

ident Recommends Tariff Reforms and Parcels Post, and Urges Ship Subsidy Measure.

has been notable as witnessing ar has been notable as witnessing to stilleroversies before the perma-i controversies before the perma-tor of The Hastis. The arbitration where dispate between the United of The Hastis. The arbitration where dispate between the United of Read Britain, which has been of mearly continuous diplomatic donce alizes the Asherics conven-sion of mearly continuous diplomatic donce alizes the Asherics conven-sion of mearly continuous diplomatic donce alizes the Asherics conven-sion of the South States of the to parties. The Asheric States overnments of the United States of the continue of the United States of the Asheric States of the Asheric States of the Orioloci Steamship Company and

the Orlace droposed that the in-red States proposed that the in-prise court, when established, endewed with the functions of court of justice under and pur-tice recommendation adopted by the recommendation. The replies re-the various powers to this pro-the various powers to the power powe

at its last session passed a law at its last session passed a law for the appointment of a com-if ave members for the purpose of the armaments of the nations of by international agreement. I yet made appointments to this in because I have invited and am the expressions of foreign govern-to their willingness to co-operate i he appointment of similar com-

i important treaties have been ne-with Great Hyttain in the past 12 A preiminary diplomatic agree-been reached regarding the arbi-representation of the other. The con-tended January 11, 1909, be-united States and Great Britain, for the settlement of international as between the United States and including the apportionment be-two countries of certain of the waters and the appointment of important treaties have been netwo countries of certain of the waters and the appointment of the adjust certain other ques-been ratified by both governments imad

aber last the monarchy of Porrember last the monarchy of Por-a overhrown, a provisional repub-toolaimed and there was set up a severnment which was promptly d by the United States for pur-ordinary intercourse pending for-gation by this and other powers. kingdom of Montenegro also was

segotiations which have been underor the amelioration of the condi-nd in Liberia by the American com-The successful mediation between Peru and Ecuador to value of cordial co-opera-to to the facts. are being brought to conclusion. ons with all Latin-America are kery, their cordiality being maniy the receptions accorded to spebassles cent to the centennial ins of Argentina, Chile and The International Bureau of ons of an Republics is doing a broad and work. ispute between Peru and Ecuador en the value of cordial co-opera-

ations regarding the refunding of time will suffice to conclude an tion ent which will be satisfactory ign creditors and eminently adus to Honduras.

acus to Honduras. President then reviews the rebel-Nicaragua and "the unwarranted on of two American citizens who gularly enlisted in the ranks of volutionists." which involved the ag off of all diplomatic relations age says, "delays important fortification g off of all diplomatic relations Zelaya government, and adds: observing and conclusions spirit y the various factions give ground confident hope that Nicaragua will a its rightful place among the law-

Every effort has been made by each de-or his department for the estimated cost of his department for the ensuing fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. These estimates year ending June 30, 1912. These estimates of the Government and mest its other of the Government and mest its other of the Government and mest its other of these estimates would result in embarrass-ing the executive branch of the Government in the performance of its duties. This re-mark does not apply to the rivers and har-tors estimate, except to those for expenses of maintenance and the mesting of onliga-tions under authorized contacts, nor does it apply to the public buildings this nor the New Breathent says that "as an in-come-producing measure the existing

come-producing measure the existing tariff bill never has been exceeded by ountry." Ha continues:

country." He continues: The corporation excise tax, proportioned to the net income of every business corpora-tion in the country, has worked well. The tax has been easily collected. Its, prompt payment indicates that the incidence of the tax has not been heavy. It offers, more-over, an opportunity for knowledge by the Government of the general condition and business of all corporations and that means by far the most important part of the busi-ness of the country. In the original act pro-vision was made for the publication of re-turns. This provision was subsequently amended by Congress and the matter left to the regulation of the President. I have

amended by Congress and the matter left to the regulation of the President. I have directed the insue of the needed regulations and have made it possible for the public generally to know from an examination of the record, the returns of all corporations, the stock of which is listed on any public stock exchange or is offered for sale to the general public. The returns of those cor-porations whose stock is not so offered for sale are directed to be open to the inspec-tion and examination of creditors and stock-holders of the corporation whose record is sought. sought. The President reviews the creation of

the Tariff Commission, created in the hope "that the question of the rate of a duty imposed shall become more of a business question and less of a political question, to be ascertained by experts of long training and accurate knowl-edge." He indicates that the Board will not be able to report at this session, but he hopes to be able to present results at the opening of the new Congress. He renews his advocacy of the plan, of which

he says: facilitates the removal of noteworthy

study of the facts. The message favors the passage of the aded debt of Honduras have been way for more than a year, and it confidently believed, he says, that tion of the Regular Army, the organized militia and the volunteer forces. More competent officers of the rank of Captain are needed to teach the new Army,

tending its activities into avenues plainy within the constitutional jurisdiction, but which it has not been thought wise or necessary for the General Government heretofore to occupy." The organization has been so improved that a vast amount

of business has been disposed of. Par-ficular attention is called to prosecutions of "bucket shops," frauds which have misused the mailing privilege and vio-lations of the anti-trust law. Recommendation of a federal incorpor-

ation act is renswed. Congress is urged to pay promptly just claims against the Government, delays in the payment of which injures the reputation of the Govtariff bill never has been exceeded by ernment as an honest debtor. Simpler any customs bill in the history of the judicial procedure is advised. The mesmage mays:

One great crying need in the United States is cheapening the cost of litigation by sim-pilfying judicial procedure and expediting final judgment. Under present conditions, the poor man is at a worful disadvantage in a legal contest with a corporation or rich opponent. The necessity for the reform exists both in the United States Courts and in all state courts. In order to bring it in all state courts. In order to bring it about, however, it naturally fulls to the General Government by its example to fur-nish a model to all states. A legislative commission appointed by joint resolution of Congress to revise the procedure in the United States Courts has as yet made no report

Teport. Under the law the Supreme Court of the United States has the power and is given the duty to frame the equily rules of procedure which are to obtain in the Federal Courts of first instance. In view of the heavy burden on pressing litigation which that court has had to carry, with one or two of its members incapacitated through ill health. If has not been able to take up problems of improving the equity procedure, which has practically remained the same since the or-ganization of the court in 1789. It is rea-sonable to expect that with all the vacancies upon the court filled, it will take up the question of cheapening and simplifying the procedure in equity rules in the courts of the United States. The equity business is much more important in the Federal Courts, and I may add, much the more expensive. I am strongly convinced that the best meth-od of improving judicial procedure at law is to empower the Supreme Court to do it through the medium of the rules of the court, as in equity. This is the way in which it has been done in England and thor-oughly done. The simplicity and expedition of procedure in the England and thor-oughly done. The simplicity and expedition of procedure in the Statish court today make a model for the reform of other sys-tems. Under the law the Supreme Court of the

No man ought have as a matter of right

No man ought have as a matter of right a review of his case by the Supreme Court. He should be satisfied by one hearing be-fore a court of first instance and one re-view by a court of appeals. The proper and chief usefulness of the Supreme Court, and especially of the Supreme Court of the United States is, in the cases which come before it, so to expound the law and es-pecially the fundamental law-the Constitu-tion—as to furnish precedents for the infe-rior courts in future litigation and for the executive officers in the construction of statutes and the performance of their legal duties. Therefore, any provisions for re-view of cases by the Supreme Court that cast upon that court the duty of passing on ques-tions of evidence and the construction of particular forms of instruments, like indict-ments, or wills, or contracts, decisions not of general application or importance, merely burden the court and render more difficult its higher function. The Supreme Court is new carrying an unnecessary burden of ap-peals of this kind, and I earnestly urge that it be removed. I wish to renew my urrent recommendait be removed.

I wish to renew my urrent recommendasage says, "delays important river and harbor work and important fortification work. I earnestly recommend the pas-sage of this bill which passed the House at the last session and is now pending in the Senate." I wishe to renew my dryent recommendate too made in my last Annual message in favor of the passage of a law which shall regulate the issuing of njunctions in equity without notice in accordance with the best practice now in vogue in the courts of the United States. I reward this of especial im-of the Government in this respect.

add to the equipment facilities for fur-nishing drydock, fuel, repairs and supply facilities to the trade of the world. This should be undertaken by the Government rather than by private enterprise, Mr. Taft believes. He adds: I cannot close this reference to the canal without suggesting as a wise addition to the interstate commerce law a provision from owaling or controlling ships engaged in trade through the Panama Canal. I be iter such a provision is meeded to save the people of the United States the benefits of the competition in trade between the canal will be constructed to secure. The duites of the Department of Jus-ites have been greatly increased by leg-islation enacted "in the interest of the general weifare of the people and ex-tending its activities into avenues plain-

In a parceis post that was made against the postal savings bank-that it is introducing the Government into a business that ought to be conducted by private persons, and is paternalism. The Postoffice Department has a great plant and a great organization, and, with this machinery, it is able to do a great many things economically that if a new organization were necessary it would be im-possible to do without extravagant expendi-ture. That is the reason why the postal savings bank can be carried on at a small additional cost, an why it is possible to incorporate at a very inconsiderable ex-pense a parcels post in the rural delivery system. A general parcels post will in-voive a much greater outlay. With reference to the government of

With reference to the government of Alaska I have nothing to add to the recommendations I made in my last message on the subject. I am convinced that the migratory character of the population, its unequal distribution and its smallness of number, which the new census shows to be about 50,000, in relation to the enormous expanse of territory, make it altogether im-practicable to give to those people who are in Alasks today and may not be there a year hence the power to elect a Legislature to govern as immense territory to which they have a relation so little permanent. It is far better for the development of the ierritory that it be committed to a com-mission, to be appointed by the Executive, with limited legislative powers sufficiently broad to meet the local needs, than to con-tinue the present insufficient government on the subject. I am convinced that the

broad to meet the local needs, than to con-tinue the present insufficient government with a few remedial powers, or to make a popular government where there is not proper foundation on which to rest it. The suggestion that the appointment of a commission will lead to the control of the government by corporate or selfish and exploiting interests has not the silphtest foundation in fact. Such a government worked well in the Philippines and would work well in Ainska, and those who are work well in the Philippines and would work well in Alaska, and those who are really interested in the proper development of that territory for the benefit of the people who live in it and the benefit of the people of the United States, who own it, should support the institution of such a government.

I have been asked to recommend that the credit of the Government be extended to aid the construction of railroads in Alaska. aid the construction of railroads in Alaska. I am not ready now to do so. A great many millions of dollars have been already expended in the construction of at least two railroads, and if laws be passed pro-viding for the proper development of the resources of Alaska, especially for the open-ing up of the coal lands, I believe that the capital already invested will induce the investment of more capital, sufficient to complete the railroads building, and to fur-nish cheap coal not only to Alaska but to the whole Pacific Coast. The passage of a law permitting the leasing of Government coal lands in Alaska after public competi-tion and the appointment for the govern-ment of the territory of a commisson with enabling powers to meet the local needs will lead to an improvement in Alaska and the development of her resources that is the development of her resources that is likely to surprise the country.

I have aiready refeared to the forests of the United States and their extent, and have urged, as I do again, the removal of the limitation of the power upon the Ex-ecutive to reserve tracts of land in six Western States in which withdrawal for this purpose is now forbidden. The Secretary of Agriculture gives a very full description of the disastrous fires that occurred during the last Summer in the National forests. The Secretary estimates that standing timber of the value of \$25,000,000 was destroyed. Seventy-six persons in the employ of the Forest Service were killed and many more injured, and I regret to say that there is no provision in the law by which the expenses for their hospital treatment or of their in-terment could be met out of public funds. The Red Cross contributed \$1000 and the I have already referred to the forests of

The Red Cross contributed \$1000 and the

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND **PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE**

ORCHARD BRINGS \$300,000.

Michigan Capitalists Buy Great Lownsdale Property.

Lafayette - Millard O. Lownsdale, pioneer orchardist of Oregon, and founder of the great apple growing industry in the Northwest, has retired from active life. He has sold his 300acre orchard near Layfayette to a company of Michigan capitalists. Although Mr. Lownsdale is silent as to the financial consideration which the deal involves, it is understood that the by those close to the situation. purchase price is close to \$300,000.

Mr. Lownsdale was virtually the pioneer of all latter-day apple growers in the Willamette valley. When he planted his orchard 21 years ago apple growing was almost a lost art. The possibility of growing apples often had been denied, even the pioneers of the valley having concluded that it was not possible to produce the wonderful results that had given the valley a great reputation before the fruit pests of the schools may be present. appeared.

The work of Mr. Lownsdale has reestablished the apple growing industry in the great valley reaching from Portland to Eugene. His orchard has been a material demonstration of his ideas, this year crowning his success with a

record production of 75,000 boxes. Mr. Lownsdale has in mind the establishment of a market for handling the fruit of this region, and hopes to perfect the organization of a Willamette Valley"Fruit Growers' association, the object being to provide a common

RECLAIM 15,000 ACRES.

Wood River Valley.

Klamath Falls-To reclaim 15,000 acres of land in the Wood River valley, a levee 24 miles in length is being built by Senator Abner Weed, of Siskiyou, Cal. The work is about half Cecil Rhodes scholarship examination finished.

Senator Weed owns 15,000 acres of land in the valley between the mouth of Wood river and the mouth of Sevenmile creek, and this levee along the lake shore is to protect these large holdings from the lake overflow in the wet seasons. This land of the senator's is some of the best in this valley for hay and grazing purposes. The levee will serve as an embankment to keep the water from overflowing the land and the ditch will serve as a drain for the wet land lying along it.

OREGON COW BRINGS \$700.

W. O. Minor Gets Top Price for Shorthorn at Chicago Show.

STATE TO USE ONE SCHOOL.

Three of the Four Normals Will Remain Closed.

There will probably be no state normal school next year except at Monmouth, the institution provided by an initiative measure at the recent election. This is the opinion of W. B. Ayer, a member of the board of regents for the state normal schools. The schools at Drain, Ashland and Weston will remain idle unless the legislature makes provision for their maintenance, which is regarded as unlikely

The board of regents is composed of the governor, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction; E. E. Bragg, of Union county; C. E. Spence, head of the State Grange; Stephen Newell, of Grants Pass; Henry J. Maier, of The Dalles; E. Hofer, of Salem, and C. L. Starr, of Salem. The governor is chairman of the board. A meeting will probably not be called until the latter part of January, when incoming officers who will have charge

"Undoubtedly the normal school at Monmouth will be the only one maintained next year," said Mr. Ayer, "as the legislature made no appropriation for other schools. The board of regents has no power to dispose of normal school property, and I suppose the schools at Drain, Ashland and Weston will remain idle. The meeting of the board is subject to call of the chairman. I do not think it would be advisable to call a meeting until sometime in January, when all the members, who will have direct supervision of the normal schools, will be present.

"A meeting in January would also be to advantage, as the legislature will then be in session, and the board would Weed Interests Build Big Levee in go before that body with matter per-taining to the various institutions."

Oxford Accepts Papers.

University of Oregon, Eugene -Word has come from Oxford university, Oxford, England, that the examiners' board was satisfied with the papers presented by Dean Collins and William E. S. John, of the University of Oregon, and Henry R. Bowler and Carroll H. Wooddy, of McMinnville college. The examinations were held in Eugene in October and included Latin, arithmetic and higher mathematics.

Four Postmasters Named.

Washington-Postmasters were appointed as follows: Barlow, Clackamas county, James M. Erickson; Cove, Union county, Helen M. Ramsdell; New Pine Creek, Lake county, Henry Nendt, Jr.; Willamina, Yamhill county, Ora Godsey.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat - Track prices: Bluestem,

channel for the output.

its rightful place a and progressive countries of the in the Senate.

ifies me exceedingly to announce the Argentine Republic some months aced with American manufacturers act for the construction of two battle and certain additional naval equip-The extent of this work and its imto the Argentine Republic make using of the bid an earnest of friendly teward the United States. ersal application has been given

tiation, followed by 134 procla-"embracing the entire commerto the minimum tariff clause. mage continues:

ed advantages to the commerce of filed States were obtained through ed States were obtained through riff settlements. Foreign nations cognizant of the fact that under tariff settlements. two of the tariff act the President dred, whenever he is suitsfied that sament accorded by them to the of the United States is not such the them to the benefits of the entitie them to the benefits of the um tariff of the United States, to as those benefits by proclamation, 90 days notice, after which the Supervise a guaranty of contin-marcial peace, although there are, (unfortunately, instances where governments deal arbitrarily with a interests within this jurisdiction

manner niperious within this jurisdiction manner injurious and inequitable. policy of broader and closer trade was initiated in the adjustment of azimum and minimum provisions of wiff act of August, 1909, has proved hy heneficial. It justifies further ef-for the readjustment of the commer-sations of the two countries so that ions of the two countries, so that America may follow the channels to contiguous countries and be com-ate with the steady expansion of the industry on both sides of the vitre

ary line. Argentine battleship contracts, like desquart important one for Argentime bequert important one for Cuban by equipment and these for Cuban

by equipment and those for Cuban ment vessels, were secured for our facturers largely through the good of-of the Department of State. • Storts of that department to secure thems of the United States equal op-hilles in the markets of the world and pand American commerce have been successful. The volume of business ed in new fields of competition and new lines is already very great, and was is urged to continue to support Npartment of State in its endeavors wither trade expansion.

with the expansion. We trade expansion. I leave this subject without em-the necessity of such legislation make possible and convenient the ment of American banks in foreign especially in Latin-America. ing the li make

a barrowentality indispensable to ampered and natural development ican commerce is merchant marine. itime and commercial nations, our ora, jealoualy foster their merchant Perhaps nowhere is the need for d direct mail, passenger and freight fleation quite so urgent as between in order mail, presenger and freight fication quite so urgent as between led States and Latin-America. We wre in no other quarter of the world mmediate benefits in friendship and reas would flow from the establish-direct lines of communication with mittics of Latin-America.

a prompt action be taken the com-of the Panama Canal will find this by great commercial mation unable to likelt of this great contribution to the of the world's commercial inter-

aside from the commercial aspect. s adds from the commercial aspect, we create a merchant marine, where in the seafaring population neces-a natural naval reserve and where we find in case of war, the trans-and subsidiary vessels without which if first is arms without a body? For reasons 1 cannot too strongly urge the Congress the passage of a measure il subsidy or other subvention ads-to furnities the establishment and development of an American mer-marine, the restoration of the Ameri-as is its ancient place upon the seas-extension of civil services rules to furnities the constant of the sease extension of civil service rules to and the gradual acquisition omatic residences abroad are ad-

Of fortifications, the message says: I have directed that the estimates for ap-propriation for the improvement of coast defenses in the United States should be redefenses in the United States should be re-duced to a minimum, while those for the completion of the needed fortifications at Corregidor, in the Philippine Islands, and at Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands, should be expedited as much as possible. The proposition to make Olongapo and Subig Hay the naval base of the Pacific was given up, and it is to be treated merely -s a supply station, while the fortifications in the Philippings are to be largely confined

a supply station, while the fortifications in the Philippines are to be largely confined to Corregidor Island and the adjacent isl-ands which command entrance to Manila Hay, and which are being rendered impreg-nable from land and sea stack. The Pacific naval base has been trans-ferred to Pearl Harbor, in the Hawailan Isl-ands. This necessitates the heavy fortifi-cation of the harbor and the establishment of an important military station near Hono-

of an important military station near Hono-ulu. I urge that all the estimates made ulu. I urge that all the estimates made by the War Department for these purposes e approved by Congressional appropriation. Completion of the Panama Canal withlulu. um tariff will apply to their duttable in the time set, January 1, 1915, and with-to be within the expected revenue. In the estimated cost, \$75,000,000, is as-opinion this section of the tariff law sured. The slides reported in the Cuie-ters should be placed in the class estimated cost, \$375,000,000, is as-The slides reported in the Cule-ters should be placed in the classified bra cut are due to disintegration of service. The message adds:

United States. I read that been promised, portance, first because it has been promised, and second because it will deprive those who now complais of certain alleged abuses n the improper lesuing of injunctions with in the improper issuing or injunctions with-out notice of any real ground for further amendment and will take away all sem-blance of support for the extremely radical legislation they propose, which will be most permicious if adopted, will say the founda-tions of judicial power, and legalize that crues social instrument, the secondary boy-cett.

cott. I further recommend to Congress the pass-age of the bill now pending for the Increase in salaries of the Federal Judges. The cost of living is such, especially in the large cities, that even the salaries fixed in the pro-posed bill will enable the incumbents to ac-cumulate little. If anything, to support their families after their death. The postal savings bank system will be extended gradually. The application of business principles has resulted in the return of \$11,500,000 of the \$17,500,000 apreturn of \$11,500,000 of the \$17,500,000 appropriated to cover the estimated de-The Postmaster-General's estimates for the present year are so low as

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Proper protection necessitates, as the Sec-retary points out, the expenditure of a good deal more money in the development of deal more money in the development of roads and trails in the forests, the establishment of lookout stations and telephone con-nection between them and places where as-sistance can be secured.

The amount of reforestation shown in the The amount of reforestation shown in the report of the Forest Service—only about 15,000 acres as compared with the 150,000,-000 acres of National forests—seems small, and I am glad to note that in this regard the Secretary of Agriculture and the chief of the Forest Service are looking together to the further forestation of Government land.

Progress has been made in learning by exregress is post matods of reforestation. Congress is appealed to now by the Secre-tary of Agriculture to make the appropria-tion needed for the enlarging of the Fo est Service in this regard. I hope that Con-frees will approve and adopt the estimate of the Secretary for this purpose.

the Secretary for this purpose. The taking of the census has proceeded with prompiness and efficiency. I concur with the Secretary in that it will be more thorough and accurate than any census when has heretoiore been taken, but it is which has heretolore been takeh, but it is not perfect. The motive that prompts men with a false civic pride to induce the pad-ding of census returns in order to increase the population of a particular city has been sirong enough to lead, to fraud in respect to a few citles in this country, and I have directed the Attorney-General to proceed with all the vigor possible against those who are responsible for these frauds.

who are responsible for these frauds. They have been discovered and they will not interfere with the accuracy of the cen-sus, but it is of the highest importance that official inquiry of this sort should not be embarransed by fraudulent conspiracies in some private or local interest.

In some private or local interest. The Commissioner of Corporations has just completed the first part of a report on the lumber industry in the United States. This part does not treat of the question of a trust or combination in the manufac-ture of lumber, a subject to be dealt with later. The Commissioner does find, however, a change in the ownership of the standing timber of the United States other than the Government timber, that calls for serious at-tention. tention

tention. The direct invostigation made by the Com-missioner covered an area which contains 80 per cent of the privately owned tim-ber of the country. His report shows that one-balf of the timber in this area is owned by 200 individuals and corporations; that 14 per cent is owned by three corporations and that there is very extensive inter-ownership of stock, as well as other cir-cumstances, all pointing to friendly rela-tions among those who own a majority of this timber. a relationship which might lead to a combination for the maintenance of a price that would be very detrimental to the public interest and would create the necessity of removing all tariff ob-stacles to the free lumber importation from other countries. ther countries.

The making of matches from phoshorus should be discouraged by the imposition of a heavy federal tax, the President believes, because of the frightful diseases incident to the process, and ecause matches can be made of materials wholly innocuous.

The message recommends a law providing that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated in a contract of the United States for a contractor or any subcontractor shall be required or permitted to work more than light hours in any one calendar day.

The President declares that immigraeach year. He deprecates the proposed money at practically no outlay. enlargement of the buildings at Island for the purpose of permitting the examination of more immigrante a day than are now examined. "If," he says, "it is understood that no more

immigrants can be taken in at New York than are now taken in and the steamship companies thus are given a reason and a motive for transferring reason and a motive for transferring head and died. Peter Britt p immigrants to other ports, we can be confident that they will be better distributed throughout the country. Every, thing which tends to send the immigrants west and south into rural life the oldest fruit trees in Oregon. helps the country.

horn cow brought to the International ley, 82c; forty-fold, 83c. Livestock exhibition by W. O. Minor, of Heppner, Or., was sold for \$700. The animal is 2 years old. Mr.

Minor has secured top prices for all the breed animals he brought to the show, besides winning several prizes with them.

W. A. Forbes, of Sacramento, Cal. is attending the show, with the intention of buying 300 dairy cattle to take back to his California farm. He is the proprietor of one of the largest dairies on the Coast.

Three Postoffices for Crook.

Prineville-Three postoffices were established in Crook county December 1. Hat Rock is a new office, 11 miles from Prineville. It is located south and east of Powell Buttes, near the Prineville Bear Creek Butte road. Mrs. Louise E. Becker is postmistress.

Rolyat is situated in Ireland valley, almost south of Prineville, about 50 miles. The postmaster is Mr. Schrader. His mail supply will come from Prineville and will be delivered once a week by the Prineville-Fife stage line. La Pine is the postoffice for the new town, which takes the place of Rosland. It is near the location of the former Rosland office, on the line of the Oregon Trunk railroad. The mail supply will be daily over the Prineville-Silver Lake line.

Handle Mill In Operation Again.

Bandon-The Bandon Broom Handle mill is running again, and will continue to run all winter. The mill is being operated by Glen Cox, Harold Nelson and Walter Farrier, while M. F. Shoemaker has contracted to furnish the material and handle the output of the mill. Mr. Shoemaker has made arrangements with all the sawmills of this community for the squares, so there will be no trouble to get a good \$4.75@5.25; common, \$4@4.50; choice supply of material.

Cows Pay Well.

Monmouth-Frank Loughary is tak-16 cows. Besides this cash revenue, he has lots of skim milk to feed to his pigs, and he aims to turn them off at 8 months old, weighing 200 pounds each. With hogs selling at \$9 a hundred in 7; good to choice heavy calves, \$5.25(a) the market one can readily see that 6; fair to good, \$4.75@5.25; common, tion into this country is increasing this is a quick way of bringing in good

Oldest Peach Tree Dies.

Jacksonville-On Thanksgiving day, weighted down with two inches of head and died. Peter Britt planted the tree in 1857 in his yard in Jacksonville and it has borne fruit continuous- \$5.75@6; poor lambs, \$4.95@5. ly since 1860. It was no doubt one of

Chicago - "Bright Star," a Short- 84c; club, 82c; red Russian, 80c; val-

Barley-Feed, \$22 per ton; brewing, \$23.

Millstuffs-Bran, \$24@25 per ton; middlings, \$29@31; shorts, \$25.50@26; rolled barley, \$24.50@25.50.

Hay-Track prices: Timothy, Willamette valley, \$20@22 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$23@24; alfalfa, \$14@15; grain hay, \$14.50@15.50; clover, \$13@ 14.

Corn-Whole, \$29; cracked, \$30 ton. Oats - No. 1 white, \$27.50@28.50. Poultry-Hens, 15c pound; springs, 14¹/₄c; ducks, white, 16@17c; geese, 12c; turkeys, live, 20c; dressed, 22@ 23c; squabs, \$2 per dozen.

Eggs-Oregon ranch, candled, 45c per dozen; Eastern, Aprils, 32c; Eastern fresh, 38c.

Butter-City creamery, solid pack, 37c per pound; butter fat, 35@37c; Eastern, 31@34c.

Pork-Fancy, 10@11c per pound. Veal-Fancy, 85 to 125 pounds, 121/2

@13 c per pound. Apples-King, 40@75c per box; Wolf river, 75c@\$1; Waxen, 75c@\$1; Baldwin, 75c@\$1.25; Northern Spy, 75c@\$1.25; Snow, \$1.25@1.50; Spitzenbergs, \$1.25@2; Winter Banana, \$1.75@3.50.

Green Fruits-Pears, \$1.25@2 per box; grapes, \$1@1.35; cranberries, \$10.50@11 per barrel.

Vegetables - Beans, 10@11c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per hundred; cauliflower, \$2@2.25 per crate; celery, California, \$3@3.25 per crate; pumpkins, 1@1%c per pound; sprouts, @8c; squash, 1@1%c; tomatoes, \$1.25 per box; carrots, \$1@1.25 per hundred; parsnips, \$1@1.25; turnips, \$1; beets, \$1.25@1.50.

Potatoes-Oregon, \$1.25 hundred.

Onions-Oregon, jobbing price, \$1.40 @1.50 per hundred.

Cattle-Prime steers, \$5.75@6; good to choice, \$5.25@5.75; fair to good, to prime cows, \$4.75@5; good to choice, beef cows, \$4.25@4.75; fair to good, \$3.75@4.25; common to fair, \$2 @3.50; good to choice heifers, \$4.75@ ing \$100 a month from the product of 5; fair to good, \$4.50@4.75; common to fair, \$4@4.25; choice to good fat bulls, \$4@4.25; fair to good, \$3.50@4; common, \$2.50@3.50; good choice light calves, \$7@7.50; fair to good, \$6.50@ \$3.75@4.75; good to choice stags,

\$4.50@5; fair to good, \$4@4.50. Hogs - Choice, \$7.75@8; good to choice, \$7.50@7.75.

Sheep--Yearling wethers, grain fed, \$4.75@5; old, grain fed, \$4.25@4.50; heavy snow, the first peach tree to be choice ewes, grain fed, 3.75@4; good planted in Southern Oregon bowed its to choice, grain fed, \$3.25@3.75; feeders, \$2.25@3; choice lambs, grain fed, \$5.75@6; good to choice, grain fed,

> Hay fed sheep and lambs 50c lower than grain fed.