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SEPARATE RECEIVERS

They Are Granted for Union Pacific's New Line.

THOSE WHO WERE APPOINTED

Foreclosure by First Mortgage Bondholders Thought Not to Prejudice the Government's Interests—Order Covers Seven Type-Written Pages.

St. Louis, January 23.—United States Circuit Judge Walter H. Sanborn today handed down a decision upon application of E. Gordon Dexter and Oliver Ames, second trustees for the first mortgage bondholders of the Union Pacific Railway Company, for a separate receiver for the portion of the Union Pacific system covered by the first mortgage. The decision on the order covers seven closely type-written pages, and in effect grants the application. The receivers appointed are the same as those now in charge of the entire system, viz.: S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Elzery Anderson, John W. Doane and Frederic R. Couderc. The order provides that funds already earned by the road be used by the receivers to settle debts and just claims under the present receivership. In addition the court reserves the right to order that any deficiency in such funds shall be made good from future earnings under a separate receivership. In effect the decision today simply sequesters the old main line from the rest of the system, only so far as accounts are concerned, so that the property covered by the first mortgage shall be within easy reach of the mortgagees.

The property covered by the first mortgage referred to in the order is that placed upon the main line of 1,030 miles, extending from Omaha to Ogden, and no other. The other portions of the road and branches, while under the management of the same receivers, will have a separate system of accounting, although they will be run by the same executives. Before he issued the order Judge Sanborn stated that he had changed one clause, making future earnings to a certain extent liable for present indebtedness, as he felt that too much protection could not be given the present receivers in the American case. He stated, however, that before making any order to pay any of the present operating indebtedness he would always give the plaintiffs in the foreclosure suits the privilege of a hearing.

Attorney Price for the complainants stated that he was perfectly satisfied with the order. The judge then called for the appearance of the Union Trust Company and that of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Pierce presented one and Attorney Kelly in behalf of the Union Pacific the other. Judge Sanborn appointed Mr. Kelly special clerk and messenger for the court to carry the order and the appearance to the clerks' offices of the northern district of this circuit at Omaha and place them on file. Judge Sanborn stated after the order had been issued that the appointment of the new receivers in no wise changed the manner of operating the system, but that the future surplus earnings of the main line would now apply to the payment of the first mortgage bonds.

THURSTON ON THE FORECLOSURE.
OMAHA, January 23.—The Union Pacific attorneys, who went to St. Louis to assist in foreclosing the first mortgages, returned today. Speaking of the suit, Judge Thurston said:
"The situation of the property has reached the point where foreclosure was inevitable. The first mortgage interest is in default and the system in the hands of receivers. The first installment of \$6,475,000 of the principal of the first mortgage, due January 1, 1894, and there is no possibility that amount being paid except by foreclosure sale. This foreclosure of the first mortgage on the part of the Union Pacific main line is really the last foreclosure to be brought. The mortgages on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, on all the divisions of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern, Kansas Pacific, Denver Pacific, Kansas Central and several other branches are already in process of foreclosure, and receivers have been appointed under all of them. This foreclosure does not prejudice the government's interest in any possible way. The government can come into this case and foreclose its mortgage as a second lien, or it can foreclose independently, but always subject to the first mortgage. The time has come when Congress must either act during the present session or the matter will pass beyond legislation and must be settled by the courts. I am very glad this is so, because it will relieve me as Senator from the responsibility of legislation."

THE END NOT YET.

A Hawaiian Predicts Much Further Trouble for His Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—W. H. Cornwell, Minister of Finance to the ex-Queen of Hawaii, who is the city says in an interview:
"I have been informed that Captain Harris, the English Commissioner, will demand of the Hawaiian government some kind of a settlement for the arrest of English subjects. Over 200 prisoners are in the jail, and more than half of them have had nothing to do with the revolution, but are held simply as suspects. The ex-Queen, I understand, is kept at her home in Washington place, guarded by sharpshooters. But this is not the end of the troubles in Hawaii. I know the Hawaiians. They are kind-hearted and generous, but they are above all things loyal to their own race and their Queen. If Robert Wilcox, the leader in the last attempted revolution, is captured and executed, the natives will pillage and burn the sugar plantations in the outer districts, if they do not vandalize the entire city of Honolulu."

Said to Have Been Deserted.
CINCINNATI, January 23.—A Times-Star special from Lexington, Ky., says General Cassius M. Clay, aged 84, is in trouble, owing to the reported desertion of his young bride, aged 18.

TALK WITH CARLISLE.

Discussed Finances With the Appropriation Committee.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—An important meeting of the House Appropriations Committee was held today, in which Secretary Carlisle took part at the request of Chairman Sayres. The conference was over the adoption of a policy by which the Secretary hopes to put into circulation an increased volume of silver certificates of small denominations in place of treasury notes. The committee decided to strike from the sundry civil bill the stipulation that for several years has been added to the item providing for printing treasury notes, to replace those received at the treasury. Secretary Carlisle stated that it was his desire to get more silver certificates of small denominations into the hands of the people, and explained that other notes occupied the field and crowded them out. Several members of the committee led the discussion on the question of silver certificates into the byways of finance. Sibley asked the Secretary what objection there would be to a system of redeeming notes in gold and silver at the option of the holder, and the Secretary answered:
"If that policy had been inaugurated at the beginning of resumption, it would have worked beneficially and no trouble would have arisen from it, but my predecessors have followed the policy of redeeming in gold or silver at the option of the holder of paper, and any Secretary who tried to change this policy and worked silver on a man who wanted gold, or vice versa, especially at such a critical period as we have been passing through, would have precipitated disastrous results."

WARREN'S TWO BILLS.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Warner of New York introduced in the House today two financial bills. One gives power to the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow, in anticipation of deficiencies of revenues, upon bonds of the United States in denominations of \$50 and multiples thereof, payable in coin at the option of the United States on or after three years from their date and due ten years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum and to be sold at not less than par, such an amount as he shall consider necessary not to exceed \$250,000,000. The second measure provides for the cancellation of all legal-tender notes presented and prohibits their reissue.

THE CHINESE LEFT.

Trouble Caused by Them in a Colorado Mining Camp.

IDAHO SPRINGS, January 23.—There is likelihood of trouble in this camp over the fact that Chinese laborers are being brought to work in the mines. The first installment of Chinese came Thursday to the Argonaut mine, eight miles from Idaho Springs. Eight Chinese were in the gang, with one white boss. Work commenced Friday, and continued Saturday. Saturday night the Chinese were waited upon by a committee of white miners, who requested them to quit the camp. They were given until Sunday morning to leave, and did so, coming to town, where they camped, awaiting orders from the white boss, who went on to Denver to invoke the aid of the Federal authorities.

THE JAPANESE LANDED.

Official Report of the Bombardment of Teng Chow.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Secretary Cresham today received two cables from United States Minister Denby at Peking confirming the reports of the landing of Japanese troops near Che Foo. The first states that Teng Chow had been bombarded by three Japanese ships, and that the American missionaries had left on the Yorktown.

The second, under date of January 21, states that it is reported that Teng Chow, fifty miles northwest of Che Foo, had been bombarded by the Japanese, who had subsequently effected a landing at the Shantung Promontory. This places the Japanese in a position between Peking on the west and the great fortress of Wei Hai Wei on the east.

ADVANCE IN RATES.

Passenger Fares Will be Advanced the 15th Proximo.

CHICAGO, January 23.—All the Western roads have now recorded their votes on the question of advancing the one-way and round-trip rates to the Pacific Coast, and the vote is unmistakably for the raise, which will take effect February 15. The matter was practically decided some days ago, but there were a few lines which were slow in getting in their votes, and the matter was not considered as finally settled until they had been heard from. Chairman Caldwell was today instructed to notify all the connections of the Western roads of the proposed advance and the date on which it will become effective.

TO FORM THE CABINET

M. Bourgeois Will Try What He Can Do.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF FRANCE

It is Expected That Two of Ex-President Casimir-Perier's Ministers Are Willing to Accept Positions in the New Cabinet Now Being Formed.

PARIS, January 21.—The election of M. Felix Faure to the Presidency has been well received by the Moderate press, and is violently criticized by the Radical and Socialist newspapers. Paris was very tranquil last night. The working classes were astonished at M. Brisson's defeat, but no demonstration was reported. A meeting of Socialists took place this evening at the Maison du Peuple, at which resolutions strongly condemning M. Felix Faure and demanding the suppression of the Presidency were adopted amid cries of "Vive la revolution sociale" and "Down with reaction."

General Fevrier, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, gave M. Faure today the collar of Grand Master of the order. It was learned at 10 o'clock this evening that M. Bourgeois after a two hours' conference with M. Faure had consented to try to form a Cabinet. He will go to the Elysee to-morrow to report the result of his negotiations. It is expected that M. Poincaré will return to the Ministry of Finance and M. Leygues to the Ministry of Education. Paul Peytral, Louis Terrier and Eugene Godoy Cavaignac would accept Cabinet places under M. Bourgeois as Premier. Ex-President Casimir-Perier is expected to vacate the Palace of the Elysee and return to his residence, No. 23 Rue Niotola, to-morrow. The retiring President had a cordial interview today with his successor, who will occupy the palace to-morrow. The date for the assembling of Parliament to hear the new President's message has not yet been fixed. M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, submitted to M. Faure for his approval to-day a draft of a telegram informing the representatives of France abroad of the election of M. Faure to the Presidency.

The staff of the Ministry of Marine called upon President Faure to-day, and bade farewell to him as their chief. The President then went to the Elysee Palace where he was received with military honors.

NO CHANGE OF PARTY.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—"The election of M. Faure," says Jules Patenotre, the French Ambassador to the United States, "means a change in the name of the President of France, but not a change in the political party. M. Faure was a member of the Cabinet which resigned a few days ago, and is therefore a friend of M. Casimir-Perier. It is not likely that there will be a change in political policy, as the same party to which M. Casimir-Perier belonged is still in power. It is a fortunate thing, I think, that we do not have in France in making our political changes. Not more than forty-eight hours—less than that in fact—have elapsed since M. Casimir-Perier tendered his resignation, and here we have his successor selected. Quick action in such cases serves to bring quiet to the country, which is always somewhat agitated when the office of President is vacant and a Ministerial crisis at hand. What will become of M. Casimir-Perier? He will retire from political life, I presume. He did not want the Presidency when it was given him, and he is probably thankful to be enabled to retire."

As to the cry of "Long live the King" uttered by the Duke of La Rochefoucauld in the Chamber of Deputies when M. Casimir-Perier's letter had been read M. Patenotre said it meant nothing. Such cries were always to be heard at such times, but the royalists had no power in the administration of affairs. There are scarcely twenty-five of the royalist party in the chamber, said the Ambassador. M. Patenotre has known the new President of France for twenty years, and they have not seen much of each other, as the Ambassador has been sent from his country on diplomatic service during most of that time.

THE VATICAN SATISFIED.

ROME, January 21.—The Vatican is satisfied with the election of Faure to the French Presidency. The Papal Nuncio in Paris has been instructed to congratulate him. The Osservatore Romano says:
"The friends of law and order ought to be entirely satisfied with the election in France. The conservative policy of M. Faure will harmonize undoubtedly with that of his predecessors. The Liberal newspapers wish M. Faure success in his struggle with the revolutionists, but say it is impossible to predict the outcome."

A PURE FABRICATION.

DOVER, England, January 21.—The Duke of Orleans and suite left for London to-day. M. de Bonival, the Duke's secretary, said the alleged interview with the Duke, printed in England yesterday, was a pure fabrication.

A GLOOMY VIEW.

BERLIN, January 21.—The Hamburger Nachrichten, Bismarck's organ, says that the future of the French Republic was never so gloomy as to-day.

Secret Treaty Against Mexico.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, January 21.—A Guatemalan envoy, who has arrived here, brought, it is stated, a proposition for a secret treaty alliance between Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, primarily against Mexico, but if there is no war with Mexico, to attack, conquer and divide Salvador. His success is unknown. The press predicts a revolution due to the bad state of business, financial difficulties of the government and increasing taxation. Many people are moving to Salvador.

Porto Rico Not Included.

MADRID, January 21.—Porto Rico has asked that it be not included in the modus vivendi between Spain and the United States upon the ground that Porto Rico sugar goes to Canada, not the United States. Some Deputies, it is said, intend to attack the Cabinet, accusing the Ministers of having yielded to the menaces of Cleveland.

HAWAIIAN UPRISING.

Charles L. Carter, One of the Annexationists, Shot to Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.—The steamer Alameda arrived from Auckland and Sydney via Honolulu this afternoon, and brought news of a revolution and bloodshed at Honolulu. Charles L. Carter, who was one of the annexation commissioners, was killed and several government supporters were wounded. There has been much fighting, and at least twelve natives have been killed. Nearly 200 royalists are under arrest. Robert Wilcox is the leader of the rebels. The fighting was still in progress when the Alameda left Honolulu January 11, but the government forces had practically overcome the revolutionists. The story of the revolution is as follows:

There were no fresh developments in the threatened uprising until Sunday afternoon, January 6, when the Marshal's detectives brought in news that led that officer immediately to summon the Cabinet and leading officers of the military and Citizens' Guard for consultation. In a few minutes after their arrival Deputy Marshal Brown and a squad of police under Captain Parker left for the beach at Waikiki with orders to search the premises of Henry Bertelmann, a prominent royalist, for arms and ammunition. Just previous to reaching the place the posse was joined by Charles L. Carter, Alfred Carter and J. B. Castle, who lived near by, all members of the Citizens' Guard. On approaching the house the Deputy Marshal left the squad on the lawn while he entered the house, and finding Bertelmann and a strange white man there, proceeded to read his warrant. When about half through shots were heard from the rear of the house. The officer said quickly:

"What does that mean?"
"I know nothing about it. There are no arms here," replied Bertelmann.
Brown rushed out to join his squad, and Charles Carter shouted:
"There they are under the boatshed." He pointed to a shed in the rear of the lot, and rushed forward, followed by his cousin, Castle, and the others. At that instant a volley was fired by a crowd of natives under the shed, and Charles Carter and Lieutenant Hall fell, wounded. The police charged and drove the natives out on the beach, keeping the latter retreated to the brush, whence they fired three or four times as many natives, who returned to the house, taking with them three of the rebels whom they had captured in the melee, during which some sixty shots were fired. Taking the wounded men also, and first caring for them as well as possible, they searched the prisoners, placing Bertelmann also under arrest. The first one was recognized as John Lane. He had a heavy revolver, belt of cartridges and rifle; the second, a pocket pistol and a belt of cartridges. The others were unarmed, but a short rifle was found behind the door, which evidently belonged to him. As Hall said, Lane was the man who shot him; there is no doubt that Carter's three wounds came from Lane's pistol, it having three empty chambers.

From statements of the natives captured during the day it was ascertained that the captain of the little steamer Waimanalo was responsible for the landing of the arms with which the natives were supplied. The entire crew was arrested. The mate confessed, and when confronted with his testimony the captain also acknowledged his guilt. The government claims to have evidence of the whole transaction from the original purchase until the final disposition. During the day a large number of prominent royalists were arrested, including the editor of the Honolulu, which paper has suspended, the business manager being since arrested.

ROSEBERY'S LAST SPEECH.

The Position of the Lords the Supreme Question of the Hour.

LONDON, January 21.—Lord Rosebery said in a speech in Cardiff this evening that Welsh disestablishment would be the first measure of the next Parliamentary session. He did not doubt that the established Church in Wales was doomed, but everybody must remember that the House of Lords presented a permanent barrier to the measure on which the Welsh had set their hearts. The position of the Lords was the supreme question of the hour. When the government resolution dealing with this question should be submitted it would involve the dissolution of Parliament. Before the dissolution, however, he wished Parliament to deal with the liquor traffic, representation of labor and the one-man-vote issue.

Naval Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The subcommittee of naval affairs has agreed to report an appropriation for three battle ships on the lines recommended by the Secretary of the Navy in his last annual report. The ships are to be about 10,000 tons displacement. An appropriation was also reported for twelve torpedo boats and to increase the force of enlisted men by 2,000. The bill appropriates from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 more than the last appropriation, due to the fact that it carries a heavy deficiency for armor plate not provided for in the last bill. The cost of the battle ships is limited to \$4,000,000, and one is to be built on the Pacific Coast. Considering the superior effectiveness of rapid-firing guns, which was clearly demonstrated by the Yalu river fight, the committee has made a provision for a large number of them.

That Spokane Post.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The fight made by Mitchell on the Spokane post resulted in a compromise, he getting an amendment which declares it is not the purpose to abandon Vancouver or Walla Walla. No objection was made by friends of the Spokane post, and it went through. The amendment will cut no figure, for at present the War Department has no desire to abandon either of these posts, but it will abandon those near Spokane in time.

Dissected Before Death.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 21.—The people of Mexico are greatly excited over the dissection of Antonio Vangose while still alive. The supposed corpse sprang to its feet, shouting "Don't kill me!" whereupon the dissector endeavored to put back the pieces of flesh and sew up the incisions. The man was a genuine corpse in two days.

CHOSEN BY THE PEOPLE

State Officers Who Will Serve During Next Four Years.

OUR OWN PORTRAIT GALLERY

With Brief Biographical Sketches of the Men Who Proved to be in Sympathy With the Masses—Governor William P. Lord.

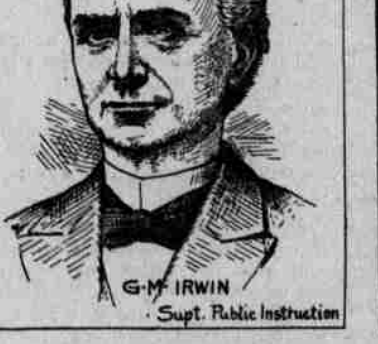
Governor William P. Lord was born in Dover, Del., in 1838. He graduated from college in 1860, just as the country was passing through the period of heated disputes in and out of Congress destined to terminate in the rebellion. War was declared just as young Lord had com-



H. R. Kincaid, Secretary of State.



Governor Wm P. Lord.



G. M. Irwin, Supt. Public Instruction.



C. M. Idlemann, Attorney General.

meeded the study of law. Patriotism was stronger than his personal considerations, and he enlisted promptly in the service of his country as Captain of the First Delaware Cavalry. Through meritorious service he was later promoted to the rank of Major, and served with distinction until the end of the war, when he resumed his interrupted legal studies. He was afterward appointed Lieutenant of the Second Artillery and detailed for service on the Pacific Coast. In 1868 he resigned from the army and commenced practicing law at Salem, Or. In 1878 he was elected State Senator for Marion county, and resigned to accept the dignified position of Judge of the Supreme Court in 1880. For fourteen years Judge Lord was universally recognized as one of the most distinguished jurists on the Coast. As Chief Executive of the commonwealth of Oregon William P. Lord will undoubtedly add new laurels to those which have already crowned his life and fill the gubernatorial chair in a manner creditable to the State which elected him.

Harrison R. Kincaid.

H. R. Kincaid, Secretary of State, was born in Indiana in 1836, and crossed the plains to Oregon as a pioneer in 1853. He settled at once at Eugene, where he remained for two years. In 1855 he was imbued with the prevailing mining fever and tried his luck in the gold camps of California. Not finding the life to his taste, Mr. Kincaid returned to Eugene, and has since been a prominent character in the world of journalism as well as in political affairs. In 1860 he was both compositor and editor of The People's Press, an influential journal of that time, and in 1874 commenced the publication at Eugene of the Oregon State Journal, a newspaper which is recognized all over the State as one of the leading framers of public opinion in Oregon. Mr. Kincaid was clerk in the United States Senate from 1868 to 1873. Since 1881 Mr. Kincaid has resided in Eugene and devoted himself to editorial work. He is looked upon as a man of splendid intelligence, sound ideas on all public questions and unblemished character.

C. M. Idlemann.

C. M. Idlemann, Attorney-General, was born in the Buckeye State 37 years ago, and his early education and initiation into the practical affairs of life were had in that State. His first start was made in the railway mail service on the Baltimore and Ohio line. He devoted all the time at his disposal to the study of law, and in 1858 was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio. Mr. Idlemann came to Oregon in 1858, and in copartnership with two well-known jurists established the firm of Johnson, McCown & Idlemann. This firm immediately took high rank in the profession, and Mr. Idlemann has personally conducted many important cases with distinguished success. Professionally and socially Mr. Idlemann is regarded as one of the brightest and most talented young men of the State, and his election to the high office of Attorney-General is universally looked upon as a just recognition of his merits.

Phil Metchan.

Phil Metchan, State Treasurer, was born in Germany, but came to this country at an early age, and possesses all the distinguishing traits of a stalwart Americanism combined with the genial, frank manner for which the Teutonic character is noted. Mr. Metchan located at Cincinnati on his arrival in America, and has since resided at different times in Kansas, Colorado and California. He commenced life as a butcher, but has since been engaged in extensive mercantile affairs, and is to-day looked upon as a leader in public affairs. During a long residence in Grant county he filled many important offices with great credit. He was County Treasurer of Grant for three terms and County Judge from 1882 to 1886. In 1890 the Republican party, recognizing his sterling ability and purity of character, nominated Phil Metchan for State Treasurer, and he filled the office so successfully that he was renominated and re-elected in 1894 by a large majority over his Democratic and Populist opponents.

W. H. Leeds.

W. H. Leeds, State Printer, was born in New Jersey, and is still under 40 years of age. In 1877 Mr. Leeds moved to Tacoma, Wash., where he engaged in the newspaper and printing business until 1878, when he took up a permanent abode at Ashland, establishing the Ashland Tidings, which stands to-day among the leading journals of Southern Oregon. Not only in that section, but throughout the entire State, the Tidings has become a household word as a strong, brainy journal. Until his nomination for State Printer by the Republicans in 1894 Mr. Leeds had always refused to run for any office. He is well equipped for the position to which he was elected, and will bring the result of years of practical experience to bear in the discharge of his duties. Through his journal Mr. Leeds has for many years been the malaplast of his party in Jackson, Josephine, Lake and Klamath counties, and his selection for the office of State Printer by the Republicans is only a well-deserved reward for his work.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat Market.

Foreign cables came through lower yesterday, and the tone of the local market was therefore weaker. Export values are still quoted at 70c per cental for Walla Walla, and 77½¢ for 78½¢ for Valley.

Produce Market.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$2.40 per barrel; Goldrop, \$2.65; Snowflake, \$2.65; Benton county, \$2.40; Graham, \$2.15 to \$2.40; superfine, \$2.

Oats—Good white oats quoted firm at 29¢; milling, 28¢; gray, 27¢ to 27½¢. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, \$5.75 to \$6.00; barrels, \$6.00 to \$6.25; cases, \$3.75.

Barley—Feed barley, 63¢ to 65¢ per cental; brewing, \$0.85 per cental, according to quality.

Butter—Firm; fancy creamery is quoted at 25¢ to 27½¢; fancy dairy, 20¢ to 22¢; fair to good, 15¢ to 17½¢; common, 12¢ per pound.

Potatoes—Quotations wholly nominal.

Onions—Good Oregon, 75¢ to 90¢ per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per dozen; ducks, \$3.00 to \$3.50; geese, \$6.00 to \$7.00; turkeys, live, nominal; dressed, 10c per pound, and not wanted; dressed, about 10c per pound.

Fresh Fruit—Good Oregon apples bring 75¢ to \$1.50 per box; Jersey cranberries, \$14.00; pears, \$1.00 to \$1.15 per box; peaches, \$1.25 to \$1.35 per box.

Local Produce—Oregon alfalfa, fairly steady at 22¢ per dozen; Eastern, 23¢.

Tropical Fruit—California lemons, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Sicily, \$6.00 to \$6.50; bananas, \$2.50 to \$3.50; California navel, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per box; pineapples, Honolulu, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sugar loaf, 45¢. Figs, California black, \$1.00 to \$1.25; white, \$1.25 to \$1.50; California white, 10-pound boxes, \$1.10 to \$1.15; 25-pound boxes, \$2.50; sacks, 6¢ to 8¢; Turkish, boxes, 14¢ to 16¢; fancy large, 20¢ to 21¢; bags, 10c.

OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1¼¢ per pound; squash, 65¢ per dozen.

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES—Brussels sprouts, \$1.25 to \$1.40 per 30-pound box; string beans, 12¢ to 13¢ per pound; green peas, 12¢ to 13¢ per pound; artichokes, \$1.25 per dozen; cauliflower, 80¢ per dozen; sweet potatoes, \$2.00 per cental; cucumbers, 75¢ per dozen; asparagus, 18¢ per pound; garlic, 10¢ per pound; lettuce, 25¢ per dozen, \$1 per box.

Nuts—Almonds, soft shell, 12¢ to 14¢ per pound; paper shell, 16¢ to 17¢; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 12½¢; standard walnuts, 10½¢ to 11¢; Ohio chestnuts, new crop, 14¢ to 15¢; pecans, 13¢ to 15¢; Brazil, 12¢ to 13¢; almonds, 14¢ to 15¢; peanuts, raw, fancy, 6¢ to 7¢; roasted, 10¢; hickory nuts, 8¢ to 10¢; coconuts, 90¢ per dozen.

Wool—Valley, 8¢ to 10¢, according to quality; Umpqua, 7¢ to 8¢; fall clip, 6¢ to 8¢; Eastern Oregon, 6¢ to 7¢.

Hops—Choice, 7¢; medium, 4¢ to 6¢; poor, 2¢ to 3¢.

Provisions—Eastern hams, medium, 11½¢ to 12½¢ per pound; hams, picnic, 10¢ to 11¢; breakfast bacon 12¢ to 13¢; short clear sides, 10¢ to 11¢; dry salt sides, 9¢ to 10¢; dried beef hams, 13¢ to 14¢; lard, compound, in tins, 8½¢ to 9½¢; lard, pure, in tins, 7½¢ to 8½¢; pig feet, 80¢, 45¢; pig's head, 40¢, 35¢; kigs, \$1.25.