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WEEK'S TRADE REVIEW

Report of R. G. Dun Commercial Agency.

FROM AMERICA'S METROPOLIS

A Good Business Expected After the Conventions Adjourn and Crops Are Assured.

New York, June 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: It is highly suggestive that, with a little help as there now is from new business, markets are so nearly maintained. Summer is close at hand, and with new crops promising well, and old stocks large, it is no wonder the farm products are cheap. The factories and mills are still waiting for the rush of business seen last year, and, in spite of narrow orders, are at present generally holding on with much confidence. It is so late that gold exports no longer alarm, for the date of the expected returns draws near. Lower prices this season affect farmers very little, but the speculators who have bought from them for a rise, the estimates entitled to most confidence, point to a probable yield of 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, which, with the stock carried over, will clear away any danger of oppressive charges for breadstuffs, at the same time giving producers a fair return.

The movement of cattle at the West is very heavy, at Chicago 10 per cent greater than last year thus far, and lard makes a new low record, with enormous stocks accumulated. Three hardest problems of the day is whether iron and steel prices can be maintained as they have been during the past week. The nail combine has failed thus far to win over competitors who undersell them, and are able to manufacture 5,000 kegs against every 100 by concern in the combine. The bar association asks for iron more than the selling price for steel bars. Open hearth billets are freely sold at Pittsburgh below the price asked for Bessemer, and middlemen are still selling Bessemer billets about \$1 below the price fixed by the pool. Naturally the doubt regarding maintenance of prices greatly checks the demand for the present, but that a large demand is certain and will not be long delayed is one thing which prevents considerable decline.

Failures for the week were 334 in the United States, against 195 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 25 last year.

IN HONOR OF DEAD HEROES

Unveiling of Statues to Generals Meade and Hancock.

Gettysburg, Pa., June 8.—An immense crowd of veterans and others gathered at the battle-field here today to witness the unveiling of the splendid equestrian statues erected by the state of Pennsylvania in honor of the memory of Generals George Meade and Winfield S. Hancock.

The memorial was unveiled at 10:30 A. M. by Master George Gordon Meade, a grandson of the dead hero. As the drapery fell from the beautiful statue a salute was fired by battery C, United States army, from Washington. The dedicatory services were conducted by George C. Meade post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

General Gobin, of Lebanon, on behalf of the commission which supervised the execution of the statue, formally transferred the memorial to Governor Hastings, who received it in behalf of the state. An oration by General David McMurtie Gregg, of Reading, the famous commander of the Second cavalry division in the battle of Gettysburg, concluded the Meade ceremonies.

At 3 P. M. the Hancock statue was unveiled. General Gobin transferred the statue to the state; Governor Hastings received it. An oration was delivered by General Henry H. Bingham, congressman from Philadelphia.

LAKE STEAMER'S ESCAPE.

ProMpt Action of Her Captain Averted a Disaster.

Chicago, June 8.—A gaping hole in the back side of the Goodrich line steamer Virginia, just above the aft gangway, tells this morning of the narrow escape the steel lake grayhound and 200 passengers had last night from being a central figure in a terrible tragedy.

While the Virginia was returning from Milwaukee last night she collided with the schooner Mary A. McGregor. A thick fog prevailed at the time, which rendered objects invisible at a distance of a few feet. A panic on the upper decks was made by the terrified passengers. The quick command of Captain Stein, of the Virginia, who was on the bridge, in altering the course of the steamer just as the two vessels came together, prevented a horrible disaster. As it was, there is a large hole in the back side of the steamer, while the schooner had her bowsprit carried away and otherwise badly damaged by the collision. The schooner was bound from Racine to Milwaukee. Captain Stein said that the collision was unavoidable. The Virginia was running slower than usual, and to this he attributes her escape from foundering.

Turkish Soldiers Killed.

Berlin, June 8.—A dispatch from Athens says that the Turkish detachment consisting of eighty-five, which returned to Varna, a town in the island of Crete, recently besieged, to remove war material, was cut to pieces by the insurgents, only two Turks escaping.

OREGON STATE NEWS.

Interesting Collection of Items From Town and County.

Baker City will celebrate the nation's birthday.

The telegraph office at Jacksonville has been temporarily closed.

The Coquille creamery is receiving 15,000 pounds of milk daily.

Herick's cannery, at The Dalles, has started up. The run of fish is improving.

Some \$2,300 in gold, according to report, has been taken from the Salmon mountains mines the last six weeks.

The Yamhill County Pioneer Association has decided to hold its annual meeting at McMinnville June 28 and 27.

Independence boasts of a young man not yet 20 years of age, whose height is 6 feet 9 inches. Charles Bicker is his name.

A great amount of snow has fallen in the Blue Mountains during this month, which insures a long season for the placer miners.

The waterspout in Gilliam county last week did a great deal of damage on Pine creek, destroying gardens and filling up irrigation ditches.

Three feet of snow is reported on the Mount Adams ranges this month, where, last year, earlier than this, grass was abundant and fifteen inches high.

Dan Ryan, a miner, died in Grant's Pass last week from the effects of chloroform administered during a surgical operation to remove a cancerous growth from his lower jaw.

The Oregon and Eastern mails for Lake and Klamath counties now reach their destination one day earlier since the establishment of the mail route from Ashland to Klamath Falls.

Coal mining and shipping will begin on the Illinois this week. R. D. Hume, of Wedderburn, will get 100 tons as a starter. The steamer used carries only four tons to the load.

There was a waterspout at McKay, in Umatilla county, last week, and another two days later. They did much damage, washing out potatoes that were planted and doing other damage to crops.

Notices of appeal to the supreme court have been filed in the cases of Marcus S. Koshland vs. Hartford Fire Insurance Company and Marcus S. Koshland vs. Home Mutual Insurance Company, from Pendleton.

Thomas Thomason, inspector of horses for Umatilla county, had a big round-up of diseased horses on the Umatilla reservation, and many of the animals were killed. The diseased horses were suffering from mange.

S. Price, who came from Indiana to Oregon in 1853, brought with him at the time a \$1 bill, which he exhibited the other day in The Dalles. It was issued by the state from the Miami county bank at Troy, and at the time was good in Indiana, Ohio and a portion of Kentucky.

The Byers flouring mill, in Pendleton, has just finished loading a shipment of three carloads of flour, bound for San Salvador. The mill ships to Central America and China, and the Chinese insist on having their flour in green sacks, while the San Salvadorans will only take theirs in blue bags.

Mrs. Mary Ann Childs, a colored woman, 57 years of age, visited the Chemawa school last week. She hails from Louisiana, and has been traveling for the last four years. She left Louisiana, and traveled on foot to New York, from there to Washington and from that city to Florida. She then started West.

Plans have been prepared for a new building at Bingham Springs station for the convenience of tourists and others. It will be built of fir trees in old-fashioned style, with doors and windows as used years ago. The outside will be left with rough rustic appearance, but the inside will be fitted up in modern style.

Much wool is now being received at Pendleton by rail and team for the scouring mill and commission men. Dealers are not anxious to buy, and there has been but little selling or shipping. Mr. Koshland has so far shipped four carloads to Boston and one to Portland. A large quantity is arriving by rail from Eastern Washington points.

The loss of lambs this season in Malheur county, consequent upon the continued cold spring weather, has been very great, the loss in a few instances exceeding 50 per cent of the crop, says the Vale Gazette. The sheepmen, however, are not any losers on the aggregate season's profits, for the reason that an easy winter did away with the necessity of much feeding, so that the loss of a part of the increase will not seriously affect local sheepmen.

The Smithsonian Institution has donated a collection of 215 duplicate specimens of fishes to the university of Oregon. This collection is from the upper part of the Columbia river basin, in the state of Idaho, and the specimens of fishes were selected from the national museum at Washington, D. C., and transmitted to the home university, in conformity with the usage of the Smithsonian Institution in the distribution of duplicate material.

The Mining World.
Recent cable advices from London show that there is on hand less than two months' supply of copper, and that both London and Paris are taking all they can get hold of. It now seems possible for copper to go to 12 cents.

Most of the capital in this country is in the East and the good mines are in the West. While some portion of this capital is being continually invested in mining, the amount is not as great as the needs of the mining districts demand, or as the opportunities for profitable investment warrant.

REAL RURAL READING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

Pearl Millet One of the Most Luxuriant-Growing Grasses Known—Simple Contrivance for Protecting Young Plants—A Secure Gate Latch.

Pearl Millet.
In the search for drought-resisting forage plants, American Agriculturist says Pearl or Horse millet should not be overlooked, especially in the warmer sections of our country. Under favorable conditions, it is one of the most luxuriant-growing grasses known. It is not, however, as its popular name would lead one to suppose, a species of millet, but resembles in appearance and character the sorghums more than the millets.

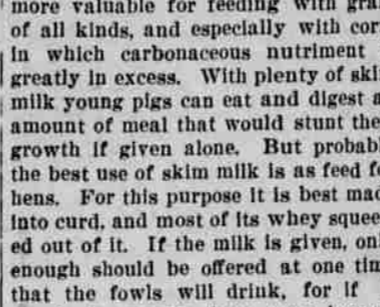


PEARL MILLET. Its botanical name is Pennisetum spicatum. A most remarkable record of the luxuriant growth of this plant has been given by the late Peter Henderson, as follows: "Determined to give Pearl millet a thorough trial, I prepared a piece of good ground, as if for a root crop, by manuring at the rate of 12 or 15 tons to the acre, plowing deeply and harrowing. The seed was sown in drills 20 inches apart, at the rate of four or five pounds to the acre. The seed was sown about the middle of May. When the plants were up, a pulverizer was run through the rows, and the growth became so rapid that no further culture was necessary. The first cutting was made forty-five days after sowing; it was seven feet high, and covered the whole ground. The crop, cut three inches above the ground, weighed as cut at the rate of 30 tons per acre; dried, 8½ tons per acre. The second growth, cut forty-five days from the time of the first cutting, was nine feet high, and weighed at the rate of 55 tons to the acre fresh, equal to eight tons dried. The last growth started rapidly, but the cool weather retarded it, so that the last cutting only weighed 10 tons and 1½ tons dried. The total yield was 95 tons green fodder in 135 days, equal to 16 tons of hay." The accompanying illustration was engraved from a photograph of a plant which stood 13 feet high.

Skim Milk as Stock Feed.
In estimating the profits of the dairy too little regard is paid to the value of the skim milk as feed for pigs, calves and poultry. It is so well adapted to all these kinds of stock that when used in connection with other feed, as it always should be, the skim milk will be worth much more than it can be if fed alone. Milk is not a perfect ration. It contains too much bulk for its nutrition, and that nutrition is more largely nitrogenous than it need to be for profitable feeding. This makes it much more valuable for feeding with grain of all kinds, and especially with corn, in which carbonaceous nutriment is greatly in excess. With plenty of skim milk young pigs can eat and digest an amount of meal that would stunt their growth if given alone. But probably the best use of skim milk is as feed for hens. For this purpose it is best made into curd, and most of its whey squeezed out of it. If the milk is given, only enough should be offered at one time that the fowls will drink, for if it stands in vessels these soon become sour and offensive.

A Secure Gate Latch.

The securing of the farm yard gate can be made a very easy matter by the making of a device such as is shown



HOME-MADE GATE LATCH.

below. It may be attached to any common home-made farm yard gate. For its construction, the board c is a hard wood slat fastened to the board above by a swinging wire or iron hinge b. When closing the gate, the slat c strikes a catch a; the catch a forces the slat c back, but as its end is exactly opposite the cut in a, the weight of the slat c forces it forward into the cut of a, thus holding the gate in place. The slat a passes between boards to hold it in place as well as through the end upright. In the cut, a is shown as the gate locks and the catch a reversed. The cut should be made sufficiently wide so the slat will drop easily into place before the gate can swing by and the slat drop. The catch a is rounded so the end of the slat c will slide up into place. Fig. 2 shows the catch piece doubled so the gate will swing in both directions and catch.—Farm and Home.

Dragging After Plowing.

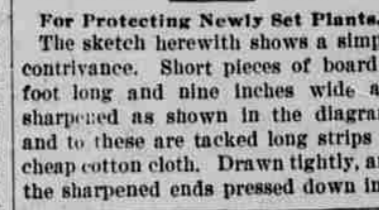
In all cases the harrow should follow the plow as quickly as possible after the furrow has been turned. This will compact the soil, pressing the furrow down and leaving less air space between it and the soil below. If the soil is dry enough to be plowed at all it does

not need more drying after plowing. Rather the attempt from the first should be to save all the moisture in the soil, knowing that it will all be needed during the growing season. It often happens that after plowing several days of dry weather follow. If the furrow is left rough and tilted in air, it will dry out so that the germination of any grain sown or planted in it will be delayed.

Some Don'ts.
Don't fail to have a fruit and vegetable garden. Don't fail to raise everything possible that your family or your stock consume. Don't neglect to plant at intervals so as to have a succession of luscious vegetables for your table and plenty of green forage for your stock. Don't run the risk of drought when you can insure against it by frequent shallow cultivation, by the use of mulch and, by irrigation. Don't kill yourself or your family with work, and don't forget that kind words and pleasant smiles go far to make easy the exacting duties of the busy summer season. Don't put over to Sunday a lot of odd jobs and chores, but make it a day of rest—of refreshment to soul, mind and body. Don't fail to use your brains, planning your work in all its details so as to get best results with least labor.—Farm and Home.

Graining Cows at Pasture.
The first grass is always poor in quality, as it is grown before the soil is warmed and when it contains little available nitrogenous plant food. For this reason cows ought always to be fed some grain when put at pasture, for, if not, they will be obliged to make good the quality of their milk by taking the fat stored on or in their bodies, and putting it into the milk pail. The better the cow is as a milker the more inclined she is to do this. When it is found that graining the cow until she keeps her without increasing the milk flow, her own feeding the cow until she is fattened for beef. The more quickly a cow is fattened the better quality her beef will be. Cow beef has a reputation for being tough, because the cow is generally fattened while its owner is drawing from her the last drop of milk he can get.

For Protecting Newly Set Plants.
The sketch herewith shows a simple contrivance. Short pieces of board a foot long and nine inches wide are sharpened as shown in the diagram, and to these are tacked long strips of cheap cotton cloth. Drawn tightly and the sharpened ends pressed down into



IT PROTECTS YOUNG PLANTS.

the earth, a fine protection is afforded plants that have just been transplanted. White cloth, especially, reflects the sun's rays and keeps all cool beneath it. If a long strip of cloth is used, put a bit of sharpened board every eight feet. Cotton cloth can be had at a few cents a yard, and three strips can be made from a piece of ordinary width.

Grass Under Trees.

Under some circumstances grass appears to grow better under trees than it does when exposed to the full blaze of the summer's sun. In a young orchard, and especially one that is plowed every year, the tree roots near the surface are cut off by the annual cultivation. This leaves several inches of soil in which shallow-rooted grass plants thrive. But in orchards that have long been uncultivated, tree roots will be found very near the surface, ready to take in the rainfall, even of very light showers. In such circumstances it is impossible for grass to thrive, and much less for the deeper-rooted clover to do so. In any event, the grass grown in the shade will have less nutrition than that which has abundant sunlight. In pasturing an orchard some extra food should always be given, not only for the benefit of the trees, but to supplement the deficiencies of the pasture.

Dangerous Stones in Meadows.

Meadows should always be rolled early in the spring while the ground is soft. But if not done then, it should not be neglected a little later. The rolling will not only compact the soil about the grass roots, but it will press down into the soil the small stones which have been loosened and raised by frost. It is not the large stones that are most dreaded by the driver of a mowing machine. The largest stone can be seen and avoided. It is the small, thin stones, just large enough to go between the mowing knife and guards, which not only dull the knives worst, but cause the greatest proportion of breakages.

Low Down Fruit Trees.

The increasing prevalence of high winds has much to do with making fruit growers favor the heading out of fruit trees near the ground. There is great loss of fruit when the trees are high headed, and it is much more difficult to gather them without injury. As for the old practice of training the head high, so that teams used in plowing and cultivating can be driven under the branches, it is very rarely followed now. The orchard ought to be cultivated only when young. After it gets into bearing seed it and pasture with sheep or swine, also adding mineral fertilizers every year.

Always in Trouble.

The Government seed distribution is again the subject of scandal. This time complaint is made about the purchase of the seeds and the way they were distributed. And now the Department of Agriculture complains that packages labeled like its own are being used by private dealers.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

The butter market is fairly steady at quotations, which are certainly low enough for the consumer and a little too much that way for the dairymen. Potatoes are steady, with the supply slackening up materially, which is a good feature, as the demand is also lessening, owing to the increased receipts of new potatoes. Hogs are weak. Veal is somewhat scarcer, and is firm at quotations. Wool is dull. The produce and fruit receipts from San Francisco are rapidly lessening, which is a good point in favor of Portland, as it keeps the money within the state.

Wheat Market.

There is no change in the local wheat market, the movement amounting to but little. Quotations are: Walls Walls, 51 to 52c; Valley, 53 to 54c per bushel.

Produce Market.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$2.85 per barrel; Goldrop, \$2.95; Snowflake, \$3.20; Benton county, \$2.85; Graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.25.

Oats—Good white are quoted weak at 27c; milling, 28c; gray, 23c; 24c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, \$4.25 to \$5.25; barrels, \$4.50 to \$7.00; cases, \$3.75.

HAY—Timothy, \$9.00 per ton; wheat, \$6.00; clover, \$6.75; oat, \$6.50; alfalfa, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

BARLEY—Feed barley, \$13.50 per ton; brewing, \$15 to \$16.

MILLET—Bran, \$14.50; shorts, \$15.50; middlings, \$18 to \$20; rye, 92c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 25c; fancy dairy, 22c; fair to good, 17c; common, 12c per roll.

POTATOES—New Oregon, 25c to 30c per sack; sweets, common, 5c; Merced, 3c per pound.

ONIONS—Fancy, \$2.25 per sack. Fowl—Chickens, hens, \$3.50 per dozen; mixed, \$3.00 to \$3.25 per dozen; ducks, \$5.00 to \$6; geese, \$5.00; turkeys, live, 12c per pound; dressed 15 to 17c.

EGGS—Oregon, 10c per dozen. CHEESE—Oregon full cream, 10c per pound; half cream, 9c; skim, 4c to 5c; Young America, 11c.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, \$3.00 to \$4.00; choice, \$3.00 to \$3.50; Sicily, \$5.50; bananas, \$1.75 to \$3.00 per bunch; California navel, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per box; pineapples, \$5 to \$6.00 per dozen.

OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1c per lb; garlic, new, 10c per pound; artichokes, 35c wide; sprouts, 5c per pound; cauliflower, \$2.75 per crate, 90c to \$1 per dozen; hot-house lettuce, 40c per dozen.

FRESH FRUIT—Pears, Winter Nellie, \$1.50 per box; cranberries, \$9 per barrel; fancy apples, \$1 to \$1.50; common, 50c to 75c per box.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, evaporated, bleached, 4c to 4½c; sun-dried, 3½c to 4c; pears, sun and evaporated, 5c to 6c; plums, 3c to 4c; prunes, 3c to 5c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 9c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 5c to 7c.

Hops—Choice, Oregon 2c to 3c per pound; medium, neglected.

NUTS—Almonds, soft shell, 9c to 11c per pound; paper shell, 10c to 12c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11c to 12c; standard walnuts, 12c to 13c; Italian chestnuts, 12c to 14c; pecans, 13c to 16c; Brazil, 12c to 13c; Siberia, 12c to 14c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 6c to 7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8c to 10c; coconuts, 9c per dozen.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 11c to 12c per pound; hams, picnic, 7c; breakfast bacon 10c to 10½c; short clear sides, 8c to 9c; dry salt beef, 7c to 8c; dried beef hams, 13c to 15c; lard, compound, in tins, 7c; lard, pure, in tins, 8c to 10c; pig's feet, 8c; \$3.50; pig's feet, 40c, \$3.25; lard, \$1.25. Oregon smoked hams, 10c to 11c; pickled hams, 8c; bonemeas hams, 7c; bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 6c; lard, 6-pound pails, 7c to 10c, 7c; 5c; 7c; tierces, 7c. Country meats sell at prices according to grade.

HIDES—Dry hides, butcher, sound, per pound, 11c to 12c; dry kip and calf-skin, 10c to 11c; culis, 3c less; salted, 60 lbs and over, 5c to 6c to 60 lbs, 4c to 5c; 40 and 50, 4c; kip and yearling skins, 10 to 30 lbs, 4c; calf-skin, sound, 5 to 10 lbs, 6c; green, unsalted, less; culis, 1-2c less; sheepskins, shagwings, 10c to 15c; short wool, 20c to 30c; medium, 30c to 40c; long wool, 50c to 70c.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, \$1.25 to \$1.60; No. 2, talls, \$2.25 to \$2.60; fancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, \$1.20 to \$1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.50 to \$2.25.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 2c per pound; butter, 3c; lard, 1c; Lima, 4c.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1½-inch, is quoted at 8c, and Sinal, 8c per pound.

SUGAR—Golden O, 5c; extra C, 5½c; dry granulated, 6c; cube crushed and powdered, 6c per pound; ½c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, ½c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15c to 16c per pound.

COFFEES—Costa Rica, 20c to 23c; Rio, 20c to 22c; Salvador, 1c to 2c; Mocha, 27c to 31c; Padang Java, 30c; Palembang Java, 26c to 28c; Lahat Java, 23c to 25c; Arabica's Mokaoka and Lion, \$20.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, \$20.30 per 100-pound case.

RICE—Island, \$3.50 to 4 per sack; Japan, \$3.75 to 4.

COAL—Steady; domestic, \$5.00 to \$7.50 per ton; foreign, \$6.50 to \$11.00.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, \$3.25; cows, \$2.25 to \$2.50; dressed beef, 4c to 5c per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers, \$3.00; ewes, \$1.50 to \$2.75; dressed mutton, 5c per pound.

VEAL—Gross, small, 4c; large, 3c to 3½c per pound.