

OREGON SCOUT.

JONES & CHANCEY, Publishers.

UNION. OREGON.

AUSTRALIA now furnishes oranges for the English market.

AN Esquimaux woman, who has lived in this country long enough to learn the language, says her people never wash or bathe, have no rulers, no form of government, and every one does exactly as he pleases, and all are contented with their lot, not knowing anything better.

THERE are but three silver dollars of the coinage of 1804 in existence. Two of these are accounted for; the third is somewhere in circulation about the country. The value of this missing dollar of 1804, as quoted by the last numismatic circulars, is \$800. It is natural then, that this coin should be much sought.

SOMEHOW the impression has got abroad that a Territory must have a certain population to qualify it for admission. There is no law and no custom about it. The admission of a new State is a matter of legislative discretion. The State of Illinois was admitted when she had less than 40,000 people. Dakota has over 600,000.

THE government owned the first telegraph line ever constructed. In 1843 Congress appropriated \$30,000 to assist Prof. Morse in perfecting his system. The first line was paid for from the appropriation, and was under the charge of the Postmaster General, and for three years was operated by the Government in connection with the postal system.

THERE are two brothers named Merimon who have judicial positions in North Carolina, one upon the superior and the other upon the supreme bench. The latter has recently overruled the decision of the former upon an important case, and the superior court brother is "getting even" with the other by newspaper criticisms and attacks, which have caused not a little scandal.

REV. W. S. PENDLOVE, a missionary, has reached Winnipeg from north of the Mackenzie river, where he has been for nine years. His journey down took nearly three months from Peace river. He heard of cases where Indians had died of starvation, and had then been eaten by their comrades. Deer have been very scarce for the past two years. There is much feeling because the government at Ottawa has taken no notice of the destitution of these Indians, though repeatedly brought to its attention.

THE Grocer and Country Merchant of San Francisco estimates the wheat crop of California for 1887 at about 900,000 short tons, and that of Oregon and Washington over 400,000 tons, making the yield of the coast about 26,000,000 cents, or 43,300,000 bushels, about 2,000,000 cents below the aggregate for 1886. The falling off was all in California, as Oregon and Washington increased their yield in 1887 over the previous year. There will be a coast surplus for export of about 900,000.

THE Oreg. Indians are about the only example now left in the United States of a real aristocracy. They do not depend upon Government rations, as do the Cheyennes and others, but have enough, as their own undisputed property, to make them the wealthiest community in the country. Besides the land of the reservation, which belongs to them by a title hard to assail, they have about \$7,000,000 bearing 5 per cent. interest in the hands of the Government. They are paid about \$250,000 a year in cash. The entire tribe numbers only 1,600, so that they are actually the richest body of people in the country.

A most important experiment has been made looking to the acclimatization of the shad in the rivers which are in connection with the hydrographic basin of the Great Salt Lake. It is believed by Colonel McDonald and the Fish Commission that all the conditions for the reproduction of shad are here naturally found. The late Commissioner, Professor Baird, had determined to test by exhaustive experiment the capabilities of these waters. Accordingly 1,000,000 shad fry were sent to Utah and the young fish deposited in the Jordan river. This first attempt will be followed in 1888 and 1889. The value of these fish in Utah Territory can hardly be estimated.

TELEGRAPHIC.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

Town Wrecked by a Cyclone.

MT. VERNON, Ill.—The cyclone that visited this city destroyed nearly three hundred residences and places of business, and unhoused from 1,200 to 1,500 persons. In the fall of walls many people were buried under the debris, and thirty-five were killed, while twice as many more were injured, eight or ten so seriously that their lives are despaired of. Preceding the destructive wind was a heavy fall of rain for half an hour, which drove all the inhabitants to shelter. This was followed by a slight hailstorm accompanied with lightning, and then the furious cloud, which formed into a funnel-shaped cyclone, struck the southwest portion of the city, unroofing everything in its path. Taking a diagonal course through the business part of the city, it unroofed and dismantled the superior court building and crushed the Methodist and Baptist churches into worthless masses. At one point the destructive element jumped upward and missed several stores and residences, but it soon pounced down again, tearing down heavy brick buildings, wrenching and tearing frame structures out of all semblance, and making a useless mass out of solid banks. The massive court house that occupied the public square was literally torn to pieces. This was the extreme point to the north which the storm reached. Fifty yards south the storm seemed to be at its height. On the corner of Washington street and the public square, Crow's block, a three-story brick building, was demolished and, then taking fire, consumed. The owner, being caught in the falling walls, was cremated. Across the street was a row of two-story frame buildings with an occasional brick. The brick buildings were caved in and the frame buildings crushed out of shape against each other. Near the corner to the south were a lot of frame structures which served as dwellings and warehouses. They were blown down and then burned up entirely. The storm was over in three minutes, and the people who were unharmed gave assistance to the needy. The fire company, aided by citizens who had organized into squads, began work putting out the fire and removing the unfortunates. The mayor called for assistance from neighboring towns, which was promptly given. What was left of the supreme court building was turned into a morgue.

The storm does not appear to have done any damage outside of Mount Vernon. Had the storm occurred an hour earlier, the loss of life would have been frightful, as the churches which were destroyed were crowded at that time. Gov. Oglesby has issued a proclamation calling for money and supplies for the sufferers. Five men were killed by the fall of a bridge over a quarry near Carnarvon, Wales. Advice from Shanghai state that a terrific earthquake has occurred in the province of Yunnan. Two thousand lives are reported to have been lost. The National Democratic Convention will be held at St. Louis, June 5. San Francisco came within five votes of being selected as the place for holding the convention. The Treasurer's office at Carthage, Texas, was robbed, and County Treasurer Hill killed. The crime was not discovered until late the following day. The robbers secured \$6,000. The boiler in the shingle mill of B. Bettes, at West Melville, La., exploded, killing C. Hills, John Stephenson and Seymour Banks, and more or less seriously wounding thirteen others. At Dahoma, Miss., the 14-year-old son of Jake Fulton interfered with his father to prevent him from whipping his mother. This so infuriated Fulton that he seized a musket and shot the boy dead. A blast, La., special says: The explosion of a boiler on Mrs. G. N. Harp's plantation killed two white men named Reems and Johnson, and two colored men whose names are not given. Four other men were so badly scalded that they are not expected to recover. At Burlington, Iowa, Adam Wirt, a farmer over 60 years old, set fire to his son's house, in which the latter's two small children were at the time. The place was soon a pile of ashes. The old man, who was evidently crazy, then went to the barn and hanged himself. Fresh ejections from Oklahoma have taken place at the hands of a company of colored troops who are said to have handled the settlers in anything but a gentle manner. The prisoners were taken to Fort Reno, and there in most part they were turned loose, though some were held for trial at the next term of the criminal court. A dispatch from Nogales, A. T., says Mexican troops under Capt. Enciso had another hot fight with rebellious Yaqui Indians, at the village of Batachi, in the wilds of the Buecal mountains. The Indians were well fortified in a strong position, where they resisted the attack of the soldiers with commendable bravery. The battle lasted from 2 in the afternoon till dark. The next morning the military renewed the attack on the fortifications, but found that the Indians had left during the night, carrying off their wounded and a dead leader's body. Ten dead Indians were found in the pits. The military forces lost two killed and a large number wounded.

COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

At Tulare, Cal., C. W. Nece, a brakeman, was run over and killed.

Washington Territory is larger than Maine and Massachusetts combined. John H. Lannon was fatally shot by an unknown person at San Francisco.

Moreau De Brevans fell off a train at Oakland, Cal., and was run over and killed.

The placer mines of Boise county, Montana, produced last year about \$500,000.

A man, name unknown, was run over at Davisville, Cal., by a freight car and instantly killed.

Peter Dronlon, an old citizen, was crushed to death at San Buenaventura, Cal., by a falling tree.

Blaine, W. T., is now a United States signal station with Dr. D. G. Dement as the agent in charge.

T. B. Allison, a laborer, was killed instantly at a stone quarry at Flagstaff, Arizona, by a falling derrick.

The Holley system of water works is to be put in for Colfax, W. T., to pump water from the North Palouse river.

Benjamin Graham and John Stevens were suffocated in a schooner at Departure bay, B. C., from charcoal lumes.

Robert Distance, colored, proprietor of a restaurant in San Francisco, was fatally stabbed by Wm. Thomas, also colored.

The Republican Territorial Convention will probably be held at Ellensburg, says a Washington Territory exchange.

There are over 10,000,000 acres of public land in Southern Idaho declared by the U. S. land officials to be susceptible of cultivation.

The tug Dolphin sprung a leak and sank just outside The Heads at San Francisco. The vessel was valued at \$25,000 and is probably a total loss.

Six Italians were convicted at Ketchum, Idaho, of unlawfully killing fish in Wood river by the use of powder. They were sent to jail for twelve days.

Jos. L. Cappucco fell overboard in a fit from the steamer Crescent City and was drowned. The accident happened while the steamer was docking at San Francisco.

James Brady, machinist, fatally scalded his aged wife, at San Francisco, by pouring the contents of a kettle of boiling water over her head while in a drunken rage.

Annie Ruprecht, 17 years old, recently from Switzerland, was found dead in her room at San Francisco, from inhaling gas. She blew out the gas on retiring.

The mail carrier between Calico, Cal., and Bismarck is a dog. The mail is fastened to his neck. In the last three years he has never missed a trip nor lost a letter.

At Anaconda, Montana, William Martin, a hotel keeper, killed Patrick Reardon. They were walking along the street and had words. Martin knocked Reardon down with the butt of a pistol and then shot him.

As soon as the road through the mountains in Siskiyou county is in a suitable condition for trains to pass in safety at a high rate of speed, a new lightning express will be put on the California & Oregon. It will carry mails as well as passengers.

George Nelson was shot and instantly killed while engaged in chopping wood on the summit, near Santa Cruz, Cal. A Spaniard is suspected of the crime, but he says Nelson's pistol fell out of his pocket and was accidentally discharged, with the above result.

The residence in East Los Angeles, of Ed. Dunham, was entered by burglars, who carried a safe weighing 200 pounds, out of the house, loaded it into a wagon and drove off. The safe contained \$1,200 worth of diamonds belonging to Mrs. Dunham, and a few dollars in money.

Fifty families of Newfoundland fishermen have arranged to move shortly to a group of the Queen Charlotte Islands, off the British Columbia coast, above Vancouver. The waters about the islands are said to abound in fish, and one of the industries of the colony will be sending fresh fish to the Victoria market.

A large mahogany log came ashore on the weather beach a short time since, and it is thought that a good 16 foot log could be cut out of it, says the Oysterville paper. Such timber is a stranger in this part of the world, and has drifted all the way from South America. It would make quite a valuable stick of timber for some one to pick up.

The largest Chinese mining camp in the Northwest is at Warren, Idaho. Hundreds of Chinese have been at work there for several years, and each year from fifty to seventy-five go back to China with from \$2,000 to \$5,000, a fortune for them. Most Chinese miners work over old mines, and are expert at cleaning up every particle of gold, but at Warren they are on new ground, and their careful system results in large yields.

B. Napoli, an Italian rancher, had his arm crushed between the jaws of a cow, at Dayton, Nevada. He observed that the animal was choking from a potato stuck in its throat, and thrust his arm into the cow's mouth and pushed the potato down. When he attempted to withdraw his arm the beast closed its jaws and held Napoli's arm with such a grip that only by prying the cow's jaws open with an iron bar could it be extricated. Amputation was necessary.

OREGON NEWS.

Everything of General Interest in a Condensed Form.

Cattle and sheep have wintered well says a Grant county paper.

There are 377 scholars enrolled in the Pendleton public school.

There are fifteen inmates at the State School for the Blind at Salem.

A sheep man near Saddlebutte lost forty sheep from eating wild parsnips. Lebanon has a fire department with a membership of forty, and which has \$100 in its treasury.

Company K, O. N. G., held an election at Bandon, and elected Charles Bluminger captain.

A Portland father punishes his sons by having them locked up in the dark cell of the city jail.

Judge Ramsey has tendered his resignation as Mayor of Salem, and removed to Pendleton.

The State Sunday School Convention for Oregon will be held at Albany on the 22d, 23d and 24th of May.

Umatilla county will erect a new court house on the ground known as the College block, at Pendleton, to cost \$60,000.

A snow-slide on the middle fork of John Day fairly choked up the river, and almost drowned John R. Short and his family.

Patterson's drug store, at Independence, was entered and robbed of \$800 worth of watches, jewelry, etc. There is no clue to the burglars.

The annual show of stallions for Marion, Polk, Linn, Yamhill and other counties will take place in Salem on Saturday, March 31.

There are now 239 prisoners, including two women, in the State Penitentiary. This is the smallest number imprisoned there for some time past.

Jos. Fryer, a merchant of North Yamhill, committed suicide at that place by cutting his throat. Deceased was 54 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

Young Van Wagner and Lawson, charged with larceny of blankets at Salem, pleaded guilty in the circuit court, and were sentenced to one year each in the penitentiary.

At the annual meeting of the G. A. R. in Albany, the report of the commander showed that the department of Oregon was in a prosperous condition, with forty-two posts and a membership of 1,309.

The Oregon Gold Mining Company at Cornucopia have shut down their mill for the present, owing to the trouble of getting tunnel timber for use in the mine while the deep snow continues.

A sheepherder (name unknown) and his horse were drowned in Bridge creek, near Jay Bird, in trying to ford the stream during the recent high water. The man was herding for Joe Austin. His body has not been found.

A 21,000 edition of a pamphlet of about 110 pages, on the resources of Oregon, prepared by order of the State Board of Agriculture by its Secretary, Hon. J. T. Gregg, is now being printed at Salem by State Printer F. C. Baker.

In an attempt to cross a band of sheep over a ditch of water in the Cherry creek country, Messrs. Brose & Sturges lost 102 head. Mr. Brose himself had charge of the band at the time, and by the most strenuous efforts he saved many others from drowning.

The brass-mounted h. witzer used by Lieutenant Phil. Sheridan in the campaign against the Indians in 1855, near The Dalles, has again changed hands, being presented by the ex-members of City Rifles, Co. E, O.S.M., to Co. G, of Portland.

Two young men of Canyonville, named Parsley and Edward Bealman, got into a quarrel over some trivial matter, when Bealman drew a large pocket-knife and stabbed Parsley under the right shoulder blade, penetrating through the cavity of the chest, making a serious if not fatal wound.

The Jacksonville papers are agitating the branch railroad question again. It is now proposed to build a street car line to the O. & C., and in order to do this it has been decided to tax property holders enough to start the road. The tax will be voted upon at the coming city election.

The Willamette Valley Hop Growers' Association has been organized at Salem, with Hon. F. N. Mathieu as president. Resolutions were passed declaring that a tariff of at least 25 cents per pound should be placed on imported hops. Another meeting will be held March 30, to which all valley hop raisers are invited.

About twenty-five men are now employed on the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia, and by the middle of March it is the intention to have a larger force at work. Brush mattresses are now being dumped in the jetty. The whole length of piling prepared for the mattresses and stone is about half a mile.

The Republican State Convention will be held in Portland, April 4. The basis of apportionment agreed upon was one delegate for every 150 votes cast for Congressman Hermann in 1886, with one for a fraction over half thereof, and one at large for each county. There having been 25,906 votes cast for Hermann, the convention will comprise 209 delegates.

Steamboat Inspectors McDermott and Ferguson have rendered their decision in the case of the Gleaner, which was upset owing to the shifting of her cargo, near Tongue point on the lower Columbia, January 28th. They hold that the Captain, Peter Jordan, should not have started on a trip during such perilous weather. Captain Jordan's license has been suspended for six months.

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Ensilage.

If stockmen and dairymen here are to hold their own against Eastern packing houses and dairies, they must keep up with the times in respect to feeding. Ensilage has been subjected to all sorts of doubts and prejudice, and has come to be considered in old countries not only as a proper method of preserving fodder of all sorts for stock, but of being a cheap and economical method as well. It is not only claimed that the product of an acre can be thus preserved at reasonable cost, so as to bear comparison with well cured hay, but it has the further advantage of adding to the value of the fodder by its fermentation, so that it becomes more valuable as feed when taken from the silo than when first taken from the field.

At first it was thought the silo must be a tight pit, built of stone and brick, and laid in cement; that the fodder should be kept entirely secluded from air, hermetically sealed, as it were, and that all feed must be cut fine to pack closely and be well preserved. Later experiments prove that much less care is necessary to secure good results. A farmer in New England gives his experience in such plain language that no better description of a silo and the making of ensilage can be had. He says: "My silo is in the barn opposite the tie-up. It is 10x20 feet and 18 feet deep, three feet below the barn floor, with walls of stone and cement, with loose boards at the bottom lying on hard gravel; above, the sides are planed matched boards, the whole costing \$30. The first year I put in whole without cutting, on July 10th, about twenty tons of green rye, oats and barley (mostly barley) sown mixed together. It was covered and weighted and six weeks later the cover was removed to admit ten tons more of fodder corn put in whole. The cover was replaced and weighted, and the silo opened in November. The cattle were greedy for the ensilage all winter and no other mixture of fodder has given equal satisfaction either for milk or beef. I should have fed from the whole top, instead of cutting down in sections, thereby causing some loss by heating. Last year I ensilaged some clear rye in June, but it did not give satisfaction as a feed. The cover was removed and the silo filled up with fodder corn in September, and then weighted with stone to the depth of a foot. The corn was put in whole, being laid as much one way as possible, with occasionally a little across the ends the other way to keep it up level. It keeps just as well without cutting as with, and comes out well by cutting across the silo once in two or four feet with a broadaxe and rolling it out. One of the disadvantages of not cutting is that we cannot put in quite as much as when cut up, but the fodder is more expensive. It costs less to put fodder into a silo than to cure and house, even if in continuous good weather."

We gave, the other day, the experience of an Oregon farmer who made a mere pit in the earth and laid in corn fodder, stalk and all, and after a year fed it to good advantage. But authority shows the advantage of mixing different growths, as corn, rye, oats, clover, peas, etc., then, by cutting down, have this well assorted food to give to stock. The matter of feeding stock is of such prime importance that no excuse need be made for giving silos and ensilage prominence. The reader of agricultural journals for a few years back must have seen that ensilage is considered the best of winter feed for milk cows, as with well assorted ensilage they give the richest of milk and make gilt-edge butter through the worst season of the year. Butter so made has had all the fragrance that spring food is alone supposed to give. Besides this, it furnishes healthy winter feed for all kinds of stock, not excepting hogs and sheep. With rape for summer feed and ensilage for the winter, the farmer can go through the year with comfort to stock and profit to himself. The important fact that this feed is so cheaply made is a paramount advantage. There is no question but that to cut the fodder is the best way, if the farmer can conveniently do so, as it packs closer and is handled easier when cut before it is put in the silo. In the absence of means for cutting up fodder in this way, it is well proved that it can be preserved whole.—Portland Oregonian.

In California, prune culture is a great success. Each tree bears about 100 pounds of prunes, worth about 14 cents per pound. When a horse refuses to drink, and coughs after swallowing a little, it indicates sore throat, or swelling of the glands of the neck.

One hundred dollars worth of cheese takes from the farm less than one-seventh the fertility taken by \$100 worth of grain, while \$100 worth of butter—if the skim milk be fed on the farm—takes nothing from the soil.

The wheat crop of the world for 1886 is estimated at over 2,000,000,000 bushels. Of this enormous yield the United States produced nearly one-fourth. The time is not far distant when this country will produce more than half the wheat of the world.

It will pay to warm all sloop or other soft food given to cattle or hogs. The warm water not only stimulates and invigorates, but provides warmth for the body. Shelter and warm drinks on very cold days will save more feed than will pay for, the labor incurred, while the health of the stock will be promoted.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Legislation Pertaining to the Interest of the Pacific Coast.

SENATE.

Stewart and Dolph also presented a petition from citizens of Alaska, asking for a territorial form of government, and also for suitable land laws practicable to the condition of that territory.

Mitchell presented a memorial from the Legislature of Washington Territory, asking that Congress appropriate sufficient money to remove obstructions to navigation in the Columbia river near Vancouver.

The House bill making an appropriation to carry into effect the law establishing experimental stations at agricultural colleges was reported from the committee on appropriations and passed, with an amendment appropriating money from the treasury direct, instead of devoting the proceeds of sales of public lands to the purpose.

Dolph presented a petition from citizens of Washington county, Oregon, asking for an appropriation of \$5,000 to improve the Tualatin river.

Manderson, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably the bill to amend the act setting apart lands at the headwaters of the Yellowstone river as a public park.

The Committee on Postoffices reported adversely on the proposition to reduce the rate of postage on letters. The report said that it was thought better to wait until the department was self sustaining before any further reduction of postage was attempted.

The Judiciary Committee decided to favorably report a bill to repeal the act preventing ex-Confederates from holding positions in the army and navy.

The Committee on Public Buildings decided to increase the appropriation for a public building at Los Angeles to \$300,000.

Vest reported favorably the bill to appropriate \$80,000 for the erection of a public building at Helena, Montana.

Cockrell introduced a constitutional amendment providing for the election of president and vice-president by a direct vote of the people.

Bland introduced a bill to prohibit the coinage of \$3 gold pieces.

HOUSE.

Bill by Thompson—For a public building at Eureka, Cal.

By Dunham—Appropriating \$150,000 to build an air ship to convey passengers through the air.

By McKenna—From the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill giving to California 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of cash sales of public lands in that State.

B. Vandever—To establish a harbor of refuge at San Buenaventura, Cal.

By Hudd—A joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment extending the president's term to eight years.

By Voorhies—To increase the pensions of those who have lost a limb, or two limbs, or both eyes.

On motion of Dockery, the Senate amendments were concurred in to the House bill providing for the appointment of eleven division superintendents of the railway mail service.

Millikin introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to make a thorough investigation of the so-called "sugar trust" in New York city.

Henderson introduced a bill to divide surplus money in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1888, among the several states and territories, to be used in aid of common schools.

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

BUTTER—	
Fancy roll, # lb.	37 1/2
Oregon, do	15 @ 16
inferior grade, do	30 @ 35
Picked, do	28 @ 35
California roll, do	32 1/2
do picked, do	28 @ 35
CHEESE—	
Eastern, full cream, do	16 @ 20
Oregon, do	14 @ 16
California, do	14 @ 14 1/2
Eggs—Fresh, do	@ 18
DRIED FRUITS—	
Apples, qrs, sks and bxs, do	@ 6
do California, do	@ 6
Apricots, new crop, do	18 @ 25
Peaches, unpicked, new, do	12 1/2 @ 14
Pears, machine dried, do	40
Pitted cherries, do	12 1/2
Pitted plums, Oregon, do	@ 9
Figs, Cal., in bgs and bxs, do	8 @ 10
Cal. Prunes, French, do	10 @ 12 1/2
Oregon prunes, do	10 @ 12 1/2
FLOUR—	
Portland Pat. Roller, # bbl	4 00
Salem, do	4 00
White Lily, # bbl	4 75
Country brand, do	3 50 @ 3 75
Superfine, do	2 50 @ 2 75
GRAIN—	
Wheat, Valley, # 100 lbs.	1 22 1/2 @ 1 25
do, Walla Walla, do	1 15 @ 1 20
Barley, whole, # ct.	1 12 1/2
do ground, # ton	20 00 @ 25 00
Oats, choice milling # bush	47 @ 50
do feed, good to choice, do	46 @ 47
Rye, # 100 lbs.	1 10 @ 1 25
FEED—	
Bran, # ton	16 00 @ 17 00
Shorts, # ton	18 00 @ 19 00
Hay, # ton, baled	@ 18 00
Chop, # ton	23 00 @ 25 00
Oil cake meal # ton	32 00 @ 35 00
FRESH FRUITS—	
Apples, Oregon, # box	1 25 @ 1 50
Cherries, Oregon, # dr.	@ 14
Lemons, California, # bx.	4 00 @ 4 50
Limes, # 100	1 25
Riverside oranges, # box	@ 14
Los Angeles, do	@
Peaches, # box	@
HIDES—	
Dry, over 16 lbs, # lb.	11 @ 12
Wet salted, over 15 lbs.	@ 5
Murrian hides, do	7 @ 9
Felts, do	10 @ 1 25
VEGETABLES—	
Cabbage, # b.	25
Carrots, # sack	@ 1 00
Cauliflower, # dgs.	@ 1 00
Onions, do	@ 1 10
Potatoes, new, # 100 lbs.	75
WOOD—	
East Oregon, Spring clip.	14 @ 16
Valley Oregon, do	15 @ 20