The Hood River Glacier.

"IT'S A COLD DAY WHEN WE GET LEFT."

VOL. XV. HOOD RIVER, OREGON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1904. NO. 39.

Himes Geo H, OHS,city hall

HOOD RIVER GLACIER

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OAK GROVE COUNCIL No. 142, ORDER OF PENDO.—Meets the Second and Fourth Fridays of the month. Visitors cordially welcomed. F. U. BROSIUS, Counsellor.
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C. U. DAKIN, Secretary.

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C. D. THOMPSON, Secretary.

OLETA ASSEMBLY No. 103, United Artisans.—Meets first and third Wednesdays, work; second and fourth Wednesdays social; Artisans hall. F. C. BROSIUS, M. A.
F. B. BARNES, Secretary.

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E. R. BRADLEY, Financier.
CHESTER SHUTE, Recorder.

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HOOD RIVER CAMP, No. 7,702, M. W. A., meets in K. of P. Hall every Wednesday night M. M. RUSSELL, V. C.
C. U. DAKIN, Clerk.

HOOD RIVER CAMP, No. 770, W. O. W., meets on first and third Tuesday of each month in Odd Fellow Hall. A. C. STATEN, C. C.
F. P. FRIDAY, Clerk.

WAUCOMA LODGE, No. 30, K. of P., meets in K. of P. Hall every Tuesday night.
F. L. DAVIDSON, C. C.
C. H. JENKINS, R. of R. & S.

HOOD RIVER CHAPTER, No. 25, O. E. S., meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially welcomed. THERESA CARTNER, W. M.
MRS. MARY B. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

HOOD RIVER CIRCLE, No. 524, Women of Woodcraft, meets at K. of P. Hall on the first and third Fridays of each month.
HELEN NORTON, Guardian Neighbor.
NELLIE HOLLOWELL, Clerk.

CANBY POST, No. 16, G. A. R., meets at A. O. U. W. Hall, second and fourth Saturdays of each month at 2 o'clock p. m. All G. A. R. members invited to meet with us.
H. H. BAILEY, Commander.
T. J. CUNNING, Adjutant.

CANBY W. R. C., No. 16, meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month in A. O. U. W. Hall at 2 p. m.
MRS. ALIDA SHOEMAKER, President.
MRS. T. J. CUNNING, Secretary.

EDEN ENCAMPMENT, No. 48, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting second and fourth Mondays of each month. A. J. GATCHELL, C. P.
BERT ENTRICAN, Scribe.

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J. R. REES, N. G.
BERT ENTRICAN, Secretary.

HOOD RIVER CHAPTER, No. 27, R. A. M., meets third Friday night of each month.
G. R. CARTNER, H. P.
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HOOD RIVER, OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES.

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

Senator Hanna's condition continues to improve.

America wants an area of limit of hostilities fixed by Japan and Russia.

Militia may be called to Coal Creek, Tenn., to prevent trouble among the striking miners and operaotrs.

The Russian battleships damaged by Japanese torpedoes in the first conflict are said to be the best in the Russian navy.

The transport fleet of the United States located on the Pacific coast is fitted out and is ready for use should necessity call for services of troops in the Far East.

A British citizen in San Francisco has issued a call for subjects of Great Britain on this coast to organize a regiment for use if their country should be dragged into the war in the Orient.

The Japanese minister at London says Russia is making desperate efforts to have the powers intervene. "Russia," he continues, "is now ready to concede everything, but the offer comes too late."

Secretary Hay has addressed an identical note to a number of European powers to ascertain if they are willing to join in a notice to Russia and Japan that during hostilities and thereafter the neutrality and integrity of China must be recognized.

The house is considering the loan of $4,500,000 asked by the St. Louis fair.

Senator Hanna is resting easier and his condition is considered a little more encouraging.

The United States will preserve strict neutrality and hold war orders until it can consult Japan and Russia.

A tornado almost entirely wrecked the town of Union, Fulton county, Arkansa. Three persons lost their lives.

If the two powers do not object, the American Asiatic squadron will proceed to Port Arthur to witness naval engagements.

Italy has ordered more war vessels to the Far Eastern waters to protect her interests there during the Russo-Japanese war.

French diplomats deem the final crushing of Japan certain. The French government stands ready to act as mediator between the two hostile nations.

President Roosevelt has telegraphed the mayor of Baltimore to call on him if there is anything the federal government can do to help the fire stricken community.

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 Easvern 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 tob e sent out.

The Russian fleet has left Port Arthur.

Advices from all sections point to hostilities soon.

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

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

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 expositions.

Japanese residents of Vladivsotok 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 will be reorganized.

The house has passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

SUNK BY JAPAN.

Russian Ship Lost at Chemulpo—Another One Is Fired.

Tokio, Feb. 10.—It is reported here that the Japanese fleet engaged and defeated two Russian warships, whose names have not yet been learned, at Chemulpo yesterday. It is said the engagement began at 11 A. M. and continued until 3 P. M. The smaller Russian vessel is reported to have been sunk and the larger one was fired and hopelessly destroyed. A part of the crews are reported to have escaped to the shore and to have been captured. The Japanese ships are reported to be slightly damaged. Official confirmation of the battle is unobtainable.

Japanese Start for Seoul.

London, Feb. 10.—In a dispatch from Tien Tsin dated February 9, a correspondent of the Daily Mail says it is reported there that the Russian cruisers Varyag and Korietz hauled down their flags without firing a shot and that 8,000 Japanese immediately landed at Chemulpo and the march to Seoul commenced.

It appears, the correspondent continues, that the Russian warships at Vladivostok are icebound.

Another correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs from Port Arthur under date of February 9 that the Russian advance has commenced. General Kranstalinsky will leave Liaoyang tomorrow for the Yalu river at the head of the Third brigade of artillery, consisting of 24 guns and three regiments of infantry. The Third, Fourth and Fifth infantry brigades are intrenched along the railroad at a distance of 40 miles from Haicheng, and three batteries of the Fifth brigade are at Kinchou. The greatest activity prevails here and ammunition is being served out lavishly at an average of 150 cartridges per man. New recruits are being enrolled with feverish haste, drilling being dispensed with in favor of incessant target practice.

BALTIMORE PARALYZED.

Aftermath of Terrific Fire Shows Appalling Conditions.

Baltimore, Feb. 11.—The people of this unfortunate city are dumbfounded.

Baltimore is beginning to realize the immeasurable magnitude of her loss. The weather has taken a wintry chill which adds to the grief. Workers who are idle know they will probably be compelled to leave for other cities. All estimates of the total loss vary from $150,000,000 to twice that vast amount, but it will be months before it can be adjusted, as the task is a gigantic one.

Insurance adjusters are dazed by the great work ahead of them. Special agents from all important companies went into a special session at 11 o'clock this morning as a loss committee.

When morning broke it would have been impossible to describe the scenes of devastation that met the eyes of the thousands who flocked to the scene of the great conflagration that raged from Sunday morning at 11 o'clock until late Monday night before it could be safely said that all danger of further destruction was passed. Even then no one could tell but a fresh wind might spring up and again fan the dying flames into renewed and vindictive vigor.

One hundred and forty acres lie in utter ruin. In this desolate territory stood the greatest and most costly buildings in Baltimore or the state of Maryland. Millions were represented by the great business concerns that occupied the stone, brick, iron and steel buildings and their loss is great; greater than can be estimated at the present. Insurance underwriters roughly and conservatively estimate the loss at $200,000,000, and the amount of insurance involved at $100,000,000. There must be added to this as a natural consequence the personal property loss that insurance men have no way of estimating.

The district swept by the fire is 75 blocks in extent and comprised nearly 2,500 buildings. It is within the territory bounded on the west by Liberty street, on the north by Lexington street, on the east by Jones Falls, and on the south by the Basin.

Russia Is Excited.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11.—The news that Japan had duplicated her tactics at the opening of the China-Japanese war by a torpedo attack on the Russian ships off Port Arthur, created intense excitement. Details of the attack are anxiously awaited. Extra editions of the morning papers printed early in the forenoon, after the appearance of the Official Messenger, conveyed the intelligence to the population of the capital and dispelled any lingering hopes that war could be averted. All are eager to go to the front.

Consular Bill of Appropriations.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The senate today passed the diplomatic consular appropriation bill without debate. Overman, of North Carolina, made a speech on Panama explaining why he would vote against the ratification of the canal treaty. Carmack followed. Daniel introduced a bill appropriating $3,000,000 for an exposition to be held at Jamestown, Va., in 1907. In the house Maynard introduced a duplicate of Daniel's senate bill.

Currency Undamaged.

Baltimore, Feb. 11.—The vaults of the Continental trust company building were opened at noon. Thousands of dollars in currency and bonds were found to be undamaged. The bank will do business despite the 10 holidays. Assistant United States Treasurer Dryden, after communicating with Secretary Shaw today opened the subtreasury making $12,000,000 available for the local banks if wanted.

WAR HAS BEGUN

JAPAN ATTACKS RUSSIAN SQUADRON AT PORT ARTHUR.

Two Battleships and a Cruiser Badly Damaged—Mikado's Forces Escaped Unharmed—Several Russian Merchantmen Also Seized—Both Nations Sending Troops to Corea.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—A special telegram from St. Petersburg says three Russian ships at Port Arthur were severely damaged last night by torpedoes discharged from Japanese torpedo boats while the latter were passing the harbor. Subsequently a large fleet of Japanese battleships and cruisers appeared before the port.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

Port Arthur, Feb. 9.—In consequence of the attack by the Japanese torpedo boats, martial law has been proclaimed here.

Japan Seizes Russian Ships.

London, Feb. 9.—In a dispatch dated Nagasaki, February 6, and which was delayed by the censor, a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph asserts that Russia deliberately precipitated the crisis by secretly dispatching, a few days ago from Port Arthur, transports loaded with a full division of troops and escorted by a fleet and landing them near the Yalu river, thus occupying Northern Corea.

Japanese patience became exhausted, and today Japan moved her ships and took unresisted possession of certain merchant vessels, including the Shilka and Manchuria, the correspondent continues:

"Two other Russian vessels were seized and escorted to Sasebo, Japan."

The Daily Telegraph says it supposes the foregoing seizures occurred at Masampho, but that the censor suppressed the location.

A special dispatch says a strong fleet of Japanese warships, reported to be on the way to Chemulpo, has seized several Russian trading vessels.

In a dispatch from Tokio, a correspondent of the Daily Mail says the Jiji Shimpo has received a telegram from Fusan, Corea, declaring that the firing of guns was heard to the east of Koje island.

FAIR BILL PASSES.

Senate Votes to Extend Aid to Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Without a dissenting vote the Lewis and Clark exposition bill passed the senate at 5:30 yesterday afternoon, carrying an aggregate appropriation of $1,775,000. Section 16 of the bill, providing for the construction of a memorial building was stricken out; the number of national commissioners was reduced from seven to three; an amendment was attached absolutely closing the exposition and grounds on Sunday, and the franking privilege denied to the national and state commissions. Aside from these changes, the bill was passed in substantially the shape in which it recently came from the senate committee.

The Lewis and Clark bill came up unexpectedly at 3:15. The attendance at this time was slight, but as the debate proceeded, senators returned to the chamber, until, at the time the bill was passed, there was a fair average attendance. Twice during the afternoon it looked as if the bill would have to go over until some future time. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, made a rather vicious attack upon the large amount carried by the bill, and threatened to force a fight, which might have been temporarily disastrous.

Later Senator Allison became critical of the phraseology of the bill, and but for the intervention of Senator Fulton would have forced the senate to adjourn without taking action on the bill. The committee amendments were mostly adopted without discussion, but the last committee amendment, relating to Sunday closing, provoked a protracted debate, and in the end resulted in the adoption of an amendment offered by Senator Platt, of Connecticut, closing both buildings and grounds on Sundays.

Japan Cuts Cable to Corea.

Paris, Feb. 9.—The French foreign office was advised this afternoon that the Japanese have cut the cable connecting Japan and Corea. The object of this action is believed to prevent news of the operations of the Japanese reaching the Russians, which was possible, no matter how closely censored the dispatches sent might be. Following the breaking off of relations between Russia and Japan and the cutting of the cable is regarded here as significant of the purpose of the Japanese to begin hostilities.

Japan Landing Men in Corea.

London, Feb. 9.—The Chee Fee correspondent of the Daily Mail cables that six Japanese transports are landing troops at various ports in Corea, from Masampho and Fusan, on the south of Kusan, and Mokpho and Chemulpo, on the west. Seoul is to be occupied and the landing is to be covered by torpedo divisions. The main body of the Japanese fleet, the correspondent concludes, will sail in the direction of Port Arthur.

Executive Ability Counted.

Washington, Feb. 10.—It is said at the war department that Cameron Forbes, of Boston, who has been tendered the position of Philippine commissioner, was selected principally because of his executive ability and technical knowledge of engineering matters.

FIRE IN CHECK.

After Thirty-Two Hours' Fighting Baltimore Believes Worst Is Over.

Baltimore, Feb. 8.—When darkness fell tonight, the people of this stricken city knew the worst was over. The flames which for 32 hours had swept resistlessly through the heart of the city were checked. An army of firemen from many cities, working unweariedly, and aided by a muddy little stream, finally conquered.

Worn by a night and day of terror, the great crowds that watched the ruin of their city turned homeward, and at midnight the streets were deserted, save for the police and military, who guarded the burned area.

To the south, a red glow rises and falls, marking 140 acres of devastation, 75 squares of property that yesterday represented values to the extent of $75,000,000 to $125,000,000. Not even a close approximation can be made of the loss. No guess can be made of the insurance. An expert, the city building inspector, estimates the loss in buildings alone at 15,000,000. This, with the goods carried will carry the total to not less than $200,000,000. On the other hand it is said that insurance estimates do not place the total loss at a greater figure than $15,000,000. So far there has been no systematic attempt to fix the values that were represented in the district in that which is tonight a devastated waste.

Not a single life has been lost, and not a human being has even been dangerously injured. The hospital lists consist of minor burns, with the exception of Jacob Ilgingritz, a fireman from York, Pa. He has a fractured leg and is badly burned.

There has been little or no excitement, and there has been no hysteria. There has been no disorder, and there has been no looting or attempt at looting. Baltimore tonight is as orderly as a village, and only the throb of the laboring fire engines and the boom of dynamite, as it brings dangerous walls to the ground, disturbs the quiet.

So far there has been no call for aid. Proffers of assistance have come from many quarters, from sister cities, from corporations and from private citizens, but Baltimore tonight cannot say whether it will be needed or accepted. That will be decided tomorrow.

WHEN FRANCE WILL BE CALLED.

Russia Must Be Attacked, and By Two Powers.

Paris, Feb. 10.—Officials have carefully considered just how far France is likely to become involved under the terms of the Franco-Russian alliance, which they say contains two distinct safeguards limiting French participation. The first of these is that Russia must be attacked, and the second that the attack must be by two powers.

The requirement that Russia be attacked has been one of the chief causes for Russia's temporizing, as she has not wished to sacrifice the chances of French support. Officials here, however, have believed and hoped that Russia would strike the first decisive blow, as such action would in a measure relieve France from participating in a profitless war.

Concerning the condition in the alliance providing that two powers must attack Russia before France becomes involved, M. Delcasse has distinctly stated to members of the diplomatic corps that Corea and China would not be considered such powers if either joined Japan against Russia.

SENATE MAY VOTE ON TREATY.

Some Fix the Day of Decision as Friday or Saturday.

Washintgon, Feb. 10.—The senate will proceed this week with the Panama canal treaty, both in open and executive sessions, and there are not a few senators who express the opinion that the week may see a vote on the treaty. Some senators fix the vote as for Friday or Saturday of this week, and none puts it beyond ten days hence.

Senators Hopkins and Clayton will speak in favor of the treaty. The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill will be reported from the committee and taken up at the first convenient opportunity, when interference with the canal treaty will not result therefrom. Some attention also may be given to the general calendar.

Great Sum for Irrigation.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The secretary of the interior has approved the setting aside of $2,250,000 of the reclamation fund for the irrigation project on the north side of the Shoshone river, in the Big Horn basin, of Wyoming, provided that satisfactory rights to land and water can be secured. This project provides for the construction of a dam and storage reservoir in Shoshone river, and a canal heading in the canyon above Cody. It will provide water for approximately 90,000 acres on the north side of the river.

New Custom-House Must Be Rebuilt.

Baltimore, Feb. 10.—As a result of an examination of the new custom house building, it is almost certain that the entire structure must be torn down and rebuilt. Nearly $350,000 worth of work has been done on the building. The vaults have been found in good condition in several banks, where examinations were made. This includes the vault of the National Exchange bank, in which it is understood there is $800,000 of government funds.

To Report Naval Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Mr. Foss, chairman of the naval affairs committee, will report the naval appropriation bill in the house this week, and probably call it up for action late in the week.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

PLAN FOR GOOD ROADS.

Linn Supervisors Will Work Together on a Common Plan.

Albany—Pursuant to the call of Judge Palmer, the road supervisors of the county met with the county court, now in sesison, and the question of general road improvement was discussed in all its phases. The discussion was perfectly informal, and the methods in use in the various districts of the county were compared, both as to amounts of money expended and results obtained. There were 27 road supervisors present, being all the supervisors in the county except one. The members of the court and two road masters were also present.

As a result of the meeting a uniform system of road building and improvement was adopted for use all over the county. The grades will be of a uniform width, the gravel covering of uniform depth, etc. More money will be expended on road improvement than in years gone by. Linn county has received from the state this year moneys to the amount of $2,146, representing this county's share of the moneys received by the state of Oregon from the sale of government lands. It has been decided to devote this money to the improvement of the public roads in Linn county. The money will be expended in those districts which are willing to help themselves.

Every district will be given $75 of this money at the start, provided the district contributes a like sum. In this way it is thought the people of every district will be encouraged to spend some time and money in the improvement of their roads, and that gradually an interest will be aroused in the good roads movement which will result in passable highways over the entire county.

SIGNATURES ARE ALL COUNTED.

Local Option Petition Had 8,810 Names Direct Primaries, 8746.

Salem—Secretary of State Dunbar has finished counting the signatures on the initiative petitions and finds that there are 8,816 names on the local option petition and 8,746 on that for the direct primary law. The equal suffrage amendment petitions were not filed. A few petitions were sent in from independent sources, but the large number of petitions prepared under the direction of the leaders of the equal suffrage movement were not presented to the secretary of state.

The secretary of state has officially notified the governor that the petitions have been filed and the governor will issue a proclamation setting forth the substance of the proposed laws and notifying the voters that the measures will be submitted at the June election. The proclamation will be published in one newspaper in each judicial district.

Creamery for La Grande.

La Grande—Arrangements have been perfected for a creamery in La Grande, which will be in operation about the middle of March. The machinery has been sent for and a car load will arrive here March 1. Harper & Smith, who are so successfully operating creameries at the Cove and at Union, are the promoters of the enterprise here, and will run it under the name of Harper, Smith & Co. In a recent partial canvass Mr. Harper was able to secure the product of 250 cows, and the number will be greatly increased when the creamery is started. The business men and the farmers are encouraging the project.

Biggest Spruce on Earth.

Astoria—W. S. Linkhart, of Nehalem City, has discovered what is believed to be the largest spruce tree in the world. The monster tree is located in God's valley, on the south fork of the Nehalem river, about 12 miles from Nehalem City. The tree measures 21 feet in diameter and 63 feet in circumference. Its height was not measured, but Linkhart expresses the belief that it is easily monarch of the northern forests in this respect as well as in others. God's valley is the location of the largest trees ever discovered in Northwestern Oregon.

Strike Big Ledge of Cinnabar.

Cottage Grove—Three pioneer prospectors of Bohemia, Ed Jenks, Ben Curry and George Kerns, while out from Bohemia for a vacation, heard of a large ledge of some character up Mosby creek, some five miles east of here. Upon investigation they discovered a strong and well defined ledge of cinnabar. They began at once to run a surface crosscut and so far found the ledge to be 50 feet in width and from the pannings show a good prospect of quicksilver, and some native quicksilver can be seen in the ore.

Wood Is No Cheaper.

Pendleton — Notwithstanding that there is a good supply of wood on hand, prices remain the same as they were when the cry went up last fall that there would be a scarcity. The best quality of wood is still selling at $7 per cord, the price which prevailed early in the season. Wood has been at a higher price this season than for a number of years, although more coal has been used this winter than ever before.

Coming Events.

Oregon Christain Endeavor convention, Pendleton, February 19-22.

College oratorical contest, Pacific university, Forest Grove, March 13.

Dog show, Portland, April 20-23.

State convention, Knights of the Maccabees, Portland, March 22.

CATTLE STARVING ON RANGES.

Forehanded Ranchers Alone are Saving Stock by Dry Feed.

Eugene—Stockraisers in this county are beginning to realize that winter feeding is necessary even in an unusually mild winter like the present. This month and next are the months when the greatest losses occur on the ranges, and from all reports the losses will be almost as great this winetr as in those winters when we have had snow and freezing weather.

Until a few weeks past cattle have been getting along fairly well without dry feed, but now feeding is general, except in cases where the farmers have no reserve supply, and in such cases stock is being lost. In some sections of the county quite a number of cattle have died from exposure and insufficient nourishment, the pastures being eaten down to the roots and no hay to pitch to the hungry brutes.

This is only a beginning, and before the end of March many of the stacks of hay will be exhausted, and stockmen realize that considerable losses will be sustained. Cattle which have been running in the foothills of the Cascades, and which did well until a month ago, have now been driven down to the valley by the snows, and they are dependent on dry feed.

Even if grass were to grow now it would only be slight help, as the first grass of the spring possesses little nourishment.

Enter Large Body of Base Ore.

Cottage Grove—The Vesuvius mining company, of Bohemia, reports that an immense body of ore has just been entered in the lower working tunnel. The ore body is several feet wide and of a base character, carrying copper, lead and iron. This tunnel is in 160 feet, and when the proper distance is attained will top this property at a vertical depth of 100 feet from the apex of the mountain. The Vesuvius property has several thousand feet of tunnels, consisting of drifts and upraises above this level.

Big Nuggets are Common.

Grants Pass—The Grants Pass banking and trust company received this week from the Oscar creek mines a handsome bunch of nuggets, the largest of which weighs nearly $40. This is not the same $40 piece that was found last week. Nuggets of this size are found so frequently on Oscar creek that their discovery causes little comment. A number of other handsome pieces ranging in value from $15 down are included in the collection.

Look to the Rogue River.

Jacksonville — Indications are that the year 1904 will witness the largest immigration ever known to the Rogue river valley. More immigrants have come in this winter than is usual for the time of the year and houses are in demand in every town in the valley. The Jacksonville board of trade, as a result of some judicious advertising, is in receipt of a large number of letters of inquiry, letters coming from almost every state of the union.

Cattle Deal at Pendleton.

Pendleton—Max Jackson, a prominent cattle man of North Yakima, has just closed a deal with Receiver Taylor for C. B. Wade's cattle aggregating nearly 700. He pays an average price of about $16 per head, making the deal one of about $10,000. It is the largest cattle transaction made here in years.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 75c; bluestem, 80@81c; valley, 79@80c.

Barley—Feed, $20 per ton; brewing, $20@20.50; rolled, $21.

Flour—Valley, $3.75@3.85 per barrel; hard wheat straights, $3.90@4.10; clears, $3.55@3.75; hard wheat patents, $4.20@4.50; graham, $3.75; whole wheat, $4; rye flour, $4.50@4.75.

Millstuffs — Bran, $18@18.50 per ton; middlings, $26; shorts, $19.50@20; chop, $18; linseed, dairy food, $19.

Hay — Timothy, $15@16 per ton; clover, $12@13; grain, $12@13; cheat, $12@13.

Butter—Sweet cream butter, 32½c per pound; fancy creamery, 30c; choice creamery, 25@27½c; dairy, 20@22½c; store, 12@14c.

Butter Fat—Sweet cream, 31c; sour cream, 29c.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 11½@12c per pound; springs, small, 13@14c; hens, 12@12½c; turkeys, live, 15@16c; dressed, 18@20c; ducks, $8@9 per dozen; geese, live, 8c per pound.

Cheese — Full cream, twins, 14c; Young America, 15c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 26c per dozen.

Vegetables—Turnips, 80c per sack; carrots, 80c; beets, $1; parsnips, $1; parsley, per dozen, 25c; tomatoes, $1.50@2 per crate; celery, 65@75c per dozen; pumkpins, 1c per pound; onions, Yellow Danvers, $1.35@1.50 per sack.

Honey—$3@3.50 per case.

Potatoes—Fancy, 75@80c per sack; common, 60@75c; sweets, 2¼c in sacks; 2¾c in crates.

Apples—Fancy Baldwins and Spitzenberrgs, $150. per box; cooking, 75c@$1.

Hops—Choice, 27@29c per pound; prime, 25c; medium, 24c.

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

Beef—Dressed, 6@7½c per pound.

Mutton—Dressed, 6@7½c; lambs, 7½c.

Veal—Dressed, small, 8@9c; large, 5@6½c.

Pork—Dressed, 6½@7c.