conditions for the week ending orday were quite favorable, and busishowed an improvement over that of ek previous. This is somewhat unas the last week in the month is regarded as being particularly fafair movement in produce during reek, in spite of the fact that good er for farm work has kept farmers y at home in many localities. Wheat, a spite of the unsatisfactory prices, is ing more freely, and the shipments arch showed a slight gain over or the preceding month. The marrough the week ruled slightly better on the week previous, but the th of freights continues to be the drawback to a free movement. The d for potatoes has fallen away to an extent that many of the buyer out of the market, and those who are poking for spuds have their limits 6 cents. Of course, there is an occaal lot of fancy Burbanks which will a few cents over these figures, but re are too many new pointoes coming to hand to admit of the price for old making very much of an advance.

California vegetables are arriving by the carload, and peas, beans, asparagus, cucumbers, etc., are plentiful at steadily declining prices. There is an oversupply of bothouse lettuce in the market, and conessions in prices are made in order to clean np stock. Another carload of bananas arrived yesterday, and as they were in fine condition found ready sale, although prices are higher than they have been. The butter market is decidedly weak, and creamelies will make a further reduction in the price of butter fat during the coming week. Eggs were dull for the greater part of the week, but seem to have steadled up a little at the close, on account of a good many going into cold storage. There is some sale for single cases at 1114 cents, but in round lots 11 cents is the outside figure, and if the Eastern market continues to decline there will be some difficulty in making them move even at that figure. Poultry was dull for the greater part of the week. receipts being entirely too large for the demand, and prices were off over \$1 as compared with those of a week ago. Pork opened the week well, but fell away towards the close, and was hard to move yesterday at 6 cents for the best. The hop market is in an indifferent condition. There are a few sales made all the time, but as most of them are for inferior stock the price is so small as to be uninteresting. New York advices state that there are less than 6000 bales unsold in that state outside of New York City, and that there was a firm feeling for fancy goods, with inferior stock neglected. The wool market is quiet, and mohair has de-WUEAT-March wheat shipments from

flour' included, amounted to 1,els, and Puget Sound, owing lest month's flour shipments yd the million mark, makal, wheat and flour, from thwest of 2,457,949. These Portland are but slightthe shipments for last at there is more wheat generally supposed. There surplus to draw from, he aggregate the amount that is moving all the time is large. The shipments from Portland, details of which appear elsewhere, were:

533,250 Total 1,379,845 From Puret Sound, the shipments were: 362,982 Flour (158,916 barrels), reduced to wheat measure 715,122

For the season to date, Portland has shipped 7.256,474 bushels of wheat and 783,-617 barrels of flour, compared with 9,716,954 bushels of wheat and 858,249 barrels of flour at a corresponding date last year. The Sound has shipped to date 2,2%,503 bushels of wheat and 685,039 barrels of flour, compared with 5,862,263 bushels of wheat and 477,253 barrels of flour for the same period last season. This makes a grand total of 16,115,929 bushels for the first nine months of the current cereal year, compared with 21,588,965 bushels for the same date last season, and 24,406,974 bushels for the corresponding date in the season of 1897-98. The movement this season to date has averaged something less than 2,000,000 bushels per month, which in ordinary years in the past would be considered good business, but of course does not compare favorably with the two

There is still enough wheat in the country to pull the average up materially in the remaining three months of the cereal year, but the scarcity of tonnage will inerfere with this being done, even should the market advance to a price which would be satisfactory to growers. There have been some signs of strength all through the past week, and, while open quotations were seldom above 53 cents for either Walla Walla or Valley, very few sales were made at less than 53% cents, and 54 and even 55 cents was reported paid in the interior.

record-breaking years which preceded it.

Mr. M. A. Toomey, treasurer of the Pennsylvania Milling Company, has just returned from an 11 months' stay in Europe, looking after the interests of his ompany. He says that, while the United lingdom has not over three weeks stocks of foreign wheat, it has gotten into the habit of buying from hand to mouth, and does not carry stocks of any size any more. Beside, their native wheats are not used up, and are selling so low that they are only drawing enough hard wheats from America to mix with them and the Argentine wheats, which are cheaper than ours and make a good biend with our spring wheats, as English millers now generally make blended flours. He said the prices received for English wheats by the farmers are hardly english. farmers are hardly equal to what they are paying for American mill feed for their stock, and that the wheat lands of Great Britain are being part changed into pasturage for livestock, chiefly sheep. The Continent has fair supplies of wheat, and he does not look for any unusual demand for either our wheat or flour for the balance of this crop year.

Saturday Bank Clearings.

Exchanges, Balances, d. \$22.560 \$88.545 \$128.517 \$14.897 \$20.748 77.831 \$6 \$191.052 \$24.538 The bank clearings for the principal citles of the Northwest for the week ending Saturday, March 31, were as follows:

Portland. Seattle. Tacoma.

onday \$32,477 \$349,999 \$154,338

needay \$28,541 \$504,023 \$101,165

needay \$11,634 \$36,562 \$16,794

hurpday \$24,518 \$341,493 \$12,413

123,925 \$34,355 \$125,455

day \$29,560 \$36,748 \$138,817\$1,781,060 \$1,882,121 \$ 748,012

The clearings for corresponding week in former years are as follows: PORTLAND MARKETS.

Grain, Flour, Etc. Wheat-Walla Walla, 53654c; Valley, 536 54c; bluestem, 55656c per bushel. Flour-Best grades, \$2 7063; graham, \$2 50; superfine, \$2 10 per barrel. Oats—White, 36937c; gray, 23934c; stained, Sei30c per husbal. Barley-Feed, \$14914 50; brewing, \$17017 50

Milistoffs-Bran, \$12013 per ten; middlings \$18@19; shorts, \$13@15; chop, \$14. Hay—Timothy, \$9@10; clover, \$7@7 50; Ore-gon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.

Vegetables, · Pruit, Etc. Vegetables—Parmirs, \$1; carrots, \$1; turnips, \$60c; onions, \$2 @ 2 50 per cental; cabbage, 90c@\$1 per cental; potatoes, 40@35c per mack; sweet potatoes, 24@3c; peas, 44@5c; beans, 11c; asparagus, 44c; new potatoes, 24c per

pound.

Fruit-Lemona \$2 50@3; oranges, \$2@3 per box for navels, \$1 50@2 for seedlings; tangerines, \$1 75; Japanese oranges, 75c@\$1 50 per box; pineapples, \$4 50@6 per dozen; bananar, \$2 56 @3 per bunch; Persian dates, 74@8c per pound; apples, \$1@1 50; pears, 75c@\$1 25 per box.

Dried fruit — Apples, evaporated, 7@8c per pound; sun-dried, zacks or boxes, \$60c; pears, un and evaporated, 56%; piums nitiess \$40. un and evaporated, 5@6c; plums, pitless, 40 5½c; prunes. Italian, 3½€5½c; aliver. extra choice, 5 € 6c; figa. Smyrna, 22½c; California black, 5€6c; do white, 10c per pound.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Etc. Butter-Fancy creamery, 45 © 50c; seconds be; dairy, 30@37%c; store, 25@32%c per roll. Eggs-11@11%c per dozen for Oregon. ene, mixed, \$3 50@4 50; hens

Cheese-Full cream, twins, 124@13c; Young

Groceries, Nuts, Etc. Coffee-Mocha, 23928c; Java, fancy, 20232c; Java, good, 20924c; Java, ordinary, 18920c; Costa Rica, fancy, 18920c; do good, 169218c; do ordinary, 16912c per pound; Columbia, rosek, \$12.75 per case; Arbuckle's, \$14.25; Lion

Sugar-Cube, \$5 82½; crushed, \$5 82½; pow-dered \$5 82½; dry granulated, cane, \$5 32½; beet, \$5 22½; extra C, \$4 82½; golden C, \$4 78

Salmon - Columbia river, 1-pound talls, \$10 1 50; 2 - pound talls, \$262 50; fancy, 1-pound falts, \$1 6561 75; M-pound fancy fats, \$5695c; Alaska, 1-pound talls, \$1 2061 30; 2-pound talls, \$1 2060 1 30; 2-pound talls, \$1 2060 1 30; 3-pound talls, \$1 2060 1 30; 3-p

Grain bage-Calcutta, \$767 10 per 100 for epot, \$6 5006 62% for July-August. Nuts-Peanuts, 64,07c per pound for raw, 10c for roasted; cocoanuts, 90c per dozen; walnuts, 10@Hc per pound; pine nuts, 15c; hickory nuts, 7c; chestnuts, 15c; Brazil, 11c; filberts, 15c; fancy pecans, 12@Hc; almonds, 15 @ 174c per

Conl oil - Cases, 21%o per gallon; barrela 1716c; tanks, 1516c Rice-Island, 6%c; Japan, 5%c; New Orleans

Meat and Provisions. Mutton-Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes \$464 25; dressed, 76714c per pound; spring lambs, \$262 50 each.

\$4634 25; dressed, 76714c per pound; apring lambs, \$262 50 cach.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5; light, \$4 50; dressed, 56604c per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$464 50; cows, \$3 54 54; dressed beef, 65607%c per pound; small, \$660.

Veal—Large, 65607%c per pound; small, \$660.

Provisions—Portland pack (Shield brand): Hams, emoked, are quoted at 134c per pound; picnic hams, 64c per pound; breakfast hacon, 134c; bacon, 64c; locales, 84c; dry salt sides, 85c; dried beef, 174c per pound; lard, 5-pound palls, 16c; 10-pound palls, 85c; 50s, 95c; tierces, 95c per pound. Eastern pack (Hammond's): Hams, large, 13c; medium, 134c; picnic hams, 54c; shoulders, 95c; breakfast bacon, 124c; dry salt sides, 84694c; bacon sides, 96104c; backs, 10c; butts, 8c; lard, pure leaf, kettle rendered, 5e, 104c; 10s, 10%c.

Hops, Wool, Hides, Etc. Hops—Side per pound. Wool—Valley, 12 @ 18c for coarse, 16@18c for best; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; mohair, 20@28c

per pound. Sheepskine-Shearlings, 15@20c; short-wool, 21 G85c; medium-wool, 30@50c; long-wool, 60c@51

Pelts — Bear skins, each, as to size, \$5@15; cuba, each, \$1@5; badger, each, 50c; wildcat, 25@75c; housecat, 5@25c; fox, common gray, 40cg#31; do red, \$1.75@3.50; do cross, \$2.50@0; long \$20d 50; milk showed 175. nx, \$264 50; mink, 40cg@1 75; marten, dari orthern, \$5610; do pale, pine, \$264; musk rat. 86/20; skunk, 50680c; otter (land), \$4
98; panther, with head and claws perfect,
\$16/3; raccoon, 256/80c; wolf, mountain, with
head perfect, \$3 50 95; wolverine, \$2 5066;
heaver, per skin, large, \$697; do medium, per
skin, \$46/5; do smail, per skin, \$16/2; do kits,
per skin, \$16/3.

Tallow-566%c; No. 2 and grease, 3%24c per pound.

Hides—Dry hides, No. 1, 16 pounds and upward, 15@15Me; dry kip, No. 1, 5 to 16 pounds, 15c per pound; dry calf, No. 1, under 5 pounds, 15@16c; dry saited, one-third less than dry flint; salted hides, sound steers, 60 pounds and over, 64@6c; do 50 to 60 pounds, 8@85Me; de under 50 pounds and cows, 74@6c; klp, 13 to 34 pounds, 74@6c; do veal, 10 to 14 pounds, 74@c; do calf, under 10 pounds, 74@c; green (unsaited), 1c per pound less; culis (bulls, stags, moth caten, badly cut, scored hair slipped, weather beaten or grubby), one-third less.

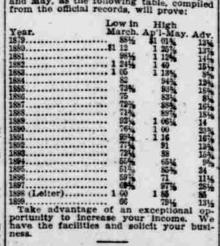
REGARDING FERTILIZERS.

Professor Shaw Belleves That Potash Is Best for Oregon Soils. CORVALLIS, Or., March 30.-In this article the writer proposes to set forth in some detail reasons for the statement that some detail reasons for the statement that whenever fertilizers are needed in Western Oregon and Washington they should undoubtedly be strong in potash. This conclusion has not been reached hurriedly, but after very careful investigation of a large number of soils, which characterize the sections above mentioned. This conclusion has been strengthened by the investigation of other workers and by fruit clusion has been strengthened by the investigation of other workers and by fruit-growers themselves. I deem it best, under the conditions of this discussion, to dwell on the fact that potash is an essential ele-ment in plant productions just long enough to mention authorities who have demonstrated this beyond question to any who are not blindly prejudiced in the premises. It is, of course, impossible to go into de-tails of all the experiments at this time and we can only cite that about 200 trials

WHEAT!

A Most Astonishing Record

Purchases of wheat made in March in-variably show a good profit during April and May, as the following table, compiled from the official records, will prove:



CULLISON & CO.

with oats, barley and coizs, subjected to a sreat variety of artificial mixtures, have been described by such workers as Salm, Hortmar and numerous others. It is not out of place here to state the function of this essential element as found by the above-named authorities, as well as by Mercadante, Schroeder and Erdman, the more especially since the condition of our fruits after several years' growth, considered in the light of this demonstrated function, gives circumstantial evidence of tree in the light of this demonstrated function, gives circumstantial evidence of its limited amount in the soils in question. The function of this element, as demonstrated by the workers above referred to, may be summarized as follows:

First—It is essential for the assimilation of carbon and its elaboration into starch, giving strength to the cell tissue. Thus the plant suffers greatly in its wood.

Thus the plant suffers greatly in its woody portion in the absence of potash in requi-

site quantities.

Second—It is associated with starch in its translocation from cell to cell and in its formation into sugar. Hence the size and quality of fruit is materially affected by a deficiency of potash.

Third—It is required for a proper development of fruit acids, so important in imparting an agreeable flavor to fruits.

Having thus act forth the cheeping.

Having thus set forth the above func-tions which science has demonstrated to be true concerning the relation of potash to plant growth, it remains to state the evidence on which rests my belief in the evidence on which rests my benef in the need of potash on the soils of the North-west, west of the Cascades. This evi-dence I shall develop under two heads— (A) circumstantial evidence: (B) direct ev-idence. The former would lead us to conclusions from a priori reasons. Under this head I beg to discuss, first, the sources of the mineral constituents of the soils here found; second, the condition of fruit tree as to the keeping quality of the fruit.

First—Soils are formed by the natural
disintegration and abrasion of the original rock masses. This being the case, it fol gion will at least give some clue as to what may be expected to be present in solls are markedly calcareous. It may be argued that the process of weathering, ncluding the solvent action of the water

lows that a study of the chemical char-acteristics of the rocks of a specified rerelatively large or small quantities in the resulting soils. To illustrate: In regions in which limestone rocks are abundant, changes the proportions in which these soil ingredients are present. This I admit in certain cases, but it cannot in any case go so far as to supply material which is ot present in the parent rock, nor to make a soil even fairly supplied with an ele-ment which is present in only limited quantities in the parent rock, and, in fact, in this particular case, the soluble salts of potash, as developed from the insoluble minerals, largely feldspar, as shown by Merrill, will be to a considerable extent lost, provided the soils thus formed are subjected to heavy leaching, which will be the case throughout the region in ques-tion. Bearing these points in mind, then, let us consider the character of the parent rock of these soils. This is mainly basalt, resulting from the great lava overflow, and the leaser subsequent ones, which covered the whole of Northern California and a great part of Oregon, Washington and daho. It is true that basalt is a complex rock and carries the fertilizing elements f a variety of rocks, but it is still further true that the composition of the constitu-ent minerals in the basalt influences the chemical characteristics of the soil. I page over the varieties of basalt, masmuch as they cut no figure in the discussion, and confine myself to the particular variety present in the locality in question, namely, plagfoclase basalt. This class of basalts consists essentially of the minerals plagfo-clase, engite magnetits and the particular consists. ciase, engite, magnetite, with apatite and olivine as accessory ingredients. Of these constituents, plagicelase is the one which

demands close attention, inasmuch as it is commonly recognized that clay solls are the result of the disintegration and decomposition of feldspathic rock, to which class this mineral belongs, and that such soils are usually rich in potash. This is undoubtedly true, but it does not follow that the decomposition of all feldspars pro-duce soils rich in potash, for some feldspars are far from being potash-bearing. The idea that clay soils are rich in potash sprang from the wide predominance of such soils resulting from the orthoclase feldspars of the East. It is a great mistake to make this conclusion a general one, for the plagioclastic division of feidspars, including, as it does, oligoclase, labradorite, anorthite or andesite, are all non-potash bearing, but it is one or more of these plagioclastic feldspars soda lime compounds-which exist in the busaits of sociate minerals-not essential-a limited

this region. There are, however, as asquantity of patash-bearing minerals present ften in these rocks, Hence, the presence of more or less potash in soils derived from this class of rocks. The fact still remains, however, that from a priori rea-son of soil origin, we would expect to find the soils to be quite limited in potash content. This condition is still more to be expected from the tendency of the potash of basaltic rocks. A rock of this charac-

ingredients toward loss in the process of soil decomposition. This is illustrated by the following analyses, which are typical of basaltic rocks. A rock of this charac-ter, carrying 81 per cent of poinsh, after decomposition, by weathering, showed but 29 per cent, a loss of 61 per cent of the total. Other illustrations might be cited, but we shall let this suffice as an illus-tration. (Merrill, "Rocks and Their Decomposition," page 223). Still further there might be added the annual less of available might be added the annual less of hearmone potash compounds through the medium of very heavy rains, common to this section during the Winter months. These are, I say, reasons for expecting a soil of limited potash content.

G. W. SHAW.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Prices for Cereals in European and American Ports. SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.-Wheat-

Steady; spot, quiet. Barley, quiet. Oats, firm. Spot quotations were: Wheat-Shipping, No. 1, 95%c; choice, Wheat—Shipping, No. 1, 1984; this of the state of the sta

Wheat-Steady; May, 55%c; cash, 57%c. Barley-No sales.

Corn-Large yellow, \$1 19@1 121/2.

Chicago Grain and Produce. CHICAGO, March 31.-The wheat market oncluded a month which has boosted the price of May wheat up 1% 114 in a very quiet manner. In vain did holders point to the higher cables from Liverpool, and again without effect to the reports of damages by related to the reports of damages by rain to the Argentine crop. Those who were solling serenely called at-tention to the liberal receipts, the fine weather and the crop prospects, which point to buiging bins at the end of next Summer's harvest. So there was not the demand today that characterized yestorday's session, and there seemed to be plenty for sale, but it was not a large speculative market. At the opening there was a short-winded upward spurt on the bullish considerations, but thereafter it was the other way. Export sales were light, but seaboard clearances in wheat and flour were equal to 622,000 bushels. Th

cash demand was slack.

The corn market had some strength early, because of the higher cables from Liverpool and the usual light country of-Liverpool and the usual light country of ferings, May selling at 30c several times, but this was lost. The weather probably acted along with a desire for profits in causing liquidation. May closed 16614c

causing liquidation. May closed 1664c under yesterday.

The oats market yielded with other grains, the feature of the trade being the selling of both July and May by a cash house. May closed 16c lower.

There was nothing like a repetition of the activity of the recent days in the provisions pit today. The market was easier, too. Here were generally washes there there was no to the selling washes to the control of the selling washes to the control of the selling washes the s too. Hogs were generally weaker; there was profit-taking and some selling on stoploss orders and less of an outside demand than during the period which carried May pork for gains of more than it. Liver-pool was lower for lard. The feature of the trade was the demand for May ribs. May pork closed for under yesterday, May ern Pacific prefs, d. 784; Atchison, 30%; Grand Trunk, 8%; Anaconda, 10%

Open. High. Low. Clo CORN. OATS. May 24% 24% July 24% 24% MESS PORK. 24% 24% 24% LARD. May 6 45 6 45 July 6 56 6 56 SHORT RIBS. 6 55 6 57% 6 47% 6 47%

lard 5c lower and May ribs 74c lower. The leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour-Firm: Winter patents, 33 5063 65; straights, \$2 9063 35; clears, \$3 7063 65; Spring specials, \$3 50; patents, \$3 1063 45; straights, \$2 6063; bakers', \$262 45, Wheat-No. 3 Spring, \$26684c; No. 2

Wheat—No. 3 Spring, 626084c; No. 2 Red, 69670c.
Corn—No. 2, 384c.
Oats—No. 2, 24346244c; No. 2 white, 276274c; No. 3 white, 2446274c.
Rye—No. 2, 56c.
Barley—No. 2, 40643c.
Flaxseed—No. 1, 41 65.
Timothy seed—Prime, 22 2562 40.
Mess pork—Per barrel, 111 56612 60.
Lard—Per 100 pounds, 20 2566 374.
Short ribs—Sides, loose, 26 2566 57; dry salted shoulders, boxed, 36 2566 50; short clear sides, boxed, 36 7566 50.
Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per

Sugars Out loaf, \$6; granulated, \$5 44. | Rocelpts Shipments | 25,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 On the produce exchange today, the butter market was weak. Creamery, 19@22½c; dairy, 16@22c. Cheese, firm, 12@13c. Eggs, stendy; fresh, 10%c.

New York Grain and Produce. NEW YORK, March 31.-Flour-Receipts, 34.577 barrels; exports, 15.865 bar-rels; market inactive but steady; Minne-sota patent, \$3.7063.95; Winter straights,

Wheat-Receipts, 65,600 bushels; exports, 68,629 bushels; spot, steady; No. 2 red, Oho, f. o. b. Options, after a momentary advance at the opening, due to stronger cables, yield-ed to local unloading and ruled rather weak throughout the forenoon, closing dull

and easy at 1/4c net decline. March, 787/62 791/4c; May closed 737/4c; July, 737/4c; Sep-Wool-Dull, Hops-Quiet.

European Grain Markets. LONDON, March 31.—Wheat—Cargoes on passage, buyers indifferent operators; English country markets quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.-Wheat-Firm; wheat in Paris, steady; flour in Paris, quiet; French country markets, quiet. Wheat-Spot, No. 2 red Western Winter, stocks exhausted. Futures, steady; May, & 104d; July, & 4d; September, Corn-Spot, firm; American mixed, hew, is 1d; American mixed, old, 4s 14d. Fu-

tures, strong; May, 4s 114d; July, 4s 14d. Tacoma Wheat. TACOMA. March 31.—Wheat—Nothing doing, and quotations nominally un-changed. Bluestem, 52½c; club, 50½c.

NEW YORK STOCKS. Prices at Which the Principal Se-

curities Closed. NEW YORK, March M.-The total sales of stocks today were 408,400 shares. closing quotations were as follows:

BONDS. U. S. 2s ref ... 104 Atchison adj. 4s. 84% U. S. 2s reg ... 104 Gen. Elec. 2s ofd.115 do 2s reg ... 1164 N. Y. Cent. 1sts. 110 do 2s coup. ... 1164 Nor. Pactite 2s. 634 do new 4s reg.134 do 4s ... 105% do 4s coup. ... 134 do 4s ... 1164 do old 4s reg. 1154 do 4s ... 1054 do old 4s reg. ... 115\(\) do 4s ... 104\(\) do 4s coup. .. 116\(\) do 5s reg. ... 114\(\) do con. 5s ... 113\(\) do 5s coup. ... 114\(\) 2k. R. G. W. lets. ... 34\(\) Dis. of Col. 3-65s119 St. Paul con. ... 7s ... 142 do S. F. deb 5s121\(\) Union Pacific 4s 105\(\) do S. F. deb 5s121\(\) Union Pacific 4s 105\(\) do 4s 95\(\) do 4s 95\(\)

STOCKS.

Money Exchange, Etc. SAN FRANCISCO, March 31 .- Sterling on London, 60 days, 34 83½; sterling on London, sight, 34 87½; sliver bars, 59%; Mexican dollars, 48½@49c; drafts, sight, 17½c; telegraph, 20c.

NEW YORK, March 31.-Money on call 5½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½6 5½ per cent; sterling exchange, steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.85% demand, and at \$4.82% 4.82% 60 days; posted rates, \$4 83464 87; commer clai bills, \$4 82464 83; silver certificates 604f6614c; bar sliver, 594c; Mexican dol-lars, 474c; Government bonds, weak; state bonds, inactive; railroad bonds, firm.

LONDON, March 31 .- Consols, 1014.

The Metal Markets NEW YORK, March II.—The firm that fixes the selling price for miners and smelters quotes lead at \$4.55 at the close; bar silver, 50%c.

SAN FRANCISCO, March II.-Bar ell-

LONDON, March 31 -- Bar silve., 274d.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.-Wool-

10c; plains, \$610c; Humboldt and Mendo-cino, 14615c.

Hops—1899 crop, 11613c for choice,
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17620; bran,
\$12 50613 50 per ton.

Hay—Wheat, \$665 50; wheat and oat,
\$669; best barley, \$567; alfalfa, \$566 50;
stock, \$565 50; compressed wheat, \$7610
per ton; straw, \$2640c per bale.

Potatoes—Early Rose, \$6670c; River Bur-banks, 40675c; Oregon Burbanks, \$56631
per cental; sweet potatoes, \$2 4062 50 per
cental;

per cental; garlic, 25,6334c; green peas, 1614c; string beans, 663c; dried okra, 224c per pound; asparagus, 35,651 50 per box; egg piant, 8616c per pound.

Apples—11 25 for choice; common, 50c. Apples—11 25 for choice; common, 50c. Citrus fruits—Oranges, navels, 11 250; 2 50; Mexican limes, 25 5068; common California lemons, 11; do choice, 11 250; to per box.

Bananas-\$1 2503 25 per bunch Butter-Fancy creamery, 18e; do seconds, 184,6174c; fancy dairy, 166,164c; do seconds, 147,15c per pound.

Cheese-California, new, 768c; Young America, 84,69c; Eastern, 164,617c per

Eggs-Store, 124@13c; fancy ranch, 14@ 15c per dozen. Poultry-Turkey gobblers, 9@10c; tur-key hens, 12@13c per pound; old roosters. \$3 50@4 per dozen; young roosters, \$6@ 6 50; small broilers, \$2 50@3 50; large do, 6 50; small broilers, \$2 50@3 50; large do. \$4@4 50; fryers, \$5@6; hens, \$5@5 50 per

3464 59; fryers, \$566; hens, \$565 50 per dozen; geese, \$262 25 per pair.
Receipts—Flour, quarter sacks, 7510; Oregon, 7694; oats, centals, 229; beans, sacks, 1848; wool, bales, 302; wheat, centals, 82,851; barley, centals, 3889; Oregon, 280; corn, centals, 1000; potatoes, sacks, 1408; Oregon, 4234; bran, sacks, 650; hay, 258; hides, 441.

EASTERN LIVESTOCK.

CHICAGO, March 31.-Cattle-Receipts 200. Nominally steady. Natives, good to prime steers, 24 9065 75; poor to medium, 34624 55; selected feeders, 24624 75; mixed 1494 65; selected feeders, 14974 75; mixed stockers, 13 1493 99; cows. 1394 25; helfers, 13 2094 75; canners. 1292 75; bulls, 12 60 94 25; calves, 14 5095 75. Texans—Receipts this week, 2500; last week, 4000. Texas-fed steers, 13 9095, Texas bulls,

Hogs-Receipts today, 14,000; Monday 30,000, estimated; left over, 2500. Mixed and butchers, \$5 15@5 45; good to choice heavy, \$5 30@5 45; rough heavy, \$5 15@ 5 25; light, \$5 10@5 37%; bulk of sales,

Sheep-Receipts, 2000, Sheep and lamb steady. Good to choice wethers, \$5.89 6 25; fair to choice mixed, \$2 5092 55; Western sheep, \$5.75@6 25; yellrings, \$6.75; native lambs, \$5.00@7 25; Western Receipts this week-Cattle, 49,000; hogs,

137,000; sheep, 59,300. Receipts last week—Cattle, 45,000; hogs 141,000; sheep, 57,000.

OMAHA, March 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 300. Market steady. Native beef steers, \$4@5 20; cows and helfers, \$3 20@4 20; can-ners, \$2@2 25; stockers and feeders, \$3 70 @4 20; calves, \$3 50@7; buils and stags,

Hogs-Receipts, 7600. Market 25c lower Heavy, \$5 1095 20; mixed, \$5 1095 12%; light, \$495 12%; bulk of sales, \$5 1095 12%. Sheep-Market firm. Fair to choice natives, \$5 9096 25; fair to choice Westerns. \$3 75@6; common and choice sheep, \$4 25 @5 25; lambs, \$6@7.

KANSAS CITY, March 31.-Cattle-Re cepts, 199. Market unchanged. Texas steers, \$265 15; native steers, \$465 40; native cows and heiters, \$265 15; stockers and feeders, \$3 2565 35; bulls, \$2 7564. Hogs—Receipts, 5000. Market steady. Bulk of sales, \$5 1065 15; heavy, \$5 07143 5 25; packers, \$5 0565 25; mixed, \$4 9746 5 15; lights, \$4 9065 10; porkers, \$5 0565 10; pigs, \$4 2565 05. Sheep-Receipts, 500. Market strong.

Lambs, \$507; muttons, \$465 70.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Coffee—Op-tions closed barely steady, unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales, 13,500 bags, including: May, \$6 45; July, \$6 50; August, \$6 60; Sugar—Raw firm. Fair refining, 3 31-32c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 15-32c. Refined dull. Granulated, \$5 15; cut loaf, \$5 55.

EIGHT MONTH'S TRADE. Details Show Surprising Commercial

washington, March 2.—The details of our foreign commerce for the eight mont's ending with February are as remarkable and as gratifying as those relating to the grand total for that month, which, as announced some days ago, surpassed the record of any preceding February. The details of the export and importance for the sight mathematics. figures for the eight months ending with February show surprising developments in our commerce, and especially that which relates to manufactures. An increased importation of raw materials for the use of our manufacturers and an increased exportation of manufactured articles are the striking features of the February statement of imports and exports. The importation of "articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes." of domestic industry" amounted in the eight months ending with February, 1900, to \$195,387,754, against \$124,781,199 in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year, an increase of \$50,000,000; while ex-portation of manufactures in the same time were \$258,537,972, against \$296,522,237 in the corresponding months of last year, an increase of \$61,000,000. Thus the importa-tion of manufacturers' materials increased during the eight months in question \$60, 600,000 and the exportation of manufac tured goods increased \$51,000,000 in the same time. In the 28 days of February, the importation of manufacturers' mate-rials amounted to \$25,006,601, or nearly rials amounted to \$25,935,601, or nearly \$1,000,000 a day, and the exportation of manufactured goods amounted to \$34,226,-123, or, in round terms, \$1,250,000 for every day in the month. In the eight months ending with February, the exportation of manufactures averaged \$1,160,000 per day (including Sundays and holidays), while in the corresponding months of the preceding year the average daily exportation of manufactures was only \$851,700; in the corresponding months of 1896-97, it was but \$700,000, and in the same months of 1896-96, but \$535,000.

but \$533,000.

Thus the exportations of manufactures Thus the exportations of manufactures during the eight months ending with February, 1900, are double those of the corresponding months ending with February, 1896, while the importations of manufacturers' material in the eight months ending with February, 1900, are 25 per cent in excess of those of the corresponding eight months ending with February, 1896, and nearly double those of the eight months ending with February, 1897. Manufacturers' materials which in the eight facturers' materials, which in the eight months ending with February, 1896, formed 28 per cent of the total imports, formed 25 per cent in the eight months ending with February, 1900, while manufactures which in the eight months ending with February, 1896, formed 29 per cent of the total exports, formed 28.7 per cent in the eight months ending with February, 1800. The following table shows the importaexportations of manufactured goods in the Stocks in London,
LONDON, March 21.—Canadian Pacific,
100: Union Pacific preferred, 79½: Northnorts and exports respectively. The

Downing, Hopkins & Co.

Chicago Board of Trade New York Stock Exchange Brokers

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Spring-Nevada, 12615c; Eastern Oregon, 12615c; Valley Oregon, 12625c; Pall-Northern mountain, 16612c; mountain, 8610c; Humboldt and Mendo-CAPE NOME

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Cape Nome, June 1

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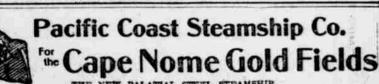
The above first-class steamers will sail every 10 days. during the season for Cape Nome, York and St. Michael and Yukon river points.

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"Senator" will sail from San Francisco, May 14. Seattle, May 19. Subsequent trips will be from Seattle direct, namely: June 21, July 21 and August 20.

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propriation bill

ures designated "manufacturers' materials" include only those articles classed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics as "articles in a crude condition which enter

into the various processes of demestic in-Imports of manufactured materials for the eight months ending with February

in the years given:
 Year.
 Value, 1890

 1893
 3119, 214, 182

 1894
 129, 325, 846

 1892
 129, 329, 964

 1893
 153, 412, 928

 1894
 87, 032, 659

 1895
 119, 517, 321

 1896
 154, 901, 659

 1897
 108, 425, 165

 1898
 133, 554, 215

 1899
 174, 781, 159

 1990
 195, 337, 754

Exports of manufactured articles, for

the eight months ending with February in the years given:

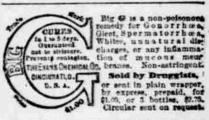
Pacific Coast Commercial Museum. SAN FRANCISCO, March M .- Dr. William P. Wilson, director of the Philadel-phia Commercial Museum, and William Harper, chief of the Bureau of Informa-tion of the same institution, have reached here from the East for the purpose of lending their advice and co-operation to the promoters of the Pacific Commercial Museum. Dr. Wilson and Mr. Harper are enthusiastic over the prospect of seeing a commercial museum started on the Pacific Coast, and make the unqualified prediction that, with good management, it will accomplish a world of good for the commerce of the country, and divert much of the trade of Australia and the

Get Two Months' Extra Pay. NEW YORK, March 31 .- A special to the Herald from Washington says: Men who served in the Twenty-second New York Regiment and in Roosevelt's extra pay from the Government, as the result of an amendment which Repre-

These two regiments and two Iowa batteries were mustered out of the service before the general law went into effect giving the volunteers extra pay. The amendment will place these organizations on the same footing as all other volunteers

instrumental in adding to the Army ap-



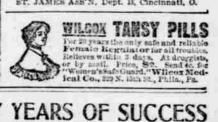


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