the lucrative pastimes of the South American Indians which enriches the commerce of the world very considerably. This season more than ever before chinchilla has been the fashionable fur used in the manufacture of cloaks and muffs and for the trimming of costly hats.

High in the mountains the nimble-footed chinchilla are caught and killed by half-savage Indians. Tact and skill are needed to allure the cautious little animal from its hole in the earth. Originally the Indians used to use cactus prongs, which are long and sharp, to capture them in their holes by impaling them on the end of this natural spear. This punctured the skin and impaired its value. The trappers tried to smoke the chinchilla out by making great fires near the entrance of the burrows, but the smoke, it was found, caused the skin to turn yellow, which seriously depreciated its value. Now the more progressive Indians use dynamite.

After locating the chinchilla they form a network of grass and hardy plants, which is placed around the hill on the side of which the animal digs its holes. A dynamite cartridge, with a time fuse attached, is then discharged in the centre of the net which frightens the chinchilla so that they leave their holes and scamper wildly to and fro about the space inside the net. The Indians then dash into the arena with clubs and kill them by striking them over the head. This is considered the easiest and best method of killing them, as it does not in any way damage the skins, which vary in value from $3 to $15 each. When it is considered that as many as 100 animals are killed in one sortie of this character the value of the skins to the Indians, who are shrewd commercial traders, may be imagined.

Some of the tribe own ferrets, which they use to good advantage. They pay as much as $5 for one. The ferrets are taken to the mountain tops and sent through the furrows, chasing the chinchilla out into the open, where they are clubbed to death with celerity by the waiting Indians. The skins are removed immediately and placed on shrubs to dry. The evening meal of the trappers often consists of the bodies of the slain rodents, the meat of which is white and tender. The hearts of the latter are given to the ferrets.

A great part of the trapping is at night, the chinchilla seldom being visible in the daytime. The nights are cool and clear, and there being but little vegetation at the height where the chinchilla are caught, the mountains are for a long period each month illuminated by the rays of the moon, enabling the Indians to move about with great agility for their prey. The chinchilla lives principally on herbs, and often when it comes out to feed is trapped by the Indians.

Four times a year the tribes descend into the semi-civilized villages at the base of the mountains with their skins. There they are met by the various agents of the European fur houses. One American house has its representative there, too. The occasion of the Indians' arrival is usually made a religious festival.

George Herzig, the only American agent there, says he paid one tribe of thirty Indians for the firm by whom he employed as much as $80,000—in native money, which is equivalent to $30,000 in American money—last year for skins. This the Indians converted principally into mule and llama stock, by which they estimate their wealth.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., upon whom the shah has conferred the knight commandership of the Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun, is the son of a wealthy Parsee merchant of Bombay, and was long an official of the native state of Bhavnagar. He was called to the English bar in 1885, and in 1895 was returned as conservative member of parliament for N. E. Bethnal Green. He has translated the queen's book, "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," into Gujarati.

WANTS HIS RELEASE

SAMUEL JACKSON, AN INDIAN IN THE COUNTY JAIL,

Petitions Judge Boise for a Writ of Habeas Corpus—Claims the Justice Court Has No Jurisdiction.

(From Daily Statesman, Oct. 31.)

A petition for a writ of habeas corpus, was yesterday presented to Circuit Judge R. P. Boise, by attorneys for Samuel Jackson, the student of the Chemawa Indian Training School, who was recently convicted of and sent to jail for assault and battery. The petitioner recites the fact that he is an Indian, of the Chilcat tribe of Alaska, that officers of the United States took him from his home and placed him in the training school at Chemawa, and that he is now under the charge and care of the officers of that institution. He then describes the lands belonging to the Indian Training School and says:

"That for more than ten years last past and ever since said time all said lands have been and do now belong to the Government of the United States, and that during all said times and ever since, said lands have been and are now used by the Government of the United States as an Indian Training School, and that all said lands are under the exclusive control and jurisdiction of the United States, and that the state of Oregon has no jurisdiction over said lands whatsoever. That heretofore, to-wit, on or about October 23, 1900, your petitioner, while on the said lands aforementioned of said Indian Training School, struck one M. A. Reason with his hands and fists. That your petitioner on or about October 27, 1900, was arrested and brought before the justice court of Salem district, Marion county, Oregon, upon a charge of assault and battery for said striking of said M. A. Reason and that said justice's court then and there adjudged that your petitioner pay a fine of $20 therefor and cost of the action or that your petitioner be imprisoned in the county jail of Marion county, Oregon, until said fine of $20 is paid, not exceeding ten days. That your petitioner failed to pay said fine of $20 and said court then and there committed your petitioner to the county jail of Marion county, Oregon, and that your petitioner was then and there on October 25, 1900, delivered over to the sheriff of Marion county, Oregon, and has ever since been and is now confined in the county jail of Marion county, Oregon, by the said sheriff and that said sheriff claims the right to restrain and imprison your petitioner under and by virtue of the said commitment of said justice's court.

"That the said charge for which said court fined your petitioner and upon which said court's judgment and commitment is based is for the said act of striking of said M. A. Reason on the said lands aforementioned of the Government of the United States of said Indian Training School and none other and that the said court had no jurisdiction to hear or try offenses committed upon said lands.

"That your petitioner is unlawfully imprisoned and restrained of his liberty by F. W. Durbin, sheriff of Marion county, Oregon, in this state, at Salem, in Marion county, Oregon, in the county jail of Marion county, Oregon. That your petitioner is not imprisoned or restrained by virtue of any order, judgment, decree or process of a court of the United States, or judge or commissioner thereof, or other officer thereof; or by virtue of the judgment or decree of a competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of an execution issued upon such judgment or decree.

"That the cause or pretense of such imprisonment and restraint of your petitioner according to the best knowledge and belief of your petitioner, is under and by virtue of said commitment aforementioned and set forth in this petition. That said commitment is illegal for the reason that the act for which your petitioner was fined and upon which said commitment is based was committed on said lands of the Government of the United States used as an Indian Training School at Chemawa, Oregon, and the offense was not subject to the laws or jurisdiction of the state of Oregon nor of said justice's court, but was wholly subject to the laws and jurisdiction of the Government of the United States. That the legality of the said imprisonment has not been already adjudged upon a prior writ of habeas corpus to the knowledge or belief of your petitioner.

"Wherefore your petitioner prays that a writ of habeas corpus may be granted, directed to the said F. W. Durbin, sheriff of Marion county, Oregon, commanding him to have the body of petitioner before your honorable court at a time and place therein to be specified to do, submit to and receive what the law may require."

Judge Boise, upon the above petition, made the following order:

"Based upon the foregoing petition for a writ of habeas corpus, it is ordered that a writ of habeas corpus do forthwith issue by the clerk of the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for Marion county, directed to F. W. Durbin, sheriff of Marion county, Oregon, commanding him to have the body of Samuel Jackson imprisoned and detained by him by whatever name he may be called, before this court on the 31st day of October, 1900, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day; and that he certify and return therewith the time and cause of his imprisonment or restraint."

EDITOR'S ADVANCE SHEET.

China and the iron trade, the two topics of absorbing interest, occupy the leading positions in the August number of the Engineering Magazine. Mr. George H. Hull, writing on the latter topic, offers striking evidence that mischief-making "booms" and paralysing depressions have their source solely in abnormal fluctuations in the price of iron. The rise of 1899 will be followed by disastrous stagnation unless the great iron masters are wise enough to put prices down promptly to nearly normal figures. Mr. John Ford, secretary of the American Asiatic Association, sees in the present turbulence the regeneration of China; "in a carnival of blood and ruin, a new China has been born." The outcome of the present season of horror will be a rapidity of advance rivalling that of Japan, with a progressive Government, supported at first by a wise concert of the Western powers.

Mr. Albert Ponel writes a most interesting illustrated article upon the development of Porto Rico. Education and the fostering of emulation bids will be the means of opening the country to enterprises for which, as yet, there is insufficient support. Walton Fawcett concludes a splendid illustrated review of "American Ship Building"; Mr. Sydney F. Walker describes "Electric Mining Machinery," with many fine engravings. Yet a fourth illustrated feature is Mr. Henry Harrison Suplee's account of "Transportation at the Paris Exposition." Prof. Diemer contributes the third of his valuable papers on "Machine Shop Organization"; Mr. Maynard discusses the "Heavy Motor Vehicle," with instructive summaries of costs, and Mr. W. D. Ennis forecasts the "Future of Power Development."

The Review and Index of the Engineering Press conclude a number of remarkable interest.—The Engineering Magazine, New York.

HOW DOTH THE LITTLE BUSY BEE?

A farmer and his hired man, living at Conowago township, Pennsylvania got into a lawsuit and no end of trouble through a nest of bumblebees. The farmer, while at work, disturbed the bees and they attacked him so fiercely that he called on his hired man for assistance. The hired man, seeing a bee alight on his employer's cheek, struck it a blow that not only killed the bee, but laid the farmer on his back and cut his cheek open. The farmer arose in a fury and flew at his employe. Then ensued a lively tussle, which ended by both men falling into the bee nest. The justice of the peace was called upon th next morning to hear two cases of assault and battery, preferred by two men with battered faces and bump-covered bodies.

BLACK LAWS AGAIN

COMMISSIONER HERMANN ASKS FOR INFORMATION.

Capt. Walter Lyon Shows that Bryan Wilfully Misrepresents the Facts in the Case.

(From Daily Statesman, Oct. 31.)

Gov. T. T. Geer yesterday received a telegram from Hon. Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washintgon, D. C., asking regarding the correspondence the Governor has had with inquirers from Kansas and other Eastern states regarding Oregon's "black laws." He was answered by being referred to the files of the Oregonian and Statesman, in his office, containing the articles referred to in full.

It seems, from this telegram, that the Oregon "black law" is receiving some attention in Washington, and Mr. Hermann is preparing himself to show the true state of affairs here.

Captain Walter Lyon, private secretary to Gov. T. T. Geer, yesterday sent to a prominent Mississippi valley paper a letter regarding the constitutional provision complained of by Bryan. He shows that Bryan knows full well the fact that negroes have all the rights and privileges in Oregon, and that the Constitutional provision referred to is a dead letter. Mr. Lyon's letter is as follows:

"Mr. Bryan's reputation for candor and fairness, if not for honesty, has suffered in Oregon through his insinuation that negroes in this state have no more political rights than in South Carolina.

"Mr. Bryan has enjoyed the hospitality of many Oregon homes. He has been in the state four different times on his speech-making tours. Conditions are well known to him. Negroes with swallow-tailed coats have served him at hotels. The courteous colored brother has made his berth, shined his shoes and taken his 'tips' on Pullman palace cars on the way to and from Oregon. He has seen negroes come and go in this state, and certainly with full knowledge that they have the same rights, privileges and protection as other citizens.

"True, there is an obsolete section in Oregon's Constitution, adopted in 1857, prohibiting the coming of negroes into this state. This, I am informed, was never enforced, nor was there an attempt to enforce it even before the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

"I have talked with a venerable member of the Constitutional Convention. From him I learn that the worst known about the negro by members of that convention was that the 'negro' question was agitating the Eastern states. They thought to secure immunity for Oregon from the troublesome question by inserting in the Constitution a clause against negroes coming into the state. This clause, though never repealed, has always practically been a dead letter. A proposal to repeal it was submitted to the voters last June. Four other proposed amendments were voted on at the same time. Objections to some of the other amendments and the let-well-enough-alone sentiment, together with the knowledge that the rights of negroes were in no wise abridged thereby, prevailed, and like every proposal to 'meddle' with the Constitution, all were voted down, repeal of the 'negro' clause going down with the bunch.

"In his effort to make a living issue of a 'dead letter' in Oregon's Constitution, Mr. Bryan is guilty of misrepresentation is not stating all the facts at his command. He cannot honestly claim to believe that negroes have no more political rights in Oregon than they have in South Carolina. If they have not, his party should certainly assume responsibility. The Legislature to which was submitted the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, being Democratic, rejected the amendment by an overwhelming majority. But, notwithstanding what a Democratic Legislature did or what Bryan says, negroes have all the rights, privileges and protection in Oregon that other citizens have."

THE AUTUMN LANE.

A song for the autumn lane.
Where the spider weaves a tremulous skein
O'erhung by sumachs and pines,
In a mist of silvery lines;
And the asters gleam
By the wayside stream,
And peep through the yellowish vines;
And the wild mint's prayer
Floats quaint on the air
In the shade of the muscadines.

A song for the autumn lane.
Where the withered thistles sigh
Like wierd old folks that dream in vain
Of love 'neath a summer sky;
While the sweet scents roam
Through the thickening gloam—
Flower souls that will not die—
And the crickets trill
A dirge on the hill,
And the dark wind sobs good-bye!

A SONG.

The wide world's bright
As a dream of light
With never a cloud above me;
And never a thorn
Near a rose is born
For your lips have said you love me!

The way seems long,
But a sweet—sweet song
Is hymned by the stars above me;
And sorrow seems
Like an echo of dreams,
For your lips have said you love me!

And let life's sky
Bring smile or sigh,
Or stars or storms above me;
Let Fame depart
From my life, sweetheart—
Your lips have said you love me.
—Atlanta Constitution.

ADVERSITY DEVELOPS CHARACTER.

It is only where there is obstruction that the waters became deep and reflecting, says Success. Shallow brooks run noisily by. Great streams, where their course is made easy, pause not to collect depth and silence. A life may flow gently to its close, but it never becomes great because of its ease. Obstacles, difficulties, sorrows, discouragements dam up the soul's precious waters, and from the stillness of its deeps the voice of an Emerson, a Carlyle, a Shakespeare speaks to us.

GOES TO WASHINGTON

PROF. COLLIER UNDER ORDERS TO PREPARE THE REPORT

Of the Cape Nome Geological Survey—Likely to Receive a Permanent Assignment.

(From Daily Statesman, Oct. 31.)

Prof. A. J. Collier, formerly a member of the Faculty of Willamette University, and who recently returned from Alaska where he spent the past summer and fall as a member of the Cape Nome geological survey, yesterday received a telegram from the Department at Washington, ordering him to the National Capital, there to prepare the report of the expeditionary force. It is expected Prof. Collier's work will consume about three or four months, and he leaves for Washington today or tomorrow.

At the conclusion of his work in Washington, Prof. Collier will attend some Eastern college and take an advance course in petrography, and it is quite probable that he will than be assigned to a permanent place on the geological survey, as he is recognized by the Department as a very valuable man, and one who gives his whole efforts to the work in hand.

The Willamette University is rapidly growing into one of the best institutions of learning on the coast, and the spirit manifested in the school this year promises great success for the future. New classes are daily being added and new studies taken up. One of the latest additions is a class in parliamentary law, recently organized by President W. C. Hawley. One of the ablest parliamentarians in the state, Professor Hawley is an ideal instructor in this department, and those of the students at the University taking the course will receive vast benefit from it.

Rev. J. H. Skidmore, pastor of the M. E. church at Junction City, is in the city, for the purpose of arranging to place his son, Charles E. Skidmore in the University as a student. The young man will find Salem a pleasant place and will be made welcome at the University.

NOTICE OF GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of sale made and entered by the County Court of the County of Marion, State of Oregon, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1900, in the matter of the estate of Arline J. and Andrew M. Johnson, minors, the undersigned, guardian of said minor's estate will sell at public auction, subject to confirmation by said court, the following described real property to-wit: Beginning at the center of section 16, township 6, south of range 1, west of the Willamette Meridian in Marion county, State of Oregon; thence south 89 degrees 25 minutes east, on the legal subdivision line seventy-five and one-half (75½) rods to the middle of the county road, leading to Mount Angel; thence south thirty-six rods (36) thence west nineteen (19) rods; thence north 55 degrees, 14 minutes, west eight (8) rods; thence north 27 degrees, nineteen minutes, west (14) fourteen rods; thence north 77 degrees, 38 minutes west forty-four and 6-10 (44.6) rods; thence north nine (9) rods, to the place of beginning containing 10 4-10 acres more or less all in Marion county, State of Oregon; said sale will be made on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1900, at one o'clock, p. m., at the court house door, in Salem, Marion county, State of Oregon.

Terms of sale: Cash on the day of sale, to be returned to the bidder in case sale should not be confirmed by the County Court.

MRS. ANNA JOHNSON,
Guardian of the Estate of Arline J. and Andrew M. Johnson, minors.
10:12-5tw.

GUARDIAN SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that under and pursuant to an order, decree and license, duly rendered and entered in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Clatsop county, on the 20th day of August, A. D., 1900, authorizing and commanding the undersigned, guardian of the person and estate of the following minors, each residing in Clatsop county, Oregon, namely John Neal Gearhart, Edgar G. Gearhart, Philip E. Gearhart and Esther Gearhart, to sell, at private sale, the following described real estate, situate in the County of Marion, in the state of Oregon towit: The southwest one quarter of Section No. 32 in Township No. 7, south of Range No. 3, east of the Willamette Meridian, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances belong or in any wise appertaining thereunto; the undersigned as such guardian as aforesaid, will from and after the 22d day of November A. D., 1900, proceed to sell the said above described real estate and the whole thereof, for the highest and best price obtainable, cash in hand at date of sale, subject to the confirmation thereof by the said County Court of the State of Oregon for Clatsop county.

Dated at Astoria, Oregon, this the 16th day of October, A. D., 1900.

C. A. GEARHART,
Guardian of the persons and estates of John Neal Gearhart, Edgar G. Gearhart, Philip E. Gearhart, and Esther Gearhart, minors. Postoffice address, Astoria, Oregon. 10:19-5tw.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that R. J. Fleming, administrator of the estate of John C. Eting, deceased, has filed his final account as such administrator in the office of the Clerk of the County Court, of the State of Oregon, for Marion county, and said court has appointed Saturday the 17th day of November, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the county court room, in the county court house, at the City of Salem, in Marion county, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing said final account and all objections thereto and the settlement thereof.

Done this 18th day of October, 1900.

R. J. FLEMING,
Administrator of said Estate.
10:19-5w.