THE BUSINESS WORLD

A QUICK SALE FOR CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES.

The Wheat Trade—Reports by Telegraph—General Produce and Financial Advices.

A large list of California vegetables arrived on the market yesterday. The truck was in first-class condition, and sold readily under a strong demand. New potatoes made their appearance. Cabbage was firm, and other descriptions steady. Poultry is slow sale. Eggs and butter are weak. Staple groceries and merchandise are unchanged.

Profit in Raising Ginseng.

A bulletin issued by the agricultural department shows that the wholesale price of our ginseng has steadily increased from 52c a pound in 1858 to more than $3 per pound in 1894, and that the value of the export for the past decade has amounted to between $800,000 and $1,000,000 a year, the foreign movement being 250,000 pounds, at an average value of $3 per pound. It is also pointed out that the natural supply is now rapidly decreasing, and that if present conditions continue, its extermination is inevitable. At the same time cultivation is entirely practicable, and there would seem to be no reason why ranchers on the Pacific coast should not give it a trial, says the San Francisco Commercial News. They raise wheat that they cannot now sell for the cost of production; fruit, much of which has to be allowed to spoil on the trees, because there is too much for local consumption, and transportation charges are too high to allow of its being shipped East at a profit; wine that does not often pay for pressing out after the grapes are picked; hops that on account of overproduction are often rooted up, vines and all, and wool that when sold does not pay for the feed of the sheep that bore it. The farmers need not fear in raising this commodity that there is any danger of overstocking the market. The growth is too slow, and there is always a good demand in this city. Chinese send away large shipments by every steamer that sails for the Orient. The shipments lately have not been very large, probably owing to the scarcity or high price of the article. The last steamer sailing took for China 5862 pounds, valued at $8876. This was the price as manifested at the custom-house, but sales are made by growers as high as $5 per pound.

Bank Statements.

The following were the clearings of the leading cities of the Northwest yesterday:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Portland	$142,679	$27,989
Seattle	73,386	20,529
Tacoma	107,828	26,203

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Prices Paid for Wheat at Home and Abroad.

The local wheat market was reported quiet yesterday, with quotations steady and unchanged. Export prices were: Walla Walla, 40½c per bushel; Valley, 75@77½c per cental.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Wheat had lost some of the bearish spirit with which it closed yesterday when trading recommenced this morning. The report circulated yesterday with reference to damage to the French crop was generally contradicted. The foreign markets were firm. The Northwestern receipts were not so conspicuously heavy as on the two preceding days. The market ruled firm at the slight decline which occurred at the opening, and worked its way up very slowly from the time of the opening until noon, at which time May had reached 53⅝c. St. Louis kept sending bullish messages, and New York also appeared struck with the desire, and the fact that cables quoted 9 centimes advance in February flour, and 15 centimes rise in March wheat, while Berlin was quoted 1 mark higher, gave apparent confirmation of uneasiness over there. These latter items caused an advance to 53⅝c. The taking of profits after the advance referred to was too general to permit of the price being maintained, and although a suspicion became very general toward the end that underneath the smoke of French crop damage some fire existed, still enough wheat was sold to cause a reaction to 53@53⅛c, with 53⅛c the latest trading price.

At New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Flour—Quiet, steady.

Wheat—Quiet and firm. Options were dull and irregular, but closed steady at unchanged prices, with only a local trade and chiefly scalping and switching; May and July were most active. Closing prices: No. 2 red, February, 56⅝c; March, 57c; May, 58⅛c; June, 58⅛c; July, 58⅝c; August, 58⅞c; September, 59⅛c.

Liverpool Spot Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—Wheat—Spot, firm; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 4s 6½d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 3d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 1½d; No. 1 California, 5s 2d. Futures closed quiet, with distant positions 2f higher; February, 4s 6½d; March, 4s 7d; May and June, 4s 7½d; July, 4s 7¾d.

Corn—Spot, firm; new mixed, 4s ¾d. Futures closed quiet, 2@3f higher; February, 4s 4d; March and April, 4s 1½d; May, June and July, 4s 1½d.

Flour—Steady; demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 6d.

Hops—Unchanged.

Beerbohm's Grain Report.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—Wheat—Cargoes on passage, per steamer, No. 2 red wheat (480 pounds), 20s 9d; cargoes, Walla Walla (500 pounds), 22s 9d; No. 1 standard California (500 pounds), 22s 7½d; cargoes off coast, nothing doing; on passage, firmer.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

Prices Current in the Produce Markets Yesterday.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton are quoted at $2 30 per barrel; Gold Drop, $2 50 per barrel; Snowflake, $2 30; Benton county, $2 30; graham, $2 15@2 30; superfine, $1 90.

Oats—Good white are quoted firm at 27@28c per bushel; milling, 29@30c; gray, 26@27c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, $5 75@6; barrels, $6@6 25; cases, $3 75.

Barley—Feed barley, 63@65c per cental; brewing, 80@85c, according to quality.

Millstuffs—Bran, $12; middlings, $13 50; chop feed, $12@15; middlings, none in market; chicken wheat, 67½@75c per cental.

Hay—Good, $9@10 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery is quoted at 22½@25c per pound; fancy dairy, 17½@20c; fair to good, 12½@15c; common, 8@10c.

Potatoes—Quotations wholly nominal.

Onions—Good Oregon, 90c@$1 per sack.

Poultry—Chickens, old, quoted at $2 50@3 per dozen; young, $2@2 50 per dozen; ducks, $4 50@5; geese, $6@6 50; turkeys, live, 8c per pound; dressed, 10@11c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon were quoted weak at 12@13c per dozen.

Tropical fruit—California lemons, $3 50@4 50; Sicily, $4 50@6; bananas, $2 50@3 50; California navels, $2 50@3 25 per box; pineapples, Honolulu, $3@3 50, sugar-loaf, $5. Figs—California black, boxes, quoted at $1 25; sacks, 4@5c; California white, 10-pound boxes, 90c@$1; 25-pound boxes, $2 50; sacks, 6@8c; Turkish, boxes, 14@16c; fancy, large, 20@21c; bags, 10c.

Fresh fruit—Apples, good, $1@1 50 per box; common, 75c@$1.

Oregon vegetables—Cabbage, 1½c per pound; squash, 65c per dozen.

California vegetables—Brussels sprouts, $1 25 per 30-pound box; string beans, 12@15c per pound; green peas, 12@15c per pound; artichokes, $1@1 10 per dozen; cauliflower, 85c per dozen, $2 50 per crate; sweet potatoes, $3@4 per cental; cucumbers, hothouse, $1 75@2; garlic, 6@7c per pound; lettuce, 25c per dozen, $1 per box; new potatoes, 3½c per pound.

Nuts—Almonds, soft-shell, 9@11c per pound; paper-shell, 12½@14c; new crop California walnuts, soft-shell, 11@12½c; standard walnuts, 10½@11c; Italian chestnuts, 12½@14c; pecans, 15@16c; Brazils, 12½@13c; filberts, 14@15c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 5@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; cocoanuts, 90c per dozen.

Wool—Valley, 8@10c, according to quality; Umpqua, 7@9c; fall clip, 5@6c; Eastern Oregon, 5@7c.

Hops—Choice, 7c; medium, 4@6c; poor, 3c.

Provisions—Eastern hams, medium, quoted at 11½@12c per pound; hams, picnics, 10@11c; breakfast bacon, 12@13c; short clear sides, 10@11c; dry salt sides, 9@10c; dried beef hams, 13@14c; lard, compound, in tins, 8½@9½c; pure, in tins, 7½@11½c; pigs' feet, 80s, $3 50; 40s, $3 25; kits, $1 25.

The Merchandise Market.

Salmon—Columbia river, No. 1 talls, $1 25@1 60; No. 2 talls, $2 25@2 50; fancy, No. 1, flats, $1 75@1 85; Alaska, No. 1 talls, $1 20@1 30; No. 2 talls, $1 90@2 25.

Coal—Steady; domestic, $5@7 50 per ton; foreign, $8 50@11.

Beans—Small white, No. 1, 2½c per pound; butter, 3½c; bayou, 3c; Lima, 3c.

Sugar—D, 4½c; C, 4c; extra C, 4⅝c; dry granulated, 5⅛c; cube, crushed and powdered, 6⅛c per pound; ⅛c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half-barrels, ¼c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

Cordage—Manilla rope, 1¼-inch, is quoted at 9c, and sisal, 6c per pound.

Coffee—Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Rio, 20@22c; Salvador, 21@21½c; Mocha, 26½@28c; Padang Java, 31c; Palembang Java, 26@28c; Lahat Java, 23@25c; Arbuckle's Mokaska and Lion $22 30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, $22 80 per 100-pound case.

The Meat Market.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers, $2@2 10; ewes, $1 50@1 75; lambs, $2; dressed mutton, 4@4½c; lambs, 4½c per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $2 50@2 80; fair to good steers, $2@2 25; cows, $2@2 50; dressed beef, 4@6c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, small, 5@6c; large, 3@4c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $3@3 60; light and feeders, $3 50; dressed, 4½c per pound.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

A Dull and Uninteresting Day on the Exchange.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—This was a dull and most uninteresting day on the stock exchange. The volume of business in the railway list was extremely light, the industrial stocks occupying the chief attention of the speculative fraternity, and these were Lead, American Tobacco and National Lead. Tobacco opened at an advance of ⅝ per cent; but the improvement was short lived. At the lowest figures, there was covering of shorts, which resulted in a rally of 3⅛ per cent to 87⅝, the decline on the day being 1⅜ per cent. Tobacco preferred fell off ¾ per cent on sales of 200 shares. Lead was strong in the early dealings, and advanced 1 per cent. On the publication of an official statement made by President Thompson that no dividend on the common stocks was declared, there was a sharp reactionary movement, which was not checked until a loss had been made of 2⅜ per cent, with a recovery of only ½ per cent at the close, the net decline being 1½ per cent. Consolidated Gas sold up 2 per cent, and reacted ¼. In the railway list, the grangers were the most active, but moved within a narrow range, except Northwestern, which sold up ⅝ per cent to 91⅝ in the early trading, but fell off 1 per cent in the last hour, closing within ⅛ of the lowest. Manhattan sold up 1⅞ per cent, losing ⅝ of the gain. The rest of the market was irregular, but the fluctuations were merely fractional. The market closed about steady.

The bond market ruled active and higher throughout the day. Total sales, $1,332,500.

Government bonds, strong and ½ per cent higher for 4s; state bonds, steady; railroad bonds, firm.

Petroleum—Steady; Pennsylvania oil sales, none; closed at $1 64⅝ bid.

The total sales of stocks today were 125,601 shares, including:

Am. Tobacco	24,500	Man. Con.	3,100
Am. Sugar	8,905	Nat. Lead	5,500
Bay State Gas	2,900	N. J. Central	3,700
Chicago Gas	9,800	Northwestern	9,550
Whisky	15,100	St. Paul	11,900

Money on call, easy at 1½ per cent; closed at 1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½@5½ per cent; sterling exchange, shade firmer, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 88¼@4 88½ for demand, and $4 86¾@4 87 for 60 days; posted rates, $4 87½@4 88 and $4 89@4 89½; commercial bills, $4 86@4 86½; silver certificates, 60½c.

BONDS.

Bonds at New York closed yesterday as follows:

U. S. 5s, reg.	116	Erie 2ds	58
do 5s, coup.	116	G. H. & S. A. 6s	95
do 4s, reg.	112½	do 7s	100
do 4s, coup.	112½	H. & T. Cent. 5s	106
do 2s, reg.	95	do 6s	101½
Pacific 6s of '95	100	M. K. T. 1st 4s	80½
Ala., class A	105	do 2d 4s	45½
do B	105	Mut. Union 6s	111½
do C	95	N. J. C. gen. 5s	111
do currency	95	North. Pac. 1sts	113
La. new cons., 4s	92½	do 2ds	85
Mo. 6s	100	Northwest cons.	140
N. Car. 6s	125	do S. F. deb. 5s	108
do 4s	99	Rio Gr. West. 1sts	65
S. Car. non-fund.	1½	St. P. cons., 7s	125
Tenn. new set 6s	84½	do C. & P. W. 5s	110
do 5s	100	St. Louis & I. M. gen. 5s	76
do old 6s	60	St. Louis & S. F. gen. 6s	103¼
Va. Centuries	58⅜	Texas Pac. 1sts	85
do def.	6½	do 2ds	22¼
Atchison 4s	64⅝	U. P. 1sts of '96	103
do 2d A	17½	West Shore 4s	104½
Can. So. 2ds	106	So. R. R. 5s	86½
C. P. 1sts of '95	100½		
D. & R. G. 7s	114½		
do 4s	81½		

STOCKS.

The closing quotations for stocks on the New York exchange yesterday were as follows:

Atchison	4	Northwestern	90⅝
Adams Express	142	do pref.	138
Alt. & Ter. H.	35½	N. Y. Central	99½
Am. Express	110	N. Y. & N. Eng.	30
Balt. & Ohio	63½	Ont. & Western	16¼
Can. Pacific	49½	Oregon Imp.	9¼
Can. Southern	48¼	Oregon Nav.	17
Central Pacific	13⅝	O. S. L. & U. N.	4½
Ches. & Ohio	16⅝	Pacific Mail	22⅝
Chicago & Alton	145½	P. D. & E.	2¼
Chi., B. & Q.	70¼	Pittsburg	154
Chicago Gas	73¼	Reading	9⅝
Con. Gas	131	Rio Gr. Western	16⅝
C. C. C. & St. L.	36½	do pref.	43
Col. Coal & Iron	5	Rock Island	62½
Cotton Oil Cert.	18⅝	St. Paul	55⅝
Del. & Hudson	127	do pref.	118
D. & R. G. pref.	35½	St. P. & Omaha	30
Del., L. & W.	158	do pref.	109
Dist. & C. F. Co.	10⅝	Southern Pacific	17½
Erie	8⅝	Sugar Refinery	92⅝
do pref.	17	Tenn. Coal & Iron	14
Ft. Wayne	156	Texas Pacific	9
Gr. North. pref.	100	T. & O. C. pref.	70½
Chi. & E. I. pref.	99	Union Pacific	9½
Hocking Valley	19	U. S. Express	42
Ill. Central	86	Wab., St. L. & P.	5½
St. P. & Dul.	20	do pref.	13½
Kan. & Tex. pref.	22	Wells-Fargo Ex.	100
Lake E. & W.	15½	Western Union	88
do pref.	70½	Wheel. & L. E.	8⅝
Lake Shore	137	do pref.	35½
Lead Trust	27	Minn. & St. Louis	26
Louis. & Nash.	52⅝	D. & R. G.	11½
Louis. & N. Alb.	6½	Gen. Electric	29½
Man. Con.	108	Nat. Linseed	20
Mem. & Charles.	10	Col. Fuel & Iron	24
Mich. Central	91	do pref.	60
Mo. Pacific	20½	H. & T. Central	2½
Mobile & Ohio	14	T., A. A. & N. M.	1
Nash. & Chat.	64	T., St. L. & K. C.	1
Nat. Cordage	4⅝	do pref.	7
do pref.	7	So. R. R.	9⅝
N. J. Central	83	do pref.	31½
Nor. & W. pref.	11½	Am. Tobacco	87¼
North Am. Co.	3⅝	do pref.	104½
Northern Pacific	2¼	St. P., M. & M.	105
do pref.	15⅝	U. P., D. & G.	3

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	$0 32	Julia	$0 01
Alpha Con.	6	Justice	6
Andes	20	Mexican	67
Belcher	34	Mono	20
Best & Belcher	69	Mt. Diablo	10
Bodie Con.	81	Navajo	5
Bullion	16	Occidental Con.	4
Bulwer Con.	12	Ophir	1 35
Caledonia	5	Overman	11
Challenge Con.	25	Potosi	43
Chollar	46	Savage	38
Confidence	90	Sierra Nevada	55
Con. Cal. & Va.	2 25	Silver Hill	3
Con. Imperial	1	Silver King	10
Crown Point	38	Union Con.	37
Exchequer	2	Utah Con.	4
Gould & Curry	39	Yellow Jacket	41
Hale & Norcross	84		

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Mining stocks today closed as follows:

Bulwer	$0 08	Ontario	$8 00
Chollar	50	Ophir	1 35
Crown Point	30	Plymouth	25
Con. Cal. & Va.	2 25	Quicksilver	3 00
Deadwood	40	do pref.	15 50
Gould & Curry	35	Sierra Nevada	58
Hale & Norcross	72	Standard	2 65
Homestake	17 50	Union Con.	40
Mexican	78	Yellow Jacket	40

Bullion and Exchange.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Following are the bank rates for bullion and exchange in this market: Drafts on sight, New York, per $100, 5c; do telegraphic, par; sterling bills on London, 60-day bank, $4 87½; do sight, $4 88¾; silver bars, per ounce, 60@60⅛c; Mexican dollars, 48½@49c.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Bar silver, 27⅝d; consols, 104 9-16; Bank of England discount rate, 2 per cent.

London Financial News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Evening Post's London cablegram says: The stock markets were lower today on the present situation in Egypt and the possibility of defeat of the government here in the debate on the Indian cotton duties. Consols were lower. American railways were good, closing under the best. Canadian Pacific was 1 per cent better. Grand Trunks were flat.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

General Trading Has Been Rather Irregular.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Bradstreet's on Saturday will say: General trading during this, a short week, has been more irregular. The success of the latest emergency bond issue has revived confidence in general financial circles. Iron and steel are not more active, recent advances being barely maintained. The outlook in the soft-coal industry is more settled, owing to efforts to form a pool, and steadier prices and wages are expected. Prices have not reacted materially, concessions in quotations of cattle, lard and oats being the only losses to note. Cotton goods, it is true, have been barely steady, but hogs, pork, cotton, iron and steel remain firm, while prices for wheat, corn, coffee and refined sugar made fractional advances during the week. The price of wool continues weak, about 200,000 pounds of XX and above having been picked up by manufacturers below 27c. In dry goods, foreign dress woolens are relatively more active, jobbers' supplies being taken about as fast as received. Cottons are quite dull, buyers being ½c lower in their views than sellers. Milder and brighter weather has stimulated sales by retailers and jobbers somewhat.

Exports of wheat from both coasts of the United States (Seattle telegram missing), are naturally smaller than usual for a week, owing to the holiday, the total amounting to 1,080,979 bushels, against 2,572,000 last week, 1,730,000 in the week a year ago, 2,546,000 two years ago, and 3,307,000 three years ago.

The net railway earnings for 1894 are not encouraging. Gross earnings of 138 railroads for the year are $867,628,623, and net $267,073,872, a decrease respectively of 11.1 and 11.5 per cent from 1894. In 1893 a similar comparison showed a decrease of 1.6 per cent in gross and 3.4 per cent in net. The best showing is made in the Eastern railroads, which show the only gain—8.5 per cent—over 1893. Of the roads showing decreases, the best exhibit is made by the Southern roads, a decrease of less than 1 per cent. The Southwestern and Pacific roads made the poorest showing—25.8 and 19.2 per cent decrease.

SAN FRANCISCO TRADE.

Prices and Comment From the Bay City Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Flour—Net cash prices for family extras, $3 25@3 35 per barrel; bakers' extras, $3 15@3 25; superfine, $2 10@2 40 per barrel.

Wheat—The spot market shows fair steadiness, though trade continues of small proportions. Lots which are desirable for export purposes find buyers within the quoted range of values, but there is no eagerness for stock on the part of purchasers. Quotable at 81¼@82½c per cental for good to choice shipping, with an occasional transaction at 83¾c for something fancy. Milling wheat, 86¼@90c; Walla Walla wheat, 75@77½c for fair average quality, 78¾@81¼c for blue-stem, and 70@72½c for damp.

Barley—There is no heavy business in progress. Both feed and brewing descriptions move off in slow fashion. Prices show no strength. Feed, fair to good, 72½@73¾c; brewing, 85@90c per cental.

Oats—The market is more or less a dragging one, the demand being light and slow. Stocks are more than ample for present custom. Milling oats are quoted at $1 02½@1 15 per cental; fancy feed, $1@1 05; good to choice, 95c@$1; fair to good, 90@95c; poor to fair, 82½@87½c; Surprise, $1 05@1 15; black, $1 15@1 30; red, $1 05@1 17½; gray, 96½@97½c per cental.

Potatoes—The market is well stocked with the old kind. Receipts of new today were only 4 sks. New quoted at 1½@2c per pound; Early Rose, 45@60c; River Reds, 20@30c; Burbanks, 30@45c; Oregon Burbanks, 40@90c; Salinas Burbanks, 75c@$1; sweets, 50c@$1 for Rivers, and $1 25@1 75 per cental for choice stock.

Onions—Stationary in price, being quotable at 80c@$1 10 per cental for good to choice.

Wool—The market is void of interest, there being no trade of consequence. Fall—Free Northern, 7@8½c per pound; do defective, 5@7c; Southern and San Joaquin, light and free, 5@6c; do defective, 3@4c.

Hops—Quotable at 4@8c per pound, as to quality.

Butter—Market unchanged; supplies large and prices easy. Fancy creamery is quoted at 18@19c; seconds, 17@18c; imitation, 15@16c; fancy dairy, 14½@15c; good to choice, 12½@14c; fair, 10@12c; store lots, 8@9c.

Eggs—The market is in favor of buyers. California ranch, 16@17c per dozen; store lots, 14@15c per dozen.

Receipts: Flour, sacks, 4128; Washington, 2895; wheat, centals, 53,417; Washington, 4867; barley, centals, 721; Washington, 1779; oats, centals, 470; beans, sacks, 2250; corn, centals, 575; potatoes, sacks, 1713; Washington, 469.

Call board sales: Wheat—Steady; May 89c; December, 95c. Barley—Quiet; May, 74⅝c.

OTHER MARKETS.

Prices Realized for Livestock at Chicago and Omaha.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The cattle market remained firm. Extra beeves were quoted around $5 50. From $4@5 bought most of the dressed beef and shipping steers, and $2 25@3 50 was the range at which most of the cows and bulls were sold.

Hogs—10c lower on heavy receipts. There was not far from 65,000 in the pens, including today's receipts and left-overs. Sales of medium and heavy-weights were principally at $3 85@4 10, and $3 15@3 75 took most of the 150 to 200-pound hogs.

The range of prices for sheep and lambs was lower. The receipts were too liberal, and there was a fall in values of 10@20c. Sales of sheep were mostly at $3@4 15, and $4 50@5 25 bought most of the lambs. The range of quotations for the former was $2 50@4 40, and for the latter $3 25@5 25.

Receipts—Cattle, 10,000; calves, 300; hogs, 50,000; sheep, 12,000.

OMAHA, Feb. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 1600. Cow stuff of all grades sold steady to strong. Calves were firm, and bulls, stags, etc., a shade higher. In stockers and feeders, trade was slow and prices unchanged.

Groceries, Etc., in the East.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Hops—Steady.

Wool—Dull.

Pig iron—Dull; Scotch, $19@20; American, $9@9 50. Copper—Flat; exchange price, $3 10. Tin—Quiet; straits, $13 20. Spelter—Easy; domestic, $3 10.

Coffee—Options closed dull at net unchanged figures; October and December, $14 75. Spot coffee—Rio, firm; No. 7, 16⅝c; mild, quiet and steady.

Sugar—Steady; refined, quiet.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Provisions started weak on the very heavy hog receipts. The close was at a decline. May pork and lard each closed 5c lower, and May ribs 2½c lower. Mess pork—May, $10 15. Lard—May, $6 45. Short ribs—May, $5 25.

NO GENERAL STRIKE YET

Men in Other Unions Not Interested in Electricians' Fight.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The question whether or not there will be a general strike of the workers in the various building trades engaged on the several large edifices now in course of erection, has been placed in the hands of a committee of eight of the board of walking delegates for decision. Such a strike would mean the turning out of possibly 80,000 men in sympathy with the electrical workers. The committee will meet tomorrow afternoon and consider the advisability of ordering the men over whom they have control to quit work.

Only about 1000 men quit work, instead of 15,000 as predicted, but this, it was stated by the walking delegates, was because they had not been called out. The contractors claim it was because the men in other unions were not directly interested in the fight between the electrical contractors and their employes, and it was only with difficulty that the delegates could induce them to stop work.

THINGS POLITICAL.

Judge Moore for Michigan's Bench.

DETROIT, Feb. 21.—The republican state convention today nominated Judge J. B. Moore, of Lapeer, for associate justice of the supreme court of Michigan on the seventh ballot. One of the resolutions reported to the committee on resolutions is as follows:

"We denounce the unpatriotic and un-American action of the Cleveland administration regarding the young republic of Hawaii; its cowardly act of hauling down the American flag, and its arrogant disregard of public sentiment in this country relating thereto."

The Women Won.

GROVE CITY, Pa., Feb. 21.—The prohibitionists made an experiment Tuesday that resulted favorably. They nominated Miss Mattie Johnson and Mrs. J. M. Martin for a three years' term as school directors. They were not only elected, but polled a larger vote than the rest of their ticket and ran away ahead of the winning republicans, who captured everything else. Miss Johnson and Mrs. Martin have advanced views of the new education.

Jury in Howgate's Case Out.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—After being out for nine hours, engaged in a fruitless effort to reach an agreement, the jury in the Howgate case was locked up for the night at 10 o'clock tonight

WITH FLYING COLORS

LARGE GOVERNMENT MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Division Was Upon the Question of Import Duties on Cotton to Be Levied by India.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Lord Rosebery's administration has passed successfully through a storm which its opponents thought would overwhelm it, and which many of its friends believed would require the most skillful statesmanship to weather. Despite the predictions of the conservative peers and the more or less badly disguised fears of liberals, the government came out of the contest with flying colors and with a majority that surprised even those who would at no time admit there was a chance of defeat.

The question that precipitated the dangerous situation was raised by Sir Henry James, formerly attorney-general in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, but who abandoned the liberal party on the bringing forward of the Irish home-rule scheme. By standing order No. 15 of the house of commons, a member may move for the adjournment of the house for the purpose of discussing a matter of public importance. Taking advantage of this order, Sir Henry today moved the adjournment in order to call attention to the import duties, recently decided upon by the government of India, on cotton. It is claimed by many of the manufacturers of Manchester and other cotton centers in Lancashire that the imposition of these duties will have a most serious effect on their business, and they desired the imperial government to intervene for their abolition.

The cotton interest is strongly represented in the house and, when the notice of the motion was given, it was conjectured, not only by many conservative papers but by some of the stanchest liberal organs, that the government, which is bound to oppose the desired change, would be overthrown by the Lancashire party, in combination with conservatives and liberals interested in the cotton trade. The Parnellites, too, were expected to cast their votes against the government, but the result did not bear out the hopes or fears of the political parties, for, by a majority of 195 the Rosebery ministry triumphantly repelled the attacks of its assailants. This result was, in a measure, due to the attitude of Mr. Goschen, who, though a liberal-unionist, dealt with the question in a spirit of great fairness towards the government. He suggested the holding of a conference in order to remedy the deficit in India, for which purpose the cotton import duty and the excess duty on cotton were laid.

When the division came to be taken on the motion, it was found that a large number of conservatives and liberal-unionists and also several members representing Lancashire districts went into the government camp in a body. Among those who voted against the government was the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who, it is said, was responsible for the publishing of the motion. Baron de Rothschild and several other liberal-unionists abstained from voting. It was 5:15 when Sir Henry obtained leave to submit his motion. The house was crowded and great excitement prevailed in the lobbies.

In his speech Sir Henry said that India was the greatest market Lancashire had for her cotton and textile goods. The prosperity of Lancashire depended on that of India. The cotton industry in India was flourishing, and had largely supplanted the trade of Lancashire with China and Japan. The industry in Lancashire, consequently, was decreasing. No profits were made by the cotton masters, and working people were thrown out of employment by the stoppage of mills or the curtailment of production. He charged that the secretary of state for India had listened to the agitators in India, while he had neglected to consult friends in Lancashire.

Henry Fowler, secretary of state for India, emphatically denied the existence of any agitation or conspiracy on behalf of any class of persons on this subject, but said he had taken counsel with the highest and most distinguished servants of the crown in India. The proposed duties were to be levied on the higher class of goods, in which there is practically no opposition and he concluded:

"In regard to the question of free import and protective duties, they are not the same thing. What we have recommended to foreign countries is not the abolition of import duties, but of protective duties. There is no protection when a custom duty is accompanied by an equivalent excise duty."

Mr. Goshen, chancellor of the exchequer in Lord Salisbury's last administration, admitted that the question was a large one. There was much to be said on both sides, and the feelings of the Indian people ought to be taken into account. Members of the house ought to range themselves on the side of the executive. The question ought to be arranged by a conference, with a view to remedying the deficit in the Indian budget.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said he recognized the lofty spirit of Mr. Goshen's remarks. The government had fully foreseen the difficulties of the question, but had not hesitated a single moment in taking a decision that it believed was necessary for the interests of India. If defeated, the government would have the satisfaction of knowing it could not have fallen in a more worthy cause.

Dadabahad Maoroji, an East Indian, who represents the central division of Finsbury in the liberal interests, warned the oppositon that, if the motion were adopted, the first nail would be driven into the coffin of British rule in India.

A division was then taken on the motion and it was defeated by a large majority, the vote being 301 against 109 in favor of it.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

London Post's Views as to What Canada Has Done.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Morning Post will say tomorrow:

"If Great Britain and Australia have done nothing practical toward effecting the Pacific cable, Canada has more than fulfilled the task she undertook. She virtually has solved the problem whether it should be a government concern or be left in the hands of a company. Mr. Sanford Fleming's weighty memorandum shows the conscientious manner in which Canada has carried out her trust to the letter. There is every reason to make Fanning island the first station after Vancouver. The adoption of Bird and Neckar islands would be an error that might lead to serious consequences. If Mr. Fleming can prove to the commission, which it is understood will meet in London, that the imperial guarantee will not increase the demands upon the British exchequer and that the Australian colonies will be ready and willing to contribute their shares, he will have done a great work, which should place him in the front rank of colonial statesmen."

The Post attacks the Australian colonies for trying to impress on the mother country the importance of a connecting link, and then hesitating to perform their share. This course, says the writer, shows a want of patriotism.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

The Situation in Egypt.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The Debats' correspondent in Cairo says British agents are circulating the rumor that the natives in Alexandria are preparing to attack the Europeans. The correspondent describes the rumor as a pure falsehood, started by English agents, who foment trouble for the benefit of Great Britain.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Standard has this dispatch from Cairo:

"The situation in Alexandria has been somewhat overdrawn. Symptoms of inquietude exist, but probably they will go no further."

It has excited considerable comment in Portsmouth that the troop-ship Malabar, which is on the eve of her departure for India with a relief force, has received orders, contrary to the original programme, to land 500 men at Alexandria and to embark there a smaller number of men than the first orders called for.

Chinese Troops Near Foo Choo.

TOKIO, Feb. 21.—Field Marshal Oyama reports, under date of February 18, that none of the enemy's troops is visible in the direction of Wen Ting, but that there are many Chinese troops in the vicinity of Foo Choo.

New Loan Favorably Reported.

TOKIO, Feb. 21.—The committee of the Japanese diet has reported favorably on the new loan of 100,000,000 yen. There were two reports. The interest on the new loan will not exceed 6 per cent.

Russian Troops for the Frontier.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—The government ordered the infantry battalion stationed at Strelensk, on the Chinese frontier, to be increased to five battalions.

THE NOTED DEAD.

Arrangements for the Funeral of Frederick Douglass.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Arrangements for the funeral of Frederick Douglass are almost complete, and they contemplate the final interment of the body in Mount Hope cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., probably Tuesday, but the day has not yet been finally settled. Funeral services will be held here Monday next at 2 P. M., at the African Methodist Episcopal church. As a great many persons will be here to view the remains, they will lie in state in the church for several hours preceding the funeral.

LONDON, Feb. 21. — All the morning dailies will publish tomorrow editorial eulogies of Frederick Douglass. The Daily News will say:

"From first to last his was a noble life. His own people have lost a father and a friend, and all good men have lost a comrade in the fight for the legal emancipation of one race and the spiritual emancipation of all."

Gray's Body in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 21.—Minister Gray's remains were taken to the statehouse from the station today under military escort. Owing to the arrival at the capitol of the procession attending the body, both branches of the legislature adjourned at 10:30 this morning. The members and all employes of the legislature assembled in double line in the nave of the house, and, with uncovered heads, watched the funeral cortege pass to the rotunda, where the body was set on a dais.

The Last of Houston's Army.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—William G. Murphy, the last of General Sam Houston's army in the war of independence of Texas, died at his home in this city today, aged 75 years. He was one of the 80 men who took the Mexican fort at Alamo against 250 Mexicans, after a three days' fight. From this engagement only eight of his party escaped alive, the rest being butchered.

With Military Honors.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The funeral of First Lieutenant Fremont P. Beck, who was killed on the United States proving grounds at Sandy Hook, N. J., by the bursting of a Hotchkiss rapid-firing gun Monday last, took place this afternoon on Governors' island, with military honors. General Nelson A. Miles and his staff were present. The remains were sent to Watertown, N. Y., for interment.

Mrs. Edwin Clifford.

DENVER, Feb. 21.—Mrs. Edwin Clifford, who for two years has been playing the part of Martha in Morrison's "Faust," died in this city today of heart failure. She was taken ill with the grippe last week at Beatrice, Neb. She was 64 years old and was widely known in the theatrical world. Her widower lives in New York.

A Mining Expert.

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 21.—News has been received here of the death of Harry A. Adams, known in Sacramento and Grass valley. Adams was a mining expert, and went to South Africa. He died of typhoid fever.

Famous French Surgeon.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Alphonse Guerin, the famous surgeon and medical author, died today. He was 78 years old.

Ex-Governor of New Hampshire.

EPING, N. H., Feb. 21.—Ex-Governor Benjamin F. Prescott died today, aged 62.

MANY NARROW ESCAPES

Large Fire in Arbuckle Brothers' New York Coffee Mills.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 21.—Fire broke out in the Arbuckle Bros.' big coffee mills, at John and Jay streets and the East river, at 4:40 P. M. today, and it was after 7:30 this evening before the dozen engines and two fireboats that responded to the alarms succeeded in controlling it. A number of men and girls employed in the mills had narrow escapes. Half a dozen sustained burns and injured themselves by jumping, but there was no loss of life. The fire started in the largest of the three buildings occupied by the firm. It was an eight-story building. Nearly 100 girls were employed in the buildings, and there were 250 persons in the structures when the fire began. The firemen helped the workmen and girls to escape. The flames shut off the retreat of eight men who were at work on the eighth floor. Ladders were put up, but they would reach only to the seventh floor. Six of the men who were on the eighth floor procured a rope and slid down it to the top of the ladder, and then made their way to the ground. Two others ran to the roof, and, finding all other means of escape shut off, jumped down two stories to the roof of the six-story building adjoining. Both men fractured bones in the ankles. Foreman Wallace, of the mills, who gave the alarm, was badly burned about the face and hands. About half of the girls escaped out the front way into the street, while 40 escaped at the rear of the mills and were driven to the end of the dock by the heat and flying embers. They were terror-stricken when they found themselves penned in by the flames. Finally a steam lighter came to their rescue, and they were all taken to an adjoining coal dock, from which they reached the street. During the progress of the fire several of the big cylinders for roasting coffee exploded. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

Most men who are kind to a fault are kinder to their own faults than to those of any one else.—Household Words.

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Kills Pain—kills it quick—kills it for good. Unless you are Pain-proof it will pay you to keep Pain-Killer by you.
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SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

JAPAN AND CHINA

NEW AND INTERESTING PROBLEMS FOR THE WORLD.

Probably New Light to Be Shed on Matters of Importance to Mankind.

PORTLAND, Feb. 21.—(To the Editor.)—It is the opinion of those best qualified to judge that the present war in China will do more to open up the Orient than a century of progress without a war. War, at its best, and that's the case in China, is but a cruel slaughter, but since time began it has been the most potent factor in both religious and profane history, to bring about good results and advance the races of men upward and onward.

This is all of especial interest to the people of this coast, a region surpassingly rich in all natural resources and which far exceeds that of any other section of the United States. Its future is therefore most brilliant, and anything that will advance its commercial and material supremacy should be vigorously pursued. A prompt and persistent bid for the Oriental trade is therefore in order.

Japan has proven herself a mighty little warrior, and if we are to judge by its present successes it will, in time, certainly be the England of the Orient; indeed, there is considerable similarity between the two little islands, and there is no doubt that, notwithstanding the influence of Russia, England, France and other powerful nations, which, as a matter of fact are watching to prevent one another's interference more than to interfere with Japan, that Japan will soon be recognized among the first-rate powers.

Another most interesting fact which all this develops, is the opening up of the heretofore closed countries to investigation and research into their civilization; the oldest in the world, and consequently the most interesting. Corea especially, about which so little is known, and from which country Japan was settled, seems to offer the best field at present. Frank G. Carpenter says that its possibilities and immediate future are better than either Japan or China for foreigners.

But what is of especial interest to me, as I intend going there soon, is the present status of medicine and surgery. It is difficult to obtain much information about Corea, but as to China, we know that about 4000 years ago they correctly described Asiatic cholera; they taught that consumption was an acute infectious disease, as we recognize it. (We date our knowledge, however, from Koch's discovery in 1882.) They successfully performed surgical operations in which a knowledge of anesthetics, antiseptics and so-called modern appliances must have been necessary. In fact, in most every line of investigation we sooner or later run against the assertion that it was known long ago in China. Nevertheless, the civilization there at the present time is backward and barbarous, and shows but little more evidence of the grandeur and glory which was once its boast than the troubled surface of the Atlantic shows what tradition says lies hidden beneath it in Atlantis.

In studying old civilizations one cannot fail but find many refreshing facts and fancies, which bear out, or controvert, as you please, some of our boasted learning. Like the Greeks of old, we are constantly seeking some new thing, or inquiring into the cause of some old one, and so in medicine we ask why do the Chinese give snakes, lizards, tiger-claws, etc., as medicines. Their reasons appear quite as rational as some we are often forced to give. For instance: The Chinese give a dried centipede in a cup of tea, for rheumatism, because they believe that small portions of certain drugs, taken internally, will impart the qualities that distinguish the animal to the person who takes the remedies. Therefore, because a centipede is flexible, it would render flexible a limb stiff with rheumatism. A deer, entire, is beaten in a large mortar, pills made and given to persons old and infirm, with the idea that they will impart renewed vigor to those enfeebled, because, forsooth, the deer was an active animal. But, withal, this isn't so very absurd when we consider the peculiar grounds many of the creeds, systems of medicine, methods of cure, etc., are based on, and which have strong followings in the enlightened Western hemisphere! I have but to call to mind the furor the Brown-Sequard plan of rejuvenating old men, created a few years ago, and which, though proven a palpable fallacy, the principles of which are even now being carefully studied and insisted upon as correct by some eminent men. They claim, and are trying to prove, that certain animal extracts make better medicines than many of the vegetable and mineral substances so long used by the different creeds of the medical profession. Indeed, as I showed in a recent communication to The Oregonian, the tendency of modern medicine, as distinguished from surgery, is toward a more rational system than that in vogue for the last 50 or 60 years, and while apparently improbable and ridiculous it might, nevertheless, be true that in its essentials it may be borrowed from the hidden records of remotest antiquity. This is an easy assertion when we remember that the records of the Bible, Talmud, Mishna, Koran and other ancient writings show evidence of greater knowledge of physical, mental and medical sciences than is known at any period of history familiar to our civilization.

To illustrate the tendency of modern medicine I have but to allude to the antitoxine treatment for diphtheria and the principle it teaches, and to show the treatment of ordinary indigestion. Pepsin, a preparation of the mucus lining of a fresh and healthy pig, sheep or calf, is given when we suppose the pepsin of the human system is deficient. Cod liver oil is given to make a person fat or to prevent tissue waste, because it is composed of almost pure fat! There is certainly a more or less remote connection between these principles and those of the Chinese in giving their centipedes, etc.

The Baids, or native medical men of India, perplex us with some of their mysterious cures, all entirely in a medical way, for of surgery they know nothing, as do none of the other Oriental races. While they are full of what we call practical ignorance, they are nevertheless classically learned, having mastered the original treatises in Sanscrit, which they believe to be inspired, and upon which they base their knowledge. That they sometimes make wonderful cures where others have failed and the disease supposed incurable, is not disputed, but then an ordinary doctor, in our country, sometimes does the same thing!

Among all early people, it has been intimated, we find medicine to have been intimately interwoven with mental phenomena. It was occult, hence a factor of religious belief developed by the unknown mysteries of life and death. The same theories also obtain among some primitive races of the present, as the Shanes of Kalmucka, the Tadibes of Tungusa, the Hantus of Malay, the Angoskos, the Eskimos, the negroes and Indians of America are all exponents of therapy and at the same time exercising semi-sacerdotal functions. The same is true in a more or less degree of the Mohammedans, Hakims, Hindus, Brahmins, Chinese and Coreans. They know little or nothing of surgery, as we understand it, and so Americans or Europeans who go to China or Corea especially, soon, by their surgical successes, achieve a wonderful reputation. There is in the countries opened up by the present war, a wealth of scientific information, as there is of material prosperity for all who can get in now, which will no doubt be startling in its effects and wide-reaching in its results.

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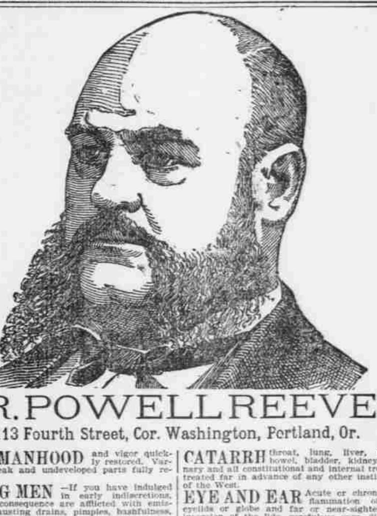

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If you have a dizziness of the head and palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing and suffocating feeling, fullness of the head, a tired, irritable, discontented feeling, and fear of impending danger or death, a dread of being alone or the reverse—desire to be alone; if your memory is failing and you are gloomy and despondent, or if you dream much or often, and feel an aversion to society, you are suffering from a serious disease of the nerves, brain and heart. You have no time to lose. Call at once and CONSULT THE OLD DOCTOR.

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