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LORD OF THE DESERT

By Paul de Laney.

CHAPTER XII.

A Compact.

When Hammersley entered his home he found three of the cowboys who had started in pursuit of Egan and his band of warriors to recapture Bertha Lyle. They had followed the Indians to a point opposite the trapper's abode and had come to his place the night before to secure his advice and assistance. One whose habit it was to stroll about camp in the early mornings had taken his stroll this morning with the fatal result already known to the reader.

Hammersley concluded that it was proper to inform these brave men of the situation. He told them that Bertha Lyle was safe and advised them to bury their dead comrade while he returned to escort her into camp.

On the previous night when the trapper had left Bertha concealed in the opening in the rimrocks two of the Indian searching party had come so close that she became alarmed for her safety and stole away as quietly as a shadow. She soon found herself safe, however, as the footsteps and low gutteralike murmurs of the Indians indicated that they had passed on to the north. But she had some difficulty in finding her way back and she had not felt sure of finding the trapper again, who was now diligently searching for her, until she ran almost into his arms.

The trapper had proceeded with her as near his home as he thought was safe and had left her secreted with the admonition not to leave under any circumstances until his return, and proceeded cautiously on foot. While approaching a secret passage that led to his cavern, in the early morning, he heard the rifle shots and immediately ascended to the summit of the rimrocks to reconnoitre. When he discovered what had taken place he supposed that a band of cowboys had taken lodging in his quarters, as was their custom, and that the Indians having attacked the place the white men were defending it to the best of their ability.

Having a greater object in view than the ordinary warfare with Indians, he signaled both sides to desist and while the white men did so out of respect for the trapper's judgment, the Indians did so because it was the best thing for them to do.

It was late in the forenoon when the trapper returned with the young woman. The men had buried their dead comrade in the crude manner of the burial of the desert. They had wrapped his body in his blankets and placed it deep in the sands and piled the lava rocks upon the grave to prevent the prowling coyotes from disintering it. They were sore at heart over the loss of one of their best companions, but the thought of the safety of the niece of the Lord of The Desert and the honor of escorting her into his presence, somewhat mitigated the terror of the blow.

Hammersley had a great task before him. To acquaint Lyle, the invalid father, of his daughter's presence and to bring the daughter to the disfigured father whom she believed was dead, was a trying ordeal for such a tender hearted man. Then he felt it incumbent on himself to acquaint the cowboys of the truth of the whole matter—of their employer's guilt, of the presence of the long lost Lyle and of the plans on foot to right the numerous wrongs which had been perpetrated. He had only entered the apartments of the invalid that morning hurriedly to explain the cause of the rifle shots from the front of the cavern, and to let him know of his return and to ascertain his immediate wants.

While James Lyle was maimed and disfigured in body he still possessed a clear brain. And the brain of the confined invalid, when clear, seems to be brighter than the ordinary. Whether the vigor intended for the weak points go to the brain or the prostrated invalid concentrates all force upon this organ, or whatever may be the cause, this often proves true. Hammersley needed counsel and, while the daughter was bright and possessed extraordinary intelligence for one so young, he decided first to consult the experienced father.

Having provided temporary quarters for the young woman and requested the cowboys to remain until he could consult with them on matters of importance the trapper quietly stole away to the invalid's room. The consultation lasted several hours but when he returned it did not take long to begin the plans formed. He went straight to Bertha and acquainted her with the fact that her father still lived, and then conducted her to his presence. The scene that followed is doubtless familiar to the reader's imagination. The trapper left them alone together and returning called the men together and made them acquainted with the entire situation.

When these hardy men of the desert heard the story of the trapper to say that they were indignant would be putting it mildly. They had never suspected treachery in the mysterious disappearance of James Lyle and now that the wicked Lord of The Desert had been proven guilty and had also conspired to have the child murdered by Old Egan, they were ready to attempt anything. The further fact of their long chase and the loss of their comrade in the cause did not soften their tempers. They would have gone straight to the stone house and deliberately killed Martin Lyle and his colleague, Follett. But Hammersley impressed them that there was other work more important just at this time.

The cowboy of the Oregon desert of those days, like the cowboy of that section today, was a man of intelligence. Some of them may have been guilty of some hasty committed offense in the east which was the real cause of their presence in this country, but as a rule they were men of courage, honor and intelligence.

The story of James Lyle had opened a way not only to punsh Martin Lyle and Follett but also to right the wrongs done other persons. It was decided to make the work complete, and the cowboys and the trapper then and there entered into a solemn compact to give the matter their undivided attention until the wrongs were righted.

For many years the trapper had been saving his earnings to make a trip to New York and attempt to carry out the plans of James Lyle. He had no other motive than ferreting out a great wrong and punishing a great crime, and all of this was inspired in him through sympathy for the invalid under his roof. It was his intention when his earnings were sufficient to take some one into his confidence whom he could leave in charge of his invalid friend while he was away, as it would require considerable time to look after the details of the matter, even should he be successful in getting a starting point.

But now that he had three colleagues in the persons of the three cowboys, the sailing appeared more easy. One of them, Al. Beach, was especial-

Al Beach.

ly shrewd and had had experience in business in the East, and it was therefore agreed that he should make the trip while one of the other men, Oscar Metzger, should return to the Stone House, report that all were killed except himself, and at the same time do a little detective work by "pumping" Lionidas Liggett, the cook at the Stone House, whom it was thought knew more than he had ever divulged. The third, Julian Byrd, was to remain about the place for an emergency, while Hammersley should pursue his vocation of trapping as if nothing out of the ordinary had transpired.

The following morning every person set about to perform his respective portion of the compact.

CHAPTER XIII.

Jim Lyle's Story.

The cripple had told Hammersley long before, and had repeated to his daughter, the plot into which he and his brother had entered to defraud the elder brother of his inheritance and of the Lord of The Desert's subsequent attempt to put him out of the way. They had seen an advertisement in a New York paper stating that William Lyle had inherited a fortune and the legacy, which consisted wholly in cash, was ready for delivery upon proof of the identity of the person named. They went to New York and Martin, who somewhat resembled the legal heir, swore to the rights of William Lyle and James swore to his identity, the agreement being that they should share the ill-gotten gains equally. They remained in New York until communication could be had with the courts of Scotland. The evidence sent was so accurate as to details that the money was sent without hesitation.

During their stay in New York they busied themselves looking up the whereabouts of the defrauded brother, who was a dissolute fellow and who had become a physical wreck at last accounts. He had married in New York and had one child—a boy, and later had drifted to Chicago and then no trace had been heard of him. But they learned that there was a sailor who was intimately acquainted with the circumstances, but who at the time had gone on a long voyage to sea. They had taken the precaution to find the sailor's address and the cripple had remembered it. It was the purpose in sending Al. Beach to New York to find this sailor if possible and then trace down the rightful heirs to the property, hoping by this means to bring the Lord of The Desert face to face with the law and mete out punishment to him. This had been the sole desire of the cripple and trapper for many years, and they had been working together to carry out the plan prompted by the sole desire that justice be done.

But the part of the story that made tears come to the eyes of Bertha followed this. On the return of Jim and The Lord of The Desert to their ranch where now stands the great Stone House the brothers grew more distant from each other. Scarcely a civil word ever passed between them and Martin was continually plotting with Dan Follett.

One cold winter day while James and Follett were riding the range they took shelter from a snow storm in a cavern in the rimrocks. Unexpected to James the Canadian approached him from the rear and gave him a stunning blow across the head with a branding iron which he had carried into the cavern. He repeated the blows until he thought his victim was dead and dumped his body into a crevasse by the wall of the cavern. It was the following day before James Lyle regained consciousness, and the snow and sleet had blown in from above almost covering his body. His hands and feet were frozen, but notwithstanding this condition he climbed out of the crevasse and half-walking and half-dragging himself, he started for the ranch to inform his brother of the murderous assault of the Frenchman.

He arrived late at night in a blinding snow storm and was about to enter the house when he saw the Frenchman and his brother in earnest conversation, and heard the Frenchman give the details of his own murder and saw his brother pay him $500 for the deed.

He went to the stables, procured a horse and rode away in the blinding storm. After this he lost consciousness and did not regain it until he found himself in the trapper's home, who had found him and rescued him from the storm on the plains.

CHAPTER XIV.

Surprises.

Dan Follett reached the Warm Springs village and found the warriors of this tribe anxious for a raid on the Piute camp. They were largely in the minority, and of a less warlike spirit, but had suffered much from the depredations of the greater tribe. When Dan told the chief that Old Egan had a large number of mules and horses in camp near Ash Butte, and that there were only about 35 men in charge of them, the leader of the Warm Springs band was elated and lost no time in selecting 50 of his bravest men and setting out with them on the warpath. Follett adopted the Warm Springs head dress and, although he needed but little painting, he also did this out of an abundance of precaution that the Snake warriors might not discover him and wreak vengeance upon the Lord of The Desert for the betrayal.

As stated at the beginning of this story, the Snakes were the most cunning and most treacherous Indians of the desert. They were feared and dreaded by all other tribes and were rarely ever caught napping on the war trail. After recovering the additional band of ponies for the supposed murder of Bertha Lyle, Old Egan had only gone 50 miles away and decided to spend a few weeks on the good grazing grounds at the foot of Ash Butte, where water and game were also abundant.

He had played a clever ruse on the Lord of The Desert. When he first had to abandon hope of recapturing Bertha Lyle he was for a time at a loss what to do. But Indian sagacity is as deep as Indian treachery and a Snake was never known to stop at anything short of accomplishing an end. The Chief knew of the estrangement between the Lord of The Desert and the trappr and rumor had gotten abroad among the Indians that the Lord of The Desert had committed some crime which was the cause of this estrangement. He concluded after weighing matters carefully, that it would be doubtful if the trapper would permit the girl to go to her uncle and he decided to take his chances at least in getting the reward for putting her out of the way before the Lord of The Desert learned of the escape, and then he would take his chances on settling the matter with the man of the Stone House, who dared not push the matter too far for fear of exposure. Searching among his large number of scalps

The Canadian gave him a stunning blow.

torn from the heads of immigrant women he had found one that compared with the color of Bertha Lyle's hair and rushed on to meet his engagement with Follett and received the reward without question, as the reader already knows.

While the Snakes felt reasonably safe, yet they guarded their band of stock with care. The animals were all driven to camp at night and pickets were kept on the watch to keep them from wandering away or to keep the Lord of The Desert's cowboys from retaking them should he discover the fraud of the scalp. But cautious as they had been the Warm Springs warriors led by Follett, dashed suddenly upon them in the cover of the darkness of the midnight hour and drove the entire band of animals away exchanging only a few shots with the surprised guard.

"Pretty easy work!" remarked Follett to the chief in the latter's tongue, for the half breed knew all of the Indian languages of the plains.

"Ugh!" replied the chief pointing back toward Ash Butte.

"Old Egan has not been sleeping," replied Follett, as he saw a rich flame of fire rise from the summit of the peak and then saw it smothered and flash up alternately.

It was nearly noon the following day before the raiders stopped for rest and to prepare a meal. They had just passed through a canyon and had entered another plateau. A lookout was sent to the top of the rimrocks near at hand to make observations. He had barely reached his station when he made hurried signals that put the whole camp in turmoil. Two bands of mounted Piute warriors were approaching from different directions at a rapid speed—one was coming from the southeast and the other was coming from the southwest and each of these bands outnumbered the raiders.

All was hurly burly in the camp and the meal was finished as they moved along, every warrior taking a piece of mule meat in his hand and eating it as they hurried away.

The wary Egan had discovered the route taken by the Warm Springs warriors and had signaled his bands, who were coming to join him accordingly, and they were at once put upon the trail of the raiders and Old Egan had already joined the band coming from the southeast in person.

(To be continued.)

PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS

Chief Executive Delivers Annual Message

AN ABLE DOCUMENT

SPEAKS OUT HIS VIEWS IN FORCEFUL LANGUAGE.

Favors Revision of Tariff on Some Plan Which Will Not Disturb the Country—Heartily Commends Action Taken in Irrigation Matter—Alaska Should Be Given Needed Laws.

THE MESSAGE AT A GLANCE.

Build Isthmian canal.
Perfect public land laws.
Protect game on forest reserves.
Give Alaska needed legislation.
Create a secretary of commerce.
Extend free rural mail delivery.
Establish reciprocity with Cuba.
Irrigation act should receive attention
Organized capital and organized labor must work together for the good of the nation.
International arbitration should be extended.
A general staff should be at the head of the army.
Filipinos are enjoying greater liberty than ever before.
Control of corporations should be in the hands of the government.
Build up navy so as to be able to treat Monroe doctrine as cardinal feature of our foreign policy.
Revise tariff laws to the extent of business demands, but do not jeopardize the workingman or country in general.
All future financial legislation should look to an interchangeable currency, convertible into gold at the will of the holder.

Washington, Dec. 3.—President Roosevelt's annual address to congress was read in both houses yesterday. Following is a synopsis of the document:

To the senate and house of representatives:

We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which made it possible, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will undoubtedly be periods of depression. The wave will recede, but the tide will advance. This nation is seated on a continent flanked by two great oceans. It is composed of men the descendants of pioneers, or, in a sense, pioneers themselves; of men winnowed out from among the nations of the old world by the energy, boldness and love of adventure found in their own eager hearts. Such a nation, so placed, will surely wrest success from fortune.

In my message to the present congress at its first session I discussed at length the question of the regulation of those big corporations which are popularly known as trusts.

Our aim is not to do away with corporations; on the contrary, these big aggregations are an inevitable development of modern industrialism, and the effort to destroy them would be futile unless accomplished in ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politic.

I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade, can be prevented under the power of congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states." If it prove impossible to enact a law that will regulate these corporations, then, assuredly, we should not shrink from amending the constitution so as to secure beyond peradventure the power sought.

Stability of economic policy must always be the prime economic need of this country. This stability should not be fossilization. The country has acquiesced in the wisdom of the protective tariff principle. It is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed or that there should be violent and radical changes therein. Our past experience shows that great prosperity in this country has always come under a protective tariff; and that the country cannot prosper under fitful tariff changes at short intervals. It is most earnestly to be wished that we could treat the tariff from the standpoint solely of our business needs. The well being of the wage earner, like the well being of the tiller of the soil, should be treated as an essential in shaping our whole economic policy. There must never be any change which will jeopardize the standard of comfort, the standard of wages of the American wageworker.

One way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by reciprocity treaties. They can be used to widen our markets and to give a greater field for the activities of our producers, on the one hand, and on the other hand to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer needed for protection among our own people or when the minimum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of good accomplished.

It would be both unwise and unnecessary at this time to attempt to reconstruct our financial system, which has been the growth of a century; but some additional legislation is, I think, desirable. It is suggested that all future legislation on the subject should be with a view of encouraging the use of such instrumentalities as will automatically supply every legitimate demand of productive industries and of commerce, not only in the amount, but in the character of circulation; and of making all kinds of money interchangeable, and, at the will of the holder, convertible into the established gold standard.

How to secure fair treatment alike for labor and capital, how to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employe, without weakening individual initiative, without hampering and cramping the industrial development of the country, is a problem fraught with great difficulties and one which is of the highest importance to solve on lines of sanity and far sighted common sense as well as devotion to the right. This is an era of federation and combination.

Organized capital and oragnized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public; and the conduct of each must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to the law, of individual freedom and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Each should remember that in addition to power it must strive after the realization of healthy, lofty and generous ideals. Every employer, every wage earner, must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others.

It is earnestly hoped that the secretary of commerce may be created, with a seat in the cabinet. The rapid multiplication of questions affecting labor and capital, the growth and complexity of the organizations through which both labor and capital now find expression, the steady tendency toward the employment of capital in huge corporations, and the wonderful strides of this country toward leadership in the international business world justify an urgent demand for the creation of such a position.

I hope soon to submit to the senate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. On May 20 last the United States kept its promise to the island by formally vacating Cuban soil and turning Cuba over to those whom her own people had chosen as the first officials of the new republic.

Cuba lies at our doors, and whatever affects her for good or for ill affects us also. So much have our people felt this that in the Platt amendment we definitely took the ground that Cuba must hereafter have closer relations with us than with any other power.

As civilization grows warfare becomes less and less the normal condition of foreign relations. The last century has seen a marked diminution of wars between civilized powers; wars with uncivilized powers are largely mere matters of international police duty, essential for the welfare of the world. Whenever possible arbitration or some similar method should be employed in lieu of war to settle difficulties between civilized nations, although as yet the world has not progressed sufficinetly to render it possible or necessarily desirable to invoke arbitration in every case.

The congress has wisely provided for building at once an isthmian canal, if possible at Panama. The attorney general reports that we can undoubtedly acquire good title from the French Panama canal company. The work should be carried out as a continuing policy without regard to change of administration; and it should be begun under circumstances which will make it a matter of pride for all administrations to continue the policy.

Of Porto Rico it is only necessary to say that the prosperity of the island and the wisdom with which it has been governed have been such as to make it serve as an example of all that is best in insular administration.

On July 4 last peace and amnesty were promulgated in the Philippine islands. Some trouble has since from time to time threatened with the Mohammedan Moros, but with the late insurrectionary Filipinos the war has entirely closed. Civil government has now been introduced. Not only does each Filipino enjoy such rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as he has never before known during the recorded history of the islands, but the people, taken as a whole, now enjoy a measure of self government greater than that granted to any other Orientals by any foreign power, and greater than that enjoyed by any other Orientals under their own governments, save the Japanese alone. Too much praise cannot be given to the army for what it has done in the Philippines, both in warfare and from an administrative standpoint, in preparing the way for civil government; and similar credit belongs to the civil authorities for the way in which they have planted the seeds of self government in the ground thus made ready for them.

The army has been reduced to the minimum allowed by law. It is very small for the size of the nation, and most certainly should be kept at the highest point of efficiency.

A system of maneuvering our army in bodies of some little size has been begun and should be steadily continued. Without such maneuvers it is folly to expect that in the event of hostilities with any serious foe even a small army corps could be handled with advantage.

Our officers and enlisted men are such that we can heartily take pride in them, but they must be thoroughly trained, both as individuals and in the mass. In the circumstances of modern warfare the man must act far more on his own individual responsibility than ever before, and the high individual efficiency of the unit is of the utmost importance.

I urgently call your attention to the need of passing a bill providing for a general staff and for the reorganization of the supply departments on the lines of the bill proposed by the secretary of war last year.

For the first time in our history maneuvers on a lager scale are being held under the immediate command of the admiral of the navy. Constantly increasing attention is being paid to the gunnery of the navy, but it is yet far from what it should be.

There should be no halt in the work of building up the navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. We have deliberately made our own certain foreign policies which demand the possession of a first class navy. The isthmian canal will greatly increase the efficiency of our navy if the navy is of sufficient size; but if we have an inadequate navy, then the building of the canal would be merely giving a hostage to any other power of superior strength. The Monroe doctrine should be treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy; but it would be worse than idle to assert it unless we intended to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy.

The striking increase in the revenues of the postoffice department shows clearly the prosperity of our people and the increasing activity of the business of the country.

Rural free delivery service is no longer in the experimental stage; it has become a fixed policy. The results following its introduction have fully justified the congress in the large appropriations made for its establishment and extension.

Few subjects of greater importance have been taken up by the congress in recent years than the inauguration of the system of nationally aided irrigation for the arid regions of the far west. A good beginning therein has been made. Now that this policy of national irrigation has been adopted, the need of thorough and scientific forest protection will grow more rapidly than ever throughout the public land states.

Legislation should be provided for the protection of the game, and wild creatures generally, on the forest reserves. The senseless slaughter of game should be stopped at once. It is, for instance, a serious count against our national good sense to permit the present practice of butchering off such a stately and beautiful creature as the elk for its antlers or tusks.

So far as they are available for agriculture, and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the national irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the homebuilder, the settler who lives on his land, and for no one else. In their actual use, the desert land law, the timber and stone law, and the commutation clause of the homestead law have been so perverted from the intention with which they were enacted as to permit the acquisition of large areas of the public domain for other than actual settlers and the consequent prevention of settlement. Moreover, the approaching exhaustion of the public ranges has of late led to much discussion as to the best manner of using these public lands in the west which are suitable chiefly or only for grazing.

In view of the capital importance of these matters, it might be well for a commission of experts to investigate and report upon the complicated questions involved.

I especially urge upon the congress the need of wise legislation for Alaska. It is not to our credit as a nation that Alaska, which has been ours for 35 years, should still have as poor a system of laws as is the case. It is a territory of great size and varied resources, well fitted to support a large, permanent population. Alaska needs a good land law and such provisions for homesteads and pre-emptions as will encourage permanent settlement. We should shape legislation with a view not to the exploiting and abandoning of the territory, but to the building up of homes therein. The forests should be protected, and, as a secondary, but still important matter, the game also. Laws should be enacted to protect the Alaskan salmon fisheries against the greed which would destroy them It would be well if a congressional committee could visit Alaska and investigate its needs on the ground.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House Dec. 2, 1902.

WOES OF THE MINERS.

Strike Commission Listening to Evidence of Men Themselves.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 5.—At yesterday's session of the Anthracite strike commission the representatives of the mineworkers continued to call witnesses, mostly practical mineworkers, who told their story of conditions as they exist in the Hazleton, or middle, coal fields. The miners tried to show by these witnesses that the Coxe and other companies had violated the agreement entered into by both sides when the commission was appointed, that the strikers should return to work and be given their old places back where they had not already been filled. Some of the witnesses called testified that they were not given back their old places, and maintained that the men prominent in the union in the various localities during the strike were discriminated against. The commission has decided to invite the mine inspectors to appear before them, because the miners assert that the workmen fear to inform the mine inspectors of dangerous or unhealthy places in the mines, because the inspectors are usually accompanied in the mines by some representative of the company, who may cause the man's discharge. This is a new point before the commission.

To Lay Pacific Cable.

San Francisco, Dec. 6.—The British steamer Silvertown, which is to lay the cable between this city and Honolulu, arrived here today from London, after a voyage of 80 days.

NEWS OF OREGON

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Prosperous Southern Oregon Mine—Real Estate Transfers in Marion County Increasing—Aged Man 56 Hours Without Food or Shelter—Benton County Hog Discovered with Jaundice.

A poultry show will be held in Albany December 22, 23 and 24.

A masked man held up the postoffice at Springwater, Clackamas county, but secured only 60 cents.

The Northern mining and milling company has been organized at Oregon City with a capital stock of $1,000,000.

The board of trustees of the Oregon insane asylum have added Dr. A. E. Tamiessie as a physician to the medical staff at the asylum.

The suspension of timber land entries until they can be investigated is much broader than at first account given out. It embraces all of the offices in Oregon, Washington and California.

Notice has been received at Albany from the postoffice department that the site for the Albany postoffice has been leased for 10 years. The building will be enlarged and remodeled throughout.

D. A. Applegate has been awarded the contract for carrying the mails daily between Ashland and Klamath Falls for $4,600. The contract begins December 22, 1902, and runs until June 30, 1906.

A scheme has been foiled at Huntington to secure several large tracts of public lands by fraud. The officers were watching the case, and at the appointed time of hearing the principals failed to show up, having received notice that they were being watched.

The Willamette paper and pulp company and the Crown paper company, of Oregon City, have practically completed arrangements for the establishment of apparatus permitting them to use crude oil for fuel in their mills. Contracts have been made with a California company to supply oil.

Much local interest is being manifested in the city elections throughout the state, which occur from December 1 to April 1. Several cities have three tickets in the field.

Hoses Stokes, aged 78 years, became lost in the woods at Looking Glass, Southern Oregon, where he resides, and when found had been 56 hours without food or shelter.

A case of jaundice has been found in a hog killed by a Benton county farmer.

Mrs. Bride Sinnott, widow of the late N. B. Sinnott, died at her home in The Dalles Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Sinnott was one of the most widely known pioneer residents of that section of the state.

Prospects are very encouraging in the gold mining district in the Santiam country. Considerable development work is being done and new machinery installed. A smelter will be shipped in early next summer.

The Greenback mine, on Grave creek, Southern Oregon, has a new 20-stamp mill completed and ready to begin a much larger business that it has been able to do in the past. Over 50 tons of ore will be crushed daily. Nearly 300 people are supported by the Greenback mine, the houses of which have made a thriving little town with a store, hall and schoolhouse. The town is known as Greenback and has recently been made a postoffice.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 71@72c; bluestem 79@80c; valley, 74c.

Barley—Feed, $23.50 per ton; brewing, $24.00.

Flour—Best grade, 3.60@3.90; graham, $3.20@3.60.

Millstuffs—Bran, $19.00 per ton; middlings, $23.50; shorts, $19.50; chop, $18.

Oats—No. 1 white, $1.15@1.17½; gray, $1.12½@1.15 per cental.

Hay — Timothy, $10@11; clover, $9.00; cheat, $8@9 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60@80c per sack; ordinary, 50@55c per cental, growers' prices; Merced sweets, $1.75@$2 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3.00@4.25; per pound, 10c; hens, $4@4.50 per dozen; per pound, 10c; springs, $3.00@3.50 per dozen; fryers, $2.50@3.00; broilers, $2.00@2.50; ducks, $5.00@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13c, dressed, 15c; geese, $6.00@6.50.

Cheese — Full cream, twins, 15½@16½c; Young America, 16½@17½; factory prices, 1@1½c less.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@32½c per pound; extras, 30c; dairy, 20@22½c; store, 15@18.

Eggs—25@30c per dozen.

Hops—New crop, 23@26c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12½@15c; Eastern Oregon, 8@14½c; mohair, 26@28c.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3@3½c per pound; steers, 4c; dressed, 6@7c.

Veal—7½@8½c.

Mutton — Gross, 3c per pound; dressed, 6c.

Lambs — Gross, 2½c per pound; dressed, 6½c.

Hogs—Gross, 6¼@6½c per pound; dressed, 7@7½c.