THE STRIKE IS OFF

Official Settlement of Trouble by Union Officials.

FEW OPEPATORS FAIL TO COMPLY

At Such Mines the Strike Will Continue Until the Employes Are Granted Their Demands.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 28 .- The following statement was given out for publication tonight by President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers:

"Temporary Heaqduarters, United Mineworkers of America, Hazleton, Pa., October 27, 1900 .- To the miners and mineworkers of the anthracite region: Gentlemen-After carefully canvassing the entire strike situation, we your officers, district and national, have concluded that your victory is so nearly complete that no good end can be served by continuing the strike longer. The contest has been in progress for 39 days, and the companies employing you have, with few excep tions, signified their willingness to pay the scale of wages formulated by the Scranton convention of October 12 and 13.

"We are aware that some disappoint ment and dissatisfaction has been caused by the failure of the operators in districts 1 and 7 to separate the reduction in the price of powder from the advance in wages, but after careful inquiry we are satisfied that each mineemploye will actually receive an advance of 10 per cent on the wages formerly paid. In the Schuylkill and Leigh regions the largest companies have agreed that the sliding scale should be suspended and that wages should remain stationary at 10 per cent until April 1, 1991, thus removing one of the iniquities of which you have complained for many years.

"While it is true that you have not secured redress for all your wrongs; while it is true that the increase in your earnings will not fully compensate you for the arduous labor you are compelled to perform, you have established a perfect organization, which, if main. Accident to a Great Northern Train tained and conducted on business principles, will enable you to regulate many of your local grievances and make your employment less hazardous and more profitable than before the strike began

to take up with their mine employes freight cars, eastbound, while running all grievances complained of. would, therefore, advise that when work is resumed committees be select- badly injured. Ten cars were burned ed by the mine employes and that they. up and the locomotive demolished. wait upon the superintendents of the companies and present their grievances in an orderly, business-like manmer, and ask that they be corrected.

Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that the laws of the state of Pennsylvania provide that and shoulders burned until scarcely miners should be paid semi-monthly recognizable; may die. upon demand. We should, therefore, advise that each mine employe serve jured. notice on the companies that he expects as provided by law.

The practical benefits to the miners without the engineer having a chance Forts Hull and Washington, 11 miles

CHINA'S TERMS.

Proposal by Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang.

New York, Oct. 26 .- A dispatch t the Herald from Pekin says: A preliminary convention between China and the combined powers has been proposed by Prince Ching and Li

Hung Chang. It is as follows: » "Article I. Laying siege to the legations of foreign ministers is a high ofense against one of the important principles of international law. No country can possibly tolerate such a thing. China acknowledges her great fault in this respect and promises that it will

never occur again. "Article II. China admits her liability to pay an indemnity for the various losses sustained on this occasion, and the powers will each appoint officials to examine and present all claims for a final consultation and settlement.

"Article III. As to future trade and general international relations, each power should designate how these matters are to be dealt with, whether the old treaties should continue or new conventions should be made, slightly adding to the old treaties or canceling the old treaties and neogtiating new ones. Any of these plans may be adopted and when China has approved them, further special regulations can be made in each case as required.

"Article IV. This convention will be made by China with the combined

powers to cover the general principles which apply alike to all. This settled, the foreign ministers will remove the seals they caused to be placed in various parts of the Tsung li Yamun, and the Yamun ministers may go to the Yamun and attend to business as usual. And further, each power should arrange its own special affairs with China, so that separate treaties may be settled in due order. When the various items of indemnity are all arranged properly, or an understanding has been reached about them, the powers will successively withdraw their troops.

"Article V. The troops sent to China by the powers are for the protection of the ministers, and no other purpose, so when the negotiations begin for treaties of peace each power should first declare an armistice.

RAN INTO A LANDSLIDE.

Near Ballard.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 26 .- One of the most disastrous accidents that has occurred in this vicinity happened about three miles north of Ballard, on the Great Northern railroad, last night, at "The companies agree in their notices 11 o'clock, when train No. 16, with 31 We at a good rate of speed, ran into a landslide. Two men were killed and three The killed are: A. J. Creeper, engineer; Roy Archer, a passenger. The injured are: Albert Michaelson, ear torn off, hand burned and probably in-

ternally injured. He is a brakeman. A. T. Brindley, supply man, face

D. J. Allman, fireman, slightly in-

to be paid his wages twice each month, without warning, and the engine and sion after another was heard, and a number of cars were piled in a heap bricks were shaken from chimneys.

DAWSON CITY CONDITIONS.

A Thriving Metropolitan Town in Place of Mining Village.

Washington, Oct. 27 .- An interesting report upon the conditions in Dawson City and the Yukon district of Alaska has been furnished to the state department by United States Consul McCook.

"Dawson today," he says, "presents a marked contrast to the Dawson of 1898. Then no one, except possibly the judges on the bench, wore a white shirt. The town was thronged with miners, pack on back, prospecting for gold. The streets were veritable mudoles. Now people dress much as they do in the cities of the United States. A man with a pack on his back is an unusual sight, and one can walk the town over with polished shoes and not have them soiled."

Dawson City does not appear like a mining town, states Consul McCook, but rather a thriving commercial center. It is crowded just now, for more come in than go out. Electric railways are promised by 1901, and public schools have been opened and are well attended.

The government at Ottawa, it is reported, will offer for sale at public auction in Dawson every claim that has reverted to it by lapse or otherwise, and 30 days after the time of sale all claims not sold will be declared open for location.

The oatput of gold has been increasing, says the consul, in spite of the fact that the average values of the gravels worked have been steadily declining. the richest mines having been worked first. But meantime the cost of working has decreased, and enables properties to be profitably worked now that would not have yielded gains two years ago. There should be a continued output of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 worth of gold annually for many years to come, according to Consul McCook, if the expenses of working are further reduced.

Valuable placer claims are reported have been located in the Stewart river mining district, about 100 miles from Dawson, and a stampede has followed to) the scene of the finds.

EXPLOSION AT INDIAN HEAD.

Bad Accident Believed to Have Oc curred at Proving Grounds.

Washington, Oct. 27 .- An explosion occurred at the Indian Head proving grounds about 11 o'clock tonight. A flash of light, visible some distance, accompanied the explosion which was followed by a fire. The explosion shook the windows of houses in Alex- they have a right to demand .- Ameriandria, 19 miles from Indian Head. can Cultivator. There is no direct communication with the proving grounds by which details can be had tonight. The grounds are 25 miles down the Potomac river from Washington, and many of the big guns and much of the armor for the battleships are tested there. It is believed the powder mills and

other mills were destroyed. The first shock was felt over a radius of 20 miles. A number of other explosions followed at intervals, illuminating the surrounding country and the opposite bank of the river. At Quantico, 11 The train struck the landslide almost miles below Indian Head, one explo-



Foul Seeds It would be impossible to compute the loss by the use of poor and foul seeds each year. We can test seed and find out what percentage of it does not germinate, and thus estimate a possible increase in the amount necessary to use for a field, or the decrease of crop if we fail to make that allowance. But as the cost of caring for and harvesting the product of an acre is nearly the same whether the crop is large or small, the cost of growing a bushel or a ton increases as the yield diminishes. But even this could be more easily borne than the cost of caring for the crop, as it is increased and its value diminished by an admixture of foul weeds in the seed we have bought. We could easily afford to pay much higher prices for seeds if we could have a guarantee of their purity. The Agricultural Department has done some good work in examining both home-grown and imported seeds, and while they have found most of the varieties of seeds which we export to be reasonably free from foul seed, and thus have helped to find greater sale for them abroad, they have also found that some varieties which we import are badly mixed with the seed of undesirable weeds, particularly from certain sections, where they must be either dishonest or criminally careless. Whichever it may

be, these inspections may help to reduce the evil, but it will be only when there shall be capable inspectors authorized to thoroughly examine and brand packages of seed, and provide for the adequate punishment of those who sell seed for what it is not, that farmers will have the protection which

Root Houses and Fruit. Root and fruit houses may be made at a very little cost as useful and quite as effective and satisfactory in every way as the most costly ones. Those here shown may be made at no greater expense than the cost of the hinges, and the boards, a few pounds of spikes, and some tenpenny nalls. The house is dug out of the bank, which of course should be dry, and the door of the house should face the south. The walls may be built up of logs or stone as may be convenient. The roof is made of poles doubled and covered with leaves or straw, and then with doubled

stroys any eggs or other sources of gapeworms, the chicks will escape. Salt may also be added in small quantities. The Condition of Trade on the Whole Lime is cheap, and it is better to use it on the ground than to work trying to save the chicks and lose a large num-The ground should be limed as ber. early as possible. Lime is also a preventive of roup. To get rid of filth is to avoid disease in the flocks, for when disease appears the germs are reevery location occupied by poultry should be occasionally spaded or first scatter air-slaked lime over the surface, and turn under the top soll, following by another application of lime on the surface. The lime causes its composition.

Clipping Clover Fields. A writer in Ohio Farmer advocates

the clipping of clover the first year after the wheat is off, and even twice if ditions. necessary to prevent it from blossoming, as that weakens the next year's growth. This year he clipped on Aug. 1 and expects to clip again in September. He has done so for several years until year before last, and he said he would never omit it again. The hay last year where it was not clipped was very dirty, full of stubble and trash, while where too large a growth was made before winter, it lodged and smothered out the crop. He cuts high, removing the swath board, and likes to cut just after a rain, leaving all the growth on the ground as a mulch. which protects the roots in winter and keeps the ground more moist in summer. It might be pastured off and get some growth for cattle or sheep, but United States number 181, as against they will not feed on the ranker growing places, and feed the other too closely, thus making them liable to be win- ber 31, against 22 last week. ter killed. He does not think this pays. and would prefer to grow green crops to help out the pasturage than to use the newly seeded fields. He wants to leave clover about six inches nigh when winter comes.

Lice on Chickens. We use once a week a little kerosene and lard mixed, and rubbed on the breast and under the wings of the mother hen, and a good sprinkling of the kerosene over the litter in the night quarters. This is all done after the chickens go to roost. The fumes of the kerosene will finish all the lice on the bodies of the chicks, and the lard, which they will rub from the mother on to their heads, will do for those on the heads. There is no danger of suffocating the chicks, as in the summer time they will invariably roost with their beads out from under the hen's wings. Adopting this method we are never troubled with lice on our chicks and though I have raised poultry for twenty-five years I have never seen a mite. My neighbors have all been troubled with them, and the only reason that I have not is because the quarters for the hens are kept very clean, by the use of plenty of kerosene; and never overcrowd my chickens. The late hatched chicken is surely worthy of your careful consideration. You will find that there is a nice little sum of money to be made in this way.-Geneva March in Epitomist. Weedy Milk. s in the land and there are pastures free from weeds. says the Creamery Journal. It is plain that the more milk from clean pastures 71/2; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 9@ and the less from weedy pastures we 11c. have in the creamery the better the chance to get a good flavor. The creamery manager, in order to man- 81/2c. age, must know the farm conditions of each and every patron, and the weedy milk must be separated so as to run as little milk as possible into the bushel. cream. As it is not practicable to keep all the milk from clean pastures sepa- \$2.00. rate from that coming from weedy pastures at the weigh can-at least it may not be practicable-the proper caper is to separate all the cream, thick and rich, running the minimum of milk into the cream, then take same cans of milk from patrons with pastures free from weeds, patrons who are neat and tidy, who keep the milk pure and un- 7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton. contaminated, and dump this milk straight into the cream vat in sufficient store, 30c. quantity to insure the right percentage of fat in the cream and cause it to

ENCOURAGING SITUATION.

Quite Satisfactory.

Bradstreet's says: Despite some irregularity growing out of the unseasonable weather conditions, heavy price changes in leading staples or increased conservatism in some traders as the election approaches, the general business situation as a whole is encouragtained in the ground. For that reason ing, and new elements or manifestations of strength appear from time to time. Perhaps the most notable feaplowed. When performing such work, ture of the week is found in the industral situation, which has been distinctly improved by the apparently official and final action taken toward ending the anthracite coal strike. In a chemical action in the soil which view of the fact that most miners have quickly destroys the filth by changing obtained increased wages, the effect on business in the producing regions can hardly be otherwise than beneficial,

while the trade at large must reap benefits from the return to normal con-

The situation in cereals shows little change. A feature of the movement of product to market at the present time not heretofore noted this year, is the growing scarcity of cars reported west of the Missssippi. Sugar is lower than anticipated, and coffee is off on continued large receipts.

The strength of demand for finished products of iron and steel, noted for some time past, finds reflection in an improved inquiry for the cruder forms at leading iron centers this week.

Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 4,923,978 bushels, against 3.796,643 last week, 4,416,-495 in the corresponding week of 1889, and 5,560,991 in 1898.

Business failures for the week in the 223 last week.

Canadian failures for the week num-

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets. Onions, new, 11/4c. Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate. Potatoes, new, \$16. Beets, per sack, 85c@\$1. Turnips, per sack, \$1.00. Beans, wax, 4c. Squash-11/4c. Carrots, per sack, 90c Parsnips, per sack, \$1.25. Cauliflower, native, 75c. Cucumbers-40@50c. Cabbage, native and California, 2c per pounds. Tomatoes-30@50r. Butter-Creamery, 29c; dairy, 18@ 22c; ranch, 18c pound.

Eggs-32c.

Cheese-12c. Poultry-12c; dressed, 14c; spring,

13@15c. Hay-Puget Sound timothy, \$14.00;

choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$19.00.

Corn-Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.

Barley-Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.

Flour-Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; blended straights, \$3.25; California,
\$3.25; bnckwheat flour, \$6.00; gra-ham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.25; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$13.00;

shorts, per ton, \$14.00. Feed-Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton;

middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton. Fresh Meats-Choice dressed beel steers, price 71/2c; cows, 7c; mutton

which accrue from thorough organization have been so clearly demonstrated immediately. during this strike that it should be needless for us to urge upon you the necessity of maintaining your union intact. We trust, however, that those who are now members of the union will be unceasing in their efforts to induce all mineworkers to ally them selves with the United Mineworkers of America at once, as it will be impossible for you to secure your wages in the future or even maintain the present rate of wages unless you are prepared to offer a united resistance if any attempt is made to reduce your earnings upon the expiration of the present offer."

The address is signed by the national and district officers of the United Mineworkers of America.

Dodson & Co., operating the Beaver Brook colliery, posted a notice today complying with the demands of the Scranton convention. The company also operates the Morea and William colleries, in Schuylkill county.

Recruits for Philippines.

New York, Oct. 28 .- Colonel Kimballl, assistant quartermaster of the United States army, announced today that 2,000 recruits will leave for the Philippines in the next three weeks. The first 1,000 will leave on the transport Baford, November 5. The second transport carrying the other 1,000 will be the Kilpatrick, which will leave November 10. The recruits on the Buford will be under the command of Colonel Jacob Kline, of the Twenty-first infantry, and those on the Kilpatrick, under Colonel Tully McCrue.

State Boundary Line Wrong.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 28 .- Secretary of State McDavid has taken the first step toward annexing West Florida to Alabama. In his annual report to the government the secretary of state says Alabama runs a mile farther south on the eastern boundary than the tract books have hitherto shown, and that the state is possessed of a wedge of land which his office records failed to show it owned running 100 miles along the southern end of the state.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Oct. 27 .- Intense adverse feeling has been excited here by the renewal of the report that Denmark intends to sell the Danish Antilles to the United States. A meeting of the colonial council has been convoked at St. Croix for the purpose of making a formal protest. The newspapers discuss the question, declaring in bold type: "We do not wish to be sold " There is no desire, much less enthusiasm, among the population to belong to the United States.

to jump. The wreck took fire almost

One Woman Killed, Another Fatally Injured and a Third Badly Bruised.

Seattle, Oct. 26 .- As a result of a runaway accident here this evening. one woman was killed, another fatally injured and a third badly cut about the head and body. The runaway octo the number waiting to go home of the cars to dinner.

The team was hitched to a delivery wagon standing in front of a grocery store on Second avenue, while the stood by until the vehicle started away. driver went inside to deliver some goods. The driver says that he put the man and also for the drug clerk who brake on the wheels and tied the horses with a weight. A few moments later disappeared, but it is thought he has they took fright at something and dashed down Second avenue. The street is a down grade, and they attained fearful velocity by the time they reached James street, where the wo-

men stood. They were waiting to catch a car. Mrs. C. Jacobson, aged 70, was struck by the horses and knocked down

and run over by the wagon, two wheels passing over her head. She died almost intsantly. A Mrs. Armstead was knocked down and the horses stepped on her chest, inflicting serious injuries. She is not expected to live until morning. The third woman, Mrs. Alberta Jacobson, was severely cut about the head and body, but is not in danger. She is a daughter-inlaw of the dead woman.

Fire in a Minnesota Town.

Wabasha, Minn., Oct. 26 .- The entire business part of Minneiska was burned today, including the postoffice. The farmers' eleavtor and several load. ed cars were also burned. Loss, \$75,. of which he was president, while 000.

A Virginia Assassination.

Bristol, Tenn., Oct. 26 .- Joseph Cheser, a leading lumber dealer, was assassinated at Norton, Va., last night while going out of a hotel. The assassin has not been arrested.

Negroes Lynched.

Macon, Ga., Oct. 26 .- It was learned here today that two negroes, Liberty Hill, in Pike county. While and he said they could rest on his asfarmers' house, frightening a young and handled by a syndicate. white woman. Word reaches here from Wellston, in Huston county, that a negro was lynched by a mob of his own race for assaulting a colored girl. Another negro was lynched near there for a similar crime last week.

north of Indian Head, were shaken by the explosion. The tug Iriton left the navy yard soon after the explosion SEATTLE RUNAWAY ACCIDENT for the proving grounds. There are several officers and a number of enlisted men and workmen at the blace.

The Patterson Murder.

Patterson, N. J., Oct. 28 .- Sculthorpe, the man who drove the cab in which Jennie Bosschieter, the young silk mill employe, died last Thursday curred at 6 o'clock, at a time when the night, said today that a woman whose streets were unusually crowded, owing name he does not know was in the saloon at the time the girl's drink was dingged. This woman, he says, help-Kerr, McAllister, Campbell and ed Death to put the girl into the cab, and The police are searching for this wo sold chloral to McAllister. He has not left Paterson. Scuthrope says he believes the unknown woman was a stranger in Paterson.

Philippine Transport Service.

Washington, Oct. 28 .- Orders have been issued for the completion and repair of the transports Wright and Ingalls, at New York, in order to utilize them in the Philippine service. They were purchased during the Spanish war, and were used for the transportation of troops and freight between the United States and the West Indies. Lately their services have been confined to cruising the waters of Tampa and Porto Rico. They are too small for use as regular troopships between the United States and the Philippines. but are well adapted for cruising in the Philippines.

Bank President Sentenced.

Chicago, Oct. 26 .- Wililam A. Paulson, convicted of seceiving a deposit the difference between butter and the in the Central Trust & Savings Bank, knowing the bank to be insolvent, today was sentenced to serve an indefi- who handle only butter. Many tricks nite sentence in prison. A stay of execution of 30 days was allowed to enable the defense to prepare a bill of exceptions for presentation to the supreme court.

New York, Oct. 28 .- The New York Yacht Club met tonight, and Commo- ted States courts it goes hard with the dore Ledvard assured the members that man who fails to stamp each package James Grier and James Colloway, a new cup defender will be built to of oleo with the word." were lynched by white farmers near meet Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II, out hunting they shot recklessly into a surance. The new boat will be built

> Chippewa Falls, Wis., Oct. 28 .-Joseph Mandelot, president of the liberally over the surface, is the opin-French Lumbering Company, died today. He leaves an estate worth \$500,- Field and Fireside. Gapes general-000



ROOT OR FRUIT HOUSES.

boards, which are covered with the earth thrown out of the excavation; This earth is best sodded. The doorway is then made in the front of the building and if desired a loading door may be made on one side of the top to take in the fruit or roots. A double frame is made in the doorway and two tight doors are set in, with a space of two or three feet between them. If desirable this space may be filled in when the house is closed for the winter with sheaves of straw or hay or bundles of cornstalks.

To Tell Oleomargarine.

That a great deal of oleomargarine and butterine, colored contrary to law. is sold for the genuine article is a wellknown fact. One of the surest tests is to subject the sample to intense heat. If the melted sample bubbles and sputters, it is butter; if it lies perfectly inanimate, it is oleomargarine.

The art of coloring and flavoring cotton-seed oil and lard in imitation of fine creamery butter has become so perfect that unless subjected to some such test the difference is not apparent. There are a number of methods used by chemists, and in cases where even the above-mentioned test is found inadequate the chemist can tell by using an apparatus. A St. Louis wholesale dealer in butter says: "Not every one can tell imitation, even after trying the heat test. My advice to those who want real butter is to stick to the grocers are used in order to sell the colored oleo. An unscrupulous grocer will tell you he has some extra fine "Elgin" or "dairy," but he will not say butter. It is Elgin oleomargarine or dairy oleomargarine. The law gives the con-

sumer some protection, for in the Uni-

Lime to Prevent Disease.

The best preventive of gapes is to plow or spade the ground intended for young chicks as soon as the frost is gone, and then scatter air-slacked lime ion of a poultry writer in the Farm, ly come from the soll, and as lime deripen in time.-Creamery Journal. Poultry on the Farm.

The farmer is the backbone of the poultry industry, if we except the customer. We mean that the farm remains the chief source of supply of market poultry. We say "remains" advisedly, because the greater opportunities which the farmer has at his door are gradually being stolen from under his nose by the large poultry farms which are springing up and have for years been springing up all over the countrypoultry farms wrich are established to supply market poultry and eggs of a superior class. How long the farm will remain the source of supply depends to a great extent upon the farmer, and he has not yet settled in his mind that poultry-breeding pays. There are a few farmers here and there who know it, but they keep the knowledge to themselves as a rule .- Poultry Keeper.

Leicester Ram Royal Maidstone.



Two-Star, bred by, and the property 23c; do seconds, 22c per pound. of, George Harrison, Gainford Darlington, England. First and breed cham; 42 4c. pion at the Royal Agricultural Society' Sow this year, and first at several leading English shows last year.

Hams-Large, 13c; small, 1314; breakfast bacon, 12c; dry salt sldes,

Portland Market.

Wheat-Walla Walla, 52@52 %c; Valley, nominal; Bluestem, 55c per

Flour-Best grades, \$3.40; graham,

Oats-Choice white, 43c; choice gray, 41c per bushel.

Barley-Feed barley, \$15.50 brew-ing, \$16.50 per ton.

Millstuffs-Bran, \$15.50 ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$17; chop, \$16 per ton.

Hay-Timothy, \$12@13; clover,\$7@ Butter-Fancy creamery, 45@50c;

Eggs-30c per dozen.

Cheese-Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.

Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@ 3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00@3.00; geese, \$6.00@8.00 doz; ducks, \$3.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14c per pound.

Potatoes-50@60c per sack; sweets, 1% c per pound.

Vegetables-Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cab-bage, 2c per pound; parsnips, 85c; onions, \$1; carrots, 75c.

Hops-New crop, 13@15%c per pound.

Wool-Valley, 13@14c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 9@12c; mohair, 25 per pound.

Mutton-Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2 c; dressed mutton, 6 1/2 @ 7c per pound.

Hogs-Gross, choice heavy, \$5.75; light and feeders, \$5.00; dressed, \$6.00@6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef-Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$3.00@3.50; dressed beef, 6@ 7c per pound.

Veal-Large, 61/2@71/20; small, 8@ 8½c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool-Spring-Nevada, 11@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@14c; Valley, 15@17c; Northern, 9@10c.

Hops-Crop, 1900, 121/2 @15c. 25c; Butter-Fancy creamery do seconds, 26 @ 27 %c; fancy dairy.

Eggs-Store, 30c; fancy ranch,

Millstuffs - Middlings, \$18.00 @ 22.00; bran, \$15.50@16.50.