KLAMATH REPUBLICAN.

VOL. IX. KLAMATH FALLS, KLAMATH COUNTY, OREGON, JUNE 2, 1904. NO. 9.

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 Quay's condition is now critical.

The Good Roads convention in 1905 will be held in Portland.

Premier Combes, of France, says papacy must not meddle in internal affairs.

The secretary of the interior has decided that Oregon has no title to Klamath reservation swamp lands.

The news of the fall of Kinchou was first published in Russia while the people were celebrating the coronation of the czar.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon,
May 19, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Geo. T. Baldwin, County Judge of Klamath County, Oregon, at his office at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on July 8, 1904, viz.: Mary E. Bowring, formerly Mary E. Stephens, Hd. Entry No. 2149, for lots 1 and 2, ne¼ sw¼, Section 31, Township 39 South, Range 12 East W. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: S. W. Hamaker, L. O. Burke, John Driscoll, W. W. Warren, all of Bonanza, Oregon.

J. N. WATSON, Register.

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He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Nelc. Ulrick, Neil Campbell, Joseph Hessig, E. L. Forker, all of Bly, Oregon.

J. N. WATSON, Register.

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He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: C. O. Clopton, Alf. Wallis, Alex. Watson, Robt. Maxwell, all of Bonanza, Oregon.

J. N. WATSON, Register.

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Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon,
May 9, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Geo. T. Baldwin, County Judge of Klamath County, Oregon, at his office at Klamath Falls, Oregon, July 6, 1904, viz.: Casa B. Crisler, Hd. Entry No. 2199, for the sw¼ sw¼, Section 30, w½ nw¼, ne¼ nw¼, Section 31, Township 32 South, Range 7½ East, W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Jas. M. Emery, W. O. Hill, Warren D. Kingdon, Ed. Leever, all of Fort Klamath, Oregon.

J. N. WATSON, Register.

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Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon,
May 9, 1904.

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He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Jas. M. Emery, W. O. Hill, Warren D. Kingdon, C. B. Crisler, all of Ft. Klamath, Oregon.

J. N. WATSON, Register.

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Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon,
May 9, 1904.

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J. N. WATSON, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
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She names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: W. O. Hill, Jas. Emery, Ed. Leever, W. D. Kingdon, all of Ft. Klamath, Oregon.

J. N. WATSON, Register.

Desert Land, Final Proof.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Lakeview, Oregon, May 9, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that Nelson W. Dumm, of Bonanza, Klamath County, Oregon, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 447, for the e½ ne¼, sw¼ ne¼, and ne¼ se¼, Section 19, Township 39 South, Range 12 East, W. M., before Geo. T. Baldwin, County Judge, at his office at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1904.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: S. H. Patterson, G. K. Van Riper, F. M. Harpold, Albert Patterson, all of Bonanza, Oregon.

J. N. WATSON, Register.

OUT OF DOMAIN.

Pinchot Recommends Two More Reserves in Eastern Oregon.

Washington, May 28.—Chief Forester Pinchot has recommended the creation of the Blue mountain and Maury mountain reserves in Eastern Oregon. In the former it is recommended that about 3,000,000 acres be embodied; in the latter something over 60,000 acres in the center of Crook county. Although Forester Pinchot most urgently recommends the creation of the Blue mountain reserve, it is not probable that the president will issue a proclamation creating this reserve for some time to come. Pinchot's recommendation has been referred to Land Commissioner Richards, in whose office there are numerous protests against the creation of the reserve. His records also contain information tending to show attempts have been made by various persons to secure lands within the proposed reserve, with a view to having them converted into a base for lieu selections. The forestry bureau has, however, carefully examined each minor subdivision, and as far as practical has drawn the reserve limits so as to exclude private holdings.

Commissioner Richards will make a personal investigation to see if it is practicable to eliminate additional private holdings. He is determined that this reserve, when created, shall generate as little lieu base as possible, and will only consent to the inclusion within the reserve of private lands shown to be held by bona fide settlers who intend to remain there. This exhaustive examination will consume several weeks, possibly months.

On the other hand, early action is looked for on the Maury mountain recommendation of Pinchot. This proposed reserve is a clear cut proposition, with practically all private lands eliminated.

NEUTRALS FEAR TO COMPLAIN.

It May Be to Their Advantage to Plant Mines in the Future.

London, May 28.—Sir John McDonnell, one of the highest authorities in Great Britain on questions of international law, in an interview regarding the sowing of mines in the open sea by Russians, today said:

"I thnk with our imperfect knowledge of the facts, it is quite premature to express an opinion as to what has been done by the Russians in the waters adjacent to Port Arthur. I am reluctant to believe that they have resorted to an expedient so wasteful, and altogether uncertain in its effects, of sowing or scattering mines in the waters of the territorial zone.

"Every belligerant is free, I take it, to destroy his opponent's vessels wherever they may be found, by all customary means, including the use of mines. If in attempts to destroy the enemy's work he accidentally destroys neutral property, he would, of course, be liable for damages. Of course, if mines are scattered broadcast on the high seas, neutrals might complain with justice, and I think it would not avail belligerants to argue that they had given notice of their intention to make certain waters impassable.

"Neutrals, however, are no longer united to arrest encroachments of belligerants. Now that many powers have large navies, and are looking forward to the time when they will be supreme on the seas, they hesitate to condemn acts to which in the past they would have severely objected, because, as they say, 'Who knows how soon it may be to our interest as belligerants to do the very acts which as neutrals we today suffer from.'"

JAPANESE SINK MORE SHIPS.

Alexieff Reports Attempt to Block Port Arthur Roadstead.

St. Petersburg, May 28.—The following dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff, has been received by the emperor:

"Reports from Rear Admirals Wittsoet and Grigorovitsh today state that the enemy bombarded from In-Gentsi bay, on the west coast of the Kwangtung peninsula, about 13 miles north of Port Arthur, with gunboats."

The viceroy's dispatch does not give the date of the bombardment.

"On the night following the Japanese attempted to blockade the roadstead of Port Arthur with mines, and from shore observations it is believed that some steam launches and two torpedo boats were sunk."

Russians Stubbornly Resist.

Chefoo, May 28.—A junk which left Dalny on the night of May 23, and which arrived here today, reports that the Japanese army had then reached Sansuripo, which is north of Dalny, and southwest of Nangalien. The Russians offered a stubborn resistance to the advance of the Japanese, and a battle was fought at noon, May 22, at Sansuripo. The result of the battle was not learned by the bearers of the news. The advance of the Japanese indicates that they have recovered from the reported reverse at Kinchau.

Remain on the Defensive.

London, May 28.—The Standard's correspondent at the headquarters of the Japanese first army, under date of May 23, says there is no change in the situation. The Russians seem to be perfectly content to remain on the defensive, and are vigorously strengthening their position, with Liao Yang as the base. They are a little more active, however, northeast of Feng Wang Cheng, where the patrols of both armies are in touch almost daily.

Black Fleet Making Ready for War.

New York, May 28.—Intelligence has been received from St. Petersburg, according to a Times dispatch from Vienna, that 14 vessels of the Black Sea fleet are being mobilized and placed in readiness for service.

FALL OF KINCHOU

JAPANESE COMPEL RUSSIANS TO RETREAT TOWARD PORT ARTHUR.

Military Experts Deemed the Position Impregnable—Advance on Port Arthur Is Expected to Follow at Once—Russians Finally Beaten in a Hand-to-Hand Conflict.

Tokio, May 30.—After two days of desperate fighting, the investment of Kinchou has become a fact. The preparatory engagements of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday led to the final effort on Wednesday to take the heights of Kinchou, including the fortress known as the castle. An artillery engagement, beginning at dawn on Wednesday morning, lasted five hours, after which period General Oku, commanding all the army divisions, sent Lieutenant General Baron Kawamura, of the Tenth, Twenty ninth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth regiments, to storm the heights. This was the beginning of the great battle, which ended at 7 o'clock on Thursday night, when the Japanese infantry, in a hand-to-hand conflict, drove the Russian defenders from the Nan Shan hill, said by military authorities to be practically impregnable. From this hill, Dalny is absolutely at the mercy of the Japanese from the west, as are the hills leading directly to the Port Arthur fortifications.

While General Oku, through Admiral Togo, telegraphs that the Japanese loss was heavy in the two days fighting, Tokio is wild with joy, and the streets are filled with men, women and children, marching in line behind bands, and all carrying lanterns.

The great triumph north of Port Arthur has confirmed the always strong belief with the Japanese that their soldiers are more than a match for the Muscovite enemy. As all the dispatches show that the Russians fought with desperate valor, there is no doubt also that their losses were heavy.

FEW BOOKED FOR NOME.

Laboring Men Have Had Unpleasant Experiences in the North.

Seattle May 30.—A year ago 2,000 steerage tickets had been sold by this time on the Nome liners. Up to the present time 500 have been booked on the first boats out of this port for the North.

From these figures operators are drawing the conclusion that there will be a shortage of common laborers n Nome during the coming season. In view of the fact that the Council City & Solomon railroad will use about 1,200 men during the season there is apparently some basis for the contention that more men should be taken North.

Laboring men are not apt to flock toward Nome this year, for those who went North last year had a hard season. Most of them loafed about Nome without work, and the season was so short that those who found plenty of employment did not make much. While there is promise of a long season and more work than usual, laboring men regard the situation as one that only benefits the steamship companies.

IN FIRST DEGREE.

Norman Williams Found Guilty of Murdering His Wife.

The Dalles, May 28.—Norman Williams, forger, bigamist, uxuricide and murderer of women, sits in the shadow of the gallows now. Last night at 8 o'clock the clerk read from a typewritten piece of paper the fateful words:

"We, the jury, find the defendant, Norman Williams, guilty of murder in the first degree."

Out of Norman Williams' mouth came the evidence which is to hang him. "A self convicted murderer," Deputy District Attorney Wilson called him, and truly it was the amazing contradictions of Williams' stories as to when he last saw the murdered Nesbitt women that fastened first the suspicion and then the certainty of guilt upon him.

Russia May Favor the Jews.

St. Petersburg, May 30.—Interior Minister Von Plehwe has proposed to the council of the empire an important project for the repeal of the law under which Jews are forbidden to reside within 32 miles of the frontier. On account of the prevalence of smuggling some years ago, the Jewish pale was drawn back from the border. The new departure is considered one of the important steps in the execution of Emperor Nicholas' ukase, issued in the early part of 1903, promising freedom of conscience to his subjects.

Bolivia Seeks a Railway Loan.

Washington, May 30.—Ignasius Calderon, who succeeds G. Guachtalla as minister from Bolivia to the United States, who will be presented to the president within a few days, has been charged by his government with the arrangement of a railway loan. Bolivia has received $10,000,000 as indemnity from Brazil for the Acre rubber territory, and the Bolivian government will use this fund as the basis for securing another $10,000,000.

Russians Not Using Floating Mines.

St. Petersburg, May 30.—A high authority at the admiralty said to the correspondent of the Associated Press today: "It is false to assert that the Russians use floating mines. They are not known in the Russian naval service. The Japanese used them constantly off Port Arthur."

TO CHECK KUROKI.

General Kuropatkin Will Make a Stand at Liao Yang.

London, May 26.—Dispatches to the Daily Telegraph show that on May 16 the Japanese headquarters were still at Feng Wang Cheng. This the correspondent attributes to the necessity for joint action with the Japanese army which has landed at Pitsewo. He explains that communication has not yet been established between the two Japanese armies, but it is expected to be effected within a few days.

The dispatches say the telegraph line between Feng Wang Cheng and the south has been cut by Russians disguised as Chinese.

A Russian transport is moving from Liao Yang in the direction of Mukden, but it is not known whether this means a retirement of the army, or merely the removal of winter clothing, which is no longer needed.

The movements of war correspondents, the dispatches say, are limited to a radius of a mile and a half from Feng Wang Cheng.

The Daily Telegraph's Niu Chwang correspondent declares that General Kuropatkin is determined to check the Japanese at Liao Yang, where probably the greatest battle of the war will be fought. He adds that the Japanese land operations against Port Arthur are meeting with little success and that Lieutenant General Stoessel and Major General Fock continue to make well directed but desperate sorties against the advance of the Japanese, who are fighting with stubborn determination almost unequaled in history. Several hundred Japanese reinforcements are arriving daily from Pitsewo and Pulandien, according to this correspondent.

The Seoul correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that Kinchou is being besieged by the Japanese, and its surrender is momentarily expected.

KUROKI'S FORCES NEED FOOD.

Cossacks are Also Interfering With Movements of Ammunition.

London, May 26.—The Mukden correspondent of the London Morning Post cables that he has been informed on excellent authority that the Cossacks under General Remenkampf have succeeded in cutting two transport columns of the Japanese army and secured a very large quantity of supplies. According to the correspondent, the Cossacks have also succeeded in greatly harassing the Japanese line of communication, with the result that General Kuroki's column is in need of food and ammunition. This fact has compelled the Japanese to remain at Feng Wang Cheng much longer than has been planned, and a forward movement will not be undertaken until troops arrive in sufficient strength to prevent further interference with transport service.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Post states that General Kuropatkin, after a minute inspection of Liao Yang and its defenses, told Admiral Alexieff, who was with him, that the position was vulnerable and should be abandoned This advice was resented by the admiral, who declared the position was absolutely impregnable.

COSSACKS PRESS JAPANESE.

They are Driving Them Back, but Fighting is Inconsequential.

Liao Yang, May 26.—There is continual skirmishing between the Russian cavalry and the Japanese. Cossacks are pressing the Japanese in the hills and byroads, generally driving them back.

The general plan of the Japanese has not been divulged. They are apparently marking time, awaiting the arrival of reserves from Corea, who have been delayed owing to the impassibility of the roads.

The Japanese are sending all invalids in the direction of the Yalu to a central hospital.

The Chinese report the destruction of another Japanese battleship off Port Arthur, but the report is unconfirmed and is not credited.

Several Japanese who landed from junks near Port Arthur and started toward the town with the intention of dynamiting the docks were captured and shot.

A typhoon is raging off the coast.

Russia Seeks Support of France.

Paris, May 26.—The Soir says it has learned from a trustworthy source that Lieutenant General Baron Frederick and another member of the Russian court who recently visited Paris, came on a secret mission which had for its purpose the seeking of intervention with effective support of the French government in the event that China adopted an aggressive attitude toward the Russians in Manchuria. The paper alleges that the government gave a formal promise of compliance with Russia's request.

Cossacks About Wiped Out.

Tokio, May 26.—Additional details of the fight at Wang Chia Tun, near Takushan, May 20, indicate that the squadron of Cossacks was almost annihilated by the Japanese infantry, which surrounded and completely routed the enemy. All the Russian officers were killed, wounded or captured. Natives report that some of the Cossacks escaped on foot, abandoning their equipment. Many killed and wounded were found on the battlefield.

Plan to Reduce It.

Shimonoseki, May 26.—Active preparations are in progress for the reduction of Port Arthur. These preparations have been instructed to be made by a carefully chosen force of veterans forming a part of the third army. Very heavy artillery is being landed on the Liao Tung peninsula.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

LAW WORKING WELL.

Income From Incorporations Amounts to Over $100,000 First Year.

Salem—One year ago the Eddy corporation law went into effect. The state has received under the provisions of that law $106,866.03. During this first year of the operation of the new law, 465 new domestic corporations have been formed and 200 foreign corporations have qualified for the transaction of business in this state.

The total number of domestic corporations is now 2,022, which number, with the 200 foreign corporations makes a total of 2,022 companies authorized to do business in Oregon.

During the next 12 months the receipts from declaration fees of foreign corporations will be very small, but this will be more than made up from annual license fees from foreign corporations. In the past year many of the foreign corporations paid only for a fraction of a year, but hereafter they will pay for full years.

The income of the state from the Eddy corporation tax law will therefore exceed $100,000 a year and within a year or two will probably reach $120,000 or $10,000 a month. The expense of maintaining the corporation department is about $2,000 a year.

FRUIT CROP LOOKS WELL.

Grain Fields Promise Bountiful Harvest and Hay Doing Well.

La Grande—From every quarter of the Grand Ronde valley come the most flattering reports of a most bounteous yield of all kinds of fruit the coming season, particularly the apple crop, and should the valley escape late frosts, it will be the banner year for fruit growers throughout this section of Oregon.

The grain crop also promises an abundant harvest, and the yield of hay will be much larger than usual.

Owing to high waters of Grand Ronde river and Catharine creek this spring many farms in the river bottoms are yet too wet to plow and seed, which will reduce the acreage from what it otherwise would be.

Stock of all kinds are in excellent condition, and farmers, fruitgrowers and stockraisers are in the best of spirits at the very promising future outlook.

Coming Events.

Western Oregon Conference and Campmeeting of Seventh-Day Adventist church, Corvallis, May 26-June 5.

Annual Students' conference, Y. M. C. A., Gearhart Park, May 28-June 6.

Umatilla Pioneers' reunion, Pendleton, June 2-4.

General election, June 6.

Coast Longshoremen convention, Astoria, June 6.

Staate Sunday School convention, Portland, June 7-8.

First Oregon cavalry and infantry reunion, Hood River, June 16.

Annual reunion, Department of Oregon, G. A. R., Hood River, June 15-17.

Linn County Pioneer association reunion, Brownsville, June 22-24.

Pioneer association reunion, Portland, June 22.

Northwest sportsmen's tournament, Pendleton, June 24-26.

Christian campmeeting, Turner, June 23-July 3.

Federated Fraternal Mardi Gras and Carnival, Portland, June 28-July 9.

Western Division State Teachers' association, Portland, June 29-July 1.

Eastern Oregon G. A. R. encampment, La Grande, July 1-4.

American Congress, Portland, August 22-27.

For Wallowa Reserve.

La Grande—The register and receiver of the Uinted States land office here have received a telegram from the general land office at Washington, D. C., withdrawing from deposit a large portion of timber land to be added to the Wallowa forest reserve. This land is in Union, Baker and Wallowa counties, most of it being in Wallowa, with a good portion in Baker county, and considerable about six miles east of Union and on toward Telocaset and Medical Springs, which takes in a portion of the ragged edge of Wallowa reserve.

New Creamery at La Grande.

La Grande—The new creamery which is being put up in La Grande by the Grand Ronde creamery company will be ready for business by June 1. The creameries at Union and La Grande will manufacture over 25,000 pounds of butter per month, and it is the intention of the company to store much of the product in the warehouses at Pendleton and Baker City, as those places are now sending to Portland for much of their butter.

Salmon Season Disappointing.

Astoria—The run of fish has shown a decided decrease in the past few days. The season has been very disappointing up to the present time, and not nearly as many fish have been packed as at the corresponding time last year, and that was considered a bad season. The cold storage pack is in an even worse condition.

I. O. O. F. ELECTS OFFICERS.

Various Branches Report Work Progressing Very Satisfactorily.

Astoria—The several branches of Odd Fellows lodges met in annual session here last week. Reports of officers shows good gains in both membership and finances. Portland was selected as the next meeting place. The state grand lodge elected the following officers:

Grand master, J. A. Mills, Salem; deputy grand master, W. H. Hobson, Stayton; grand warden, W. A. Carter, Gold Hill; grand secretary, E. E. Sharon, Portland; grand treasurer, Dr. O. D. Doane, The Dalles; grand representative, Joseph Micelli, Roseburg; trustee of the Oddfellows' Home, Thomas F. Ryan.

The grand encampmnet officers are: Grand patriarch, W. M. Green, of Eugene; grand high priest, Claud Gatch, of Salem; grand scribe, E. E. Sharon, of Portland; grand treasurer, W. W. Francis, of Halsey; grand senior warden, W. I. Vawter, of Medford; grand junior warden, H. M. Beckwith, of Portland; grand representative, Thomas F. Ryan, of Oregon City.

The Rebekah officers chosen are: President, Mrs. Nora Barnett, Athena; vice president, Mrs. Ella Frazier, Eugene; warden, Mrs. Clementine Bullock, Portland; secretary, Mrs. Ora Cosper, The Dalles; treasurer, Mrs. Sophie Severence, Tillamook; trustee of Oddfellows' Home, Mrs Mary Tomlinson, of Portland; assembly trustees, Mrs. Iceilla M. Sears, of Albany; Mrs. Bertha Henderson, of Pendleton; Mrs. Mary Vanderpool, of Dufur. Mrs. Cosper, secretary, was elected for the eighth consecutive time.

No Sheep on Reserve.

Baker City—Forest Reserve Supervisor Terrill has returned from marking the boundarise of that portion of the Blue mountain and Baker City forest reserve over which he has charge. The general land office has recentiy sent him specific instructions as follows: "The secretary of the interior has decided that sheep shall not be allowed to graze on the Baker City forest reserve, but that the cattle and horses which grazed on the lands now in the reserve last season may be allowed in the reserve during the season of 1904."

Sheepmen Sell Much Wool.

Pendleton—In the face of an uncertain market sheepmen are selling wool fast when they can get their price. It is estimated that over a million pounds of the spring clip are already sold. The jump in price from 11c to 12½c since last week caused the heavy selling. Growers have been saying they would be satisfied with 12c. The average clip of the county is between two and a half and three million pounds.

Buys 40,000 Pounds of Wool.

Pendleton—A buy of 40,000 pounds of wool at Alpowa, on the Snake river, has been made by E. H. Clark of Pendleton, who has been touring among the growers of Walla Walla, Franklin, Columbia, Garfield and Asotin counties. Mr. Clark buys for Koshland & Co., of Boston.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 72c; bluestem, 80c; Valley, 80c.

Barley—Feed, $23 per ton; rolled, $24.50@25.

Flour—Valley, $3.90@4.05 per barrel; hard wheat straights, $4@4.25; clears, $3.85@4.10; hard wheat patents, $4.40@4.70; whole wheat, $4@4.25; rye flour, $4.50.

Oats—No. 1, white, $1.25; gray, $1.20 per cental.

Millstuffs—Bran, $19@20 per ton; middlings, $25.50@27; shorts, $20@21; chop, $18; linseed, dairy food, $19.

Hay—Timothy, $15@16 per ton; clover, $9@10; grain, $11@12; cheat, $11@12.

Vegetables—Turnips, 80c per sack; carrots, 80c; beets, $1; parsnips, $1; cabbage, 2@2½c; red cabbage, 2½c; lettuce, head, 25@40c per doz; parsley, 25c; cauliflower, $2; celery, 75@90c; cucumbers, $1.75; asparagus, $1.25; peas, 5c per pound; rhubarb, 3c per pound; beans, green, 15c; wax, 15c; squash, $1 per box.

Honey—$3@3.50 per case.

Potatoes — Fancy, $1.20@1.25 per cental; common, $1@1.20; new potatoes, 3¾@4c per pound; sweets, 5c.

Fruits—Strawberries, Oregon, 12½@15c per pound; cherries, $1.25 per box; gooseberries, 6c per pound; apples, fancy Baldwins and Spitzenbergs, $1.50@2.50 per box; choice, $1@1.50; cooking, 75c@$1.

Butter — Fancy creamery, 17½c; store, 12@13c.

Butter Fat—Sweet cream, 18½c; sour cream, 17c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 17@18c per dozen.

Poultry — Chickens, mixed, 12½@13c per pound; springs, small, 18@20c; hens, 13@14c; turkeys, live, 16@17c per pound dressed 18@20c; ducks, $7@8 per dozen; geese, live, 7@8c per pound.

Cheese — Full cream, twins, new stock, 12½@13c; old stock, 10c; Young America, 14c.

Hops — 1903 crop, 23@25½c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 17c; Eastern Oregon, 12@14c; mohair, 30c per pound for choice.

Beef—Dressed, 5@8c per pound.

Mutton—Dressed, 5@6c per pound; lambs, 6c.

Veal—Dressed, 4@7c per pound.

Pork—Dressed, 7@7½c.

GOLD IN FARMS.

Value of 1903 Products Is Placed at $4,500,000,000.

Washington, May 25.—The department of agriculture has issued a report on the "Nation's Farm Surplus," prepared by George K. Holmes, chief of the division of foreign markets. It gives $4,500,000,000 as a conservative estimate of the value of the farm products of this country not fed to livestock in 1903, on the basis of the census valuation. The value of the exported farm products of this country was, in 1903, $878,479,451, and the highest value reached during the last 11 years was $951,628 331 in 1901, due chiefly to cotton.

The value of the exported farm products of this country is concentrated mostly in a few principal products. Of it in 1903, cotton constituted 36 per cent, grain and grain products 25 per cent, meat and meat products and live animals 24 per cent, these products equating over 85 per cent of the exports of farm products last year.

Adding tobacco, whose exports were valued at over $35,000,000; oil cake and oil cake meal, $19,839,279; fruits and nuts over $18,000,000, and vegetable oils, over $16,000,000 gives a total of eight classes of products, each with an export value of over $10,000,000, that comprise almost 96 per cent of the farm exports of 1903.

The fraction of the wheat crop exported in the last dozen years has been about 31 to 41 per cent, and the exported wheat and wheat flour have yearly averaged somewhat more than 200,000,000 bushels since 1897.

Only a small portion of the corn crop is exported as corn, the highest percentage, 11 per cent, being for 1898. Notwithstanding the small percentage, the exported bushels reach 100,000,000 to 200,000,000.

The beef exports weighed 385,000,000, pork exports 551,000,000, lard exports weighed 490,000,000, oleo oil exports 126,000,000 pounds and tobacco 368,000,000. Putter and cheese exports have decidedly declined within two or three years.

The report says that within a few years the results of an enormous extension of orchard planting will beign to be shown, and some of these results may be in a much increased fruit surplus for export. The exports of animal matter are losing ground relatively with a coresponding gain by vegetable matter.

FLEET WILL GO TO MOROCCO.

Two United States Squadrons are Within Easy Reach.

Washington, May 25.—A brief cablegram came to the state department today from Consul Gummere, at Tangier, Morrocco, which confirmed the press reports that Lon Perdicaris and Cromwell Varley were being well treated by the Moorish brigands by whom they were kidnapped. The authorities, according to the dispatch, are in communication with the bandits regarding the two men, and it is believed the terms of ransom are the subject of negotiations.

The consul hopes to be able to report these terms to the state department very soon. Mr. Gummere is moving actively in the matter, his instructions being to secure the release of Perdicaris as soon as possible.

Naval officials are awaiting news of the arrival of Admiral Chadwick at Fayal with the South Atlantic squadron, and that of the European squadron, under Admiral Jewell, at the Azores. The administration will send vessels of either of these squadrons to Morrocco for the moral effect it may have upon the officials of tnat country in the event the release of the men is brought about in the meantime.

Reoccupying Niu Chwang.

Niu Chwang, May 25.—The Russians are re-occupying this place with a fair force of artillery and mounted infantry. The disaster to the Japanese fleet is officially unknown here. The only information on the subject came from the Reuter Telegram company. The Russians are constructing slight entrenchments south of the town. Steamers from Chefoo report that they pass quantities of wreckage, and it is supposed here that the Russians have been blowing up the obstructions at the entrance to Port Arthur.

Massacrod by Moros.

Manila, May 25.—A report has been received here from Camp Overton, on the island of Mindanao, dated May 15, stating that a massacre had taken place on the 12th inst., near Malabang, on the southern coast of Mindanao. Fifty-three Filipino men, women and children, the families of military employes of the Uinted States government at Malabang, were surprised at midnight while asleep by the Datto Alis and slaughtered.

Natives Threaten to Rise.

Johannesburg, May 25.—The announcement that Chinese labor is to be given preference in an endeavor to solve the labor problem here has caused considerable unrest among the native tribes, and an uprising is not unlikely.