

Bohemia Nugget

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EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

Japan has issued a "first call" for subjects in foreign lands.

A canvass of the senate shows almost a unanimous vote for the 1905 fair bill.

An organization has been formed in Chicago for the promotion of international arbitration.

Britain fears that out of the present Far Eastern trouble a war will follow involving all Europe over the Balkans.

Japan has issued orders that all secret language messages must first be shown to the authorities before being sent.

While at practice the muzzles of the eight-inch guns on the starboard forward turret of the battleship Iowa were blown off.

Russia and Japan are thought to have severed diplomatic relations and the ministers at Tokio and St. Petersburg are preparing to depart.

The belief is prevalent with many that war has been on for several days, but, owing to the strict censorship maintained, news has not been allowed to be sent out.

The Russian fleet has left Port Arthur.

Advises from all sections point to hostilities soon.

The house committee promises to be very liberal to the 1905 fair.

The senate has passed the bill to lend the St. Louis fair \$4,500,000.

Senator Hanna is gravely ill. His sickness is pronounced typhoid fever.

The Japanese minister at London says his nation wants no help to fight Russia.

An issue of 1905 stamps is proposed, similar to those of other national exhibitions.

Japanese residents of Vladivostok are terror stricken and leaving as hastily as possible.

The candidacy of Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, for vice president has been announced.

The house has passed the agricultural appropriation bill, thus insuring free seed distribution.

Dominican rebels fired on an American launch, killing the engineer and thus insulting the flag.

Senator Hanna's condition is practically unchanged.

Charles M. Schwab gives in and the ship trust is reorganized.

The house has passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

The last of the American troops in Cuba have taken their departure.

The naval committee of the house has decided for heavy fighting ships.

A bill has been introduced in the Maryland senate to eliminate the negro vote.

Eastern manufacturers are evincing great interest in the 1905 fair and will make large exhibits.

The United States government has been drawn into the Iroquois fire affair by the burning of the scenery, which was the property of an English concern and in this country under bond.

Russia has dispatched her reply to Japan's last note. It gives slight hope for peace. The entire Russian fleet is cruising off the peninsula and an attempt will be made to send troops to Korea. Japanese troops are already moving toward Seoul.

The house has given the Porto Rican commissioner all the rights of a delegate.

French cotton mills are short on material and the factories are unable to operate steadily.

The Russian fleet at Vladivostok has been made ready for sea. All wood fittings have been removed.

A bill has been introduced in the house to declare the citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States.

France, Great Britain and America are exerting no pressure on Japan for the acceptance of the coming Russian reply, as has been reported.

Martial law at Cripple Creek, Colorado, is at an end. A small detachment of the National Guard will remain for a time, but affairs will be turned over to the civil authorities.

King Menelik will welcome American capital in the development of Abyssinia.

Secretary of War Taft holds that tariff concessions will largely make the Philippines.

Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, greatly surprised Democrats by making a strong speech upholding the Panama policy of Roosevelt.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney is seriously ill and his condition shows little improvement.

The Lewis and Clark fair bill has been introduced as an amendment to the urgent deficiency bill.

The attorney general shows that the bill to amend anti-trust laws would injure instead of aid commerce.

The car is considering the reply of Japan. The delay makes the mikado's people fearful and they are urging haste.

The present British parliament, which has just opened, may witness the downfall of the Balfour ministry.

The president's salary is insufficient to meet the needs of his office. An effort will probably be made to increase it.

The house has decided to allow no extra mileage for the extra session.

Russia cannot see how Japan can reject her concessions.

STRICTLY WITHIN TREATY.

Records Show America Took No Part in Internal Affairs of Colombia.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The president deputed to the senate today a mass of correspondence in response to Senator Gorman's resolution calling for the dates and circumstances under which the United States used military forces in the internal affairs of New Granada, or Colombia, and whether such uses of military forces were on the initiative of the United States or by the request of New Granada, or Colombia, or by consequence of any official representation of either. The resolution also called for copies of the orders by the navy department relating to such use of military force.

The circumstances under which forces were landed are given by the president in detail, but orders by the war and navy departments concerning the workings of such departments, and which constitute a part of the offices of the military and naval intelligence, are withheld on the grounds that the disclosure of such confidential matters would be incompatible with the public interest.

As a preface to the correspondence Acting Secretary of State Loomis writes a letter in which he says all the correspondence on record in the department of state is given, and that from this it appears United States forces have been landed on the isthmus of Panama 10 times from October 1856 to September, 1902, the last mentioned landing being the only one made without actual request from the government of the isthmus.

BITTER ATTACK ON AMERICA.

Russian General Says If War Comes, It Will Be Her Fault.

London, Feb. 6.—Special dispatches received from the Far East, and published this morning, add nothing to the knowledge of the actual situation.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph quotes from the Novo Vremya a bitter editorial attack upon the United States, which he supposes to be an outcome of the dispatch of American consuls to Mukden and Antung. The Novo Vremya accuses the United States of a desire to win the hegemony of the entire globe, and exclude Europe from the Far Eastern market, and declares "if, as it seems likely, war breaks out, it will have been instigated by the Yankees with their utilitarian views."

Baron Hayashi, Japanese minister to Great Britain, describes the situation in the Far East as "certainly very threatening," but said everything depended on Russia's reply.

1904 FAIR STAMPS ORDERED.

They Are to Be on Sale in All Post-offices the First Day of May.

Washington, Feb. 6.—An order for the first of the new Louisiana purchase exposition postage stamps, which are to be placed on sale at all postoffices in the United States May 1, has been sent to the bureau of engraving and printing by Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden. It calls for the printing of 90,000,000 of the one-cent stamps, bearing the portrait of Robert R. Livingston; 25,000,000 of the two-cent stamps, bearing the portrait of Thomas Jefferson; 7,500,000 of the three-cent stamps, with Monroe's portrait; 9,500,000 of the five-cent stamps, with McKinley's portrait; and 6,500,000 of the ten-cent stamps, with a miniature map of the United States, showing the territory acquired by the Louisiana purchase.

CHINA AGREES ON WAR ACTION.

Relief-Stock of Railroad Will Be Brought Inside Great Wall.

Tien Tsin, Feb. 5.—In the event of an outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan, the railroad administration has arranged to bring the rolling stock of the extra mural line inside the great wall.

Russia has ordered another 20,000 tons of Kaiping coal for delivery at Port Arthur, making 70,000 tons in a week. It is pointed out here that if war breaks out soon the coal will hardly reach its destination, as the stocks here are low and the steamers scarce.

It is reported that the Russians are building a railroad to connect Mukden with Sin Min Ting, 30 miles west of Mukden, on the railroad, running to Shan Hai Kwan and Tien Tsin.

Panic General in Corea.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 6.—Advises received here from Corea say that the feeling of panic is general there and that depression prevails in all the seaports, where massacres of foreigners are feared. Europeans are preparing to send their families to Shanghai. Every steamer from Japan conveys a large number of Japanese officers and soldiers in disguise, and their presence in such numbers is regarded by the Russians as being a secret occupation. Sixty doctors have left St. Petersburg during the last few days.

Speak for California Sites.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Several military camp sites in California were advocated before the house committee on military affairs by delegates representing them today. Ex-Secretary Herbert argued for the selection of the Nacimiento ranch, and Judge Stevens for the J. P. Henry ranch. Senator Perkins advised the committee to leave the responsibility of making the selection to the war department, although advocating that a permanent military camp ground be secured on the Pacific coast.

Lighthouse Service for Alaska.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Secretary Cortelyou today sent to congress a report from the lighthouse board recommending changes and improvements in the lighthouse administration in Alaska. The board primarily recommends that Alaska be made a separate lighthouse district, and a buoy station be established at Ward Cove, Tuzung Narrows. The board further recommends the construction of a lighthouse tender for service exclusively in Alaska.

Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The agricultural appropriation bill reported to the house today carries a total of \$5,711,240, an increase of \$233,000 over the current law.

FLAMES LEAP HIGH

THE SCENE OF DESTRUCTION.

Loss Will Amount to Over \$40,000,000—Help Summoned From Philadelphia, Washington and New York—Dynamite Used to Prevent Fire From Spreading—Troops Called Out.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 7.—The most destructive fire in the history of Baltimore occurred here today, raging practically unchecked during many hours, completely destroying scores of the largest business houses in the wholesale district, involving losses which cannot yet be estimated, as the fire was still burning fiercely when night fell. Owing to the wide extent of the calamity it will be tomorrow before an approximate estimate can be made, though it is certain that it has already exceeded \$40,000,000.

The fire broke out shortly before 11 o'clock this morning in the wholesale dry goods store of John E. Hurst & Co., on Hopkins Place, in the heart of the business district, with a series of loud explosions, which were heard in remote parts of the city, and spread with fearful rapidity.

In a half-hour a dozen big warehouses in the wholesale dry goods and notions district were burning fiercely. The entire city fire department was called out, but was utterly powerless to check the spread of the flames, which were aided by high winds, and by noon there was savage fires in at least 30 big warehouses, and the flames were steadily eating their way into successive blocks northwest and south.

Though every bit of the fire fighting apparatus in the city was called into requisition as the flames continued to spread, the firemen realized that they had a task before them which was too great for them to combat. Telegrams for fire engines were sent to Washington and Philadelphia, and about 1 o'clock six engines arrived from Washington and four from Philadelphia and joined in the battle with the flames.

Water plugs in every section within a radius of half a mile from the fire were in use, and it is roughly estimated that 350 hose were playing at one time upon different parts of the fire.

Fire Still Beyond Control.

Baltimore, Feb. 8, 4 A. M.—The fire continues to spread in an easterly direction, and continues beyond the control of the multitude of firemen.

Mobs of wagons are busy at this hour removing the household goods of the residents just east of Jones Falls, the hundreds of residences being threatened by the rapidly extending flames.

The Fourth and Fifth regiments of militia, together with a company of regular artillerymen from Fort McHenry, reinforce the police to keep the crowds in check.

WARSHIP IS SENT.

America Takes Hand in Santo Domingo Revolutionary Affairs.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Simultaneously at the state department and the navy department today the announcement was made that a serious state of affairs is prevalent in Santo Domingo. Complaint has been made to the state department by the owners of the San Isidro plantation that their property had been besieged, and an appeal is made for immediate relief.

Other Americans having interests in Santo Domingo have made similar complaints. Mr. Moody, the secretary of the navy, and the acting secretary of state, had long conferences with the president upon the subject.

With his return to the navy department from the White House, Secretary Moody held a conference with Rear Admiral Taylor, and a cablegram was dispatched to Rear Admiral Wise, commanding the training squadron now at Guantanamo, instructing that officers to take immediate and effective steps for the adequate protection of American lives and property at the Dominican capital, limiting his action at all times to the recognized tenets of international law.

Mouth of the Amur is Mined.

New York, Feb. 9.—A Russian officer, who has lately returned from the Far East, is quoted by the Moscow correspondent of the Times to the effect that the Russian Pacific squadron possesses at least two submarines. They were built on the Black sea, carried east in sections and fitted together at Port Arthur, where they now are. The officer also states that the mouth of the Amur river is heavily mined and that the river is equipped with light craft, each patrolling about 60 miles and carrying light artillery.

Russians Start a Riot.

Seoul, Feb. 9.—Russia soldiers have been the cause of a disorderly incident at Seoul. One of the Russians seized a woman, and an angry crowd gathered. A body of Korean gendarmes arrived at the scene to the trouble, and an encounter with the Russians followed. The gendarmes fought well, overpowering the Russians, one of whom was wounded. The Koreans declare that the Russians will destroy the country. An insurrection has broken out 60 miles north of Seoul, and the prefect's house destroyed.

Russia Would Still Parley.

London, Feb. 9.—A dispatch to Reuter's telegram company from St. Petersburg says: "An authoritative statement from a Russian source regarding the contents of the Russian reply is as follows: 'If the Japanese government is animated by the same pacific sentiments as the Russian government, there is reason to hope that it will give Russia's fresh proposals such favorable reception as to permit mutual accord being finally reached.'

Taft a Friend of Willamette.

Washington, Feb. 4.—One of the first communications to the house signed by Secretary Taft related to the improvement of the Willamette river between Portland and Oregon City. He approved the recommendation of the engineers that \$5,100 should be spent to remove Capeley's rocks and dredging a channel to four feet deep and remove the sandbars at Jennings, Waldron's and Magoon's, and at the head of the Clackamas river.

Considering Successor to Wright.

Washington, Feb. 4.—It is learned that the president in selecting a successor to Governor Luke E. Wright, of the Philippine commission, will take a man of prominence from this country. Governor Wright wishes to have the benefit of the counsel of a man fresh from the states and in touch with events here, and, it is said, an associate rather than a subordinate.

War Supplies for Rebels Seized.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Feb. 9.—Munitions of war intended for General Jimenes, the Dominican revolutionary leader, were seized at Puerto Plata, on the north coast of the republic of Santo Domingo, yesterday, after having been landed there by the steamer New York, from New York, January 30.

ARE DRIVEN OUT.

Russian Making Thousands of Hebrews Leave Moscow.

London, Feb. 4.—Moscow is being depopulated of its Jewish residents by order of the Russian governor of the city. Investigation, begun at his order, into the domiciliary rights, under an old law, of 30,000 Jewish workmen and artisans has resulted in the expulsion of thousands.

The police are carrying out the instructions given them with the greatest seal. Jewish houses throughout the city are entered and searched at all hours of the day and night for evidence that will permit the expulsion of the residents.

The law upon which the governor bases his right to make the crusade against the Jews is an old one under which any Jewish workmen and those who were members of the First Guild of Merchants, or were academically educated, were allowed to remain in Moscow after the expulsion of 1891. Recently the governor ordered a strict investigation into the rights of those residents. On finding the slightest flaw the order of expulsion is issued.

Many families whose fathers during the '60s paid for the freedom of the city to their heirs have been expelled suddenly. It was charged that the fathers who paid for this right paid for it as members of the First Guild of Merchants for eight years.

According to a recent law the freedom of the city cannot be secured by any one who has not paid his taxes as a member of the First Guild for ten years. This recent law has been applied in the cases of the dead Jews, and their ancestors have been expelled under its provisions.

Those of the expelled Jews who have means have been taken to the railway station and compelled to buy tickets. Those who have not the means to buy tickets are forwarded without expense.

SCORE FOR FAIR.

Oregon Senators Take Diplomatic Move by Giving Way to St. Louis.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Senators Mitchell and Fulton appeared before the full committee on appropriations today, in connection with the proposed amendment offered by Senator Mitchell yesterday, to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill in the interest of the Lewis and Clark exposition. The St. Louis fair people, whose appeal for a loan was under consideration at the time, felt that they would be embarrassed by the retention of the Oregon territory, and in showing the assurance of the committee that the Oregon exposition should receive favorable consideration, it was decided to withdraw the amendment and bring it up later in connection with the sundry civil bill.

The senators believe that by their diplomatic course, taken at this time, they have greatly advanced the interests of their cause, and they feel more hopeful than ever of favorable action later on. They are now assured of the cordial and active support of the St. Louis people. The St. Louis proposition will undoubtedly be retained in the urgent deficiency bill, and this will be a good precedent for Oregon in the sundry civil bill.

FIGHTING IN PANAMA.

Colombian Troops Attack Indians on the San Blas Coast.

Panama, Feb. 4.—A report has reached the isthmus that Colombian troops are fighting with the Indians on the San Blas coast, which is in Panama territory. It is impossible, however, to obtain reliable confirmation of this.

The United States gunboat Bancroft was to have sailed today from Colon to Bocas del Toro, but the orders were countermanded at the last moment, because of the report of fighting on the coast.

A letter was received here some time ago from Captain Torres, commanding the Panama troops at Chepo, on the south side of the isthmus and directly across from the San Blas country, saying he had decided to cross over to the Atlantic side. There is a possibility that the Indians are fighting with Captain Torres' command, mistaking them for Colombians.

Albany Mills Start Up.

Albany—The Bannockburn woolen mill company has started the big Albion woolen mills in operation. Work was commenced on fine cloth for suitings. The mills had been idle for some time and many men were thrown out of employment thereby. When the Bannockburn company purchased the mills they were immediately leased to the Oregon City company, which closed the plant down at the end of three months. Albany people were apprehensive lest the mills would not be put in operation again soon.

Big Flour Contract.

Pendleton—The Byers mills people of this city have closed another contract with flour exporters for 17,000 barrels of flour for the Orient. This shipment goes by way of Portland, instead of Tacoma, as did the last. The price of wheat for the February order will be between 65 and 70 cents. Expecting the order, Mr. Byers had contracted for 10,000 bushels of wheat at 65 cents per bushel and expects to have to pay more before the order is completed. He believes there is plenty of wheat in the country.

Telegraph to Wallawa.

Arrangements are about completed for a telegraph line from here to Lestine. It will be used in connection with the telephone wire. It will be worked on a duplex system, both circuits being on one wire, and will be directly connected with the Western Union office here. Residents of Wallawa county are now anxious for a railroad. All freight hauling has to be done by wagons, and the roads are not of the best.

Biggest Plant in the West.

Hillsboro—C. T. Rogers, of Detroit, Mich., and one of the largest manufacturers of condensed milk machinery, has arrived here, and will superintend the installation of the new machinery for the big Hillsboro plant. Mr. Rogers says that this plant will be the largest west of the Mississippi river and that no plant in the world will have a more modern equipment.

Nugget Worth Forty Dollars.

Grants Pass—A \$40 nugget has been brought in from the Jewell, Moore & Hayes, placer on Oscar creek. This mine is one of the most noted producers of heavy pieces in the entire mineral district and Oscar creek, only a small stream, has become widely famous for the nuggets taken from it.

Opp Mine Resumes Operations.

Jacksonville—The Opp mine, located two miles west of Jacksonville, and which has been idle for more than a year, was started up last week by the owner, J. W. Opp, and the mill is being run day, night and Sunday on ore that is producing good values.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

WITH BARK ON.

Big Fir Sticks Sent to St. Louis to Produce Fort Clatsop.

Rainier—The Wilson Case lumber company has shipped four cars of lumber for the Oregon state building at St. Louis fair. The order is a peculiar one in that the bark is left on one side of each stick of timber.

Some of the timbers are 40 feet long, with two faces 10 inches wide and one face 7 1/2 inches, while the fourth face is round, with the bark still clinging to it. The palisade timbers are 11 feet long, with one 10-inch and two four-inch faces.

It requires 17,000 feet of these slabs to enclose the grounds around the building. The building and enclosure will be a reproduction of old Fort Clatsop and the stockade surrounding the fort.

This is probably the only consignment of the kind ever shipped from the state, and Mr. Leeper, the manager, says that it will probably be the last. A great deal of trouble was experienced in getting trees that were not too large and that would run the same thickness from which to cut the timbers, to give the right curve on the round side. Another difficulty was experienced in getting trees on which the bark was still firm.

The bark is now up and the bark peels off very readily. This is not common to the case, but this winter has been so mild that the sap raised much earlier than usual. It will be hard for St. Louis people to understand that when these trees were cut eight degrees farther north than the city of St. Louis, and in a country where the thermometer has not registered zero in 40 years, and while the weather was so warm here that the sap in the trees was up on the 16th of January and at the same time in St. Louis the thermometer was 22 degrees below zero.

NOT ENOUGH FLAX RAISED.

Mill Will Be Built When the Acreage Reaches 1,000.

Salem—Thrashing flax seed out of the straw and spreading the straw in fields to rot is now in progress at Eugene Bosse's flax establishment at this place. Twenty men are engaged at the thrashing house and 15 men and boys are employed to spread the straw on a field just east of town. Two hundred tons of straw will be spread out evenly over 60 acres of land and left exposed to the weather until it has rotted enough for the scutching mill. It will then be put through a scutching mill, which will turn out clean flax fiber. The fiber will be stored away to await the building of a linen mill.

"The erection of a linen mill here in the Willamette valley is delayed only by the lack of a supply of fiber," said Mr. Bosse. "It won't do to build a mill to run two or three months in the year. We must have enough fibre to keep a mill running the year around. That will take 4,000 acres of flax. Whenever we can get that we will have raw material enough to operate with and a mill will be built."

Mr. Bosse has 260 acres of land leased for flax raising purposes, and the farmers of this vicinity will put in about 100 acres more this season. Mr. Bosse thinks the amount should be increased this year to 1,000 acres and in a year or two increased to 4,000 acres.

Albany Mills Start Up.

Albany—The Bannockburn woolen mill company has started the big Albion woolen mills in operation. Work was commenced on fine cloth for suitings. The mills had been idle for some time and many men were thrown out of employment thereby. When the Bannockburn company purchased the mills they were immediately leased to the Oregon City company, which closed the plant down at the end of three months. Albany people were apprehensive lest the mills would not be put in operation again soon.

Work on Irrigation Ditch.

Pendleton—C. G. Morey, principal of the Umatilla public schools, was in Pendleton last week. He is authority for the statement that 50 men are employed on the irrigation ditch being run from the Umatilla river, a point of mile above Umatilla, to a point of 15 miles or more below. The ditch is to be run through the little town of Irrigon, which has derived its name from the first syllable of irrigation and the last syllable of Oregon.

Pendleton Schools Growing.

Pendleton—At the opening of the spring term of the public and high schools of this city 40 new pupils were in attendance, many of them coming from the country districts. Twenty-five of the new pupils were in the primary grade, while some of them were in the high school. The public schools now have an attendance of over 1,000 children, while the attendance at the high school is over 100. Every available room has been secured and there is a demand for the construction of new buildings.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74@75c; bluestem, 79@80c; valley, 78 1/2@80c. Barley—Feed, \$20 per ton; brewing, \$20@25.50; rolled, \$21.

Flour—Valley, \$3.75@3.85 per barrel; hard wheat straight, \$3.90@4.10; clear, \$3.55@3.75; hard wheat, 2@ cents, \$4.2@4.50; Graham, \$3.75; whole wheat, \$4; rye flour, \$4.50@4.75.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$10.7 1/2@11.10; gray, \$1.05@1.07 1/2 per cental.

Millet—Bran, \$18@18.50 per ton; middlings, \$20, shorts, \$19.50@20; chop, \$18; linseed, dairy food, \$19.

Hay—Timothy, \$16@18 per ton; clover, \$12@13; grain, \$12@13; chert, \$12@12 1/2.

Butter—Sweet cream butter, 32 1/2¢ per pound; fancy creamery, 30¢; choice creamery, 29@27 1/2¢; dairy, 20@22 1/2¢; store, 12@14¢.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 14¢; Young Americas, 15¢.

Poultry—Chickens mixed, 11 1/2@12¢ per pound; springs, small, 13@14¢; hens, 12@12 1/2¢; turkeys, live, 17@18¢; dressed, 20¢; ducks, \$8@9 per dozen; green, live, 8¢ per pound.

Eggs—Oregon range, 20@27 1/2¢ per dozen.

Vegetables—Turnips, 65¢ per sack; carrots, 75¢; beets, 90¢; parsnips, 75¢; cabbage, 1 1/2@2¢; red cabbage, 1 1/2¢; lettuce, head, 15¢ per dozen; parsley, 25¢; tomatoes, \$1.50@2 per crate; cauliflower, 75¢@1 per dozen; celery, 60¢; pumpkins, 1¢ per pound; onions, Yellow Danvers, \$1.10@1.25 per sack.

Honey—\$3@3.50 per case.

Potatoes—Fancy, 80¢@85¢ per sack; common, 60¢@65¢; sweets, 2 1/2¢ in sacks; 2 1/2¢ crated.

Fruits—Apples, fancy Baldwins and Spitzenburgs, \$1.50 per box; cooking, 75¢@81¢.

Hops—Choice, 20@27¢ per pound; prime, 25¢; medium, 24¢.

Wool—Valley, 17@18¢; Eastern Oregon, 12@15¢; mohair, 32@35¢.

Beef—Dressed, 6@7 1/2¢ per pound; Mutton—Dressed, 6@7 1/2¢ per pound; lamb, 7 1/2¢.

Venison—Dressed, 8@9¢.

Pork—Dressed, 6 1/2@7¢.

GRAIN AND FRUIT GIVE PROMISE.