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THE PRUNE MARKET

Gradual Increase in Prices of the Fruit —California Association Controls the Unsold Crop in That State— The Market at Growers' Mercy.

Notwithstanding a statement made a few weeks ago, that the bottom had fallen out of the prune market, yet prices are gradually going up and now 30s to 40s are worth in the neighborhood of 6¾ cents and some dealers are confident they will reach the 7 cents mark before the close of the month, says the Salem Statesman. Oregon has almost a monopoly on prunes of this size, and there can be but little question but the demand will be quite strong as soon as the first shipments have been disposed of by the Eastern buyers. There are fifteen or twenty carloads of prunes in Salem for a higher price than has yet been offered, and the holders feel confident they will be successful in securing it. The action of the California Cured Fruit Association is having a very wholesome effect upon the local market. The Fruit World, published at Los Angeles, California, in speaking of the action of the association, says:

"The California Cured Fruit Association makes the announcement today that it is master of the prune situation. It practically controls today all of the marketable product in this state. The crop in the north and northwest is marketed and most of that bought by the outside packers in this state is disposed of.

"For two weeks the association has been quietly playing the card that has given it absolute control. Harrassed by the cut-rate business of the outsiders, a joint special meeting of the Cured Fruit Association directors and the directors of the Packers' Association was called two weeks ago, and the request of the packers for permission to buy up all the prunes not otherwise controlled on the outside was considered and the desired permission granted.

"Immediately agents of the Packers' Association were sent scurrying over the prune area of California, buying prunes at any price they could be obtained for, with the result that today not a prune remains in the hands of the producers. Seventy-five cars were thus acquired. All the prunes that remain today to come into competition with the association product are in the hands of a few outside packers and the amount is estimated to be about seventy-five cars.

"President Bond gave out the following statement today: 'The California Cured Fruit Association is practically in control of all the prunes unsold in this state. Through the packers' company, the remnant of prunes outside of the association has been purchased. The impression that has been given out, and that has prevailed in the Eastern markets, that the association would have to lower its prices for prunes, on account of the lower price made by outside packers is without any sound reason for support. The association has possession in its various warehouses of all the crop unsold, and no one has the power to lower the price except the association itself. This will not be done, and the only change of price, if any, will be to raise prices.'"

Anti-Vice Crusade Sweeps Westward

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The city council took a hand last night in the fight for the suppression of crime, and passed an order for the addition of 121 policemen to the department to meet the requirements on the force and to diminish the outlawry of the last two weeks. Before this action was taken at the council meeting, however, the police department had been busy in its "drag-net" operations. Officers armed with instructions to take in every suspicious character they chanced to meet filled the precinct stations to overflowing.

Nearly 400 arrests were recorded up to last night, thirty well-known thieves, pickpockets, burglars and highwaymen being among the prisoners.

Will We Fortify the Nicaragua Canal?

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Plans are being made by the administration, according to a Washington dispatch to the Herald, to press with vigor for ratification by the senate of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in its original form as the first step towards the construction of an isthmian canal. This action is likely to precipitate one of the memorable contests of the coming session of congress.

Opposition to the treaty is based on the fact that it provides that no fortification shall be erected on the canal. The Hepburn bill, which has passed the house, provides for the construction and protection by the secretary of war of a Nicaraguan canal. In addition Senator Davis has brought before the senate from the committee on foreign relations an amendment that nothing relating to the treaty shall restrict measures which the United States may find necessary for the defense of the United States. The Davis amendment was copied from the tenth clause of the Constantinople treaty, securing the neutrality of the Suez canal. In speaking of probable legislation on the canal, a prominent administration official said: "It is manifestly absurd to attempt to make a private national 'snap' of the exclusive control and use of the great interoceanic waterway. To establish such conditions will be a challenge to all to combine against us and to compel us to do what we ought to do in the spirit of modern civilization—that is to reciprocate the privileges we receive in the eastern world."

Obstacles to Peace.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—There is a growing feeling of impatience in London over the delay in effecting a settlement of the Chinese questions, says a Tribune cablegram. The English press frankly confesses that it is hearing about punitive expeditions to one quarter or another, and that it considers it hardly worth while to keep all China in a state of turmoil, preventing thereby restoration of normal trade relations in order to punish a few criminals who cannot be caught while the court remains in exile.

English opinion will not be fully expressed until the cues are provided by the foreign office, but it is fairly safe to assume that it supports the American contention that the most urgent requirement of the situation is the establishment at Pekin of a government with the essential elements of stability and authority. Since there can be no substitute for the empress' rule, the return to the capital seems a foregone conclusion.

The punishment of the princes, especially Tuan, is the chief obstacle to a settlement. The latest dispatches indicate that the European powers are gradually coming to a decision on the preliminaries of peace on which general negotiations may be opened. The trend of events indicate that the European powers are slowly approaching the American position on the whole matter.

Deal Only With Van Wyck.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Bishop Potter will not deal with the police department in the matter of vicious conditions in the pro Cathedral district, or in relation to insults offered last September to the Rev. George L. Paddock, of the pro-Cathedral. He will deal solely with the mayor of New York. The bishop replied to President York tonight as follows:

"Sir—I beg to acknowledge your communication of the 15th inst. It is evidently written under a misapprehension. In accordance with the instructions of my diocesan convention, I have lately addressed to the mayor of New York a protest concerning a condition of things in the police department of this city, which is a matter of public notoriety and concerning which you yourself are commonly reported to have made the most unreserved admissions.

"Having complied with the duty laid upon me by my convention, this particular incident, so far as I am concerned, is closed. If the mayor of New York desires to see the affidavits of the two gentlemen referred to in my letter to him, they will be forwarded to him at his request."

Ice Trust Wins a Point.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The appellate division of the supreme court today decided to allow the alternate writs of prohibition asked by Charles W. Morse, president of the American Ice Company, to restrain the attorney-general from compelling the company's directors and officers to appear before the referee appointed to take testimony as to the allegation that the company constituted a trust in violation of the state laws.

Early Morning Loss.

TACOMA, Nov. 20.—A fire early this morning wiped out a number of small factories and partially damaged two others. The loss of $60,000 is as follows: Puget Sound Dry Dock company, $30,000; Hans Torkelson, oil cleaning plant, $5,000; William Evans, steam fitting plant, $4,000; Addison Planing mill, $1,000, two buildings, $4,000, and Sunset Telephone Company and City, $500.

Southern Pacific Must Use Snow Plows.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—A severe storm prevails over Northern California and telegraphic communication with some points has been interruped. The Southern Pacific Company has ordered out its snowplows on the Central Pacific line. This is the first time in ten years that a November storm has made such an order necessary. Snow is falling from Colfax to Reno, and at the summit it is seven feet in depth and still falling heavily. So far traffic has not been interrupted.

THEY SHOULD JOIN HANDS

Only Way Farmers Can Get Best Prices For Products—Result of Move at Hood River—One of the Several Interesting Lectures Which Marked Last Day of the Milton Institute.

MILTON, Or., Nov. 21.—The feature of the farmers' and dairymen's institute today was an earnest, spirited address by Hon. E. L. Smith, of Hood River, urging the fruitgrowers of the Walla Walla Valley to combine on the Hood River plan. His text was "The Codlin Moth," and after he had spoken about spraying and kindred topics he asked, "And after you have harvested your fruit, what will you do with it? Is each man going to compete with his neighbor in rushing the fruit into market and breaking the market down?"

Mr. Smith then briefly outlined the Hood River Growers' Association, and told of the benefits, contrasting the present entirely satisfactory conditions with those of a few years ago, when every man sent his fruit to market on his own account. He stated that under the workings of the association this year's crop of strawberries brought at least 50 cents a crate, or $15,000, more than it possibly could have sold for without co-operation. He begged fruitgrowers to abandon the jealousy, suspicion and distrust which must exist when men lived apart, and to get together in confidence on a basis of self-interest.

This morning's session opened with an able paper by Dr. William McLean, State Veterinarian, on "Tuberculosis in Cattle." It provoked wide discussion.

Professor Charles V. Piper, professor of biology in the Washington State Agricultural College, spoke on "Insects and Fungus Pests," opening his subject with the statement that Oregon and Washington had already imported in nursery stock from the East all the known varieties except four, viz: Peach yellow, curculio, potato bug and chinch bug. He said it was too late now to build a wall, but not too late to control the pests that are here. He dwelt at length on the fire blight which had destroyed many trees in this neighborhood. There was no remedy except to cut off and burn the affected branch.

Hon. E. L. Smith described briefly the good and the poor orchards of Oregon, and counseled farmers to plant fruit trees only in deep, well-drained soil, 32 to 34 feet apart, and to select only well-known varieties. The best trade now demands straight carload lots of one kind. From his own experience and the reports of other Horticultural Commissioners in Oregon, Mr. Smith showed the great benefit of spraying this year, and said that the spray pump should be the emblem of the fruitgrower, and "Spray, spray" his watchword.

H. M. Williamson, editor of the Rural Northwest, spoke on "Farmer's Education," and said the main reason why there are not more students in the agricultural courses in our agricultural colleges is that 99 farmers out of every 100 believe it is a waste of money to pay the cost of a college course for their sons who are to become farmers. The work of agricultural education must begin with the farmers through farmers' institutes, then in the common schools, and in the schools of agriculture, which are independent. In the agricultural colleges, as now constituted, the spirit of the student body is hostile to agricultural education on account of the preponderance of those who are preparing to enter vocations which they consider more honorable than farming.

Customary resolutions of thanks were passed all around, and the institute adjourned.

Reduce Revenues.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The republican members of the ways and means committee met today to consider a measure for the reduction of the war revenue tax. The most important action taken was a decision not to remove the tax of 10 cents a pound on tea. The committee will not take up or disturb the tariff on imports as the members claim it would open up the whole subject of tariff revision. The committee will not grant any hearings while framing the bill as full hearings were given during the last session of congress.

No decision was reached as to the amount of reduction to be made, and Secretary Gage and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Wilson will be heard on the subject.

Does Not Care to Re-Open the Question

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The American embassy has been occupied, says the Tribune's London correspondent, with consultation over the Delagoa Bay award. The process will be completed today by transfers through bankers, all the preliminary arrangements having been agreed upon.

The American embassy is not taking an active part in the general negotiations between the United States and Great Britain, which will be resumed by the joint high commission in Washington. Such journals as comment on the prospect of a speedy settlement of outstanding questions express gratification over the opened negotiations between the two governments. The result of these questions concern Canada closely, and Secretary Hay and Sir Wilfrid Laurier are expected to effect a series of timely compromises.

The re-opening of the isthmian canal question, which so far as England was interested was satisfactorily adjusted in the Hay Pauncefote treaty, is not desired in England. That convention is regarded in England as a great concession from England to America, and Sir Wilifrid Laurier as a broad-minded imperialist for leaving the Washington and London governments free to settle a long-standing controversy without reference to Canadian interests.

After Aguinaldo.

MANILA, Nov. 20.—General Macabolos, the ex Filipino chief, is prepared to start in pursuit of Aguinaldo with 100 picked natives, supported by American troops. Other ex-rebel Filipinos will be used in campaigning in the country. Their offers have not been formally made yet, but they are ready if the authorities will accept their services. Aguinaldo, it is supposed, is in Northern Luzon, according to statements made by ex-rebel leaders now in Manila, confirmd from others sources.

Aglipay, a renegade native priest, not long ago an insurgent leader in Northern Luzon, has written to friends in Manila asking for election news and requesting to be informed whether a decision has been reached concerning the relations between church and state, and the disposition of church properties. The replies sent him contain the information that church and state will be separate, and that entire religious freedom will be allowed.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by Blakeley, the Druggist. 6

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is Not Dead.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The administration, according to a World special from Washington, regards the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as still effective and a bar to isthmian canal legislation unless modified as provided in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which treaty failed of ratification in the senate last winter. The ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will be insisted upon as an essential preliminary to the enactment of a law providing for the building of an inter-oceanic waterway. In administration circles it is believed that this treaty will be ratified at the coming session.

The Hepburn bill does not recognize the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as being longer operative and will be opposed by administration leaders on that account. No treaties will be negotiated with any of the Central American governments for a right of way until the senate disposes of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Prevented a Tragedy.

Timely information given Mrs. George Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio, prevented a dreadful tragedy and saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her, and she writes this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of Pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of the matchless merit of this grand remedy for curing all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Blakeley's Drug Store. 6

Strayed.

Strayed from my place on the bluff, a 2-year-old Jersey heifer; dehorned; ear mark on both ears; branded bar Z on both hips. Liberal reward paid for her return.

o10-4tw BERT BAGLEY.

BOERS WILL NEVER SURRENDER

Will Fight Until All Are Dead or Free—Kruger's Reception at Marseilles Was a Great Ovation.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 22.—Paul Kruger, former president of the South African republic, landed here at 10:45 a. m.

Mr. Kruger cannot but be elated at the warmth of his reception by the people of Marseilles today. He may be said to have been borne on an irresistable wave of enthusiasm from the landing place to his hotel. The broad streets and boulevards through which the route lay presented a perfect sea of human beings, all gathered there prompted by the unanimous desire to welcome the aged Boer statesman.

From the moment the white twelve-oared barge left the side of the Gelderland with Mr. Kruger, who appeared to be in good health, sitting in her stern, surrounded by the Boer representatives, including Dr. Leyds and Messrs. Fischer and Wessels, a storm of cheers broke, and never ceased until Mr. Kruger entered his hotel. Even then a vast concourse of people remained in front of the building until Mr. Kruger appeared on the balcony, where he had to remain for some time, uncovered, acknowledging the acclamations of his thousands of admirers, who continued cheering until they were hoarse with shouting.

In reply to the storm of acclamations from the solid block of thousands of enthusiastic people, Mr. Kruger said the warm reception given him today would do much to soothe the wounds in his heart. The Boers, he added, will never sacrifice their freedom. They will rather be extermined to the last man.

Replying to the addresses of welcome of the presidents of the Paris and Marseilles committee, Mr. Kruger spoke in Dutch and in a low voice, accompanying his words with energetic movements of his hat, which he held in his right hand. After thanking the committees for the warmth of the reception accorded him, and expressing gratitude for the sympathy he had received from the French government, he spoke of the war as terrible and barbarously conducted by the British. He said:

"I have fought with the savages, but the present war is even worse. We will never surrender. We are determined to fight to the last extremity, and if the republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State lose their independence, it will be because they lose every man, woman and child."

This declaration which Mr. Kruger made dispelled at once any impression that he intends to accept a compromise from the British government. His announcement was greeted with a roar of cheers and cries of "Vive Kruger," "Vive les Boers," "Vive la Liberte."

The scene ot the landing place was an animated one. The decks of all the steamers in the Lyons basin were crowded with sightseers. The crowd swelled to great portions as the news spread through the city that the Gelderland had entered the harbor.

A cold northwest wind which set in during the night cleared away yesterday's clouds, and the morning broke fresh but with bright sunshine. The inner harbor was all the gayer for the decorations of a number of French vessels which arrived yesterday, covered with multi-colored flags and pennants, among which Boer flags were prominently displayed.

The Gelderland was sighted several miles out to sea, and Dr. Leyds and Messrs. Fischer and Wessels, an interpreter, and Dr. Van Hammel immediately proceeded to the Dutch warship in a steam launch and boarded her. A conference between the Boer leaders ensued, while the Gelderland was slowed down behind the island of the Chateau d'If.

She remained there until 10 a. m., when she steamed into the outer harbor, firing a salute of 21 guns, to which a shore battery replied.

Fraternal Feeling Cement of Society.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Bishop Potter was one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the Central Labor Union, of Brooklyn, last night. About 400 persons, including many women, attended the dinner. John Phillips presided. Bishop Potter said, in part:

"I was asked in Washington what I thought was most important in connection with the meeting of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration Industrial Commission, and I am afraid I shocked the gentlemen by answering, 'The puffing of a cigar.' When the board first got together they had a very cold time of it. But I managed to get them to my house, and on the table there were coffee—and another thing that I missed here tonight—a box of cigars. These things created a common atmosphere.

"The cement of human society is fraternal feeling, and you cannot build any co-operative service for the race unless you establish the feeling of brotherhood. You can't establish the right feeling between the classes—I detest the word—unless you base it on brotherhood."

Controller Coler, who was another of the speakers, referred to the improvements made in the charities department as the greatest that had been made in any of the city departments. He suggested that the labor unions should arrange to have their complaints presented in proper form, so that when they got into the courts they would not be thrown out.

Sumpter's Narrow Escape.

SUMPTER, Nov. 21.—P. D. Healey's business building, on Granite and Center streets, burned early this morning. The loss cannot be estimated, but the monthly rentals aggregated over $200. The saloons of Henry Finger and J. W. Cox, on the ground floor, saved their fixtures and stock but the lodging-house above and its fifteen occupants, were not so fortunate. Cox suffered a heavy loss last May, as in this case, with little insurance.

Absence of wind and yesterday's heavy snowfall, with the volume of water poured in from the city reservoir, whose capacity had recently been quadrupled, alone saved the town from being swept by fire. Two hose nozzles were found to be plugged when the alarm sounded, and the chemical engine was disabled

Porto Ricans and Self-Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—In a personal letter, Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, describing briefly the great work attending the first election in the new possession, says it proved no small task to bring the people of the island up to a proper understanding of the importance and significance of the occasion. They always have been governed by military rule, and the privilege of the franchise was something new and novel to them. The total registry was about 122,000. The federals refrained from voting. The republicans had a majority of 60,000, and elected every member of the legislature.

Great interest is shown in the coming meeting of the legislature on the 31 proximo, as it will be the first time in its history that the people of the island have had an opportunity of legislating for themselves.

It Happened in a Drug Store.

"One day last winter a lady came to my drug store and asked for a brand of cough medicine that I did not have in stock," says Mr. C. R. Grandin, the popular druggist of Ontario, N. Y. "She was disappointed and wanted to know what cough preparation I could recommend. I said to her that I could freely recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and that she could take a bottle of the remedy and after giving it a fair trial if she did not find it worth the money to bring back the bottle and I would refund the price paid. In the course of a day or two the lady came back in company with a friend in need of a cough medicine and advised her to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I consider that a very good recommendation for the remedy." It is for sale by G. C. Blakeley, the druggist.

Chicago's Remarkable Storm.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Glaring flashes of light and loud peals of thunder, sights and sounds generally peculiar to midsummer in Chicago, accompanied the storm that burst upon the city shortly before midnight last night. Rain fell in deluging quantities, and the elements displayed all the characteristics of a summer thunderstorm. Telephone and telegraph wires were affected by the electricity in the atmosphere. The streets of the city ran like rivers. There was enough wind on the lake to endanger the safety of a light craft.

The storm probably is the forerunner of a cold wave that has forced the mercury down to 12 degrees below zero in Montana, and which is scheduled to arrive in Chicago today.

Lord Roberts Badly Injured.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Evening Standard, in a special edition this evening, says: Just as we are going to press, the news has reached London that Lord Roberts has been thrown from his horse and received severe injuries.

Bismark's Iron Nerve.

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at Blakeley's drugstore. 6