

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting.

The Vladivostok squadron has returned to Port.

Japanese artillery is using lyddite shells extensively.

Russia believes Japan is tiring of the war and would welcome mediation.

The coroner's inquiry into the wreck of the General Slocum has commenced.

The release of captives Perdicaris and Varley has again been delayed for a week.

According to Russian advices the Standard Oil company has absorbed the Russian oil trust.

The Russian army at Mukden is now able to take a much needed rest as the Japanese advance has stopped.

The Portland mine, in Cripple creek, the former stronghold of unionism, will hereafter employ nonunion help.

The Connecticut court has ruled that W. J. Bryan must turn over to Mrs. Philo Bennett all the money from the estate of her late husband.

The Transcontinental Passenger association is in session at St. Paul. The most important matter to come before the meeting for consideration will be rates to the Lewis and Clark exposition.

A big battle is imminent in Southern Manchuria.

The British battleship Prince of Wales is at Tangier.

All the Russian ships at Port Arthur are repaired and ready for sea.

Representative Tanney is sure the Lewis and Clark fair will be a success in every way.

The city of New York will raise the wreck of the General Slocum to make sure it contains no bodies.

The fourth of the transports which met with the Russian Vladivostok squadron is now known to have been sunk.

Fanatical Mongols are being urged to revolt by alleged apostles of the god Ariol and may cause the Russians much trouble.

Lieutenant General von Wahl, formerly chief of police of St. Petersburg, is likely to be appointed governor general of Finland.

The directors of the Portland mine will dismiss the damage action begun by their superintendent against the state of Colorado for closing the mine.

It is believed that the Japanese fleet has met the Russian Vladivostok squadron near Sasebo.

The Teamsters' union, of Chicago, and their employers are expected to have trouble shortly.

Many of the Japanese on the transports sunk by the Russians committed suicide rather than be captured.

The number of vessels in the Port Arthur harbor at present is 15, including merchantmen and warships.

Authorities at Cripple Creek claim to have the man in jail who blew up the Independence depot platform.

Great Britain and Russia are said to be on the eve of reaching an understanding regarding the yellow peril.

The big break in the Sacramento river near Stockton has been closed and the flow of water checked. The loss to farmers, however, will be extensive.

The train robbers who held up the Northern Pacific train in Montana secured \$55,000. Kid Curry, the former Montana bandit is leading a posse in pursuit.

Cuba has been swept by a hurricane which caused many deaths and great damage.

The sultan of Morocco has alarmed Tangier by sending troops of the worst type there.

The Portland mine will sue the state of Colorado for \$100,000 on account of being closed by the military.

The Vladivostok squadron is now known to have sunk two Japanese transports, which carried about 1,000 men down with them.

General Stalkeberg, badly beaten at Vafangow, may yet save his army by retreating. Two batteries of artillery have been literally cut to pieces by the Japanese and of their 16 guns, 13 were so badly damaged as to be rendered utterly worthless and were abandoned.

Two masked men held up the North Coast Limited Northern Pacific passenger train near Bearmouth, Montana. The safe in the express car was blown open and the contents taken. It is not known how much was secured, but it is believed the sum was large.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the governor general of Finland.

The Amity dam in the Arkansas river, near Fort Lyons, Colorado, has been torn out by the big water and is a total loss. The dam cost \$100,000 to construct only last year. Immense damage is feared to crops under the Amity canal.

Burglars dynamited a safe at Pipestone Springs, Montana, near Butte, and secured \$2,700.

CANADA MAY COME.

Appropriation of \$5,000 for Lewis and Clark Fair.

Portland, June 22.—Canada may conclude to take an active part in the Lewis and Clark exposition. While that government has in the past seemed disinclined to participate, a change has been wrought in the eleventh hour. A bill making an appropriation of \$50,000 is to be introduced at once in the Canadian parliament.

Telegraphic communication to this effect was received at Lewis and Clark headquarters yesterday morning. The telegram was received from Colonel H. E. Doeh, commissioner general, who recently went to Ottawa to interest the Canadian officials in the fair. It was addressed to Director General Goode, but, as Mr. Goode has been out of the city for a week past, the message was received by Secretary Henry Reed. The message is as follows:

"After many consultations and interviews, outlook for Canada's participation is favorable. Ministers will ask parliament for \$50,000."

This news was a pleasant surprise to fair officials, who had all but given up hope of getting the Canadian government interested. All communications sent to Ottawa and to Canadian officials had been courteously replied to, but the tone of the replies was not encouraging. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of the Canadian people to concentrate their efforts on making a fine exhibit at the fair in Belgium, which takes place next year, almost simultaneously with the Lewis and Clark exposition.

In the event parliament makes the appropriation asked for, it is thought the province of British Columbia can be brought into line. It is known that British Columbia has been holding back to see what reception the exposition will get from the general government before taking any action. Favorable action from the general government will, therefore, it is believed, insure the participation of British Columbia as a province.

WAID STILL ON.

Russian Vladivostok Squadron Is Again Sighted Off Japan

Tokio, June 22.—The Russian Siberian squadron from Vladivostok was sighted again at noon yesterday off Main island in the sea of Japan, but was apparently following out a prearranged plan, as the vessels steamed at about 11 knots' speed slowly toward the northwest, paying no attention to the shores.

Judging by their position in the water, they are heavily laden and it is supposed that before leaving Vladivostok on this last trip they filled all of their reserve bunkers with coal, so that they can keep out of port for not less than three weeks.

In spite of the menace to their transport fleet the Japanese officials here declare that their original plans will be carried out, no matter what the cost. They declare that there is no chance for the Port Arthur squadron to make a sortie to join Admiral Skrydloff, as Admiral Tog has so disposed of his ships about the harbor mouth that any vessels putting out will be sunk before they are even clear of the roadstead.

WORRYING THE JAPANESE.

Skrydloff's Squadron's Work Appreciated at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, June 22.—Vice Admiral Skrydloff's message to the emperor from Vladivostok, in which he details the operations of the squadron, indicates that he has accounted for at least three of the Japanese transports besides a suspected collier. The message does not indicate the present whereabouts of the squadron. The fact that the collier was sent to Vladivostok under a prize crew might indicate that the news of the operations of the squadron was brought there by her and that the cruisers are still at sea.

The destruction of an aggregate of 15,000 tons of shipping besides troops and crews and a valuable cargo of supplies is considered here as being a good showing for the raid made by the cruisers. It is thought that it will have a moral effect and will besides necessarily divert a considerable section of Vice Admiral Togo's fleet.

Strategy is Criticized.

Liao Yang, June 22.—For the first time since the beginning of the war, General Kuropatkin has taken personal direction of the operations, and in consequence of his having assumed the offensive results different from those following recent events are anticipated. The tactics of the Japanese are admired here, but their strategy is criticized, especially with regard to the battle of Vafandien. During the battle the infantry extended over the field further than the eye could reach, one division covering six miles.

Cossacks Return From Raid.

Mukden, June 22.—A raiding party of Cossacks, just returned from two months in Corea, bring verbal news regarding the Japanese position, according to which the Japanese forces on the Yalu river have become decidedly weak, owing to the confidence of the Japanese commanders, based on the results of the first fight. The Cossacks say that the inhabitants are well disposed toward the Russians. Many Koreans constitute the rear guard.

Liner Australia Wrecked.

Melbourne, June 22.—The Peninsula & Oriental liner Australia, inward bound, struck on the rocks at Point Nepean today, and it is feared she will be a total loss. The passengers and crew were landed safely. She was of 3,700 tons net.

SHOT BY RUSSIANS

NEW YORK NEWSPAPER MAN MISTAKEN FOR A SPY.

Colonel Edward Emerson, Jr., Captured Last Month That He Would Leave Japanese Army, as He Could Get Into Lines of the Enemy—Report Gives No Details.

New York, June 22.—A cable dispatch to the World today, which is not signed, and which the World says was probably forwarded by the American legation at Peking, announces the shooting of Colonel Edward Emerson, Jr., one of the World's correspondents in the Far East, and conveyed the impression that he had been killed. The cable stated that it was reported that Emerson had been shot by Russians, who mistook him for a spy.

A letter was received from Emerson by the World shortly before the receipt of this cable, dated May 14, containing these expressions:

"Mukden is muzzled; no news can get out from there. I find I can get into the Russian lines."

Emerson left the Japanese army some time ago, and pushed on to Mukden.

SAYS RUSSIA LOST 7,000 MEN.

Wounded Officer Says No Troops Could Have Withstood Japanese.

Niu Chwang, June 22.—A Russian officer who was wounded in the battle at Vafangow (Telissu) told an Associated Press correspondent that the losses on both sides were severe. He places the Russian casualties at least at 7,000. He says no soldiers in the world could withstand the Japanese as they have been fighting lately. Their artillery fire, he asserts, is marvelously effective. The Russians fought stubbornly, desperately, but were unable to withstand the enemy's dashing persistency.

Several hundred wounded Russians have been sent north, owing to a lack of hospitals and surgeons. All the available transportation has to be used for supplies at the expense of the sick and wounded. The Japanese buried most of the Russian dead after the battle.

It is estimated on the information obtainable that the force moving northward is 70,000 strong, with 90,000 men in the aggregate engaged in the operations at Port Arthur. Several Japanese spies have recently been captured a few miles south of Niu Chwang.

The Russians are becoming more vigilant and are watching newspaper messages closely.

JAPANESE LOSSES ONLY 1,000.

Tokio Believes Vafangow Battle Cost the Enemy 10,000 Men.

Tokio, June 22.—Further reports received here show that the blow inflicted by General Oku on the Russians in the fighting at Telissu (Vafangow) on June 15, was more severe than at first was believed. The number of Russians killed in this battle probably will exceed 2,000, and their total losses, including prisoners, is estimated at 10,000. The Japanese losses are less than 1,000, or about one-tenth of the Russian total.

Up to June 17, General Oku had buried 1,516 dead and he reports that many more dead have been found.

Chinese who witnessed the fighting from the Russian side report that the Russians removed many dead men from the trains with their wounded, and that they buried or cremated many corpses in the village of Huasungkou before they retreated.

The number of prisoners and trophies taken by the Japanese is increasing. General Oku is not yet able to report the total number of prisoners.

Four-Story Brick Collapses.

Kansas City, June 22.—One person was killed, another probably is dead, buried under tons of debris, and seven others were injured, one fatally, here today by the collapse of the four-story brick building at Third and Delaware streets, occupied by the Block preserving company. The collapse was caused by the explosion of ammonia on the fourth floor. One side of the structure, extending its whole height, fell in. There were 50 girls on the upper stories at the time, and a panic prevailed among them.

Morton Can Succeed Moody.

Washington, June 22.—The Post says: President Roosevelt has invited Paul Morton to become a member of his official family as secretary of the navy. Mr. Morton has the matter under consideration and has not yet given any intimation of acceptance or declination. Mr. Morton is the son of the late J. Sterling Morton, who was secretary of agriculture in the second cabinet of President Cleveland. He is 47 years old.

Large Fire at Utah Mine.

Park City, Utah, June 22.—The big No. 2 hoist of the Ontario mine, located near this city, was totally destroyed today, throwing 200 men out of employment and causing a nominal loss of \$400,000. The actual loss, however, will not greatly exceed \$600,000, the loss otherwise being an immense Cornish pump, which has not been used since the completion of the Ontario tunnel, which drains that district, several years ago.

FEAR TO PAY BANDIT.

Ministers Object Giving Him Gold Until Captives are Free.

Washington, June 21.—A cablegram received at the state department from Consul General Gummere at Tangier, in confirming the press report that the sultan has agreed to all of Raisuli's terms, adds the bandit requested that the money ransom, \$55,000, be paid over today. Mr. Gummere expressed grave doubts as to the advisability of making this payment before Perdicaris and Varley were actually released, and safely returned to Tangier.

In his cablegram the consul general states that Raisuli's negotiator returned to Tangier last night and reported that the terms had been accepted and the money as well as the prisoners released by the sultan today must be immediately turned over to Raisuli at Taradant, where he is now located, and the captives will be released.

Mr. Gummere and the British minister both objected to this plan, on the ground that they placed everything in Raisuli's hands and they had no assurance that he would carry out his agreement after he got hold of the money. Therefore they sent a special courier to Raisuli, suggesting that the exchange be effected through the sheriff of Wazen, who had a powerful influence over Raisuli. The answer is expected tomorrow.

Based on past experience, it is feared Raisuli is not to be depended upon, and once he has the money in hand and still controls the prisoners, he will make fresh demands. However, nothing more can be done at this stage, according to Mr. Gummere, and the state department will await the conclusion of this last attempt to free the prisoners.

CURRENCY FOR PANAMA.

Commission Makes the Dollar of the United States the Standard.

Washington, June 21.—The commission charged with the preparation of a currency system for Panama today reached an agreement, which establishes a coin equivalent in fineness and weight to the dollar of the United States as the standard, and which also makes the United States dollar legal tender in Panama.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Panama government will receive or convert the Colombian silver into coins of the size of a silver dollar. The amount of this silver in Panama is now estimated at \$1,500,000.

At the request of Secretary Taft, it was agreed to coin more silver until a total of \$6,000,000 is reached. In order to retain a parity with gold, there will be deposited in some reputable bank in New York 15 per cent of the amount coined, and, in addition, there will be deposited all the seigniorage which Panama will make in the coinage to meet the American government's requirements. The agreement provides for a joint arrangement between the government of Panama and the canal commission, under which, by selling drafts and drawing on the funds exchange can be kept down to a reasonable figure, not above 2 per cent and thus avoid large fluctuations of the rate.

UNABLE TO BLOCK HARBOR.

Japanese Make Another Desperate Attempt at Port Arthur.

Liao Yang, June 21.—According to trustworthy news from Port Arthur, the Japanese, before June 14, made a fourth unsuccessful attempt to block the entrance to the harbor, using four fire ships, two of which were immediately sunk by shots from the batteries, the other two withdrawing. The Russian fleet, according to these advices, is intact, and the spirits of the garrison and inhabitants are excellent.

The soldiers are eager to fight and are confident of the impossibility of the taking of Port Arthur by the Japanese. Most of the inhabitants have enlisted in the volunteers and 600 women have offered their services. Perfect order is maintained and trade and industry are carried on as usual.

Provisions are plentiful, there being a sufficient supply to last six months on full rations and a year at reduced rations. The Japanese outposts are 18 miles from Port Arthur.

Forces Now More Even.

Liao Yang, June 21.—The retirement of the Russians before a superior force from Vafangow and the advance of the Japanese east and north makes imminent a still more important engagement in the southern region. The Japanese have now arrived at a point where the forces are more equal, and where they must fight on more even terms. The loss of 2,000 men by the Russian divisions at Vafangow shows the courage and ability of the officers and troops to retain their position under a percentage of loss almost unprecedented.

Intended to Pocket Stalkeberg.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—The war office has received important news regarding General Kuroki and the reason why he is at Suyen with three divisions of about 30,000 men and with the reserves. It is believed Kuroki really contemplated combined operations to cut off and pocket Stalkeberg, but that he delayed too long. It is understood that Kuropatkin sent a strong Russian force south of Liao Yang to meet Kuroki's move.

Japanese Loan in Great Demand.

London, June 21.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio announces that the total subscriptions to the second issue of exchequer bonds (\$50,000,000) amounted to \$160,246,762. The bonds are issued at 92, bear 5 per cent interest and are to run for seven years.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

RAILROAD TO DALLAS.

Salem Commercial Club Accepts Offer of Engineer Covert.

Salem—At a meeting of the Greater Salem Commercial club, the offer of J. W. Covert, engineer of the Dallas-Falls City railroad, to build a railroad from Salem to Dallas, was accepted. The proposal calls for a loan of \$72,000, to bear 5 per cent interest and to be secured by a first mortgage upon the road for terminal grounds 500x800 feet in West Salem, and a right of way through West Salem.

Mr. Covert will go to work upon the road as soon as the money is guaranteed by the business men of this city, not later than July 15, and it is his intention to have the road completed before the rainy season sets in next fall. The following resolutions were also adopted by the club:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Greater Salem Commercial club that it would be to the best interests of the people of this city for Salem to own and operate an electric-light plant to supply the city and its inhabitants with light, and we would respectfully ask the Salem city council to appoint a committee to investigate the matter of Salem purchasing or constructing and operating such a plant.

"Resolved, That the city council receive propositions from persons or corporations having water powers or lighting plants to sell."

Road to Blue River Mines.

Engene—The Commercial club, at a recent meeting, took steps toward further improving the road to the Blue river mines, on which a good many thousand dollars have already been expended. A committee of eight business men was appointed to make a personal inspection of the district and report to the club within ten days. Extensive improvements are being made in the Blue river district this summer and a good road is necessary to keep Engene in touch with the mines. A force of carpenters will leave here in a few days to erect a three-story hotel, 60x70 feet, a two-story building 30x80 feet and a two-story assay office at the Lucky Boy mine.

New Volume of Court Decisions.

Salem—Volume 43 of the Oregon supreme court reports has been delivered to the secretary of state by the state printer and the secretary is now prepared to supply all who wish copies at the price fixed by law, \$3.50, together with 28 cents to cover postage. This volume includes the opinions of the supreme court in cases decided up to November, 1903. The opinions reported occupy 636 pages, and the index, which is very complete, 70 pages more. The reports are published by the state are sold to members of the bar and others at the cost of publication.

Rich Strike Shows Stronger.

Medford—Reports from the Grayback rich strike, continue to pour in. Several men have worked the property and have opened up the vein over 200 feet. They report the showing much better than at first. Many miners are leaving for the scene, going by private conveyance from Jacksonville. The strike is located 54 miles northwest of Medford, near the California line, on a divide between the Illinois and Klamath rivers, where rich placer beds were found in early days. In one day four men mortared out \$3,800.

Scholarship to Albany Girl.

Albany—President W. H. Lee, of Albany college, has announced that the scholarship which the college annually awarded to a graduate of the Albany high school would this year go to Miss Martha Montague. Miss Montague secured the scholarship by competitive work, she having maintained the highest grade of scholarship for her class during her entire course in the high school. This scholarship will entitle Miss Montague to free tuition.

Law of Water Rights.

Salem—Because of the rapid development in irrigation and the growing importance of water-right questions, State Librarian J. B. Putnam has been strengthening the library in authorities on that branch of law. The latest addition was made lately when he received a large three-volume work, "Farnham on Water Rights." The edition is of the year 1904.

Grandstand for Chautauqua.

Oregon City—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Willamette Valley Chautauqua association it was decided to erect a grandstand having a seating capacity of 500. This improvement will be stationed on the athletic grounds, and is calculated for the comfort of those attending the baseball games which constitute one of the most attractive diversions at the Chautauqua meeting.

Looking for a Mill Site.

Medford—B. H. Harris, of Medford, who has a large timber tract in the vicinity of Big Butte Falls, located about 30 miles northeast of Medford, has left this city with a party of surveyors to locate a mill site near the falls, also to run a line of survey from the mill site to Medford for the purpose of constructing a railroad which will tap the largest timber belt in Southern Oregon.

Placed on Agricultural Board.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain has appointed Mark Hulbert, of Albany, a member of the state board of agriculture.

BOY FINDS GOLD.

As a Result a Southern Oregon Family Cleans Up \$25,000 in a Week.

Grant's Pass—A milkman half full of gold—200 ounces—valued at more than \$4,000, was the sight that greeted scores of visitors at the Grant's Pass Banking & Trust company's bank one day last week. This represents about one-fifth of the amount taken from a ledge since its discovery. The discovery was made by the 18-year old son of David Biggs. While out hunting he stumbled upon a ledge of decomposed quartz which was more gold than quartz. He secured a chunk the size of a candlebox and took it to his father's placer claim, where it was mortared and yielded nearly \$800.

Early next morning the family staked out seven claims and began mining. In two hours they had \$2,000, and in one week they had mortgaged \$25,000, and Mr. Briggs reports the ledge getting better all the time. The whole amount was taken from an excavation ten feet long by seven feet deep.

The find is the talk of the country, and already the surrounding hills are being searched by prospectors and gold excitement is at fever heat. The ledge is located in the southeastern part of Josephine county, about 50 miles from Grants Pass.

Dredge Clears a Passage.

Astoria—The bar dredge Chinook has not missed a day at work on the Columbia entrance excepting the time consumed in coaling, since her return from Portland, and has accomplished very much in that time. The record performance for one day is 5,000 cubic yards or more than 9,000 tons. This is the greatest day's work ever done by a vessel of her class, and the performance has been highly gratifying to the officers. The big vessel has materially deepened the river entrance, and pilots say that the depth has increased two feet in some places.

Pheasant Bill Not a Law.

Salem—In answer to an inquiry from Game Warden J. W. Baker, Attorney General Crawford has rendered an opinion in which he holds that the pheasant bill of 1903 did not become a law. This has been the generally accepted opinion. Although the bill was signed by the presiding officer of each house, approved by the governor and filed in the office of the secretary of state, the records show that it received only 30 votes in the house, or one less than a majority, and therefore it did not pass the house.

Legislators Pick Out Seats.

Salem—Members of the Oregon legislature have already commenced selecting their seats for the session of 1905, and about two-thirds of the seats have been assigned in each house. Secretary of State Dunbar has a plat of the floor of each house, and has assigned members to seats upon receiving requests from them. He will have name cards printed in large letters, and placed on the front of the desks of the different members.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 69c; bluestem, 77c; valley, 78c.
Barley—Feed, \$23 per ton; rolled, \$24.50 @ 25.
Flour—Valley, \$3.90 @ 4.05 per barrel; hard wheat straight, \$4 @ 4.25; clear, \$3.85 @ 4.10; hard wheat patents, \$4.40 @ 4.70; graham, \$3.50 @ 4; rye flour, \$4.50.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.25; gray, \$1.20 per cental.
Millet—Bran, \$19 @ 20 per ton; middlings, \$25.50 @ 27; shorts, \$20 @ 21; chop, \$18; linseed, dairy food, \$19.
Hay—Timothy, \$15 @ 16 per ton; clover, \$8 @ 9; grain, \$11 @ 12; cheat, \$11 @ 12.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 17 1/2 @ 20c; store, 12 1/2 @ 13c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 19 1/2 @ 20.
Cheese—Full cream, twins, new stock, 12 @ 12 1/2c; old stock, 7 @ 8c; Young America, 13 @ 14c.
Poultry—Fancy hens, 12 @ 12 1/2c per pound; old hens, 11 1/2 @ 12c; mixed chickens, 10 @ 11; old roosters, 8 @ 8 1/2c; young roosters, 12 @ 13c; springs, 1 1/2 @ 2-pound, 17 @ 18c; broilers, 1 @ 1 1/2-pound, 18 @ 20c, dressed chickens, 13 @ 13 1/2c; turkeys, live, 14 @ 16c; dressed, 15 @ 16c; choice, 20 @ 22 1/2c; geese, live, 6 @ 7c; dressed, 9 1/2 @ 11c; ducks, old, \$6 @ 7 per doz; young, as to size, \$3.50 @ 9.
Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.50; beets, \$1.25; parsnips, \$1.25; cabbage, 2 @ 2 1/2; red cabbage, 2 1/2c; lettuce, head, 25 @ 40c per doz; tomatoes, \$1.75 @ 2; cauliflower, \$1.75 @ 2 per doz; celery, 75 @ 90c; cucumbers, \$1.25; asparagus, 50c; peas, 4 @ 6c per lb; beans, green, 10c; wax, 10c; squash, \$1 per box; green corn, 60c per doz.
Honey—\$3 @ 3.50 per case.
Potatoes—Fancy, 75c @ \$1 per cental; new potatoes, \$1.75 @ 2 per cental.
Fruits—Strawberries, 5 @ 6c per lb; cherries, 5 @ 7c; gooseberries, 6c; apples, new, \$1.50 @ 2; apricots, 90c @ \$1 per box; plums, \$1; peaches, 90c @ \$1; canteloupes, \$4.50 per crate.
Hops—1903 crop, 23 @ 24c per lb.
Wool—Valley, 15 @ 20c per lb; Eastern Oregon, 12 @ 16c; mohair, 30c per pound for choice.
Beef—Dressed, 5 @ 7 1/2c per lb.
Mutton—Dressed, 4 @ 6c per lb; lamb, 8c.
Veal—Dressed, 100 to 125, 6 @ 7c per lb; 125 to 200, 5 1/2 @ 6c; 200 and up, 4 1/2 @ 5c.
Pork—Dressed, 100 to 150, 7 @ 7 1/2c; 150 and up, 6 @ 7c.