BIGGS AND GESNER **BENY CONSPIRACY**

stated that Henry Beard, George Barnes, stated that Henry Beard, George Barnes, the attorney; Green Beard and some oth-ers were in his saloon on March 25, 1905, and that there had been a conversation about the timber claims and the investi-gations being made. Green Beard and Henry were talking to Barnes, and the latter had asked Henry if he had any con-tract to sell his land to Gesner, and the man had replied that he had never made

any contract to sell.

On the cross-examination Mr. Heney asked the witness how long it had been since the conversation took place, and the witness said it had been in March.

"What interest did you take in it?" the witness was asked, and he stated that they had all been friends of his and that the conversation was general.

"You were tending bar?" Mr. Heney asked, and the answer was affirmative.

"Can you remember any other thing that was said?" "No sir."

"You don't remember any other single

"You don't remember any other single thing?" "No sir."

Dr. Gesner Is Called.

fense called Dr. Van Gesner, one of the

a check for the money when they proved up, and he generally came and got it himself."

"Ild you have any personal knowledge that he turned over the money to the claimants or whether he sent it to the Land Office himself?" "No, sir. I had no knowledge of how he did it."

The witness told of his conversations with the remaining witnesses who had testified for the Government. He stated that in no case did he make any promise to one of them that he had not made at the time he made the speech to them at the shearing plant, that he had not made any contracts with any of them, and that he had not promised to give any of them money for their claims. He had stated that the claims were worth \$50 to nim and that he would give that amount for a claim after it had been patented by the Government, but at all times he had refrained from entering into any contract either directly or implied. He had told all of them that he would gill of them that he would allow him the use of the grass while the land was mortgaged to him. He also denied that he had met Gaylord and Crane in his office and had told them that they would have to relinquish, but that things would guiet down in a short time, and they could go ahead with their claims.

The witness testified that at the time he had been talking to Henry Hudson, Williamson had not been present, to the best of his recollection, and that at no time had he shown Hudson a plat of the claims. Williamson had never been present at any time when he had been talking to the people.

The defense finished with the witness a short time before noon, and court was adjourned until 2 o'clock.

CROSS - EXAMINED BY HENEY in Prineville for 26 years or more but that some time ago he went to California for his health and had given up the practice of medicine at that time. He had returned about three years ago, since which time he had lived in Prineville most of the time. In the Fail of 1900 he had engaged in stocknaising by buying a half-interest in a band of sneep owned by Wakefield and Williamson and in the following year he had bought a third interest in the stock and the lands of the company. In 1802 he and Wakefield had managed the affairs of the company during the absence of Williamson at other business.

The witness then told the jury the history of the trouble between the cattle and the sheepmen of the country and related how a man had come into his office and asked him for the use of a tract of land that had been leased of the Wagon Road Company. The witness had told him that he could not have it as the firm of Williamson and Wakefield needed it. The cattleman had told him then that he could not use the land and had posted notices on the tract warning the sheep away. The cattlemen in that locality, so the witness testified, were knewn as "wheepshooters," and "outlaws" and "20-20 men." The witness stated that he had consulted an attorney about the matter of taking up timbercialms in order to find out if he could not do something to protect himself from the outrages of the cattlemen without breaking the law of the Government in taking land.

"What was the advice that you received?" asked Mr. Wilson. Hency objected to the question, arguing that where the facts were known to have been fully stated to the attorney and clearly set forth, and it had been shown that he had account the facts were known to have been fully stated to the advice so given, then it could not be held that he had committed perjury or wilfully procured anyone else to do so. But where it was not shown that the facts had been fully and corin Prineville for 26 years or more but that some time ago he went to California

had acted on the advice so given, then it could not be held that he had committed perjury or wilfully procured anyone else to do so. But where it was not shown that the facts had been fully and correctly presented, the evidence of following such advice was not competent. The issue presented, so it was argued, was whether Gesner had agreed with the entrymen to transfer the lands to him when the patents had been made and for a consideration. If the witness stated that he had presented these facts to the attorney, then the testimony was admissible.

The Court held that it needed no further argument on the question and that it would sustain the objection. Judge De Haven held that the defendant could tell what he did and from this it could be found if he had been advised by the attorney-to do what he had done.

I wish that you would tell the jury then, said Mr. Wilson, "what you did in a general way about the claims."

"You told him to wait until Mr. Williamson got back to the ranch didn't you?"
osked the attorney. The witness stated
that this remark had been made at another time and to another person.
The witness retold his story of the
morning, about the cattlemen meeting in
the Horseheaven country and warning
the sheepmen out of the range. He also
told of how sheep had been killed in
large numbers. That story told the district attorney led him into the discussion of the business relating to the claims
taken by the various men mentioned in
the indictment and who had been witnesses for the Government.

"Did you select the claims of Fimer A.
Caylor and John A. Brown?" asked the
attorney. "I told them where to go to
look at the lands."

"You told Jones and Calexas the

Concluded to Lend Money.

"I concluded," began Dr. Gesner, "to end some money to some of the people up-there who wanted to take up timber-laims. I told somebody that I would lend chaims. I told somebody that I would lend money to anyone who would take up timber in that belt where I wanted range. After that they would come to me and ask me what I would do. I would tell them that I would jend money without interest. Some of them asked me what I would give them to take up the claims and I told them that I couldthe claims and I told them that I could-n't make any contract with them to buy the land, but that it was worth \$500 to me. I told them that I couldn't make any contract for it, but that I might buy it if a deed had been secured to it."
"I will ask you if you ever did make any contract?" "No. I never made a con-tract with any man either directly or in-directly."

'Did any man ever agree to deed the

"Did any man ever agree to deed the land to you or to Williamson and Gesner or to any man?" No, sir. They never agreed to deed it to anybody."

"What is the fact ahout your agreeing with Williamson and Biggs to procure people to commit the crime of perjury?"

"I talked with Biggs about how to take up land. I had never taken any land and Biggs told me how to do."

"You may state whether there was ever any thought that anybody would commit perjury." "No, sir. If I had thought that any one would commit pergury, I would have dropped them." dropped them.'

"Before you took up the land, did you talk to Biggs?" "Yes, sir."
"You may state if you told him the condition of affairs."

You may state if you told him the condition of affairs."

"You may state what he stated," interrupted Mr. Heney, and the Court told the witness that he could tell what he had said to Biggs.

"I asked Biggs," said the witness, "If those people could borrow on a timber claim and mortgage it. He said that it could be done, but that they could make no contract to sell the land nor I to buy. Biggs asked what the claims were worth, and I told him \$500. Biggs said that I had a right to indicate what the claims would be worth to me.

"Did you ever do anything on the timber claims outside of the advice of Biggs?" "No. gir." "Did you believe that was the law?"
"Yes, sir."

es, sir."
Did you follow the advice in good th?" Yes, I aimed to follow the ad-"Did you talk to any one besides ggs?" "Yes, I talked to Barnes."

"Everything Legal," Said Barnes.

"Did he agree with Riggs about taking up the land?" "Yes, sir. He said that there was nothing wrong and that every-thing was legal." thing was legal."

"About what part of the time was Williamson there?" "He was up there in July for a while, and also in March, and after he was nominated. He was there in July about two weeks."

"When did you have the conversation with him about lending the money?" "In July."

with him about lending the money?" In July."

"Did you tell Williamson anything about telling what the claims would be worth to you?" "No, sir."

"Have you any authority as a member of the firm to buy real estate?" "No, sir."

"Did you tell Biggs where those lands were that you were going to lend money on?" "Yes, sir."

"Did you tell him that you were going to lend money on particular sections?" "Yes, sir."

"He advised you that you could do that?" "Yes, sir."

"Do you remember the day that Camp-

ight?" "I never told any man that I rould pay him for his right."
"Did Duncan have his choice, or did you adicate the claim for him to take?" "I old him there was a section and he could sok it over, and if he wanted to could file

"Did you know that he had given note?" "No sir."

Would Pay When Proved Up.

"Who did that business, and how was it done?" Biggs had charge of it. I told him to draw the mortgages and take the notes. I told him that I would give them a check for the money when they proved up, and he generally came and got it him-self."

CROSS - EXAMINED BY HENEY

Dr. Gesner Is Minutely Interrogated

by District Attorney. In the afternoon Mr. Heney began the

cross-examination of Dr. Gesner and con-

Was Williamson's claim good timber?"

You think then that they would respect

the grass on 15 or 20 claims where sheep-men had lent money rather than those lands to which title had been given and which had been leased?" "Yes str."

"How did you expect to protect yourself from those persons who were filing on their own land," "That was a secondary

atter."
"You encouraged them to go in and file ter you had no means of telling what ey would do with the land?" "Yes

"It never occurred to you that some cattleman or some other sheepman would get in there?" "They could do as they pleased. I would lease the land."

Knew No Timber Law.

the law was in regard to timber filings?" "No. I never knew what it was until I filed."

"You say that you didn't know what

Yes sir."
"He took it for the timber?" "Yes sir."
"Did you select your own plece of land?"
"Yes sir."
"You selected it for the timber on it?"

"Williamson was up there in the mid-dle of June, was he?" "I don't remem-ber his being there, though he may have been there, but I don't remember seeing him there. He was there right away after the convention, but I don't remem-ber seeing him until the middle of July." "Did you tell Williamson how you ex-pected to protect the property?" "No, sir." "What were you and Graves doing up there?" "We were surveying some leased land from the Wagon Road Company and also some of the timber land."

"Did you finally let Duncan have the money?" No. sir. I expected to sell some property in the valley, and didn't do it." "Was there any other reason?" "I thought that there might be some trouble. The department had been changing its rulings."

"Do you remember anything about Duncan the firm's money?" "I don't know that I said the firm money?" "I don't know that I said the firm money. I considered that he knew." Its rulings.

"Do you remember anything about Duncan being in your office and you showing him The Oregonian and saying that Hitchcock was mad and that he would have to relinquish?" "No, sir."

"Did you tell Duncan he would have to relinquish?" I told him that he had better, that there might some trouble come up."

Made No Objection.

"Did he make any obection?" "No, sir."
"Did he suggest that it was very un-triain to lend on land that you couldn't ty?" "No, sir, he made no such sug-

"Did he tell you that you couldn't make a contract?" "I wouldn't be sure. I think he did."

"You selected those lands for the timber?" "That was my end."

"It wasn't to select them along with the rest of the cialms, so as to get control of the range?" "No, sir."

"Didn't you select Cottzman's and Biggs claims so that they would be next to lands that you had leased, so that it would make a solld tract?" "No, sir. I had no such idea at the time."

"Were not the claims of yourself and Williamson selected with a view of protecting the sheepshearing plant?" "No sir."

tecting the sheepshearing plant?" "No sir."

"Wasn't it a matter of general notoriety in that neighborhood that a man couldn't make a contract for the sale of timber land, and hadn't you heard it frequently said that a man couldn't file on land and make a contract to sell it before his final receipt." "I don't think I ever discussed that."

The witness stated that he had received a letter from Neuhausen when the latter was in Frineville, asking him to come to the hotel to be cross-examined in relation to his claim which had been suspended. The witness was on the ranch, however, and had been very busy so that he could not go to town. He had written a letter to Neuhausen telling him as much. These letters were offered as evidence by the Government.

Dr. Gesner also said that he had heard of the presence of Neuhausen in the coun-try and that while he wanted to get his claim released from suspension as soon as possible he had been too busy to go to town to meet the special agent when asked to do so.

cross-examination of Dr. Gesner and continued for an hour or more. He began by asking the witness concerning his testimony about the cattlemen who had warned him to keep off the range leased by his firm and went pretty thoroughly into the cattle and sheepfhen controversy before he finished. He questioned the witness again about the visit of the spokesman of the cattlemen's association and asked him if the visit was prior to the time be commenced to lend money on the timber lands. The witness stated that it was to town to meet the special agent when asked to do so.

"Was that the only reason for not going in, when he sent for you?" asked Mr. Heney. The witness stated that it was. On the redirect-examination Mr. Wilson asked the witness what expectation he had of buying the claims. "I thought that at some time in the future when the claims were patented and in the market I would buy them if I could get them." "Did you expect to get them for \$500". "I didn't know. I wanted to get them at the market price."

"Did you have any apprehension that the cattlemen would lease the lands if outside people got them?" "I didn't think that they could pay as much for them as I could."

"There were several letters admitted in

There were several letters admitted in evidence that you wrote. Why did you write them?" "I was here in Portland and I met a timberman I had met at Prineville a year before and we were talking about timber situations, and he told me that I was liable to get into trouble. He said the Government had got information about my having made an of-

Caylor and John A. Brown? asked the attorney. "I told them where to go to look at the lands."

"You told Jones and Calavan the same?"

"You were looking particularly for the timber?" "Yes sir."

"You wanted timber?" "Yes I wouldn't have loaned my money on the naked land."

"At the time you were selecting it you had been over the ground to tell where the best timber was? "Yes sir."

"Now Dr., as a matter of fact, isn't most of the land in that part of the country an open grassy plat with only one corner where there is any good timber?"

"No sir." information about my having made an of-fer or having said that land was worth so much, so I didn't know but what I might have overstepped the bounds, so I wrote the letters."

"Jeff Evons testified that you told him not to show the letter you had written

"Jeff Evons testified that you told him not to show the letter you had written to him about relinquishing?" "I told him that if they asked him if he had got such a letter to say yes. I told him to tell the truth."

"What did you tell him about not showing the letter?" "I wouldn't say one way or the other. I don't remember."

The witness next told of having tried to get the loan from the bank at The Dalles upon real estate security and how the offer was refused. He had then asked Williamson to assist him in the loan and he got the money.

"Who was the man who told you that you might get into trouble?" asked Mr. Heney, "I don't remember his name," was the answer.

Hency, "I don't remember his name," was the answer.
"You were here about that time expecting to be indicted?" This was objected to by the defense and the objection was "You selected it for the timber on it?"
"Yes sir."
"You thought it was one of the finest pleces out there?" "Yes sir."
"What was your object in wanting to lend money on mortiagages given on timber land?" "I wanted to protect my own property. There was a reign of terror in that country then and to protect myself I lent the money."
"Then you wouldn't have lent it unless you had wanted to secure control of the land?" "It was only a matter of temporary relief."
"In making the loans you made them without regard to the character of the men to whom you lent the money?" "No sir."
"You didn't ask them how long they "Now," said Mr. Heney, "Mr. Wilson seems to have asked you questions from a typewritten list with answers to them. Did you talked them over." "Yes we talked them over. It was simply my statement."

"Did you see the answers taken down?"
"No sir." The defense objected to this and Mr. Hency withdrew the question upon the assurance of Mr. Wilson that the list referred to was simply the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution.

men to whom you lent the money? "No sir."

"You didn't ask-them how long they would hold the land after they got title to It?" "As long as they gave me the use of the grass, they could have the use of the money without interest."

"Now if a cattlemen had bought the land of the claimant as soon as he had got title, how would that have protected you or your laterests?" I orfly wanted the land for the Summer, and it was their business who they sold the land to."

"Would it have stopped them from killing your sheep by those men filling on those lands?" "Yes sir."

"But didn't you say that some had been killed on these lands way after filling?"

"No, that was on other lands."

"If these leases of the Wagon Road Company didn't protect your property how would the timber fillings protect you?"

Well they thought that the road company got title to their lands in a corrupt manner and do not respect their title."

"You think then that they would respect the grass on life or 20 claims where above." on.
"Do you know J. O. Booth?" asked Mr.
eney. The witness stated that he did Didn't you see him in the Imperial Ho-"Didn't you see him in the Imperial Ho-tel, and weren't you taiking with him in the Imperial Hotel on July 10, after this trial commenced, at 9:30 in the morning, and didn't this conversation take place between you? Booth said: 'Doc, how are things going? Them fellows don't seem to want to tell everything do they?' And to that didn't you say, 'No, they are doing your well they dare not tell everything. wery well; they dare not tell everything, as they know which side of the bread their butter is on." Then didn't Booth say to you, "Well, Doe, I hope things will go all right with you; it will make it better for all concerned." And didn't you say, 'I think it will, we will try hard, at least."

Doesn't Know Booth

The witness also denied having a con-recession with any other man at the imperial Hotel at the time mentioned. Mr. Wilson brought out from the wit-ness that he had been in Portland on ness that he had been in Portland on subpena to appear before the grand jury, and that he had not appeared because they had told him that they did not want

they had told him that they did not want his testimony.

"Did anyone ever talk to you about the sale of those timber lands?" asked Mr. Wilson. "Yes. In the Fail of 1902 a man came to me and asked me what interest I had in the timber. I told him that I did not have any string on the land, that the claimants could do what they wanted to with it."

M. R. Biggs Testifies.

"You say that you didn't know what it law was in regard to timber filings?" "No. I never knew what it was until I if the law was in regard to timber filings?" "No. I never knew what it was until I if the law was in regard to timber filings?" "No. I never knew what it was until I if the law was in regard to timber filings?" "No. I never knew what it was until I if the law was in regard to timber filings?" "No. I never knew what it was until I if the law was in regard to timber filings?" "No. I never knew what it was until I if the law was in regard to timber filings?" "No. I never knew what it was until I if the law was in regard to timber filings?" "You say that you sak him?" "I asked him?" I could lend money on the lands and take a note and mortgage?" "Did you tell him that you wanted to lamb the law in the town the law and take a note and mortgage?" "Did you tell him that you wanted to law the law in the law was in regard to timber filings?" "Yes, is at the saud take a note and mortgage?" "Did you tell him that you wanted the lands to protect yourself? "Yes, is and take a note and mortgage?" "Did you take him the numbers of the claims were worth to me, and I said that I claim if he took it to buty the claims. He said that he could not but in the could not to you?" "Yes, sir."

"Yes, I said! would take a note to the conclusion that they would be protected by the could file on them."

"Yes, I said! I would take a note of the take a note the conclusion that they would be protected by the protected when the could go and look at them, and if he liked them he could go and look at them, and if he liked them he could go and look at them, and it he liked them he could go and look at them, and it he liked them he could go and look at them, and it he liked them he could go and look at them, and it he liked them he could go and look at them, and it he liked them he could go and look at them, and it he liked them he could go and look at them, and it he liked them he could go and look at them, and it he liked them he could

would like to have the use of the land. Gesner had also told the witness that he would lend the money without interest provided he could have the use of the grass during the time the man was using the money.

made those filings?" "I can't say that I do. I know that at that time there were 15 or 26."
"Williamson was up there in the middle of June, was he?" "I don't rememe money.
"Who did the doctor say was intending lend money on timber lands?" "He mself. I supposed from his remarks at he was going to lend personally on

"Did he mention the name of Williamson or of Wakefield?" "No, sir."

The witness stated that Gesner had asked him to look after the claims and to handle his business for him in that regard, but he had not discussed where he wanted the claims to be taken.

"Was there any agreement or underhe wanted the claims to be taken.
"Was there any agreement or understanding between you and Gesner that you should induce people to take upclaims in the Summer range in violation of the law?" "No sid, nor in no other way."
"Was there any suggestion that any one should be brought before you and should say anything other than the truth?" "No, sir."

certain to lend on land that you couldn't buy?" "No, sir, he made no such suggestion."

"Did you advance money to Mrs. Williamson to make her filing?" "No, sir."

"It was charged to the firm account, wasw't lt?" "I told Williamson to draw on the account if he wanted to."

The witness testified to having given money to the various claimants mentioned to prove up with, and told of his methods in transacting the husiness. He stated that he had told the men he would lend the money and take their note and mortgage for the amount, they to give him the use of the land for the use of the money awanced to Williamson as a loan?" "No, sir."

"When it came back from the tand Office, who got it?" "Williamson, I suppose."

"How did you come to consult Barnes after you had Biggs about the mortgage?" "I wanted to be sure about the business, that I was not doing anything illegal."

"Did he tell you that you couldn't make a contract?" "I wouldn't be sure. I think he did."

"You selected those lands for the timber?" "That was my end."

"It wasn't to select them along with the rest of the claims, so as to get control of the range?" "No, sir."

"Didn't you select Cottzman's and Biggs' claims so that they would be next."

Nhen Williamson Filed.

"Does that apply to Williamson?" "Yes, sir. The only thing I ever said to Williamson about timber claims was when he came thou my office and saked me if I could file him. I said that I could if he had the numbers, and he filed, and that is all."

"Did any one ever swear to anything false before you as far as you know?"

The witness stated that he could answer the question better by telling how he had transacted his business with the people.

"Did he tell you that you couldn't make a contract?" "Williamson, I suppose."

"I wanted to be sure about the business, that I was not doing anything of the range?" "No, sir."

"It wasn't to select them along with the rest of the claims, so as to get control of the law by Gesner?" "No, is."

"I wouldn't you select Cottzman's and Biggs' claims so that the

Never Entered Conspiracy.

"Did you ever enter into any conspir-acy to procure any one to commit the crime of perjury?" "No. I never did any-thing of the kind."
"Did you ever have any connection with

"Did you ever have any connection with any of the claims that was wrongful?" "I did not." "I did not."
"Were there any business connections between you and Boggs?" "Ne. He came to me and asked if he could have office room in my office, and I told him that he could."

between you and Boggst" "Ne. He came to me and asked if he could have office room in my office, and I told him that he could."

The witness remembered the time Duncan canne land his office. He had had a talk with Duncan early in the Spring about taking up timber land, and at that time Duncan had asked if the witness knew any one who would lend money on the saw Duncan one day and told him what the doctor had said. He had told him what the doctor had said. He had told him what the doctor had said. He had told Duncan he would have to make his arrangements with Gesner.

The witness denied that he had had the filling papers of Duncan written out, as was testified by Duncan, but stated that he had made out the blanks while Duncan had said been sitting in the office. He are more allowed him. The witness about the time of Duncan's relinquishment, or just prior, he had met him in the street, and Duncan was mad. He had called Gesner with the money to prove up with, and had said that he would most given and Duncan was mad. He had called Gesner with the money to prove up with, and had said that he would most give him the money to prove up with, and had said that he would most give him the would get even with him.

Green Beard had also asked about the timber business early in the Spring and would get even with him.

Green Beard had also asked about the timber business early in the Spring and the province of the arrivals are removed to take up land, and that he would get will be to the would get will be get for them of the fact that he would lend him that the doctor was in the timber surveying, and that he cooling him of the fact that he had told him that the doctor was in the timber surveying, and that he cooling him of the would give to a claim clear for the lands when proved upon. He had told money on claims or what could be get for them of the would give to a claim clear for the lands when proved upon. He had told him that the doctor was in the timber surveying, and that he cooling him him up there.

When the doctor had

"What was your custom in such matters?" "My custom was that whenever these matters came up. I wrote just what the claimant asked me to."

"You never made a change unless you were asked?" "No, sir. I never did."

The witness denied that he had ever told Watkins that Williamson and Gesner would give \$500 for claims to be taken in the Horscheaven country. He had never known that Williamson was interested in the claims until the return of the indictment. Gesner had always led him to believe that he had been alone interested. At the time Watkins had made his statement there was nothing to make the witness suspect anything wrong. He had asked the Commissioner if it were illegal to borrow money on a claim, and he had told him that it was not, provided no conld him that it was not, provided no con-

to borrow money on a claim, and he had told him that it was not, provided no contract had been made.

Gaylord had asked the witness if he didn't think Gesner should give back the filing fees when the land was relinquished and he had told him he would have to settle that with Gesner.

The witness stated that Christian Feuerhelm had been badly scared when he had returned from the grand jury session in Portland, and had stated that he had never received such a raking in his life as he had got from Neuhausen and Heney. They had got hold of him and he had become frightened, and when he thought they wanted him to say yes, he had above so, and when he thought they wanted him to say yes, he had said no. The witness had asked Feuerhelm upon his return why he had been so hard upon him, Piggs, and Feuerhelm upon his return why he had been so hard upon him, Piggs, and Feuerhelm had stated that he had not been, but that he had been forced to answer as the prosecuting attorney and his assistant had desired.

At this time the court adourned until this morning at 19 o'clock, with Biggs still upon the stand.

Will Measure Mount Rainier.

What will probably be the most accurate measurement of the height of Mount Rainler will be made within a few days by Professor Alexander McAdee, the forecaster of the California district, who, with his wife, leaves tonight for the mountain. Rainier's topmost crag is usually given as 14,532 feet above sea level, that being the mean average of a number of widely varying measurements.

Professor McAdee takes with him such Instruments as a psychrometer, boiling-point thermometers and barometers. Some time ago he calculated the height of Mount Whitney, Cal., by the same method, and his result was almost exactly the same as that made by an elaborate system of triangulations. Mount Shasta will next be measured.

Grand Army Campfire.

The Grand Army veterans and their families, who are holding an encamp-ment during the Fair at Seliwood, had a well-attended campfire last evening There was a glowing bonfire and ex-cellent addresses, recitations and vocal and instrumental music. A similar campfire will be held next Thursday evening, to which a large attendance of G. A. R. veterans, their families and friends is invited. Tomorrow at 3 P. M. religious services will be conducted on the grounds, at which a sermon will be preached by a minister from the city.

Two Trains Delayed.

Northern Pacific train No. 14 was delayed two hours near Linnton yesterday by engine failure. The same cause also delayed train No. 3.

The Denver & Rio Grande has estab-lished through Puliman standard sleeping-car service between Portland and Denver, leaving Portland at 8:15 P. M., spending seven hours in Salt Lake City second day and arriving in Denver afternoon of fol-lowing day. For reservations call at 124 Third street.

Hood's Sarsaparilla brings back health and gives strength after serious lilness.

FOREIGN WHEAT GROPS PETERMAN'S ROACH FOOD

CONDITIONS IN MOST OF THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES GOOD.

Average Harvest Is Promised in Russia-No Damage by Monsoons in India.

The following reports of foreign crop ditions are from Broomhall's Corn Trade News

United Kingdom-Following the rains tioned last week, we have had hot, forcing weather, which has enabled farmers to save some of their hay, and it should have been got cheaply and in good condition, but it is got cheaply and in good condition, but it is not a large crop. Reports concerning our wheat crop continue to be very favorable, and already there is talk of a large yield being obtained from the locreased acreage. The Spring crops have improved since the rains came, but there are still some complaints, especially with regard to late-sown oats Sup-piles of English wheat remain insignificant and prices are maintained, the official aver

be described as fair. Concerning the south-west, our Odessa correspondent writes that al-though there are tracts where the crops are poor there are others where results promise to be shundant, and the general promise is for an average harvest; however, there are still some dangers to be encountered, and our correspondent specially mentions hot winds shortly before harvest. In the southeast an average harvest is likewise looked for, grow-ers claiming that the rains came too late for anything more than that; in the Caucasus prospects are excellent. Shipments last week prospects are excellent. Shipments last week were again very liberal, but Rostoff reports the fleet of loading steamers in the Taganrog roads is reduced to 20, while arrivals have

been so small that shippers have had no little difficulty in completing cargoes. Roumania—The weather has continued showery, hindering the rape seed harvest. Where the crop is not lodged, wheat still looks well; cutting is expected to start in three weeks from date of report, viz., from June 21.

Bulgaria—Some damage to Winter wheat from rains and storms has again been reported, but the rains were of great benefit to

Turkey-in-Europe-Reports continue tion favorable weather and improv

but, on the whole, prospects are favorable. Owing to small offerings of native grain, foreign wheats continue to meet a good demand. Sweden-Spring crops have been damaged by drouth; rains have fallen recently, but they came rather late. North Africa-Latest harvest reports have

been more favorable, the weather having turned fine; indications point to a fair crop of wheat.

Mexico-Very unfavorable crop reports have again been received regarding the wheat crop and the government is considering the ad-visability of suppressing the import duty. Corn

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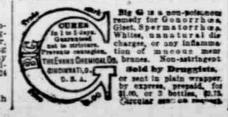
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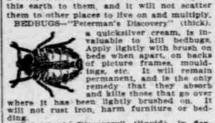
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