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COLUMBIA COUNTY DIRECTORY. County Officers. Judges: Dean Blanchard, Rainier; E. E. Quirk, St. Helens.

Travellers' Guide-River Routes. STEAMERS: U. S. STEAMER LEWIS ST. HELENS for Portland at 11 A. M. Tuesday.

PROFESSIONAL. DR. H. R. CLIFF, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. St. Helens, Oregon.

DR. J. E. HALL, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Clatskanie, Columbia county, Or.

A. B. LITTLE, SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER. St. Helens, Oregon.

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The Overland Route. UNION PACIFIC. Two trains daily, leaving Portland at 7 A. M. and 7 P. M.

THE PACIFIC COAST. The Portland National Bank's Demurrer Overruled.

THE BRITISH SHIP GOSFORD. Great Changes Made at the Mouth of Rogue River After the High Waters Recede.

F. H. Lowell, a fruit grower near Los Angeles, has failed for \$120,000, with assets of \$8,500.

Yuma, A. T., has elected a Republican national ticket for the first time in twenty years.

The Good Hope mine in Riverside county, Cal., has been sold for \$500,000 to Eastern mining men.

The new schedule of wages at Mare Island went into effect January 1. The same reductions were made in the navy yards in the East.

It now turns out that the story of the burning to death of a Mojave squaw by her tribe near Needles, Cal., because she gave birth to twins, was a hoax.

The British ship Gosford, which was towed into Cojo a few weeks ago with her cargo on fire, is going to pieces under the buffaloes of recent storms.

Judge Zane at Salt Lake, Utah, has given Mrs. Irvine a decree of divorce, and declared in doing so that the killing of Montgomery by Irvine was a cowardly act.

The Nainaimo (B. C.) miners have accepted a reduction equal to 15% per cent, the management having made slight concessions with regard to handling drifts.

The Santa Fe New Mexican has been purchased by a Democratic syndicate, and will become an administration organ. It has been the leading Republican paper of the Territory.

It is definitely settled that the Olympia will shortly be by her commission pennant on the coast, having been received by General Storekeeper Bacon at Mare Island.

The Fort Bragg Lumber Company will build a short railway line from Fort Bragg on the coast to the coal fields near Round Valley, Mendocino county, Cal.

Since Rogue river in Oregon has receded to its normal stage of water, a deep channel is being cut straight out to sea, while the north spit has moved out to sea fully half a mile.

The Scottish-American Investment Company has begun suit against the Portland Industrial Exposition for \$55,000 on a promissory note, and the appointment of a receiver and foreclosure of a mortgage on the exposition grounds as security for payment.

NATIONAL CAPITAL. The pension office has decided that in view of the act of Congress of December 21, 1893, it no longer has the right to withhold the pension of Judge Long of Michigan, and has directed he be again placed on the pension rolls.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent a communication to Congress in which he estimates that an appropriation of \$7,280,053 will be necessary to defray the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company after February 1 will form a once-a-week mail service between New York and Colon instead of thirty-six trips a year.

Representative Maguire has introduced a postal telegraph bill providing for an issue of \$25,000,000 in bonds to be expended in the erection of telegraph lines starting at this city, the largest cities in the country. The tolls are fixed at 10 cents for ten words, and the Postmaster-General is authorized to arrange for a rate of 2 cents per 100 words for news dispatches.

The report on the mining resources of the country, prepared by Chief of the division of mining statistics of the geological survey, shows that the high-water mark in mineral production was reached in 1892, both in this and every other country. The total value of all the mineral products of that year was \$684,778,768. This is \$20,000,000 greater than for any previous year.

The monthly issue of a pilot chart of the Pacific Ocean, similar in general character to the chart of the North Atlantic, is in contemplation by the naval hydrographic office. At present there are no means of distributing information to mariners of the Pacific Ocean, and the demand has been so general that only among American mariners, but among foreigners, that the hydrographic office believe there is as much reason for publishing a Pacific pilot chart as there is a chart of the Atlantic Ocean. Congress will therefore be urged to authorize the publication, which is attended with very slight expense.

The United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of Angle vs. the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad against the company. The plaintiff, Mrs. Angle, a widow, sued for money due her husband for work he was ready to perform in building the Superior Air Line.

The State Department is dissatisfied with the reports of Minister Thompson at Rio. It is thought he is enjoying himself in the neighborhood and is not keeping himself well posted as to the conditions at Rio. His reports are directly the opposite of Captain Picking, and favor the insurgents.

The Sioux City, O'Neil and Western Railway Company in its answer to the foreclosure suit of the Manhattan Trust Company, trustee for the funds, declares that its total capitalization was placed at \$1,000,000 on 80 miles of road, or nearly twice its cost. This being contrary to the constitution and laws of Nebraska, the directors ask that all the stock and bonds be declared void and the road turned over to the assignee of the Union Loan and Trust Company, who advanced the money to build the road.

The hydrographic office of the Navy Department has started the new year with the issue of the first number of a pilot chart of the North Pacific Ocean for January, 1894. Its purpose is to illustrate the character of the monthly publication which has been planned by the marine people of the Pacific Coast.

The estimates of the Secretary of the Navy for the next fiscal year contain an item of \$10,000 for the publication of the chart, and if Congress should grant this item, it is proposed to issue the first issue of each month, and to show graphically the progress of the work, and to warn of mariners as can be collected from reports of incoming navigators.

Of the 47,000,000 acres of land granted to the Northern Pacific railroad by the act of Congress July 2, 1864, only 5,368,423 acres had been patented, fiscal year, by the close of the fiscal year, also show that \$945,400 acres of indemnity lands located in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon have been restored to the public domain.

It is generally agreed among Democratic Senators that the financial condition of the country is such that the tariff will remain unchanged. In a report to the committee on Finance, Mr. Gage, announcing to \$100,000, and that of the John Brown Colony, which owes the bank \$200,000, several actions have been instituted against the respective parties, but it will require much time and many suits to unravel the matters. The committee on Finance has reported that there is only a little more than \$12,000,000 at present in their hands in addition to the \$90,000,000 held by the Sheriff to secure judgments, and that their attempts to realize upon assets have thus far been most unsatisfactory and will necessitate long and tedious litigation to avail anything.

Charles Clark has been appointed receiver of the Oregon Pacific. He qualified the other day, and a capable and economical management is assured. The resignation of Receiver Field, Jr. was generally believed that F. J. Miller, who had been named for the position, would be made by the court, and has been made by the court several years in the capacity of train dispatcher and acting superintendent in the absence of that official. As the position came to him unsolicited and without objections from any source, the appointment will no doubt meet with the approval of all interested in the road. Many are of the opinion that an error was committed in asking for Mr. Har-ley's removal. People are beginning to realize that whatever mistakes he may have made, if they could be made under the Eastern capitalists in whom he had placed confidence, but whom he has since learned to distrust; that his efforts on behalf of the road were for the best, and that they would have proved such had the promises of New York parties been carried out.

EASTERN NEWS. Receipts of Land Department of the Northern Pacific.

WANT BONDS DECLARED VOID. The Issue of the First Number of a Pilot Chart for the North Pacific Ocean—Etc.

Chicago has a deficit of over \$3,000,000. Pittsburgh's relief fund amounts to \$600,000. Chicago is now claiming a population of 2,000,000.

Philadelphia is to try water-gas making on its own account. The Indians are costing the government \$7,000,000 per year. Reports from the winter-wheat sections show a much smaller average than last year.

Another wonderfully rich streak of gold quartz has been struck at Cripple Creek, Col. The health department of New York proposes to make war against the use of bituminous coal.

Speaker Crisp says that the Wilson bill will pass the House of Representatives by January 31. The Colorado Farmers' Alliance wants Congress to issue legal-tender notes to the amount of \$200,000,000.

Bishop Cox of Buffalo has again denounced the position of the Catholic Church on the public-school question in this country. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas and Missouri each reports a smaller acreage sown to winter wheat this season than in 1892.

The financial and commercial depression existing in Canada at the present time is being more severely felt than any depression since 1867. There is considerable force in the assertion of Governor Fishback of Arkansas that the Indians are enjoying themselves rapidly coming into a school of crime.

It is a good sign of Mexico's credit in the markets of the world that Finance Minister Limantour has completed negotiations with a Berlin house for a loan of \$15,000,000 upon favorable terms. The Iron Age thinks that the extremely easy money market and low cost of material will induce very considerable extension of electric railways in various parts of the country during this year.

Many people living in Rochester, N. Y., who would and could work, are deterred from so doing because of insufficient clothing. Children, too, are unable to go to school because they have no shoes.

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THE MIDWINTER FAIR. CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.

With the single exception of the Administration building, which needs a full week's work before it will be completed, the five main buildings of the California Midwinter International Exposition are practically finished. Still, it has been found impossible to open the Exposition in all its departments on Jan. 1.

When the projectors of this industrial enterprise took advantage of the glorious midwinter weather in California they did not expect that the wintry winds on the shore of Lake Michigan, and the mountains of snow between that point and this, would array themselves in opposition to their plans. This, however, has proven to be the case, and hundreds of carloads of exhibits which were to come from the Columbian Exposition to stand on dress parade in Golden Gate park have been seriously delayed by the weather.

There has been great difficulty experienced in getting cars to load goods on at Chicago as fast as they were ready, and when they had once been started westward, a series of obstacles had to be overcome until, even though the buildings in San Francisco are practically ready for their reception, the bulk of the exhibits which are to be made by foreign nations have not yet arrived.

It has been found necessary, therefore, to postpone the formal ceremonies of opening the Exposition for a few days, or until everything is in place. On the first day of January, however, an informal opening occurs. The flags of all nations will fly from the flag poles on the Exposition buildings and in the grounds, there will be music and general gala day effects, but the "day of days" of the day when San Francisco shall be a perfect sea of bunting, when her people shall turn out en masse, when an extra legal holiday shall be declared and when all California shall join in the great ceremony of the opening of this great midwinter festival—that day will come a little later.

Quite a number of the concessional features of the Exposition are all in readiness and will be in full blast on Jan. 1. The great Fifth wheel begins its revolutions with the New Year; the lions and tigers in the wild animal arena will roar to New Year audiences; the Santa Barbara sea lions will roll and roar in the great tanks that have been provided for them; the forty-sixer mining camp will receive calls in true frontier fashion; beer and pleasure will flow at the Heidelberg castle; the Hawaiian cyclorama will be open to the public; the curious ones can do down to the Colorado gold mine; and even the great electric tower will be almost completed. But this word "almost" will be changed into "quite" in its application to everything projected in connection with the Exposition before the grand opening day comes on, and when that day comes there will be spread out before the visiting multitude the most complete and most picturesque exposition that the western sun has ever shone upon.

Speaking of the great Fifth wheel suggests mention of a very interesting incident which took place in connection with its construction the other day. During a temporary lull in the work of putting up the spiderlike spokes of this wheel, a man was observed to clamber up in the mass of timbers surrounding the base of the superstructure. He was at first supposed to be a workman, and no special attention was paid him. Presently, however, he clambered out on one of the lower spokes. The superintendent of construction, catching sight of him, asked what he wanted up there. The adventurer made no response, but continued his ascent, working his way inside the periphery with catlike agility. The superintendent ordered him down. The only answer he got was an invitation to come and fetch him. He kept on climbing, and where the periphery has not been placed he had to slide down the big spokes until he reached the chandelier iron. Crossing on these to the next spoke, he worked out to the periphery, and proceeded as before.

By this time quite a crowd had gathered, watching the progress of this daring fellow, 130 feet from the ground. He was repeatedly warned to look out for himself, but showed himself abundantly able to do so. Finally he reached the highest point, and standing at full length, gave an exulting yell, which was answered by a group of friends near the volcano building. Of course he came down the other way, and thus made the first revolution of the great Fifth wheel. On reaching the ground he disclosed his identity, and was recognized as a sailor and rigger. He said he would make the first trip around this great rotary construction.

One of the sensations of the Exposition will be the famous diver, Kohana Maka, whose record as a long-distance swimmer, deep diver and shark hunter surpasses that of all aquatic wonders of the great Pacific. It is Kohana Maka who has kept alive the old shark-hunting custom of the early kings of Hawaii. In former days it was the custom of royal sportsmen to go to sea in their war canoes or catamaran, taking along a large bowl of chopped enemies. This bowl was placed over the water, and fragments of hatched Kanaka were thrust through a hole in the bottom of the bowl, thus attracting schools of man-eating sharks. When the sharks became thick around the boats a native diver would dive in among them, knife in hand, and coming up under the school, would stab one as he arose. This is one of the things that Kohana Maka does in these days. There will be no sharks in the little lake within the Hawaiian enclosure at the Midwinter Exposition, but there will be ample room for diving and for Kohana and other great swimmers to exercise. Four women and three men, all experts, form the little company of swimmers, headed by Kohana Maka. They will not only illustrate the wonderful aquatic feats for which the islanders are famous, but they announce themselves as ready to meet all comers in any form of aquatic sports.

FOREIGN CABLES. Semi-Sanction to Duelling by a War Minister.

THE NAVY OF ARGENTINE. A Significant Sign of Hard Times in London—Argentine's Agricultural Products.

A famine prevails in Central Asia. Paris is to have a World's Cook Congress. The Argentine navy now comprises fifty-four first-class vessels. It is confidently predicted that a Congo boom is about to commence.

A German company is said to be after the Nicaragua canal franchise. The drought in the Argentine Republic is causing serious damage to crops. The annual cost of the British army is \$17,000,000; of the navy \$14,000,000. Tin-plate workers of Meath, Wales, have had their wages cut 10 per cent.

It is reported that Italy is negotiating a loan of 600,000,000 lire in Germany. The Shah of Persia will visit Berlin, St. Petersburg, Paris and Vienna next spring. The Kaiser has ordered that aluminum cooking utensils be used in the German army.

The Barcelona police have hit upon another factory containing forty pear-shaped bombs. Two thousand new books will be put on the market by London publishers alone this year. England, it is said, will spend more than \$100,000,000 on her navy within the next five years.

Greece will probably be forced by the creditor powers to reduce her army and navy and pay her debt. Morocco ought to pay Spain \$12,000,000 indemnity for the Melilla troubles. Seven persons have been arrested at Panama scandal. The annual returns of the Clyde ship-building industry show that the total output for 1893 was 208,000 tons, against 336,000 last year.

Japanese feeling against foreigners continues to increase. The chaplain of the British legation was recently arrested. Seven persons have been arrested at Odessa, Russia, charged with having formed a combine for the purpose of robbing the famine-stricken peasantry. A Buenos Ayres paper says that the agricultural products of Argentina have tripled in the last ten years. The value of this year's crop amounted to \$57,000,000.

The Royal Commission reports that in Scotland, as elsewhere, the supply of agricultural laborer is much less than twenty years ago. They have gone to town. The electric railway has penetrated even the fastnesses of the Tyrolean Mountains, a road twenty-seven miles long being projected between Riva and Pinzolo. Paris is to have a mahogany roadway. A part of Rue Lafayette is being paved with that wood. It is only an experiment, but it sounds like a very expensive one.

The Cairo correspondent of the London News says that the native Egyptian press is renewing its violent attacks on the British and inciting the people to rebellion. Lord Salisbury's recent speech in the Upper House during the debate on Indian finances is regarded as an indefinite pronouncement in favor of international bimetalism. The Vienna publishers have started a boycott against Pilsener beer on account of a rise in the price, and they are agitating throughout Austria-Hungary for co-operation.

A portion of an "Adventurer's share" in the New River Company has been sold, and the price of one share more than \$450,000. This is the highest figure ever reached. A significant sign of the hard times is seen in the fact that the Scotland Yard authorities have after much discussion voted to allow the London police to carry pistols for this winter only. The British government has decided to expend a large sum on strengthening the defenses at Portland. Half a million sterling will be required, and the works are expected to occupy ten years.

Mr. Hollisworth has given to Birmingham some rentable houses, simply as an endowment for a city. The Town Council accepted, with the hope that this "will be the first of a long line of such gifts." In Holland women and persons of either sex under the age of 16 are now forbidden to begin work earlier than 5 A. M., or to continue work after 7 P. M., nor can their work exceed eleven hours a day in all.

Captains White and Donovan, who were in the Matabele country, have gone to London. They have given a detailed account of the fighting. Captain White denies the story of immense slaughter of the Matabeles, and says not more than 1,600 or 2,000 warriors were killed in the whole campaign. Missionary Robert Ashe, who returned lately to London from Uganda, asserts that a dangerous Arab ferment threatens to disturb the whole country. The Arabs are well armed and prepared with ammunition, he says, and unlimited material is being smuggled through Mombasa after having been openly admitted through German territory. Immediate definite action is necessary. Mr. Ashe says, in order to avert another Sudan experience.

PORTLAND MARKET. WHEAT—Valley, 92¢; Walls Walls, 81¢@82¢ per cental.

HOPS, WOOL AND HIDES. HOPS—'93a, choice, 15¢@16¢ per pound; medium, 10¢@12¢; poor, 5¢@7¢. Wool—Valley, 10¢@11¢ per pound; Umpqua, 11¢@12¢; Eastern Oregon, 6¢@10¢, according to quality and shirring.

LIVE AND DRESSED MEAT. BEEF—Top steers, 2¢ per pound; fair to good steers, 2¢; No. 1 cows, 2¢; fair cows, 1½¢; dressed beef, \$3.50@5.00 per 100 pounds. MUTTON—Best sheep, \$2.00; choice mutton, \$1.75@2.00; lambs, \$2.00@2.25.

EASTERN SMOKE MEATS AND LARD—Hams, medium, 12¢@13¢ per pound; hams, large, 11¢@12¢; hams, picnic, 11¢@12¢; breakfast bacon, 13¢@15¢; short clear sides, 11¢@13¢; dry salt sides, 10¢@11¢; dried beef hams, 12¢@13¢; lard, compound, in tins, 9¢@10¢ per pound; pure, in tins, 11¢@13¢; pig's feet, 8¢@9¢; pig's tins, 40¢, \$3.00.

COGNAC. Manila rope, 1¼ in. cir. and up, 10¢@11¢; manilla rope, 12-thread, ¾ diam., 11¢; manilla rope, 11-thread, ¾ diam., 10¢; manilla rope, in coils on reels, 10¢; manilla lath yarn, tarred, 9¢; manilla hawser-laid rope well-boring, etc., 13¢; manilla transmission-of-power rope, 14¢; manilla paper twine, 11¢; manilla spring twine, 14¢; sisal rope, 1½ in. cir. and up, 7¢; sisal rope, 6 and 9-thread, 1 and 5-16 diam., 8¢; sisal lath yarn, tarred, 7¢; sisal paper twine, 8¢@9¢.

FLOUR, FEED, ETC. FLOUR—Portland, \$2.75; Salem, \$2.75; Cascadia, \$2.75; Dayton, \$2.75; Walls Walls, \$3.00; snowflake, \$2.80; Corvallis, \$2.65; Pendleton, \$2.65; Graham, \$2.40; superfine, \$2.25 per bushel. OATS—White, 33¢@34¢ per bushel; 65¢@67¢; rolled, in bags, \$6.25@6.50; barrels, \$6.75@7.00; in cases, \$3.75. MILLET—Bran, \$13.18; shorts, \$15.16; ground barley, \$16.18; chop feed, \$15 per ton; whole feed barley, 60¢ per ton; chickens, \$23.25 per ton; 70¢ per cental; middlings, \$23.25 per ton; chicken wheat, 65¢@1.15 per cental. HAY—Good, \$10.12 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 30¢@32¢; fancy dairy, 25¢@27¢; fair to good, 20¢@22¢; common, 10¢@17¢ per pound. CHEESE—Oregon, 10¢@13¢; California, 12¢@15¢; Young, 12¢@15¢; Swiss, imported, 30¢@32¢; domestic, 16¢@18¢ per pound. EGGS—Oregon, 22¢ per dozen; Eastern, 22¢@27¢.

POULTRY—Chickens, mixed, quoted at \$2.50@3.50 per dozen; dressed, \$4.00 per dozen; ducks, \$3.50@4.50 per dozen; geese, \$7.00@8.00; live, 12¢ per pound; dressed, 13¢@14¢.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS. VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 15¢ per pound; potatoes, Oregon, 90¢@75¢ per sack; 2¢ per sack; 11¢@15¢ per sack; 2¢ per sack; 11¢@15¢ per sack; 2¢ per sack; 11¢@15¢ per sack. FRUITS—Sicily lemons, \$5.00@5.50 per box; California lemons, \$4.00@4.50 per box; bananas, \$1.50@2.00 per box; apples, \$3.50@4.00 per box; peaches, \$3.50@4.00 per box; seedlings, 2.00@2.75; Mexican, \$3.50@3.75; Japanese, \$1.75@2.00; grapes, \$1.00@1.25 per box; apples (buying price), green, 50¢@55¢ per box; red, 60¢@75¢; cranberries, \$0.90 per barrel; persimmons, \$1.50 per box.

CANNED GOODS. CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, assorted, \$1.75@2.00; peaches, \$1.50@2.00; Bartlett pears, \$1.75@2.00; plums, \$1.37¢@1.50; strawberries, \$2.25@2.45; cherries, \$2.25@2.40; blackberries, \$1.85@2.00; raspberries, \$2.40; pineapples, \$2.25@2.80; apricots, \$1.65. Pie fruits, assorted, \$1.20; peaches, \$1.25; plums, \$1.00@1.20; blackberries, \$1.25@1.40 per dozen. Pie fruits, galena, assorted, \$3.15@3.50; peaches, \$3.50@4.00; apricots, \$3.50@4.00; plums, \$2.75@3.00; blackberries, \$4.25@4.50; tomatoes, \$1.10.

MEATS—Corned beef, 1¢, \$1.40; \$2.10; chipped, \$2.35; lunch tongue, 1¢, \$3.50; 2¢, \$6.75; deviled ham, \$1.50@2.75 per dozen. FRUIT—Sardines, 6¢, 75¢@82.25; salmon, tin 1-lb tins, \$1.25@1.50; flat, \$1.75; 2-lb, \$2.25@2.50; ¼-barrel, \$5.50, \$7.50 per dozen.

STAPLE GROCERIES. COFFEE—Costa Rica, 23¢; Rio, 22¢@23¢; Salvador, 23¢; Mocha, 26¢@28¢; Arabica's, Columbia and Lion, 100-pound cases, 25.00 per pound. DRIED FRUITS—1883 pack, Petite prunes, 6¢@8¢; silver, 10¢@12¢; Italian, 8¢@10¢; German, 8¢@10¢; evaporated apples, 15¢@16¢; peaches, 10¢@12¢; pears, 7¢@11¢ per pound.

SALT—Liverpool, 30¢, \$5.50; 100s, \$16.00; 50s, \$16.50; stock, \$8.50@9.50. SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 40¢@55¢; in half barrels, 42¢@57¢; cases, 35¢, 80¢ per gallon; \$2.25 per keg; California, in barrels, 20¢@40¢ per gallon; \$1.75 per keg. SUGAR—D, 4¢; Golden C, 4¢; extra C, 4¢; confectioner's A, 5¢; dry granulated, 5¢; cube, crushed and powdered, 5¢ per pound; 1½¢ per pound; discount on all grades for prompt cash; maple sugar, 15¢@16¢ per pound.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 2¢; No. 2, 2¢; large white, 2¢; pea beans, 2¢; pink, 2¢; bayou, 2¢; butter, 3¢; Lima, 3¢ per pound. RICE—No. 1, Sandwhich Island, \$4.50@4.75; No. 2, 4¢; No. 3, 3¢; No. 4, 2¢; No. 5, 1¢; No. 6, 1¢; No. 7, 1¢; No. 8, 1¢; No. 9, 1¢; No. 10, 1¢; No. 11, 1¢; No. 12, 1¢; No. 13, 1¢; No. 14, 1¢; No. 15, 1¢; No. 16, 1¢; No. 17, 1¢; No. 18, 1¢; No. 19, 1¢; No. 20, 1¢.

RAISINS—London layers, \$1.75@2.00; halves, \$2.00@2.25; quarters, \$2.25@2.75; eighth, \$2.50@3.00. MUSCATS, boxes, \$1.50; fancy packed, \$1.75; bags, 3 crown, 4½¢@5¢ per pound; 4 crown, 5.5¢@6¢. Seedless Sultanas, boxes, \$1.75@2.00; bags, 6¢@8¢ per pound. SPICES—Whole—Allspice, 18¢@20¢ per pound; cassia, 10¢@12¢; cinnamon, 22¢@25¢; cloves, 1.20¢; black pepper, 20¢@25¢; nutmeg, 75¢@80¢.