THE HOLIDAY TRADE

Great Demand for Fourth-of-July Luxuries.

SENSATIONAL DECLINE IN SALT

Wool Market Continues Active, and New-Crop Contracts for Hops Are Being Made at Record Prices.

General prosperity in Portland's business territory is reflected in the best Fourth of July trade on record. The movement in wool continues heavy, and the 1902 crop of hops is being contracted for at the highest prices on record. A sensational decline in refined salt is the most important change in prices.

Fourth-of-July trade in seasonable luxuries has been the feature of the past week in commercial circles, and despite the unsettled labor troubles in this city, the buying powers of the people do not seem to be restricted, for the business is of greater proportions than ever before, and country orders show large increases over any previous season. Aside from this heavy trade in Fourth-of-July goods, there has been a good demand for staples from outside points, where industrial enterprises are unhampered by labor troubles. In price changes, a sensational drop of $8 per ton on refined salt was the most interesting feature. This decline was due to the encroachments of Eastern refiners in this field, which was claimed for its own by the salt trust. The trust is carrying immense stocks at Pacific Coast ports, and had put up the price so high that the Eastern refiners were making pretty good headway in this field. The decline is so heavy that it will probably accomplish the desired effect for the present, at least.

In the wool districts east of the mountains, wool is still moving out at prices materially higher than those which were in effect a year ago, and there is nothing in the general situation which indicates any recession in prices. New-crop hop contracts made on Monday at 15c per pound, show an advance of 1c since last week, and the price is the highest on record for advance business. The weather until yesterday has been very favorable for the ripening and marketing of berries and cherries, and prices have held up remarkably well since the opening of the season. While the rain has undoubtedly caused some loss to the fruit men, the benefit to the grain crops will probably make amends for the damage to the small fruits. As usual at this time of year, there is a big demand for chickens, and the market has been well cleaned up, although other kinds of poultry are not doing so well. Eggs and butter are also quite firm.

WHEAT—With the 1901-02 wheat season just ended, and but comparatively little wheat in sight, exporters are taking matters easy, and the skyrockety action of the Eastern markets finds but little reflection here. There are no ships on spot or near at hand, except those for which cargoes have been provided, and exporters are accordingly not forced to bid up for wheat. Most of them are in the market when they can secure the cereal on an export basis, which is somewhere in the neighborhood of 66c, but none of them are forcing matters. The depressed condition of the Oriental flour market has made it unnecessary for millers to rustle for wheat, and when they are in the market at all they object to paying much of a premium over export values for the cereal. The carry-over stock was about the same as that of a year ago, and nearly half of it is at tidewater points, leaving such a small amount in first hands that it is quite probable that it will be held for higher prices.

Freights are unchanged. Portland exporters have taken up about enough ships for loading at this port and on Puget Sound to give them a pretty fair start for a new season fleet, and by including these vessels already chartered, the en route list shows up with approximately 40,000 tons net register more than was in sight a year ago. It will be remembered that exporters a year ago were called on to handle the largest crop on record in this territory, and also that they succeeded in doing it without a scarcity of ships, and sent their wheat forward at the end of the season in 23s 9d and 24s 6d ships, compared with 28s 9d, now demanded. Present indications favor a crop nearly if not quite as large as that of a year ago, but it will hardly be enough larger under the most favorable possible conditions to require an additional 40,000 tons net register of shipping to move it.

The rains yesterday were highly beneficial to the crop in this territory, late Spring grain receiving special benefit. The Eastern market has been wildly excited since Monday over the continued wet weather, which is playing havoc with fields of ripened grain. The condition in some sections is a grave one, and may result in much higher prices than any we have yet witnessed this season. The Cincinnati Price Current, in reviewing its crop correspondence for last week, mentions the beginning of the trouble as follows:

The past week has been cool and more or less rainy over the corn and Winter-wheat section of the country. The rains have interfered somewhat with harvesting operations in Kansas and Missouri, and in limited localities elsewhere; otherwise, the week was fairly favorable for the wheat. In the northern sections, where the wheat is not yet ready to cut, the cool weather was beneficial for the filling-out process, and checked the progress of rust, which has become rather injurious in some localities. Taken altogether, the prospects are just about maintained. The Spring wheat crop is maintaining its previous very promising condition under favorable weather influences. The corn crop is maintaining a very good condition. The cool weather has prevented a rapid growth, affecting chiefly the latest planted corn and the more northern states, but the crop already is fairly well advanced, with fine stand, generally clean, notwithstanding the numerous rains, and is being laid by in much better condition, on the whole, than usually. Oats have been favorably affected rather than otherwise during the past week, promising possibly a record crop; the most unfavorable reports are of extreme lodging in the State of Iowa.

The latest circular of F. Lenders & Co., of London, has the following on the situation abroad:

The weather in France has been of an unfavorable character, and has caused an improvement in the term markets, which have recently had a fair advance. A cargo of white wheat off coast has also been purchased for that country, but it may be as well to point out that this wheat is only bought for the purpose of exporting in the shape of flour, and there is no indication yet that France will be an importer for home consumption. Should, however, the present unfavorable weather continue, the position might very easily be altered, because, as we pointed out all along, the last crop was deficient, and the country is working on relatively small stocks until the new crop becomes available, so that a late harvest might be very serious for France, and would, to a certain extent, affect the international position. All the above leads us to the conclusion that the weather from now onwards will be the dominant factor in fixing values, and should we have a return to real Summer weather both here and on the Continent, we should probably see prices have a slight setback, although after the recent decline holders show more disposition to stiffen their backs, and are indisposed to make further concessions.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News, under date of June 17, has the following comment on the price outlook and on the crop conditions:

Liverpool—This year we are less prepared, perhaps, than ever before to cope with the total British and Irish demand, for all are agreed that the supply of native wheat in these islands is almost exhausted. There are still 13 weeks to the middle of September, during which time we shall consume something like 7,000,000 quarters of breadstuffs. It is true that the port stocks are now fairly large, and might be trenched upon safely to the tune of 500,000 quarters without disturbing prices, so that an importation of 6,500,000 quarters between now and the middle of September, say 500,000 quarters per week, would suffice. This quantity seems large, but unless the Continent steps in and upsets calculations, it may be considered as fairly well assured, although the floating supply will, of course, be severely drawn upon in the interval. An unknown quantity in the problem is the likely action of French millers, who may have to enter the market before their new crop becomes available, and as the French weekly consumption exceeds 1,000,000 quarters per week, the significance of such a factor can hardly be exaggerated. Some millers across the Channel are known to be without stocks, and, indeed, in many countries we believe there are instances similar to that recorded in our yesterday's issue, where, at a great depot like St. Louis, the second largest milling center in the world, there is a stock of only 5000 quarters of contract wheat. If fine weather should set in without much further delay, the present policy of our millers may be justified, but they seem to be taking a good many very real risks for the time being.

Russia—Favorable news continues to be receive of the standing crops, which are growing well everywhere, and particularly so in the southern districts of the empire. Our Marianople (Sea of Azoff) correspondent reports cool weather, with good rains, and adds that the appearance of the crops is excellent. Insects have destroyed the crops in some parts of the Marianople district, but the area affected is not large. The export movement of wheat is well maintained, but is slackening for maize, and barley quantities are small.

Roumania—Writing from Bucharest, our correspondent says that after five weeks of rains they have now had one week of fine weather, very hot and dry. The critical period for the wheat crop is now starting, that is to say, the time of the forming and maturing of the grain. The movement of wheat keeps liberal, and the large quantities of maize are still coming forward.

Austria-Hungary—The weather last week was changeable and rather cool, but on the whole favorable for the crops, of which prospects are satisfactory, although there have been some complaints of rust and lodging. The official indication of the Ministry of Agriculture shows an increase of 3,500,000 quarters on the final returns of last year; other cereal crops also show fair increases.

Australia—We have had confirmation of the good rains which we mentioned last week. The fall appears to have been best in the south, that is, in South Australia and Victoria, for New South Wales is said to have had insufficient, whilst in Queensland the drought appears to be unbroken.

France—The weather keeps unseasonably cool, and although the promise is still for a fair yield, yet the crop is backward, and the plant is turning yellow on light soils and lodging on heavy. According to a report received today, it is now feared that the interior reserves are nearly exhausted, and, needless to say, under such conditions, the markets are very firm. The crops are entering the critical flowering period, and a fine, warm period is urgently needed.

Germany—The weather last week was more seasonable, but the temperature still below normal; however, the crops continue to look well, and the people are hopeful of good results, provided that the warm weather sets in and lasts.

WOOL—Eastern buyers are still taking over liberal quantities of wool at the big receiving points in the interior, and a much larger portion of the clip has moved out than at a corresponding date last year. Prices show but little change, and while the quotations given are the ruling figures, they are sometimes exceeded where large lots are taken. The most of the buying thus far has been by Eastern men, local buyers showing a disposition to hold back. The situation in the East is thus reviewed by the New York Journal of Commerce, under date of June 28:

Business in the raw wool market does not show any marked improvement for the week just ending. While there appear to have been more inquiries in the local market these inquiries have not developed into actual transactions. A good many sample bags have been sent out and there have been declarations to the effect that if the wool proved satisfactory purchases would be made to some extent. Inquiries have come to hand from several mills during the week, and the feeling still holds among dealers that, owing to conditions in the woolen goods market, manufacturers will shortly have to come into the raw wool market for supplies. Added strength is given to this belief by the fact that, although a good many have been able to get through the season without replenishing they have little or nothing at present with which to go forward, and as soon as they begin on their next season will find it necessary to replenish.

In many quarters a better feeling is in evidence, owing to fair orders having been secured by garment manufacturers. Fine-grade wools are decidedly firm and in somewhat better demand. B supers and Cs have been taken, the former at prices ranging from 33c to 35c. Low-grade wools, however, still remain very quiet, and wool men are of the opinion that if any easier prices are to be found it will be in these sorts. Texas and territory wools continue quiet, with prices decidedly firm. This is attributed largely to a reported shortage in the clip. In foreign wools some very fair quantities of Chinas have been moved; these goods were sold to arrive. The remainder of the foreign contingent, however, has remained quiet.

HOPS—Fifteen cents per pound for new-crop hops is a pretty full figure to be paid as early in the season as July 1, but with business already done on this basis, it is apparent that there is increasing strength in the situation. Advices from New York are to the effect that cold, unseasonable weather has stunted the vines, and there are also reports of vermin, all of which has given the New York market considerable firmness. In this state the condition of the vines is very good. Mail advices from Europe are as follows:

Canterbury, June 14.—The hop plant is not quite so forward as usual at this period of the season, but in view of the cold temperature lately experienced, with occasional frosty nights, it has made fair progress. Rain has helped on the growth considerably, but warmer weather is now much needed, as the present conditions conduce to an unkindly state of the plant, and are all in favor of the fly and lice, now all to plentiful throughout the plantations. There is no speculation in the market, or prices would rapidly advance.

Worcester, June 14.—Trade remains quiet, and no hops have been weighed at the public scales this week, but although there is no quotable alteration in prices, sound healthy Worcesters are rather more difficult to buy. Plantation growth is very backward, and crop prospects have not been so unfavorable at this time of year since the cold Summer of 1888. The attack of blight is very severe, and the vine hardly high enough for washing to be effective.

Ewhurst, June 15.—The vine has made very little progress during the past week, and is very yellow and unkindly. Fly and lice have very much increased, as many as 100 flies on a leaf at places. Some growers talk of washing this week, but after the low prices we have had they have not much heart to start at it.

Tonbridge District, June 14.—Short of vine and a considerable quantity of fly.

FRUIT—The rain yesterday held back receipts of berries, and prices were higher all round. Receipts of cherries were rather large, but the belief that the crop had been injured by the rain caused dealers to hold them up to pretty good figures. California apples, peaches and apricots are plentiful, and, with the exception of apples, which are very green, the condition of the receipts is excellent. Oranges and lemons are scarce and high in California, but the local demand was checked yesterday by unfavorable weather, and prices show no changes. Bananas are in over-supply, and there are more pineapples on the street than can be disposed of to good advantage. California figs are in fair supply, at $1@1 50 per box.

GROCERIES—Aside from a drop of about $8 per ton in the price of refined salt, there are but few changes of importance in groceries. There is a big demand for candies, fancy crackers and other seasonable luxuries and staples for the holiday trade. Sugar is moving pretty freely again, and the heavy stocks laid in by retailers when it was supposed the bottom was reached have apparently been exhausted. At this time the heavy consumptive demand usually results in an advance, but more weakness than strength is apparent in the market just at present. Czarnikow, MacDougall & Co., New York sugar brokers, have the following on the situation:

Even at the ruinously low price of 3 5-16c for 96-degree centrifugals, there are now no buyers, and if the moderate quantity of unsold sugar now due is pressed on the market the chances are that centrifugals will decline to 3¼c, or 1 9-16c c. i. f., which, on Cuban sugars, is equal to only 1.47c f. o. b., a price so much below the duty as to give domestic beets the enormous protection of 114 per cent. The failure of the efforts to secure favorable legislation in Washington naturally affected markets in Cuba, where much disappointment was felt, but holders there show no inclination to accept the low prices now quoted here, which prices are simply another proof of the risk producers subject themselves to when they ship unsold sugars to this market. That refiners should be unwilling buyers at the present time is perfectly natural, for they have over 100,000 tons of sugar in Cuba which they have no longer any motive to keep there, and till they have brought it up and use it an active spot market must be looked for. These low prices will tend to check shipments, and the natural consequences will be a reduction in the receipts here and an improvement in prices once the pressure to sell is removed and refiners have reduced their holdings in Cuba. Notwithstanding the increased cane crops, it is worthy of notice that the receipts this year at the Atlantic ports are 277,000 tons less than they were up to the same time last year, and are very nearly as low as they were in 1900, when there was great scarcity of sugar during the Autumn and a resulting advance in centrifugals to 5c. The Atlantic ports having received so much less this year than last, there seems to be no doubt that there will ultimately be room enough here for all the unsold sugar still held in Cuba, which does not, after all, exceed 250,000 tons, nor would it be surprising if beet sugars should also be wanted, for consumption here goes on increasing, and the current low prices will certainly stimulate the canning of fruit.

BUTTER—There is considerable strength in the butter market just at present, due to an excellent demand for store butter for shipment south, and for creamery to go north. Puget Sound buyers are heavy purchasers in the Willamette Valley, and the drain from the north is keeping stocks of select butter down to moderate proportions. At the same time there are fairly good receipts of ordinary creamery, which is too good to sell at the price of store butter, and hardly good enough for the figures paid for fancy creamery. Twenty cents per pound is the top quotation, but it is reported that some dealers are securing 22½c in a small way for fancy selects which have an established trade.

EGGS—The market is steady to firm at 20c for choice candled stock, and for ordinary offerings prices are about 19c. Quite a number of rather poor eggs are coming in at the present time, and shippers would save money by candling more closely.

POULTRY—There is an excellent demand for all of the chickens that can be landed in Portland before July 4, in fact, every dealer in town has had orders ahead for them. Prices are much better than last week. The strength in poultry, however, is all confined to chickens, for the trade seems to have no use for webfooted fowls, and young ducks and geese are going begging for byers. Some very fair young ducks were offering in vain yesterday at $3 per dozen, and another dealer with a lot not quite so good tried in vain to get an offer of $2 50 per dozen. In chickens, the preference is shown for fryers, but old hens are also wanted, and mixed coops sell up around $4 per dozen, and better.

Bank Clearings.

	Clearings.	Balances.
Portland	$483,198	$80,104
Spokane	390,944	49,939
Tacoma	267,178	51,300
Seattle	791,146	203,653

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Grain, Flour, Etc.

Wheat—Nominal; Walla Walla, 66c; Valley, 66½@67c; bluestem, 67@68c.

Barley—Feed, $22; brewing, $23 per ton.

Flour—Best grades, $3 05@3 60 per barrel; graham, $2 95@3 20.

Millstuffs—Bran, $15@16 per ton; middlings, $21 50; shorts, $18; chop, $16.

Oats—No. 1 white, $1 20@1 25; gray, $1 15@1 20 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, $12@15; clover, $7 50@10 per ton.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Etc.

Butter—Creamery, 17½@20c; dairy, 16@17½c; store, 15@16c.

Eggs 19@20c.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12½@13c; Young America, 13½@14½c; factory prices, 1@1½c less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3 50@4 50; hens, $4@5 50 per doz.; 11@11½c per pound; Springs, $2@4 50 per doz.; ducks, $3@4 per doz. for old; $2 50@3 for young; turkeys, nominal; geese, $5@6 per dozen.

Potatoes and Onions.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60c per cental; ordinary, 40c per cental, growers' prices; sweets, $2 25@2 50 per cental; new potatoes, 1¼@1½c per pound.

Onions—$1 per cental.

Vegetables, Fruit, Etc.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, $1 75@2 per crate; turnips, 65@75c; carrots, 65@75c; beets, 80@90c per sack; cauliflower, 75@85c per dozen; cabbage, $1 25@1 50 per cental; celery, 75@90c per dozen; peas, 4c per pound; asparagus, 6c per pound; beans, 5@8c per pound; artichokes, 65@70c per dozen; lettuce, head, per dozen, 25c; lettuce, hothouse, per box, $1 75@2; green onions, per dozen, 15@20c; rhubarb, 1c per pound; radishes, 15@20c per dozen bunches; corn, 25c per dozen.

Green fruit—Lemons, $4@5; oranges, $4@4 50 per box; bananas, $2@2 50; pineapples, $3@3 50 per dozen; apples, $2@2 50 per box; strawberries, 4@6½c per pound for Oregon; raspberries, 4@5c per pound; cherries, 75c@$1 per box; Oregon cherries, 5@7c per pound; California peaches, 50@75c per box; California apricots, 75@90c per box.

Dried fruit—Apples, evaporated, 7½@11c per pound; sun-dried, sacks or boxes, 6@7c; apricots, 11½@13½c; peaches, 8@11c; pears, 9@10½c; prunes, Italian, 3½@5½c; figs, California, blacks, 4½@5½c; do white, 5½@6½c; plums, pitted, 4½@5½c.

Meats and Provisions.

Lard—Portland, tierces, 12@12½c per pound; tubs, 12½c; 50s, 12½c; 20s, 12⅞c; 10s, 12⅞c; 5s, 13c.

Veal—6½@7½c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, 2½@3c per pound; dressed, 6c.

Lamb—Gross, 3@3½c per pound; dressed, 6@6½c.

Hogs—Gross, 6¼c per pound; dressed, 7@7½c.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3@3½c per pound; steers, 3½@4½c; dressed, 7@8c.

Lard—Compound, tierces, 9½c per pound; 50s, 9½c; 10s, 10c.

Hams—Eastern, fancy, 15c; standard, 12½c; shoulders, 10c.

Hams—Portland, 13⅞c per pound; picnic, 10c per pound.

Bacon—Portland, 14@16½c per pound; Eastern, fancy, 17c; standard, heavy, 14½c; light, 15½c; bacon bellies, 14½c.

Dry-salted meats — Portland clears, 11½@12½c; backs, 11@12c; bellies, 12½@13c; plates, 10c; butts, 10. Eastern—Regular clear sides, unsmoked, 12½c; smoked, 13½c; bellies, average, 25 to 30 pounds; unsmoked, 12⅞c; smoked, 13⅞c; plates, 11½@12½c.

Hops, Wool, Hides, Etc.

Hops—14@15c per pound.

Sheepskins—Shearlings, 15@20c; short wool, 25@35c; medium wool, 30@60c; long wool, 60c@$1 each.

Tallow—Prime, per pound, 4@5c; No. 2 and grease, 2½@3c.

Wool—Valley, 12½@15c; Eastern Oregon, 8@14½c; mohair, 25@26c per pound.

Hides—Dry hides, No. 1, 16 pounds and up, 15@15½c per pound; dry kip, No. 1, 5 to 15 pounds, 12c; dry calf, No. 1, under 5 pounds, 10c; dry-salted, bulls and stags, one-third less than dry flint; salted hides, steers, sound, 60 pounds and over, 8@9c; 50 to 60 pounds, 7½@8c; under 50 pounds and cows, 7c; stags and bulls, sound, 5@5½c; kip, sound, 15 to 20 pounds, 7c; veal, sound, 10 to 14 pounds, 7c; calf, sound, under 10 pounds, 8c; green (unsalted), 1c per pound less; culls, 1c per pound less; horse hides, salted, each, $1 50@2; dry, each, $1@1 50; colts' hides, each, 25@50c; goat skins, common, each, 10@15c; Angora, with wool on, each, 25c@$1.

Pelts—Bear skins, as to size, No. 1, each, $5@20; cubs, $2@5; badger, each, 10@40c; wildcat, 25@50c; house cat, 5@10c; fox, common gray, each, 30@50c; do red, each, $1 50@2; do cross, each, $5@15; do silver and black, each, $100@200; fisher, each, $5@6; lynx, each, $2@3; mink, strictly No. 1, each, 50c@$1 50; marten, dark Northern, $6@12; marten, pale pine, according to size and color, $1 50@2; muskrats, large, each, 5@10c; skunk, each, 40@50c; civet or polecat, each, 5@10c; otter, for large prime skins, each, $5@7; panther, with head and claws perfect, each, $2@3; raccoon, for large prime, each, 30@50c; wolf, mountain, with head perfect, each, $3 50@5; wolf, prairie (coyote), with head perfect, each, 40@60c; wolf, prairie (coyote), without head, each, 30@35c; wolverine, each, $4@7; beaver, per skin, large, $5@6; do medium, $3@4; do small, $1@1 50; do kits, 50@75c.

Groceries, Nuts, Etc.

Coffee—Mocha, 23@28c; Java, fancy, 26@32c; Java, good, 20@24c; Java, ordinary, 18@20c; Costa Rica, fancy, 18@20c; Costa Rica, good, 16@18c; Costa Rica ordinary, 10@12c per pound; Columbia roast, $11; Arbuckle's, $11 13 list; Lion, $11 13; Cordova, $11 13 list.

Salmon—Columbia River, one-pound talls, $1 75@1 90 per dozen; two-pound talls, $3; fancy one-pound flats, $1 90; ½-pound fancy flats, $1 25; Alaska talls, 95c; two-pound talls, $2.

Rice—Imperial Japan, No. 1, $5; No. 2, $4 90; Carolina head, 6⅞@7½c.

Beans—Small white, 3¼c; large white, 3¼c; pinks, 2⅞c; Bayos, 3½c; Lima, 4⅞c per pound.

Sugar—Sack basis, net cash, per 100 pounds: Cube, $4 50; powdered, $4 35; dry granulated, $4 25; extra C, $3 75; golden C, $3 65. Advances over sack basis as follows: Barrels, 10c; half barrels, 25c; boxes, 50c per 100 pounds. Maple, 15@16c per pound.

Honey, 12½@15c per No. 1 frame.

Grain bags—Calcutta, $6 50 per 100 for July-August.

Nuts—Peanuts, 5⅞@6⅞c per pound for raw; 8@8½c for roasted; cocoanuts, 85@90c per dozen; walnuts, 11@12½c per pound; pine nuts, 10@12½c; hickory nuts, 7c; Brazil nuts, 14c; filberts, 15@16c; fancy pecans, 14@14½c; almonds, 15½@16c.

Coal oil—Cases, 20½c per gallon; barrels, 16c; tanks, 14c.

Stock salt—50s, $20 65; 100s, $20 15; granulated, 50s, $21 60; Liverpool, 50s, $22 50; 100s, $22 40; 200s, $22.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Hay—Wheat, $9@12 50; wheat and oats, $9@11; best barley, $7 50@9; alfalfa, $9@9 50; clover, $7@8 50 per ton; straw, 40@50c per bale.

Wool—Nevada, 12@15c; Valley, Oregon, 14@16c. Spring—Humboldt and Mendocino, 12@15c; Eastern Oregon, 14@16c.

Millstuffs—Middlings, $22@24; bran, $18 50@19 50 per ton.

Vegetables—Green peas, 75c@$1 25 per box; string beans, 2@3c; asparagus, 75c@$2 25; tomatoes, 50c@2 25; cucumbers, 25@75c per box; garlic, 2@2½c per pound; egg plant, 7@10c.

Potatoes — Early Rose, 60@90c; River Burbanks, 65c@$1; Oregon Burbanks, $1@1 25; sweets, $2 50.

Onions—50@90c.

Hops—New crop, 16@18c.

Bananas—50c@$2.

Pineapples—$1@2.

Lemons—Choice, $3 50; common, $1 50.

Oranges—Navel, $1@4 25.

Mexican limes—$5@5 50.

Apples—Choice, new, $1 16; common, 30c per box.

Poultry—Turkey gobblers, 12½@13c; do hens, 12½@13c per pound; old roosters, $4 50@4 85; do young, $5 50@7; broilers, small, $2@2 25; do large, $2 75@3 50; fryers, $3 50@4 50; hens, $4@5; old ducks, $3@3 50; young ducks, $3 50@5 50.

Eggs—Fancy ranch, 18c; store, 14½@16c.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 21c; do seconds, 19½c; fancy dairy, 19c per pound; do seconds, 17c.

Cheese—Young America, 10½@11½c; Eastern, 11@15c.

Receipts—Flour, 14,851 quarter sacks; wheat, 5680 centals; barley, 6440 centals; oats, 7960 centals; do Oregon, 460 centals; beans, 212 sacks; corn, 300 centals; potatoes, 2486 sacks; middlings, 145 sacks; hay, 702 tons; wool, 202 bales; do Oregon, 11 bales; hides, 1752.

EASTERN LIVESTOCK.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,500, including 2000 Texans. Choice steady, others 10@15c lower; good to prime steers, $7 35@8; poor to medium, $3 75@7 50; stockers and feeders, $2 50@5 35; cows, $1 50@6 30; heifers, $2 50@7 70; canners, $1 50@2 50; bulls, $2 50@5 60; calves, $2 50@6 30; Texas fed steers, $4@7 per cwt.

Hogs—Receipts today, 30,000; tomorrow, 25,000; left over, 6000. Choice strong to 5c higher, others 10@15c lower; mixed and butchers', $7 20@7 90; good to choice, $7 80@8 02½; rough heavy, $5@7; light, $7@7 60; bulk, $7 35@7 70.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000. Light native steady, lambs strong; good to choice wethers, $3 75@4; fair to choice mixed, $3@3 75; Western sheep, $2 50@3 75; native lambs, $3@7 40.

OMAHA, July 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2000. Market steady, stronger; native steers, $5@8; cows and heifers, $3@5 90; Western steers, $4 75@6; Texas steers, $4 50@5 70; canners, $1 75@3; stockers and feeders, $2 75@5; calves, $2@5; bulls, stags, etc., $2 50@5 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000. Market steady; heavy sold at $7 70@7 85; mixed, $7 60@7 70; light, $7 60@7 70; pigs, $6 80@7 40; bulk of sales, $7 50@7 70.

Sheep—Receipts, 2000. Market steady; fat muttons, $3 50@4; Westerns, $3 15@3 75; ewes, $2@3 25; common and stockers, $1 75@3 25; lambs, $3 75@6 50.

KANSAS CITY, July 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 5000, including 1000 Texans. Market steady but slow; native steers, $5 35@7 35; Texas and Indian steers, $3@6 25; Texas cows, $2 75@4 50; native cows and heifers, $3 75@5 50; bulls, $2 90@4; calves, $2 50@5 25.

Hogs — Receipts, 6000, Market steady to strong; bulk of sales, $7 65@7 85; heavy, $7 85@7 97½; packers, $7 75@7 92½; medium, $7 70@7 85; light, $7 40@7 75; Yorkers, $7 60@7 75; pigs, $7@7 45.

Sheep—Receipts, 3000. Market steady; muttons, $3 30@4 25; lambs, $4 70@6 35; range wethers, $3 20@4 40; ewes, $3 30@4 30.

Metal Markets.

NEW YORK, July 2.—At London copper prices were unchanged, spot closing at £52 15s and futures at £53 6d. The New York market was irregular and quiet, with standard unchanged, Lake higher and electrolytic and casting easier. Standard spot to August closed at $11 37½@11 75. Lake $12 12½@12 25, electrolytic $11 50@11 95 and casting at $11 75@11 95.

Tin was quiet locally but about 25 points higher, owing to a gain abroad. The local price was $28@28 10. London closed £1 15s higher, with spot at £124 15s and futures at £122.

Lead was steady and unchanged at home, and London being 1s 3d higher, at £11 3s 9d.

Spelter was higher and firm here at $5 12½, and London closed 2s 6d higher at £18 15s.

Iron continued steady at home and abroad. Local prices were unchanged, with warrants nominal. No. 1 foundry Northern, $22@23; No. 2 foundry Northern, $21@22; No. 1 foundry Southern, $21 50@22 50; No. 1 foundry Southern soft, $21 50@22 50. Glasgow closed at 54s 6d and Middlesboro at 49s 10½d.

Bar silver—52½c.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Bar silver—52½c.

LONDON, July 2.—Bar silver—Dull, 24 3-16d per ounce.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Coffee—Dull; spot Rio, No. 7, invoice, 5 1-8c; mild, firm; Cordova, 8@11½c. Futures closed quiet in tone, with prices net unchanged to 10 points lower; total sales, 10,500 bags, including July at $4 85; August, $4 90; September, $4 95@5; October, $5; December, $5 15@5 20; January, $5 25; March, $5 35@5 40; April, $5 45; May, $5 50.

Sugar—Raw, strong; fair refining, 2⅞c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 3⅛c; refined, steady.

Chicago Provisions.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Provisions were dull but steady, in the absence of selling pressure. September pork closed 2½c higher, lard 2½c lower and ribs unchanged.

Leonard Lewisohn's Will.

NEW YORK, July 2.—"Having, during my life, given largely of my means to deserving charities, I make no charitable bequests, leaving it to my children to make such gifts out of the estate which they receive under my will as they shall deem proper."

In this paragraph of his will, Leonard Lewisohn, the copper magnate of this city, who died in London on March 5 last, left it to the discretion of his nine children as to what sum should be laid aside from his estate for charity. Following the suggestion contained in their father's will the nine children agreed to contribute $100,000 each to charity as a memorial to their father, making a total of $900,000 to be devoted to charitable purposes. The details of the distribution of this sum are now being considered.

It is estimated that the value of Mr. Lewisohn's estate is between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000.

LOW EXCURSION RATES.

Portland to Minneapolis and Return, $52. Portland to Chicago and Return, $72.

On June 25, July 1 and July 3, the Great Northern Railway will sell round-trip first-class tickets from Portland to Minneapolis and return, and Portland to Chicago and return at above rates. For folders containing map, time card and other information, call or address city ticket office, 122 Third street, Portland.

Any one can take Carter's Little Liver Pills, they are so very small. No trouble to swallow. No pain or griping after taking.

JULY CORN STAYS WELL UP

GRAIN MARKET, HOWEVER, IS DISTINCTLY QUIETER.

Firm Controlling Corn Will Not Sell at Lower Prices—September Wheat Goes Down.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The grain markets were distinctly quieter although nervousness is apparent over the weather and that there was crop damage. Commission houses bought, and September, during the first hour advanced to 75½@75⅝c. This proved to be highest points of the day for this option. Shorts seemed to be pretty well covered, thanks to their strenuous exertions of yesterday, and scattered reports that the weather was getting clearer in the West found the market ready for a reaction. Local bears sold liberally, and St. Louis added to the pressure. September gradually receded to 73⅞c. Later, the pressure eased, and thereafter the market ruled steady. At one time September got back to 74⅝c, but the close was ⅜c under yesterday, at 74@74⅛c.

The high point of July wheat was 77½c. This option ruled comparatively stronger than September. July closed ⅛c over yesterday, at 76⅛c.

The July deal in corn was comparatively neglected. Not more than 150,000 bushels were handled during the entire session. The smallest packages of this option were sufficient to cause wide fluctuations. This market, like wheat, ruled strongest early, while the effect of last night's showers was the chief consideration. The trade in September was only fairly active. July stayed well up, because the firm which has the supply tucked away did not choose to sell it any cheaper. July closed 1⅝c higher, at 75⅝c. September closed ⅛c under yesterday, at 62⅝c.

Oats opened higher with the other markets, but developed an easy undertone earlier than the leaders. September closed steady, ⅛c lower, at 35⅛c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
July	$0 76¼	$0 77½	$0 75⅝	$0 76⅛
September	74⅝	75⅝	73⅞	74⅛
December	75⅝	76	74⅝	74⅞
CORN.				
July	74	76½	74	75⅝
September	63	63⅛	62⅝	62⅝
December	48⅝	49½	48⅝	48⅝
May	46⅝	46⅞	46¼	46⅝
OATS.				
July (old)	43¼	43⅞	43¼	43½
July (new)	48½	49	48	48⅝
Sept. (old)	32⅝	33⅜	31⅞	32½
Sept. (new)	35½	36⅛	35	35⅛
Dec. (new)	35⅛	36⅛	35	35⅛
MESS PORK.				
July	18 40	18 42½	18 40	18 42½
September	18 55	18 60	18 55	18 57½
LARD.				
July	10 70	10 72½	10 67½	10 70
September	10 70	10 75	10 67½	10 70
SHORT RIBS.				
July	10 62½	10 65	10 62½	10 65
September	10 67½	10 67½	10 65	10 67½

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Firm.

Wheat—No. 3 Spring, 75@76½c; No. 2 red, 78c.

Corn—No. 2, 75@75½c; No. 2 yellow, 75@75½c.

Oats—No. 2, 49@50c; No. 2 white, 54½@55c; No. 3 white, 53½@54½c.

Rye—No. 2, 60@60½c.

Barley—Fair to choice malting, 69@71c.

Flaxseed—No. 1, $1 74; No. 1 Northwestern, $1 74.

Timothy seed—Prime, $5 75.

Mess pork—$18 42½@18 57½ per bbl.

Short clear sides—Boxed, $10 67½@10 70.

Clover—Contract grade, $8 35.

Butter—Easy; creameries, 16@21c; dairies, 18@19½c.

Cheese—Steady, 10@11c.

Eggs—Steady; fresh, 17½c.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	27,000	11,000
Wheat, bushels	94,000	68,000
Corn, bushels	212,000	435,000
Oats, bushels	352,000	238,000
Rye, bushels	2,000	2,000
Barley, bushels	8,000	5,000

New York Grain and Produce.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Flour—Receipts, 17,080 barrels; exports, 9500 barrels. Market easier and dull.

Wheat—Receipts, 25,350 bushels; exports, 16,691 bushels; spot easy; No. 2 red, 81¼c elevator; No. 2 red, 81⅞@82⅛c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 85⅞c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 86⅞c f. o. b. afloat.

The wheat market today was less active and for the most part weaker. It opened firm on rains, then reacted, and, under heavy unloading, notably by the Southwest, was weak during the afternoon at 1c less. Easier cables, lack of export trade and warmer weather were chief selling motives. The close was ⅛c net lower; July, 80⅞@81⅛c, closed 81⅛c; September, 78⅞@80 5-16c, closed 79c; December, 79⅞@81⅛c, closed 79⅞c.

Hides—Quiet.

Hops—Quiet.

Wool—Firm.

San Francisco Grain Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Wheat steady. Barley firmer. Oats quiet.

Spot quotations:

Wheat — Shipping, $1 13⅞@1 15; milling, $1 16⅛@1 20.

Barley—Feed, 92½@93⅛c; brewing, 96¼@98⅞c.

Oats—Red, old, $1 15@1 35; new, $1 05@1 15.

Call board sales:

Wheat—Steady: December, $1 15½; cash, $1 15.

Barley—Firmer; December, 84⅛c.

Corn—Large yellow, $1 45@1 50.

European Grain Markets.

LONDON, July 2.—Wheat—Cargoes on passage, buyers independent; Walla Walla, 29s 6d. English country market quiet.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—Wheat firm. Wheat and flour in Paris steady. French country markets firm. Weather in England fine.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Dullness Is Marked, and Only a Few Lines Are at All Active.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The stock market was extremely dull today, and the only notable activity was concentrated in a few stocks. In some of these there were new developments to give an ostensible cause for their strength. In others, there was an appearance of manipulation with the purpose of sustaining the general market. The speculation was light, owing to the large operations in progress in the money market owing to the July settlement, and of syndicate operations. There were large transactions all day in Missouri Pacific, which sold ex the semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent, but the price range all day was restricted to a fraction. Louisville was in active demand at the extreme advance of 3⅛. The movement seemed to be based upon the formal announcement that the purchase in behalf of the company of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville was in effect. Colorado Fuel made another spurt, which was supposed to be due to a struggle for control, but which incidentally involved forced buying by a distressed short interest. Short covering was also an element in the advance of Sugar, and the rise in the price of raw sugar also helped that stock. The buying of Amalgamated Copper was attributed to a more confident feeling over the trade outlook.

The United States Steel stocks were firm, because of the increased net earnings reported for the last quarter. The statistics of iron and steel production for the past year issued by the American Iron & Steel Association were regarded as an astounding exhibit of active and prosperous conditions in the trade. The steel stocks, nevertheless, met a considerable volume of selling at the advance, a large portion of which was for London account.

The statement of the May net earnings of the Pennsylvania system showing an increase of over $1,000,000 compared with May of last year was taken as an index of the large profits accruing to the soft-coal carriers as a result of the anthracite strike. The May statement of the Norfolk & Western made the showing better. The early firmness of the local traction stocks was fostered by the increased net earnings reported by the Brooklyn Transit system, and by hopes of large profits from the coming holiday traffic. The rate for call loans showed further ease today, but foreign exchange advanced. The London money market showed additional ease, but pressure was transmitted from Paris, where there was an abrupt decline of two centimes in the sterling rate. Yesterday's money market operations resulted in balances to be met between the clearing-house banks this morning of $24,943,457, which is the largest on record for that item.

The payments to an underwriting syndicate for the Burlington purchase released large sums to the market, and the disbursements of Government interest affords relief from any Subtreasury reducements. Today there was paid out by the institution on account of Klondike gold $500,000, the first of the season. Advices are received of an addition $500,000 to be received from the same source this week. The market closed dull and easy.

The bond market was dull and irregular. Total sales, $2,750,000. United States bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

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WHEAT AND STOCK BROKERS

Room 4, Ground Floor — Chamber of Commerce

Closing Stock Quotations.

STOCKS.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing bid.
Atchison	4,900	82¼	81⅛	82
do pfd	1,700	98⅝	98⅜	98½
Baltimore & Ohio	4,100	107⅜	106⅜	107
do pfd				95
Canadian Pacific	2,900	135⅛	134⅞	134⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	5,100	47⅝	47	47⅛
Chicago & Alton	100	37¼	37¼	37¼
do pfd	300	75	74⅞	74⅞
Chicago, Ind. & Louis.	300	75½	75½	75⅛
do pfd	200	89⅜	89⅜	87
Chicago & Eastern Ill.	600	201	200	198½
Chicago Great Western	2,400	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞
do A pfd	100	87½	87½	87
do B pfd				48
Chicago & N. W.	1,300	253½	251⅞	253¼
Chicago, R. I. & Pac.	2,800	176	175⅞	175½
Chicago Term. & Tran.				20½
do pfd				37½
C., C., C. & St. Louis	3,400	104	104	103⅞
Colorado Southern	100	30½	30½	30
do 1st pfd				71
do 2d pfd				43
Delaware & Hudson	200	175½	175	174½
Del., Lack. & Western				280
Denver & Rio Grande				41⅞
do pfd				90
Erie	400	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
do 1st pfd	800	68¼	68¼	68⅜
do 2d pfd				52½
Great Northern pfd	100	187⅞	187⅞	181
Hocking Valley	1,100	85⅜	85	85¼
do pfd	500	90	90	89½
Illinois Central	2,500	161	160¼	160⅞
Iowa Central	100	48½	48½	48
do pfd				86
Lake Erie & Western				64
do pfd				122
Louisville & Nashville	2,500	140⅛	138⅝	139¾
Manhattan Elevated	6,400	132⅛	132	132⅛
Metropolitan Street Ry.	900	149¼	148⅝	148
Mexican Central	4,100	29¼	28⅞	29¼
Mexican National	100	18¼	18¼	18⅛
Minn. & St. Louis	100	111	111	110½
Missouri Pacific	37,700	109⅛	108⅝	108⅞
Mo., Kansas & Texas	100	27¼	27¼	26⅞
do pfd	1,900	59⅛	58⅞	59
New Jersey Central				180
New York Central	3,400	155½	155	155⅛
Norfolk & Western	900	56⅜	56⅜	56⅛
do pfd	100	94	94	92
Ontario & Western	100	32⅛	32⅛	32⅞
Pennsylvania	4,800	152	151⅞	151⅞
Reading	5,100	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛
do 1st pfd	600	84½	84½	84
do 2d pfd	2,200	70⅛	70	70¼
St. Louis & San Fran.	300	68⅝	68⅛	68¼
do 1st pfd				82
do 2d pfd	400	73⅛	72½	72¾
St. Louis S. W.	1,300	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞
do pfd	400	68	67⅞	67⅛
St. Paul	9,200	175⅛	174⅜	174½
do pfd				189½
Southern Pacific	6,700	64½	64	64⅛
Southern Railway	10,200	37⅛	36⅞	37
do pfd				96½
Texas & Pacific	7,800	44⅝	44	44
Toledo, St. L. & W.	100	21	21	20⅞
do pfd	100	37⅝	37⅝	37
Union Pacific	600	105	104⅞	104⅞
do pfd	1,200	89	88⅜	88⅝
Wabash	2,000	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛
do pfd	900	46⅞	46⅛	46⅛
Wheeling & Lake Erie	300	22⅛	22	22⅛
do 2d pfd	100	36¼	36¼	36
Wisconsin Central	1,600	26½	26⅛	26½
do pfd	500	49⅛	48	48⅛
Express Companies—				
Adams				185
American	200	225½	225½	225
United States				114
Wells-Fargo				190
Miscellaneous—				
Amalgamated Copper	12,700	64⅝	63⅞	64⅛
Amer. Car & Foundry	400	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
do pfd	200	91⅝	91⅝	91⅛
American Linseed Oil	200	23	23	23
do pfd				56⅛
Amer. Smelt. & Refn.	900	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛
do pfd	1,200	98	97⅛	97⅝
Anaconda Mining Co.	200	108	108	107½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	4,900	68¼	67⅝	67⅝
Colorado Fuel & Iron	12,500	94⅛	91	93⅛
Consolidated Gas	100	223	223	223
Cont. Tobacco pfd	700	122	122	122
General Electric				304
Hocking Coal	200	17	17	17¼
International Paper	200	21	21	21
do pfd				74
International Power	100	75	75	71
Laclede Gas				88
National Biscuit				47⅛
National Lead	100	21½	21¼	21½
North American				122
Pacific Coast				65
Pacific Mail	100	40⅛	40⅛	41½
People's Gas	100	101½	101½	101
Pressed Steel Car	300	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛
do pfd				85⅛
Pullman Palace Car	100	236	236	234
Republic Steel	800	17⅛	17	17⅛
do pfd	900	73⅛	72⅞	73⅛
Sugar	37,300	130⅛	128⅞	129⅛
Tennessee Coal & Iron	300	62⅝	62⅛	62⅞
Union Bag & Paper Co.				14⅛
do pfd				80½
United States Leather	700	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
do pfd	100	84⅜	84⅜	84⅛
United States Rubber				14⅛
do pfd				53
United States Steel	14,300	38⅝	38	38⅛
do pfd	10,200	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
Western Union	2,100	87⅝	87¼	87⅛
American Locomotive	100	32⅛	32⅛	32
do pfd				92
Kansas City Southern	200	33⅛	33⅛	33
do pfd	200	59⅛	59⅛	59

Total sales for the day, 288,300 shares.

BONDS.

U. S. 2s, ref. reg.	107⅞	Atchison adj. 4s	94½
do coupon	107⅞	C. & N.W. con. 7s	136½
do 3s, reg.	106	D. & R. G. 4s	101⅜
do coupon	106⅜	N. Y. Cent. 1sts	101⅜
do new 4s, reg.	134⅞	Northern Pac. 3s	74⅜
do coupon	134⅞	do 4s	104¼
do old 4s, reg.	109⅜	Southern Pac. 4s	92⅞
do coupon	109⅜	Union Pacific 4s	104⅞
do 5s, reg.	105	West Shore 4s	114
do coupon	105	Wis. Central 4s	91⅜

Stocks at London.

LONDON, July 2.—Closing quotations:

Anaconda	5⅜	Norfolk & Western	58
Atchison	83⅞	do pfd	93
do pfd	103⅛	Ontario & Western	33¼
Balt. & Ohio	109⅛	Pennsylvania	77⅛
Can. Pacific	138⅝	Reading	34
Ches. & Ohio	48½	do 1st pfd	43¼
Chi. Gr. Western	30⅛	do 2d pfd	35⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	179	Southern Ry	37⅞
D. & R. G.	43⅛	do pfd	98⅞
do pfd	95⅛	Southern Pacific	65⅞
Erie	37⅛	Union Pacific	107⅞
do 1st pfd	69⅞	do pfd	91
do 2d pfd	54	U. S. Steel	39
Illinois Central	164¼	do pfd	91⅜
Louis. & Nash.	142	Wabash	31½
M., K. & T.	27⅞	do pfd	47⅛
do pfd	60	Spanish 4s	80
N. Y. Central	160		

Money, Exchange, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Sterling on London—Sixty days, $4 86¼; sight, $4 88⅞.

Mexican dollars—Nominal.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Money on call firm, 4@4⅞ per cent; last loan, 5 cent; prime mercantile paper, 4¼@5 per cent.

Sterling exchange firm, $4 87¼ for demand, and $4 85⅜ for 60 days; posted rates, $4 86@4 86½ and $4 88½@4 89; commercial bills, $4 84⅞@4 85⅜.

Mexican dollars, 42c.

Government bonds steady; state bonds inactive; railroad bonds irregular.

LONDON, July 2.—Consols for money, 96⅞; for account, 96⅞.

Money, 2@2½ per cent; rate of discount for short bills, 2½ per cent; for three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

Foreign Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says:

Stocks were idle and dull, save the American department, which, after opening heavy on the crop news, improved on New York buying. The leaders were Louisville & Nashville and United States Steel, the latter recovering sharply on the report as to earnings. Atchison, Union Pacific and Baltimore & Ohio were also supported. The close was at the best. Consols sold at 96⅞; Rio Tintos at 44, although prices of copper are unaltered. The Bank of England has bought £7000 gold in bars. France is inquiring in the open market for gold, but there are no supplies at the moment.

Record Clearing-House Balances.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Today's balance of the clearing-house banks aggregated $24,943,457, breaking all previous records. These figures reflect, in great part, the very heavy disbursements of interest and dividends for July.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances shows:

Available cash balances	$205,455,901
Gold	102,045,034

After long illness, nothing equals the building-up effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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AINSLIE, DR. GEORGE, Physician....413-414
ANDERSON, GUSTAV, Attorney-at-Law...612
ASSOCIATED PRESS; E. L. Powell, Mgr..806
AUSTEN, F. C., Manager for Oregon and Washington Bankers' Life Association of Des Moines, Ia.....502-503
BAKER, G. EVERT, Attorney-at-Law.....601
BANKERS' LIFE ASSOCIATION, OF DES MOINES, IA.; F. C. Austen, Mgr.....502-503
BENJAMIN, R. W., Dentist.....314
BERNARD, G., Cashier Pacific Mercantile Co.....211
BINSWANGER, OTTO S., Physician and Surgeon.....407-408
BOHN, W. G., Timber Lands.....512
BROCK, WILBUR F., Circulator Oregonian.....501
BROWN, MYRA, M. D.....313-314
BRUERE, DR. G. E., Physician...412-413-414
CAMPBELL, WM. M., Medical Referee Equitable Life.....700
CANNING, M. J.....602-603
CARDWELL, DR. J. R., Dentist.....506
CAUKIN, G. E., District Agent Travelers Insurance Company.....718
CHURCHILL, MRS. E. J.....716-717
COFFEY, DR. R. C., Surgeon.....405-406
COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY.....604-605-606-607-613-614-615
CORNELIUS, C. W., Phys. and Surgeon...206
COLLIER, P. F., Publisher; S. P. McGuire, Manager.....415
COX, RALSTON, Manager American Guaranty Co., of Chicago.....502
CROW, C. P., Timber and Mines.....515
DAY, J. G. & I. N.....318
DICKSON, DR. J. F., Physician.....713-714
EDITORIAL ROOMS.....Eighth Floor
EVENING TELEGRAM.....325 Alder Street
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY; L. Samuel, Manager; G. S. Smith, Cashier.....306
FENTON, J. D., Physician and Surgeon..509-10
FENTON, DR. HICKS C., Eye and Ear.....511
FENTON, MATTHEW F., Dentist.....509
GALVANI, W. H., Engineer and Draughtsman.....600
GEARY, DR. E. P., Phys. and Surgeon.....406
GIESY, A. J., Physician and Surgeon..709-710
GILBERT, DR. J. ALLEN, Physician..401-402
GOLDMAN, WILLIAM, Manager Manhattan Life Ins. Co., of New York.....209-210
GRANT, FRANK S., Attorney-at-Law.....617
GRISWOLD & PHEGLEY, Tailors.....131 Sixth Street
HAMMAM BATHS, Turkish and Russian.....300-301-302
HAMMOND, A. B.....310
HOLLISTER, DR. O. C., Physician and Surgeon.....504-505
IDLEMAN, C. M., Attorney-at-Law..416-17-18
JOHNSON, W. C.....315-316-317
KADY, MARK T., Supervisor of Agents, Mutual Reserve Life Ins. Co.....605
LITTLEFIELD, H. R., Phys. and Sur.....206
MACKAY, DR. A. E., Phys. and Sur...711-712
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK; W. Goldman, Mgr.....209-210
MARSH, DR. R. J., Phys. and Sur.....404-405
MARTIN, J. L. & CO., Timber Lands.....601
McCOY, NEWTON, Attorney-at-Law.....715
McELROY, DR. J. G., Phys. & Sur.701-702-703
McFADEN, MISS IDA E., Stenographer.....213
McGINN, HENRY E., Attorney-at-Law.311-12
McGUIRE, S. P., Manager P. F. Collier, Publisher.....415
McKENZIE, DR. P. L., Phys. and Sur..512-13
METT, HENRY.....218
MILLER, DR. HERBERT C., Dentist and Oral Surgeon.....608-609
MOSSMAN, DR. E. P., Dentist.....513-514
MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INS. CO.; Mark T. Kady, Supervisor of Agents..604-605
NICHOLAS, HORACE B., Attorney-at-Law.716
NILES, M. L., Cashier Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York.....209
NUMBERS, JAMES R., Physician and Surgeon.....406
OLSEN, J. F., General Manager Pacific Mercantile Co.....211-212
OREGON CAMERA CLUB.....214-215-216-217
OREGON INFIRMARY OF OSTEOPATHY.....409-410
OREGONIAN BARBER SHOP, Marsch & George, Proprietors.....129 Sixth
OREGONIAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU; J. F. Strauhal, Manager.....209
PACIFIC MERCANTILE CO.; J. F. Olsen, General Manager.....211-212
PORTLAND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.....Ground Floor, 133 Sixth street
QUIMBY, L. P. W., Game and Forestry Warden.....716
REAVIS, DR. J. L., Dentist.....608-609
REED, WALTER, Optician...133 Sixth street
RICKENBACH, DR. J. F., Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.....701-702
ROSENDALE, O. M., Metallurgist and Mining Engineer.....510
RYAN, J. B., Attorney-at-Law.....515
SAMUEL, L., Manager Equitable Life.....306
SHERWOOD, J. W., Deputy Supreme Commander K. O. T. M.....517
SMITH, DR. L. B., Osteopath.....409-410
SMITH, GEORGE S., Cashier Equitable Life.....306
STUART, DELL, Attorney-at-Law.....617-618
STOLTE, DR. CHAS. E., Dentist.....704-705
STOW, F. H., General Manager Columbia Telephone Co.....606
SURGEON OF THE S. P. RY. AND N. P. TERMINAL CO.....706
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.....201
THE NORTH PACIFIC PUBLISHING SOCIETY.....403
THRALL, S. A., President Oregon Camera Club.....214
"THREE IN ONE" QUICK ACCOUNT SYSTEM COMPANY, OF OREGON.....515
TUCKER, DR. GEO. F., Dentist.....610-611
U. S. LIGHTHOUSE ENGINEERS, 13TH DIST.; Captain W. C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.....808
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS; Captain W. C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A..810
WILEY, DR. JAMES O. C., Phys. & Sur.708-9
WILSON, DR. EDWARD N., Physician and Surgeon.....304-305
WILSON, DR. GEO. F., Phys. & Surg..706-707
WILSON, DR. HOLT C., Phys. & Surg.507-508
WILLAMETTE VALLEY TELE. CO.....613
WOOD, DR. W. L., Physician.....412-413-414

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