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NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

A revolution is threatened in Hun-

den in 1907.

The crisis between Norway and Sweden is acute.

Germany is to commence at once on the building of a larger navy.

In the yacht race across the ocean the American boat Atlantic won. The German boat finished second.

Dewey says Togo has not equaled America's naval victories if he allows a single Russian ship to escape.

The United States Supreme court holds that an oral will is valid under the laws of the state of Washington.

A prominent Sioux City, Iowa, banker, will be arrested for contempt of court in endeavoring to bribe a jury.

The Rio Grande river has destroyed much property in Texas by overflowing its banks. One section of El Paso is flooded.

The Supreme court has decided that Hyde and Diamond must be tried in Washington for their alleged land stealing.

The executive committee of the Panama Canal commission has decided to reduce the working day of mechanics and laborers on the canal to eight hours.

The magnitude of the Russian naval disaster has fairly stunned French public opinion, which had hoped Rojstvensky stood an even chance to win against Togo.

European statesmen all compliment Secretary Hay.

King Oscar has vetoed the Norwegian consular bill and brought on a crisis.

Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, women boycotted the show Nan Patterson appears in.

Land operations in Manchuria have been suspended awaiting the final outcome of the naval battle.

Chief Signal Officer Greeley will go to Alaska in July to inspect the signal corps and telegraph stations.

The several unions involved in the Chicago strike have quarreled among themselves. Rioting continues.

American steamship lines are not anxious to secure contracts for government business, claiming there is no money in it.

Officers of the International Typographical union and the United Typographers of America will confer on an eight-hour day for the entire United States in the printing business.

A Nebraska criminal will spring the trap at his own phrasing. The warden showed the white feather, but the condemned man offered to do the job. He says he is guilty and ought to hang.

An east bound Northern Pacific passenger train was held up about 40 miles east of Missoula by three men and the express car blown to pieces. No details are known. The express messenger is missing and may have been killed.

Martial law in Warsaw has stopped rioting.

King Alfonso has approved the plans for a new navy for Spain.

The belief is general in Japan that a naval battle has been fought.

Natives in East Siberia are in a starving condition and whole tribes are dying.

A killing frost throughout Germany has done much damage to fruit and vines.

Russian warships at Woomung have been ordered to leave and China is prepared to use force.

A San Francisco firm secured the contract just let for furnishing lumber for the Panama canal.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, head of the Paris branch of the great banking firm of Rothschilds, is dead.

Secretary Hay has started for home.

The Russian Vladivostok squadron has left that port and is supposed to be on its way to join the Baltic fleet.

John Barrett, late minister to Colombia, says yellow fever cannot be entirely stamped out in the canal zone.

The Russian government is willing to do almost anything to raise money for the war. Three of the most lucrative railway lines in the empire are to be sold.

Warsaw, Russia, is in the hands of riotous Jews.

A number of French anarchists have been arrested in Paris for plotting against the life of King Alfonso, who will visit France.

Bulgaria has purchased Argentine warships for Russia.

The railroads have opened a campaign against government rate regulation.

William Ziegler, the millionaire baking powder man, left a fortune of \$25,000,000.

CHEAP RATES FOR CANAL ROA

Manufacturers Convinced That Canal Zone is Foreign Territory.

Washington, May 30.—In view of the published intention of the Isthmian Canal commission to buy in the cheap market, there have been a great many inquiries as to the price of steel rails, one of the principal articles of supply which figured in the commission's determination.

Colonel Edwards, administrative officer of the Canal commission, addressed an inquiry to Secretary Drake, of the Panama Railroad company, intended to elicit information on this point. He received a reply which in substance is that the price of steel rails in the United States for the past 12 months has been uniform at \$28 per ton, while in foreign markets the price was \$24 per ton. The exceptions were where rails were sold in the United States for export, when the prices were established by direct negotiation and were matters of private record.

The Panama Railroad company convinced the manufacturers that its rails were purchased for export to foreign territory (which, Mr. Drake says, Colonel Edwards) and was able to get in June last 70-pound rails for \$22.50 for first quality and \$21.75 for second quality.

Last January it bought 1,200 tons at \$25 for first class and \$24 for second class, and more recently purchased 2,500 tons for the Canal commission and 3,500 for the railroad at \$26.45, all three contracts being made in competition with foreign bidders, whose list price was \$25 for L. o. b. at New York or \$27.75 c. l. at Colon, exclusive of wharfage and port charges.

ELKINS IS OPPOSED.

He Tells President Why Extra Session is Unnecessary.

Washington, May 30.—Senator Elkins, chairman of the Interstate Commerce commission, in a conference told the president that his commission would reconvene two or three weeks before the next session of congress, whether it be extraordinary or regular, and report on the recent hearings on railroad rate legislation. At that session of the commission the nature of the bill to be submitted to the senate will be determined.

Senator Elkins urged the president not to call congress into extraordinary session, maintaining that, as the session beginning on the first Monday in December would be the long session, congress would have ample time to consider all questions of importance without a special session. He expressed to the president the opinion that senators and representatives generally hoped the president would not call them into extraordinary session.

Senator Callom, of Illinois, who talked briefly to the president, expressed the same wish.

The president has not indicated definitely his purpose as to calling an extraordinary session, although he has considered seriously the fixing of the date about the middle of October.

END NOT IN SIGHT.

Chicago Labor Unions All Planning for a Long Struggle.

Chicago, May 30.—Nothing developed today that would indicate an immediate settlement of the teamsters' strike, which has been in progress for nearly two months. That the labor unions are of the belief that the fight will be a long one was demonstrated at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor today, when arrangements were made for holding a strike demonstration July 5. According to the present plans it is the intention to hold a monster parade of the strikers and the affiliated unions unless the controversy has been ended before that date.

At the meeting today each union affiliated with the central body was represented by three delegates at the request of President Ibold. The strike situation was discussed in all its details and the sentiment of the meeting was that the teamsters should continue the fight until the seven express companies should offer some sort of a express promise. The officials of the express companies are still obdurate in their declaration that no concessions need be looked for from their side, so the matter of settlement through this channel seems as remote as ever.

Norway Must Be Free.

Aalborg, Province of Jutland, Denmark, May 30.—Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the Norwegian poet and dramatist, who is visiting here, today addressed a meeting of the Norwegian crisis. He said he desired to see the Norwegian, Swedish and Danish races united. "Norway," he declared, "must become free, way," he declared, "must become free, as the other northern races are. If she is free and independent it will be impossible to deal with the next great question, how we small states are to arrange our future."

Name of Vessel Not Known.

Tokio, May 30.—The name and destination of the American steamer which Vice Admiral Rojstvensky is reported to have sunk off Formosa about May 21 is unknown here. Details concerning the sinking of the vessel are expected to be made known when the crew of the steamer reaches Japan. Although nothing is known here about the case, it is expected in official circles that Vice Admiral Rojstvensky will allege the vessel was cruising.

Sinking Confirmed at Washington.

Washington, May 30.—Confirmation has been received here from Shanghai of the press report that the Russian warships have sunk an unknown American merchant ship off the Chinese coast. Heavy gun fire is plainly heard to the northward.

ROJSTVENSKY LOST

Remnants of His Shattered Fleet Flying for Refuge.

TORPEDOES DID SPLENDID WORK

Togo Sunk or Captured Nineteen of Russia's Vessels, Including Admiral's Flagship.

Washington, May 30.—The Post says the Navy department has received an official telegram from Tokio saying that the battleship Kniaz Souvaroff, Admiral Rojstvensky's flagship, went down in the action, and that Admiral Rojstvensky was lost.

London, May 30.—According to the correspondent of the Daily Mail at Seoul, Corea, early on Saturday morning Vice Admiral Togo, with practically all the powerful fighting ships of the Japanese navy, was at Masanpo, Corea, when wireless signals from his scouts between Togo and Quelparat islands announced the approach of the Russian fleet in full force.

A few hours later the scouts reported that the Russians were not ascending the western channel, as had been anticipated, but that they were coming up the eastern channel, which caused some surprise.

Admiral Togo immediately started at full speed around the north of Togo island, and when he doubled the island he saw the Russians coming in two columns. He then brought a terrific fire to bear on the flank of the port column, and as the Russians fell into disorder, he forced them steadily eastward toward the Japanese coast, where they were attacked by every vessel that flew the Japanese flag.

Repeated torpedo attacks were delivered, some of them with the greatest success.

The vessels which escaped, the correspondent says, will probably be able to reach Vladivostok and he adds that other operations of the utmost importance are proceeding.

IN DEPTHS OF WOE.

Russia is Downcast at News of Lost Naval Battle.

St. Petersburg, May 30.—After waiting vainly all day and evening for direct news of Vice Admiral Rojstvensky's destroyed and beaten fleet, the Russian admiralty at midnight no longer attempted to hold out against the overwhelming evidence pouring in from all directions that the fleet, on which all their hopes were centered, had suffered a greater disaster than did the combined French and Spanish fleets at Trafalgar. More bitter news of the Japanese claim of virtual annihilation of the Russian fleet with practically no losses on their side, and many officers lying doggedly to the belief that Vice Admiral Togo might have escaped heavily.

With every ship of Rear Admiral Nebogatoff's reinforcing division either sent to the bottom or forced to strike its flag, and only six of Rojstvensky's original 16 fighting ships absent from the list of vessels sunk or captured, and with the Japanese pursuit still continuing, no naval authority has the temerity to dream that Russia can again attempt to wrest the mastery of the sea from Japan in the present war.

The captured warships alone will furnish Japan with ready made reinforcements, which will be more than a match for the fourth Pacific squadron now about to sail from Cronstadt.

The emperor was completely prostrated by the news, and, according to reports, he broke down and wept.

The effect of the disaster will be a terrible blow to the government. The futility of trying to struggle on land is everywhere recognized, and the cry for "peace at any price" is sure to be raised. This time, it is believed, the government cannot resist the cry.

Indeed, the radical Liberals are openly rejoicing in this hour of their country's humiliation.

Has No National Guard.

Honolulu, May 30.—The territorial legislature adjourned tonight. All National Guard appropriations and the appropriation asked for the government band were refused by the legislature. The band will probably be maintained by the citizens of Honolulu. The National Guard is likely to disband or will be largely reduced in numbers. It is claimed by the opponents of the appropriations asked for that Governor Carter has the power under the army regulations to use the Federal force, if necessary.

Russian Version of Battle.

St. Petersburg, May 30.—The St. Petersburg Telegraph agency has received the following from Shanghai: "Word has been received here that seven Japanese ships, two of which were armored, and four Russian ships have been sunk. It is confidently believed here that the Japanese are awaiting the publication of Vice Admiral Rojstvensky's official dispatch from Vladivostok before admitting the extent of their own losses."

All Found Not Guilty.

Trenton, N. J., May 30.—H. J. Stone, H. C. Quintard, Charles W. Russ and James Russ, of the Nonpareil Cork works, of Camden, N. J., tried on a charge of conspiracy, were acquitted tonight. They were accused of placing iron in life preservers.

American Steamer is Sunk.

Tokio, May 29.—News has been received here that Admiral Rojstvensky's fleet sunk an American steamer off Formosa about May 21. The name of the steamer is unknown. Her crew was saved.

RUSSIAN FLEET ANNIHILATED

Long Expected Battle in Far East a Victory for Japs.

Tokio, May 29.—It is officially announced that Admiral Rojstvensky's fleet has been practically annihilated. Twelve warships have been sunk or captured and two transports and two torpedo boat destroyers have been sunk.

London, May 29.—No details of the fighting between the hostile fleets have been received here as yet and none are likely to be until one of the Russian ships reaches a neutral port or the Japanese government releases the censorship on messages from Tokio. This latter is not likely until the fight is over.

Only the barest bulletins are printed in the morning papers here, but they all point to a sweeping Japanese victory. In fact, the correspondent of the London Mail at Tokio, who is generally most conservative, makes the bold statement that the Russian Baltic fleet as a fighting force has been completely wiped out, that some of its best vessels are sunk, others are prizes of war, and the remainder fleeing before the Japanese vessels. He adds no details, which is not surprising, inasmuch as the censor apparently got in his work on his message, which reached this city unfinished.

Just what has taken place is hard to say, but the naval experts think that Togo attacked the Russians Sunday morning with his destroyers, which have already scored heavily in the past, and then he followed up the fighting with his whole fleet.

GRAZING IN NEW RESERVES.

No Restrictions This Year Pending Study of Conditions.

Washington, May 29.—The secretary of agriculture today issued an order directing that no restriction be placed upon the grazing of stock within new forest reserves that have been or may be created this year.

There has been considerable concern among the sheep and cattle men of the West on account of the creation of new reserves, which include considerable areas of what has heretofore been public range. Many letters received by the department indicate that stockmen fear they are to be deprived of their range on short notice. In justice to these stock interests, Secretary Wilson, on recommendation of the Forestry bureau, decided to impose no restrictions within the new reserves this summer.

However, investigations are now being made to determine how many sheep and cattle may safely be admitted, and, based on these investigations, restrictions will be imposed next year, and a grazing season will be set for each individual reserve, to be regulated by climatic and range conditions. Today's order applies to new reserves in Oregon and Idaho, and will apply to new reserves soon to be established in these states and in Washington.

TITLE IS CLEAR.

Government Accepts Right of Way to Celilo Canal.

Washington, May 29.—The United States government today formally accepted title to the right of way for the Dalles-Celilo canal, and early this week Major Langitt will be instructed to advertise for bids for construction of the upper lock and approaches, for which \$300,000 was appropriated last session. Title to the right of way was examined and approved some weeks ago. Today the attorney general examined the deed from the state, and, finding it regular, advised the secretary of war that he could, under the law, proceed with construction of the canal.

This means that the work of construction will commence early in the summer, and there is money enough on hand to continue it until congress has an opportunity to make a further appropriation. If the original intention is carried out, the Oregon, Washington and Idaho delegations will attempt next session to have the Dalles canal made a continuing contract, in order that appropriations may be made annually until the total cost of \$4,000,000 has been appropriated.

Chinese Did Not Understand.

Chefoo, May 29.—W. W. Rockhill, who succeeded Mr. Conger as American minister at Peking, arrived here today en route to Taku. Minister Rockhill stated that he was informed, at a conference with Chinese at Shanghai, that it developed that the stories given wide circulation by the Oriental press, to the effect that the Chinese were contemplating a boycott on American goods as a retaliation for contemplated American legislation against Chinese immigration, were the result of a misunderstanding.

Tornado and Flood.

Guthrie, Okla., May 29.—Meager details received late tonight indicate that a destructive storm passed over Platte, Indian Territory today, wrecking many houses, killing one man and injuring six others severely. Wires are down and the Frisco train cannot reach Platte until the tracks are cleared of fallen trees and other debris. The tornado swept across Oklahoma and Indian Territory, doing damage to nearly a dozen towns.

Warehouse for Wallowa Wool.

Elgin—A large warehouse to be used for a storehouse for the large quantity of wool soon to come out of Wallowa county has been completed. This warehouse was built by a company of farmers of this section, known as the Farmers' Exchange and Forwarding company, which will conduct a general forwarding business, and also carry farm implements and vehicles.

Northern Union Sawmill Season.

Elgin—The many sawmills tributary to this place have begun active operations, and ere long a large influx of men and teams will be engaged in hauling the output of these mills to Elgin, where the lumber is prepared for the market, being manufactured into all kinds of building materials, which are shipped to all parts of the country.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

TAX ON TRAVELING STOCK.

Supreme Court Will Pass on Validity of Recent Law.

Salem—A suit has been brought in Lake county to test the validity of the act of the last legislature specifying the manner in which livestock shall be assessed and the taxes thereon shall be paid. The new law provides that when livestock is assessed, the tax shall be then paid or secured at the rate of levy for the preceding year, and that when such stock is driven into another county for pasturage, it shall be assessed there and the owner shall pay a tax to that county according to the time the stock was pastured therein. The owner can recover from the first county such portion of his tax as he paid to the second county.

The purpose of the law was to place a restriction upon the driving of stock into this state from other states, or from one county to another, the object being to lessen the range troubles.

A suit was brought by Lake county to enforce the payment of the tax, and the defendant set up by demurrer that the law is unconstitutional because it requires payment of a tax at a rate different from the rate charged upon other classes of property. It is understood that the court sustained the demurrer and that the case will be appealed to the Supreme court at once, so that the question may be settled.

REVENUE CUT OFF.

Eastern Oregon Experiment Station Without Funds for Work.

Salem—The filing of the referendum petitions has left the Eastern Oregon Agricultural experiment station entirely without funds. The last legislature raised the appropriation from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year, but at the same time passed an act which requires that whenever public property at any institution is sold, the proceeds shall be paid to the state treasurer and be turned into the general fund.

Attorney General Crawford has given an opinion in which he holds that this latter act applies to articles produced at the experiment station. Since the appropriation was included in the omnibus bill, which has been held up by the referendum, all revenue for the experiment station is cut off.

When the omnibus bill was up for consideration in the senate last winter, Senator Pierce made a strong plea for the raise of \$5,000 a year in the appropriation. His argument was that the station has had a revenue of nearly \$5,000 from the sale of produce, and that since this had been cut off by the act requiring that the proceeds be turned into the general fund, the legislature should make up for it by increasing the appropriation. As soon as the referendum petition was filed, the Agricultural college people began an effort to hold the proceeds of sales, if possible. In order to get an expression from the attorney general, his opinion was asked and his unfavorable answer was given.

Might Burn Up Town.

Astoria—The new crude oil tank of the Standard Oil company, in this city has received its baptism by the oil tank steamer Anacion pumping 5,000 gallons of crude oil into it, there being no opposition from any of the city authorities, notwithstanding the general discussion by the council that it would be a serious menace to the safety of the adjacent property, and might be the cause of a fire that would destroy a large portion of the city. It is undoubtedly located in a position that if it should get afire during one of the regular summer Northwest winds, the entire city would be menaced.

Speculators are Shut Out.

Salem—State land officials are exceedingly well pleased by the decision of the secretary of the interior, to the effect that the state can select indemnity land for all state school lands inside forest reserves. While the department has held that the state may select indemnity land for both surveyed and unsurveyed sections, the state will have little opportunity to select indemnity on surveyed sections for the reason that these sections were bought up by speculators before the state land board learned that the government proposed to create the reserves.

Is Thick With Gold.

Sumpter—Messrs. Gilkey and Ker-shaw, owners of the Belmont group, Greenhorn district, have brought in another cleanup from their famous mine. The lot aggregated in value \$550, and represented two days' work. Gold is so thickly spread through the ore as to give it the appearance of being almost pure metal. What little quartz and dirt here are in the specimens are scarcely visible, as the gold predominates to such an extent as to almost obliterate every other substance from view.

Annual Fair at Roseburg.

Roseburg—The annual fair for the Second Southern Oregon agricultural district will be held on the fair grounds one mile east of Roseburg, September 12 to 16 inclusive. Arrangements will also probably be made for holding the annual pioneer reunion for this county at the district fair grounds September 11 and 12. The board of trustees has offered the pioneers free use of the grounds during those two days for the purpose named.

Opp Strike a Real Bonanza.

Medford—With \$8,000 taken out in the first two days after the strike in the Opp mine, and the rich ore promising to continue, the find in this once rejected mine looks like a bonanza equal to the famous Gold Hill ore of early days. Should the rich streak continue even 20 feet, which will apparently be the case, it will yield at least \$150,000. The ledge is seemingly a continuous one of wire gold bearing quartz.

Offer Money and Demand Land.

Salem—A number of persons holding certificates of sale of state land, which certifies the Marion county grand jury declared were secured fraudulently, are coming forward with money to make payments and are strongly protesting that there was no fraud in the transactions. Some of the certificates are still in the hands of first purchasers while others are held by assignees.

Warehouse for Wallowa Wool.

Elgin—A large warehouse to be used for a storehouse for the large quantity of wool soon to come out of Wallowa county has been completed. This warehouse was built by a company of farmers of this section, known as the Farmers' Exchange and Forwarding company, which will conduct a general forwarding business, and also carry farm implements and vehicles.

Northern Union Sawmill Season.

Elgin—The many sawmills tributary to this place have begun active operations, and ere long a large influx of men and teams will be engaged in hauling the output of these mills to Elgin, where the lumber is prepared for the market, being manufactured into all kinds of building materials, which are shipped to all parts of the country.

RECLAMATION OF KLAMATH

United States Engineer Starts for the Field to Push the Work.

San Francisco, Cal., May 26.—E. G. Perkins, an engineer in the United States reclamation service, geological department, left tonight for the north, where he is to start the enormous reclamation works in the Klamath basin, for which the sum of \$4,400,000 has been appropriated.

This work will probably be the largest in this part of the country, and the land that is to be reclaimed will be able to support a population of at least 100,000 souls.

There is to be little delay in the beginning of the reclamation project, and Mr. Perkins is going north to look over the ground and commence operations.

According to estimates of engineers there is embraced in Klamath basin 5,505 acres of public lands and 42,825 acres of private lands, making a total of 48,330 acres. The valleys of Langell, Alkali and Poor will be reclaimed, and as this land is said to be among the richest in this part of the country, it will not be a matter of difficulty to get people to settle there.

It is only within the past few years that the cattlemen have attempted to cultivate that land. For years it was given over to the pasturing of stock and the only feed that was given the cattle during the winter months was from the tule hay cut on the borders of Tule lake. Some few years ago a company brought water on the land along the northern shores of Tule lake and alfalfa was planted and also orchards were put in.

NO EYOCCOTT BY CHINESE.

Minister Conger Ridicules Talk of Revenge for Exclusion.

Leavenworth, Kan., May 26.—Edwin H. Conger, ex-minister to China, is visiting his daughter at Fort Leavenworth. Mr. Conger is on his way to his new post in Mexico. "The talk of the Chinese retaliating against the exclusion law by boycotting American made goods is amusing to me," said Mr. Conger today. "Of course you know how American politics are run; well, the Chinese were politicians before America was discovered. They know more tricks than their American brethren."

"While much of the agitation has occurred since I left China, there was some prior to that. At these mass meetings of merchants, as they were called, there was a liberal sprinkling of politicians and possibly one or more merchants who had been run in. The politicians did most of the talking and then the news was spread broadcast that the merchants would boycott American goods."

"I believe that the truth of the matter is that the Chinese merchants have no idea of boycotting American goods. They are in business to make money, and there is a demand for American goods."

GREAT BATTLE IS DUE SOON

Linievitch Fries to Assume Offensive, but Oyama is Ready.

St. Petersburg, May 26.—The news from the front continues to point to the proximity of fighting on a large scale. Lieutenant General Linievitch sent Lieutenant General Rennenkampf's Cossacks on a daring expedition around Field Marshal Oyama's left. Rennenkampf succeeded in getting to the rear of the Japanese, but he paid dearly, his Cossacks being badly cut up.

Many believe that General Linievitch is trying to take the offensive out of Marshal Oyama's hands. The latter has made all preparations against the possible interruption of his communications, and the cessation of transport service from Japanese ports. All reinforcements available and immense quantities of provisions and munitions of war have been landed at Yinkow and Dalny since Vice Admiral Rojstvensky appeared in the straits of Malacca.

Newspaper correspondents at the front are prevented by the censor from telegraphing any intelligent view of the situation, and this has always been the precursor of important developments. General Linievitch has taken far greater precautions than did General Kuro-patkin to prevent his plans from leaking out.

America Elbows England Out.

London, May 26.—The board of trade today issued an exhaustive report made by Special Commissioner H. Cooke, on the trade of Siberia, in which British traders are again taken to task for allowing other nationalities to elbow them out of a promising market. "The Americans, Danes and Germans," writes Mr. Cooke, "are already there, and have captured some of the most fruitful fields of enterprise. These rich areas will be to Russia's increasing millions what the colonies are to the British Isles."

Tried for Being Ghouls.

Trenton, N. J., May 26.—J. H. Stone, H. C. Quintard, Charles W. and James Russ, officers of the Nonpareil Cork works, of Camden, indicted for conspiracy to defraud the United States government by placing bar iron in life preservers instead of cork blocks, were placed on trial in the United States District court today. James N. Jones, colored, who was employed in the cork works, said he put iron in 250 life preservers by order of James Russ.

Magoon and Wallace on the Zone

Colon, May 26.—Charles G. Magoon, governor of the Panama canal zone, and John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the canal, arrived here today from New York and started for Panama at once.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 85@86c per bushel; bluestem, 90@92c; valley, 85c.
Oats—No. 1 white, feed, \$28.50@29 per ton; gray, \$28.50.
Hay—Timothy, \$14@16 per ton; clover, \$11@12; grain, \$11@12; cheat, \$11@12.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 18c per dozen.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 17 1/2@21 1/2c.
Apples—Table, \$1.50@2.50 per box.
Strawberries—Oregon, \$2@2.25 per crate.
Potatoes—Old, \$1@1.15; new potatoes, 2@2 1/2c per pound.
Hops—1904, 23 1/2@25c per pound.
Wool—Choice, Eastern Oregon, best, 19@23 1/2c per pound; valley, 27@28c per pound; mohair, \$1@32 1/2c per pound.