has been very satisfactory, and in vol-ume has exceeded that of a correspondprotracted holiday in Europe left matters oots, but prices on the whole were well maintained, and in poultry there was more armness than has been in evidence for everal weeks, the demand for Sunday being greater than the supply. The egg the demand, and yesterday there were tone of fancy creamery offering at 40 cents figure on round lots. Some of the fancy selects are still held at 45 cents, but they form such a small part of the total rehere that the price cannot be receipts here that the price cannot be re-garded as an index of the actual citua-of the Northwest for the week ending Saturday

A very choice let of upland Burbank pothis is about 10 or 15 cents above the market for ordinary choice stock, and common spuds are plentiful at 20 and 40 cents. Onlors are up to the highest point reached in years, in fact they are so high that an accurate quotation is extremely difficult, and yesterday the fortunate owner of a few sacks could have secured most any price that was asked. les have been made at \$4 and \$5 per eack, and in San Francisco the price has touched \$8 per sack for Australian onions. These prices will be short lived. however, as new onions will soon be in the market and will case the strained sit-

Wool is getting under way slowly, but the clip is progressing in good shape, and has never been excelled in quality and quantity. Mohair is very dull, with further weakness reported in the Eastern markets, and it is feared that the high price of the season has been passed. There is nothing doing in hops, except an oc-

WHEAT-Light tonnage arrivals, and a "steady" selling movement, even on a restricted scale, have resulted in piling up some pretty large stocks of wheat at tide water. This has had the effect of making exporters more indifferent about doing business without they can secure wheat on an export basis. There has been nothing doing for the past two days, but earlier in the week there were a few lots changed hands at about 15 cents for No. 1, with the usual reports of 1 cent more being paid for epecial lots wanted for a particular purpose. These prices do not fit well with the rates paid for spot or near-by ships during the week, and, for this reason, cannot be said to represent the export value of the cereal, which is somewhere about 53 to 54 cents. There is more of a disposition to sell than was noticeable even when prices were higher, and as the prospects all point to a record-breaking crop, this selling movement may be accelerated as the end of the season approaches.

There is little new in the freight situation, owners' ideas still preventing much business being done. San Francisco is paying 40 shillings for new-crop ships, and 41s 3d for spot or near-by tonnage, and with such rates in the Bay city, it is difficult to do anything better this season, as both ports are drawing ballast tonnage from the same localities. The wheat situation in California is thus set forth by the San Francisco Commercial News:

Farmers show less disposition to hold their wheat; there is plenty of it left, and the next six weeks are expected to bring out a large amount. The condition in California is even better than at the time of last review. In the Sacramento Valley the heaviest yield for 20 years is expected. Slight rains have fallen in South-ern California, but the situation is, as yet, little relieved; not much, except feed and hay, is expected from the fields. Ex-ports show a decided falling off; so far ports show a decided falling oil; so lat this season 4,894,567 centals have been

Under date of March 27, George Broomhall discusses the American and foreign situation as follows:

The general trend of the market dur-ing the past week has been downward, and the tone today is on the easy side, after some improvement yesterday. It America, the weakness has been much more pronounced than in this country. which is but natural, seeing that holders on the other e'de continue to nurse their wheat, increasing an aiready big visible supply at a time when it is usual to look for a steady decrease of the quantities in store. The holding policy of the Americans is also the indirect cause of the con cans is also the indirect cause of the con-tinued small imports into the United King-dom and the consequent continuous shrink-ing of our port stocks, which latter fac-tor is and has been a fairly good counterpoise for bibe prevailing weakness in America.

We referred to this matter of small United Kingdom imports and decreasing stocks last week, also to the diversion of Argentine "orders" cargoes to the Conti-nent from Las Palmas and St. Vincent. These diversions have been fairly fre-quent during the past fortnight, and if the rate be maintained during the re-mainder of the season, it will be neces-eary for us to revise the basis, according to which we have apportioned these "or-ders" cargoes between the United King-dom and Continent when compiling our weekly statistice of shipments and passage quantities. Reckoning from the beginning of the season, that is, the 1st of January last, the Continent has certainly taken no more than we allowed for, but, as already said, the diversions during the paet fortnight have rather exceeded our expectations. It is no matter of surprise that Continental importers should take seem to be little or nothing else that the Western countries can buy. Roumanian wheat is not to, be had, and practically all that Russia can spare is needed in

The general crop situation does not im-prove. The weather has continued very wintry, both in Western Europe and the United States, retarding vegetation and causing further hindrance to Spring field work and seeding. No doubt a week or two of genial weather would soon effect an alteration, but at present cold winds, snow and frost are imparting decidedly some redering to grow presents. somber coloring to crop reporters' views.
The American and French crops have been most in evidence lately (they are well entitled to be by their importance), and although it can hardly be said that and although it can hardly be said that there is any very fresh news, yet earlier complaints have been relterated more or less strongly. It is asserted that the next French harvest is bound to be smaller than either of the two previous ones, owing to the fact that heavy yielding Winter varieties have had to be replaced by Spring sorts, but it might well be that and still give a liberal yield. Russia is, as usual, an uncertain quantity. We have had rather strong complaints from the Azoff and the Crimea, but better from Odessa and the interior.

The part played by Argentina in fur-

The part played by Argentina in furnishing Europe's foreign wheat supplies during the last few weeks is one of the most interceting features of the situation. Arguing from what has happened in other years, it would perhaps be reasonable to

Business thus far for the month of April has been very satisfactory, and in volume has exceeded that of a corresponding period last year. There was some activity in wheat early in the week, but a protracted holiday in Europe left matters rather quiet toward the close. In the produce markets, there were some soft that the sound that the sound the repeated for many consecutive weeks, but, presuming that the 8,000,000 quarters or thereabouts of surplus be sent away at the rate of 250,000 to 300,000 quarters per week, it is easy to see that the away at the rate of zeros to soulow quar-ters per week, it is easy to see that the movement may continue until the Sum-mer is well advanced. Such a weekly con-tribution would probably not be found bur-densome, supposing North American wheats were not more freely offered than has been the case recently but it we being greater than the supply. The egg market firmed up as usual on the approach of Easter, but yesterday stocks began accumulating faster than they could be disposed of, and there will probably be a decline early in the coming week. The early Spring has furnished so much grass for cattle that butter has been pouring in at a rate entirely out of keeping with the demand, and vesterday there were the case recently, but it is may have rendered it still more popular, but then there are great quantities of wheat in warehouses and stack yards, as is only natural, and it is only natural that there should be more desire to qu't with the approach of a freeh has been the case recently, but it remains to be seen what holders in the mains to be seen wha with the approach of a freeh har it is precisely the prospect for this same coming harvest which will determine the attitude of those who have the selling of reserves from former harvests.

April 14, were a	n follow		
P	ortland.	Seattle.	Tacorna,
Monday	355,788	\$ 444,439	\$ 150,387
Tuesday	374.404	411,857	168,500
Wednesday	304,422	331,777	202.70
Thursday	204,796	304,900	165,16/
Friday	344,714	360,960	198,731
Saturday	234,709	251,987	170,211
	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	-	-

Potals\$1,958,643 \$2,105,913 \$1,070,86 The clearings for the corresponding weeks i former years were as follows:

Bank Clearings,

PORTLAND MARKETS. Grain, Flour, Etc. Wheat-Walla Walla, 54655c; Valley, 539 Sic; bluestem, 56657c per bushel. Flour-Best grades, \$2 7063; graham, \$2 50;

uperfine, \$2 10 per barrel. Oate-White, 35@36c; gray, 33@34c; stained, 9g30c per bushel. Barley-Feed, \$14@14 50; brewing, \$17@17 54 Millstuffa-Bran, \$12013 per ton; mlddlings \$15610; aborts, \$13615; chop, \$14. Hay-Timothy, \$9610; clover, \$707 50; Ore-gon wild hay, \$607 per ton.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Etc. Butter-Weak; fancy creamery, 40@45c per oil; dairy, 30@35c; store, 25@32½c per roll. Eggp-Easier, 12c per dozen for Oregon. Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$4@5 50; hens, \$6

67. ducks, \$5.50 @ 6.50; geese, \$6.50 @ 5 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11@12%c; dressed, 14@16c per pounda Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12%@13c; Young America, 14c per pound.

Vegetables-Parentps, 60975c; carrots, 50c; turnips, 60975c; omions, \$495; cabbage, 50c5 \$1 per contal; potatoes, 30956c per sack; sweet potatoes, 25456c; peas, 45656c; beans, 10 Fruit-Lemons, \$2 50@3; oranges, \$2@3 per box

for navels, \$1.0002 for seedlings; tangerines, \$1.0002 for seedlings; tangerines, \$1.75; Japanese oranges, 75.00\$1 50 per box; plineapples, \$4.5000 per dozen; bananas, \$2.56 63 per bunch; Persian dates, 75.00\$0 per pound, apples, \$1.001 50; pears, 75.00\$1 25 per box. Dried fruit - Apples, evaporated, 768c per pound, sun-dried, sucks or boxes, 465c; pears, sun and evaporated, 565c; plums, pitless, 46 5½c; prunes, Italian, 3½65½c; sliver, extra choice, 5 € 6c; figs, Smyrns, 22½c; California black, 565c; do white, 10c per pound.

Groceries, Nuts. Etc. Coffee-Mocha, 23928c; Java, fancy, 20532c; Java, good, 20524c; Java, optimary, 18420c; Costa Rica, fancy, 186200c; do good, 16918c; do ordinary, 10612c per pound; Columbia, roast, \$12 75; Arbuckle's, \$13 25; Lion, \$12 75 per Sugar-Cube, \$5 824; crushed, \$5 824; pow-

dered \$5 82%; dry granulated, cane, \$5 32%; beet \$5 22%; extra C, \$4 82%; golden C, \$4 76 net; half barrels, \$6 more than barrels; maple

per plund.

Salmon — Columbia river, 1-pound talla, \$10 1 50; 2 - pound talla, \$202 50; fancy, 1-pound fata, \$1 6561 75; 4-pound fancy flata, \$54956; Alaska, 1-pound talls, \$1 2001 30; 2-pound talls, \$1 9002 25.

51 902 25.

Grain bags Calcutta, \$707 10 per 160 fot spot. \$6 5096 62½ for July-August.

Nuts Peanuts, 64,67c per pound for raw. 10c for roasted; ecocanuts, 80c per dozen; walnuts, 10g11c per pound; pine nuts, 15c; bickery nuts. c; chestnuts, Ife; Brazil, Ile; filberts, fancy pecans, 12014c; almonds, 15 @ 174c per

175c; tanks, 155c. Rice-Zsiand, 65c; Japan, 55c; New Orleans 15665c; fancy head, \$767-50 per sack.

Mutton-Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes. 464 25; dressed, 767%c per pound; spring

ambs, \$262 50 each.

Hogs-Gross, choice heavy, \$5; light, \$4 50, dressed, \$56 04; per pound.

Veal-Large, 64,674;c per pound; small, \$

Veal-Large, 61,671%c per pound; small, \$1,681%c.

Beef-Gross, top steers, \$4,64 50; cows, \$3 56 54; dressed beef, 63,67%c per pound.

Provisions - Portland pack (Stield brand): Hams, smoked, are quoted at 13%c per pound picnic hams, 5%c per pound; breakfast bacon, 5%c; dried beef, 17%c per pound; lard, 5-pound palls, 10c; 10-pound palls, 1%c; 50s, 5%u lerces, 9%c per pound. Eastern pack (Hammond's): Hams, large, 13c; medium, 13%c small, 13%c; picnic hams, 5%c; shoulders, 5%c; breakfast bacon, 12%c; dry salt sides, 5%g; backs, 10c; butts, 5c; lard, pure leaf, kettle rendered, 5s, 10%c; 10s, 10%c; 10s, 10%c.

Hops, Wool, Hides, Etc.

Wool-Valley, 12 @ 15c for coarse, 16@15c for best; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; mohair, 26@27c per pound. pakine-Shearlings, 15@20c; short-wool, 21

cube, each, \$165; badger, each, 56c; wildcat 25675c; housecat, 5625c; fox, common gray

CULLISON & CO

Stock, Grain and Provision

BROKERS

Direct Wires to New York Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade

214-215 Chamber of Commerce Portland, Oregon

toce\$1; do red, \$1 70@3 50; do cross. \$2 50@0; tynz, \$2@4 50; mink, 40c@\$1 15; marten, dark Northern, \$5@10; do pale, pine, \$2@4; musherat, \$2012c; skunk, 50@50c; otter (land), \$4 26; panther, with head and claws perfect, \$1@3; racccon, 25@50c; wolf, mountain, with head perfect, \$3 50 @ 5; wolverine, \$2 50@6; heaver, per akin, large, \$5@7; do medium, pet skin, \$4@5; do small, per skin, \$1@2; do kits, per skin, \$1@4.

Tallow-5@5%c; No. 2 and grease, 3%@4c per pound.

pound.

Hides—Dry bides, No. 1, 16 pounds and upward, 15@16½c; dry kip, No. 1, 5 to 16 pounds, 15@16½c; dry caif, No. 1, under 5 pounds, 15@16¢; dry mited, one-third less than dry lint; salted hides, sound steers, 80 pounds and over, 8½@9¢; do 50 to 60 pounds, 8½5½c; de under 50 pounds and cows, 7½@8¢; kip, 13 to 26 pounds, 7½@6¢; do veal, 10 to 14 pounds, 7½c; do caif, under 10 pounds, 7½c; green (unasited), 1c per pound less; cuits (bulls, stags, motheaten, badly cut, scored hair slipped, weather beaten or grubby), one-third less.

THE GRAIN MARKETS. . Prices for Cereals in European and

American Ports. SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.-Wheat and

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Wheat and barley quiet, both on and off call. Oats, quiet. Spot quotations were:
Flour—Shipping No. 1, %c; choice, %%; milling \$%,621 0.
Barley—Feed, 70677%; brewing, 80687%.
Oats—Gray Oregon, 31 67%; 12%; milling \$1 1561 17%; red, %c6\$1 15.
Call board sales—Wheat—Quiet. May, %the: cash %the:

Sie; cash, 50kc. Barley-No sales. Corn, large yellow, \$1 1981 15.

Chicago Grain and Produce. Chleago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, April 14.—May wheat opened %6%c depressed from Thursday at 6%c to 66c; advanced to 68%c, at which price it closed, unchanged from Thursday. Instead of the stop-loss selling, which many had looked for at this point, commission houses were able to produce many buying orders which had been lying around for weeks. Under this attenues and the for weeks. Under this stimulus, and the strength of corn and provisions, together with a mild reiteration of the damage reports in France, the advance took place without a material setback. Considering the closing of many markets and the tallment of news, the session was fairly active. Monday's statistics are expected to be builish rather than bearish, but not strikingly so. The early loss was due principally to the fine weather.

principally to the fine weather.

The corn market opened easier. May ke@ke lower at 35ke@35ke to 35ke@35ke.

The influences were purely local, there being nothing in the way of news to stimulate the market, and the shipping business was unimportant. May closed strong, %c@%c over Thursday, at 3%c. Oats were quiet and the range nar-row. May closed 100% under Thursday. The holidays in other markets curtailed

There was not a soft spot in the rision market. Hogs were decidedly higher at the yards, forming the chief buil influence. There was profit taking, but such sales were readily-absorbed at nearly

all times. The buying of lard was a feature. May pork closed 20c up; May lard, 274c improved, and May ribs, 274c The leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT. Opened. Highest. Lowest. Closed · CORN. OATS. MESS PORK. LARD. SHORT RIBS. Cash quotations were as follows:

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, slow Winter patent, \$1,6063 70; straights, \$2,5663 45; clears, \$2,7063; Spring specials, \$3.90; patents, \$1,1063 45; straights, \$2,6063; bakers', \$2,624 45; No. 3 Spring wheat, 616,6644; No. 2 red, 694,6; No. 2 corn, 35c; No. 2 coats, 244,6254,6; No. 2 white, 256,6234,6; No. 3 white, 256,628 dered. \$5 82%; dry granulated, cane. \$5 32%; beet. \$5 22%; extra C. \$4 82%; golden C. \$4 77 net; half barrels, ½c more than barrels; mapis sigar, 150 16c per pound.

Beans—Small white, 3%c; bayou, 4c; Lima, 6c per plund.

Salmon — Columbia river, 1-pound talls, \$10 sides, loose, \$7 1007 40; short clear sides, boxed, \$5 756 87%; short clear sides, boxed, \$5 756 87%; short clear sides, boxed, \$5 756 87%; sides, boxed, \$7 3067 40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal., \$1 374; sugars, cut, loaf, \$6 60; granulated, \$5 44.

Flour, barrels 43,000	81,000
	178.000
	491,000
	139,000
	15,000
Barley, bushels 65,000	32,600
On the produce exchange today the	a but-
ter market was firm. Creamery, 14	o@18e:
dairy, 13c@16c; cheese, firm, 12c@13c;	orre
steady, fresh, 114c.	c00a
atendy, fremi, frac.	

New York Grain and Produce. NEW YORK, April 14.—Flour: Receipts, 8,170 barrels; exports, 17,000 barrels. Market firmly held, but quiet. Minnesota patent, \$3 706/2 95; Winter straights, \$3 456/ 3 55. Wheat-Receipts, \$4,350 bushels; exports, 382,000 bushels; spot strong; No. 2 red, 80%c f. o. b., 77%c, elevator; options weaker for a time after the opening. through Southwest seiling, but later fully recovered in sympathy with corn and provisions; shorts were good buyers on the rise; the holiday abroad checked foreign trade, and export business closed firm at the advance on May to the decline on late months; May, 73%c; July, 73%c; September, 74c. Wool dull. Hops steady.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS. Produce and Fruit Quotations From the Bny City.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Wool— Spring—Nevada, 12615c; Eastern Ore:on, 12 @16c; Valley Oregon, 20@22c, Fall-Northern Mountain, 10@12c; Mountain, 8@19c; Plains, S@10c: Humboldt & Mendocino, 140

Hops-1899 crop, 11@13c. Milistuffs-Middlings, \$17620; bran, \$166 Hay-Wheat, \$6616; wheat and oat, \$66

; best barley, \$5@7; alfalfa, \$5@6 50; stock, 5@5 50; compressed wheat, \$7@9 50 per ton: traw, 25@40c per bale. Potatoes—Early Rose, 60665c; River Bur-anks, 40665c; Oregon Burbanks, 10685c

per cental; sweet potatoes, \$2 2562 40 per cental.

Vegetables—Silverskin onlons, \$668 per cental; garlic, 246335c; green peas, \$1 266 175 per sack; string beans, 567c; dried okra, 32½c per pound; asparagus, 75c@\$1 75 per box; egg plant, 8610c per pound. Apples—Choice, \$1 25; common, foc. Citrus fruits—Oranges, navels, \$1 50@3 50;

Mexican limes, \$4 5005; common California lemons, \$1 25@1 50; do choice, \$1 25@1 50 per

Pananas \$1 2563 25 per bunch. Butter-Fancy creamery, 164@17c; do econds, 16c; fancy dairy, 154c; do seconds, 13915c per pound. Cheese—California, new, 768c; Young America, 8684c; Eastern, 164617c per Eggs-Store, 13@14c; fancy ranch, 1440

16c per dozen.

Poultry-Turkey gobblers, 10611c; do hens, 12613c per pound; old roosters, 23 509 i per dozen; young roosters, 2566 50; small brotlers, 22 5063 50; large brotlers, 2464 50; fryers, 2566 hens, 2565 50 per dozen; gress, 2562 5 per pour.

62 25 per pair. Receipts—Flour, 27,769 quarter sacks; Receipts—Flour, 37,709 quarter sacks; do Oregon, 2849 quarter sacks; wheat, 64,850 centals; bariey, 17,653 centals; oats, 1755 centals; beans, 881 sacks; corn, 1075 centals; potatoes, 2471 sacks; bran, 1790 sacks; mid-dlings, 65 sacks; hay, 509 sacks; wool, 466 bales; hidee, 552.

Enstern Livestock. CHICAGO, April 14.—Cuttle—Receipts, 100; nominally steady; natives, good to prime steers, \$565.50; poor to medium, \$4.1054.55; selected feeders, \$4.2054.50;

mixed stockers, \$2 0033 90; cows, \$394 50; heifers, \$2 1094 85; canners, \$292 80; bulls, \$2 7094 85; carves, \$4 5097 85; Texas bulls, \$2 3092 75.

Hogs-Receipts today, \$2,009; eatimated Monday, \$2,000; left over, \$200. Generally \$6910c higher; top, \$6 30; mixed and butchers', \$4 5004 75; good to choice heavy, \$5 6093 90; rough heavy, \$5 6595 55; light, \$4 5005 65; bulk of sales, \$5 6095 65.

Sheep-Receipts, 1500. Sheep and lambs generally steady. Good to choice weithers, \$696 50; fair to choice mixed, \$5 409 6; Western sheep, \$666 60; yearlings, \$29 6 90; native lambs, \$5 5097 50; Western lambs, \$607 50.

OMAHA, April 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 400 head: market, steady; native beef steers, 14 2005 35; cows and heifers, 53 4004 50; canners, 52 2563 30; stockers and feeders. \$3 75@5 10; calves, \$3@7; bulls and stage, \$2 75@3 90. Hogs — Receipts, 7900 head; market, 74,610c higher; heavy, \$5,506 55; mixed, \$5,504,65 50; light, \$5,606 50; bulk of sales, \$5,574,65 50.

Sheep-Receipts, 100; market, steady; fair to choice matives, \$5.5096 35; fair to choice Westerns, \$5.5096 20; common and choice sheep, \$4.5095 25; lambs, \$5097 25.

KANSAS CITY, April M.—Cattle—Receipts, 100: market, unchanged: Texas steers, \$2 3064 75; native steers, \$4 5065 46; native cows and heifers, \$2 4064 55; stockers and feeders, \$3 7066 46; stockers and feeders, \$3 7066 46; stockers and feeders, \$5 7066 46; stockers and feeders, \$5 5065 52; heavy, \$5 4565 60; packers, \$5 4065 52; heavy, \$5 4565 60; packers, \$5 3065 50; porkers, \$5 3065 40; pigs, \$5 1065 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 1000; market, strong; lambs, \$667 30; multions, \$5 3065 60.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Spot Rio nominal; No. 7 invoice, 74c; No. 7 jobbing, 5%c; mild, steady; Cordova, 34,674c, Sugar-Raw firm; fair refining, 4c; centrifugal, 50 test, 44c; refined firm; granulated, 5 l5c; cut loaf, 5.50c,

The Metal Markets. NEW YORK, April 14.—The firm that fixes the price for miners and smelters quotes lead at \$4 65 at the close.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.-Bur silver,

Money, Exchange, Etc. SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.-Sterling or London, 60 days, \$4 84%; sterling on Lon-don, sight, \$4 80%. Silver bars, 59%c; Mexican dollars, 48%@49c. Drafts, sight, 17%c.

LITTLE DEMAND FOR WOOL

danufacturers Expected to Enter th Market Shortly.

While the wool market does not show any evidence of increased weakness, the absence of demand is more in evidence than ever, says the New York Journal of Commerce. While manufacturers are keeping in close touch with the market. and should there be any serious decline vould enter the market very speedily, the latter are playing a waiting game. Their present attitude seems almost like a con-certed effort to bear the market. So far this has not been universally successful, but if the present duliness continues much onger this result may be accomplished. Holders have predicted for the last month and a half at least that manufacturers could not remain out of the market much longer, but it is evident that the stocks on hand have been larger than was gen-erally supposed. II is common report now, however, that some of the less important mills have about come to the end of their supplies and that it will not be many weeks before they are obliged to enter the market. Some of the larger mills are bet-ter situated, having bought heavily before the first of the year, with deliveries extending over a long period. The American Woolen Company has not been a factor in the buying for some time. It is thought that should the latter commence purchas-ing it would send the market up and would cause general purchasing. The mar-ket is in a sensitive condition, and could be easily influenced in either an upward or downward direction. There are those who are in need of ready money or who have more stock than they care to hold to purchasers, but there can be said to be no general decline from the prices of the last fortnight. The demand for domestic has centered about pulled and Texas, some small sales in both being recorded. but this is not the best quality. Reports from Texas state that shearing has ad-vanced materially over the most of the state, but no advices regarding quality have yet come to hand. Shearing is sub-stantially completed in Southern Califor nia and is about the territories.

RESTRICTING HOP PRODUCTION. Output Last Year Was in Excess of

Brewers' Demands. A movement has been started in Sacramento looking toward a restriction of the top crop of 1900 within reasonable bounds. Heorge C. Brewer, a Sacramento hop-Jeorge grower, is sending a circular letter to a large number of people in the hop terri-tory of the Pacific Coast and New York, asking them to co-operate with this in view. Extracts from his letter are as fol-

"The hopgrowing industry has not been profitable for many years because of over-production. Brewing business cannot keep pace with the increased acreage in hops. The amount of beer manufactured in 1:39 was 25,580,000 barrels, which at 1 pound of hops to the barrel, required 200,200 bales of 180 pounds each. We grew in Washington 25,000 bales, Oregon 80,000, California 56,000, New York 70,000, or a total in the United States of 241,000. Add to that 25,000 imported bales, and we have an aggregate of 266,000 bales. Substract the 263,200 bales consumed and this leaves a surplus of 63,000 bales. England will take but about of 26,000 bales. Substract the 25,250 bales, consumed and this leaves a surplus of 62,000 bales. England will take but about half this surplus and we shall have 25,000 or 30,000 to carry over into 1900 crop year. "Now, if convinced that overpros s the trouble, it is within the po the growers to prevent producing too many hops. Allow the 1900 acreage to stand, and when within 10 days of ma-turity should it be shown by the growers informing one another that there is to be an overproduction, go into your neighbor's yard, and he into yours, or other agreed manner, and cut down or destroy enough vines to equal the anticipated surplus, with vines to equal the anticipated surplus, with only enough hops for consumption. The efforts of dealers to get the best, and the natural stubbornness of growers will serve to advance prices so as to make hopgrowing profitable; if milications are for a crop only enough for requirements nothing to be destroyed. It is not a difficult matter to obtain the necessary information from the growers in the different states. If this plan is systematically carried out it will solve the labor question, the surplus, low prices, and make the growing of hops a pleasant and profitable industry."

Divorce a State Question

Elizabeth Cady Stanton in the North American Review. Questions involved in marriage and di-vorce should be, in the churches, matters of doctrinal teaching and discipline only; of doctrinal teaching and discipline only; and, after having discussed for centuries the question as to what the Bible teaches concerning divorce, without arriving at any settled conclusion, they should agree somewhat among themselves before they attempt to diciate state legislation on the subject. It simplifies this question to eliminate the pretensions of the church and the Bible as to its regulation. As the Bible sanctions divorce and polygamy, in the Bible as to its regulation. As the Bible sanctions divorce and polygamy, in the practice of the chosen people, and is full of contradictions, and the canon law has been pliable in the hands of ecclesisatics, enforced or set aside at the behest of kings and nobles, it would simplify the discussion to confine it wholly to the civil

BANKERS AN DBUSINESS MEN SAT-ISPIED WITH THE SITUATION.

Remittances From Outside Banks Show an Improvement-New York Banks Increase Their Reserve.

the credit of merchants, always good, is increasing, as they show a disposition to enlarge the field for their operations Portland's well-known conservatism which comes to her aid invariably in hard times, never prevents her business men from taking advantage of prosperity and building up their business in a permanent

Remittances from outside banks show that business is improving in the interior The wool movement has not yet begun but there is still a considerable amoun gon. The interest in mines is on the increase, and promises to become an important factor in the local financial situa

The local financial situation is highly pleasing to bankers and business men There is an increasing demand for money and a disposition to invest funds which have been housed for several years in enterprises which promise substantial returns. Merchants are no longer afraid to reach out after trade, even if they must do so at some expense, and they are constantly extending their field of operations. To do this they need money, and the banks are willing to let them have it. The banks, for the first time in a number of years, are willing to assume the natural business risk. They are taking no long chances, but they do not consider it necessary for the protection of their own business and that of their customers to know beyond a shadow of a doubt just when and how their loans are going to be repaid.

NEW YORK FINANCES.

Bank Statement Shows an Expansion of Six Millions in Loans. NEW YORK, April 14.-The Financier

The statement of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending April 14 is more in accord with known facts regarding current operations than the exhibit of a week ago. The heavy gains in cash, due to Treasury disbursements, are reflected in the increase of \$6,000,000 specie and legal tenders, although the detailed statement of individual insti tutions shows that this money, for the most part, has been absorbed by one or two larger institutions. The expansion of \$5,105,200 in loans is only moderate, con-sidering the activity in speculation and the borrowing in this market on hypoth-ecated securities and on sterling.

The deposit account rose \$11,832,900 as th sult of the cash and loan increases, and this explains why, in the face of a cast gain of over \$6,000,000, the surplus reserv is only about \$3,000,000 higher than a week ago. National bank circulation shows a steady expansion, and the total notes of the banks outstanding now reach \$21,009,soo. It is quite probable that the full limit has not been reached in this respect and that a heavy increase will be made before

six months clapse. The prospects at present favor a tinued easy market, and this, in return, invites attention to the sharp advance in sterling exchange, the probability of which was hinted at in this analysis two weeks ago. No gold has been forwarded to Europe, but by an indirect operation South America has drawn on the United States in liquidation of an English debt. The closing of important stock exchanges here and abroad for two days last week of course deferred developments that might otherwise have come to a head, but some ankers figure that the rise in sterling will not justify exports until a figure of \$4 89 is The outlook as respects gold On the contrary, banking interests are indifferent, and point out that if actual ex-ports follow, the incident will merely re-veal the financial strength of the United States. During the week just ended money was drawn from New York banks, and domestic exchange is at a discount in many cities, where it ruled at a decided

premium only two weeks ago.

The bank statement is as follows: The banks now hold \$10,950,275 in excess

of the requirements of 25 per cent.

Gentleman's Magazine.

The Right Hon. William Court Gully.

Speaker of the House of Commons, brings
up the rear of a long and dignified procession. As nearly as can be ascertained, he
is the listh of his line, a line which has
continued unbroken for more than 500 It was 100 years earlier still that the Commons were first summoned, and they had their leader or "prolocutor," but they had their leader or proloculor, but it was Sir Thomas Hungerford, in 1377, who first received the designation of "Parlour," or "Speaker." In early times the tenure of the office was very brief and uncertain. From 1412 to 1415 there were seven speakers, and altogether there were fifty-two changes in the course of the fifteenth century, forty-four different names appearing on the list. In the following century the office had become more stable and there were her there were here. stable, and there were but twenty-five changes. In the seventeenth century the speakership changed hands twenty-eight times; but after this we come to a much more settled period. From 1709 to 1800 there were but twelve speakers, Mr One-low alone occupying the chair for just onethird of the century. The present century will show a still further extension in the average tenure of office, for the chair has had but nine occupants. There have, of course, been frequent re-elections, but Sir John Trevor in 1689 of a speaker being re-elected after an interval.

The Soldier and Obedience. Sir Henry Brackenbury, R. A., in the Journal of the Military Service Insti-

Once, when I was Military Attache in Paris, I was holding a conversation with Gambetta, and he said to me, "In these Gambetta, and he said to me, in these days there are only two things which a soldier need know; he must know how to march, and he must know how to shoot." I said, "I beg your pardon, Excellency, there is a third thing, which you have forgotten." What is that?" said he. have forgotten." What is that?" said he.
And I replied, "He must know how to
obey." It is not enough to know how to
march; it is not enough to know how to
shoot; there must in addition be fire disshoot; there must in admin be the dis-cipline, and that fire discipline comes of the soldier's knowing how to obey—to obey not merely with blind obedience, but with an obedience which comes from faith, faith in the officers, faith in their justice, faith in their knowledge, faith in their skill and faith in their being the soldier's true friend. In this, I must say, I do not think the British Army has any reason to fear that it is behind any other army in the world.

PORTLAND, April 14 .- (To the Editor.)-Would you please state what steps to take or to whom a person will have to apply for position of census enumeratof?

Write to George F. Telfer, Census Supervisor, 318 Chamber of Commerce bu ing, and ask for a blank application.

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THEIR RECORD SINCE LEAVING VANCOUVER LAST FALL.

ome Hot Fighting About San Isidro -How the Capture of San Miguel Was Effected.

WASHINGTON, April 11 .- Next to the Second Oregon Volunteers, the people of Oregon probably have manifested more nterest in the Thirty-fifth Volunteer Regsent than any that has yet gone to the Philippines. At that great distance, the movements of the regiment have been hard to follow, especially as the information has come in in small batches, and disconnected. S. A. Drummond, of that regiment, wrote a letter to the editor of the Manila Freedom, dated at Balling, on February 5, which contains an inter-

"There has been but little meation made racks, Washington by Colonel Plummer, many hardships and accomplished a great amount of good by locating the enemy is made up mostly of Western men from and driving them further into the moun-California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Lains the Dakotas, Idaho, and Montana, and a more healthy body of men was never

"In proof of this statement it is only necessary to refer to the death rate during the seven months the regiment has been in existence. There have been only four deaths from disease, two suicides, one shot by insurrectes, one accidentally shot, and one by eating poisoned meat. This is certainly a most splendid showing under the most favorable conditions, but when a change of climate, from a temperate to a tropical, is made and when a complete change is made in the mode of life, then we are surprised at such a remarkably low death rate. "It is true there has been considerable

sickness among the men, but no great amount of serious filness. There have erable malaria, some dysentery and one case of smallpox. The small percentage of sickness among the men can only be attributed to the spl ndid physical condition of the men. The regiment left Van-couver on the 2d of October, boarded the transports Rio de Janeiro and Sikh at Portland, and on the evening of the 4th started on its long journey, arriving at Honolulu on the 13th, where we anchored The vessels couled here and took on provisions, and on the morning of the 15th both started for the Philippines, andion the 6th of November the Bay of Manila was reached without any mishap The waters of the Pacific were perhaps ever more peaceful than during this trip. On the morning of the 8th of November the regiment was ordered ashore, and in less than an hour we were on the train that conveyed us to San Fernando. went, into quarters here for the night. In the morning, after eating a light breakfast, we loaded our stores onto bu'l carts and started north. The rain was coming down in torrents and the roads were the worst the writer over traveled over. At times we were wading in mud and water up to our knees. At night we were at Arayat, a distance of 18 miles. A wetter, muddler, and more exhausted lot of men no one ever saw. We were domiciled in a large vacant building for the night. The accommodations were not first-class, but no one was heard to complain, and all-were soon wrapped in sweet slumber and knew nothing of the world until re-veille sounded in the morning. Here we remained till the afternoon, when we again started through rain and mud, reaching Rio Chico at dark, Here we pitched our shelter tents, spread our ponches on the wet ground, covered our-selves with wet blankets and slept the sleep of the innocent. Here a part of A Company remained for a few days, and the remainder proceeded north to Camp Lincoln, and were stationed there. "On our way to that place we had to

ford one of the streams with which this part of the island abounds. It was an part of the island abounds. It was an amusing eight to see the men, in the water up to their walsts, and some of small stature were almost forced to swim. The platoon stationed there was under command of Lleutenant Chappe-lear, who is every inch a soldier. Soon outposts were established and actual duty outposts were established and actual duty on the firing-line begun. One night while there the enemy was thought to be advancing on one of the outposts, and after the usual command, 'Halt,' was given, the guard commenced firing, and in less time than it takes to tell it, the Lioutenant had his men out in line of skirmishers in pursuit of the enemy, public expense.

THE 35TH VOLUNTEERS which either made a mass of the an apparition. "We were soon joined by the rest of the Cable from company and proceeded to Cabio, from

thence to San Isdro, which place was made the headquarters of the regiment

for a time. From this point companies and detachments of companies were sent to different towns to garrison them. Considerable resistance was encountered all along the line, and several were in the skirmishes engaged in. The first man to lose his life in one of these engagements was Polyate Langioral of F. Comment and was Private Langford, of E Company, and Private Price, of the same company, was either kiled or captured. As no trace of him has been found since the engagement, it is supposed that he was captured P Company, under command of Captain Prescott, who is noted for his courage and self-control, had one of the hottest engagements, north of San Isidro, that has taken place on the islands for some time. As they were proceeding north they were flanked and fired upon by the Stemy just as they were crossing a river. The of the Manila Freedom, dated at Balluag, on February 5, which contains an interceting review of the doings of the Thirty-fifth from the time it landed at Manila up to the date of his writing. The letter in question is as follows:

"There has been but little mention made and some of our carts, pots, pars and some of our carts, to smith results." cooking utensils were shot to smithereens. of the Thirty-fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, since landing in the Philip-killed and wounded, several guns, ammupines. I do not wish to boast of what the Thirty-fifth is or what it has done, but a short sketch of the regiment may tachment of 160 picked men were given be of interest to your readers. The regi-ment was organized at Vancouver Bar-the northern part of the island, endured

a more healthy body of men was never of San Miguel, getting the lay of the enlisted in so ghort a time as the 1172 men who composed the regiment. insurrectos, who opened fire upon them just as they were crossing a stream over a bamboo pole. They were completely taken by surprise by the enemy, who outnumbered them 10 to 1, and had it not been for the undaunted courage of the Major and his men the whole party would have either been killed or captured. They got out of their difficulty with only one

> "The whole regiment was ordered to report at headquarters at San Isidro to pre-pare to make an attack on San Miguel, one of the strongholds of the enemy. On the lith of December Company A, which had been stationed at Cablo for a few days, proceeded to San Isidro, On their way up a gang of insurrectos was en-countered, and after a brief engagement no trace of the enemy could be seen. They had, as it were, taken wings and flown away. On the morning of the 12th of Deember the regiment at 4 o'clock started cember the resiment at 4 o'clock started on its march against San Miguel. The march of 16 miles was made with rapidity. When within four miles of the city we were attacked by the enemy, at the same place and in the same manner as Major Short and his scouts had been attacked a few days previous. Just as the advance constant the river, the enemy cuard were crossing the river, the enemy commenced firing upon our forces. "Our men were under fire all the time

while they were crossing the river, one by one, yet not one of them was even wounded. Once over, the regiment was soon formed into lines of skirmishers, and they were soon sending volley after volley into the enemy's ranks, and our men kept advancing upon the enemy, all the kept advancing upon the enemy, all the time sending heavy volleys after the hastily-retreating fee. It was reported that several insurrectos were killed, but nothing authentic could be learned, except it is known that one relief was mortalise. is known that one rebel was mortally wounded. From this point we marched into the town without further resistance to find, when we arrived, that at least 2000 insurrectos had taken their flight beautiful city and stronghold. "A part of the Thirty-fifth was left at San Miguel to garrison the place, and the first battalion came to Balluag and relieved the Third Infantry. Headquarters were soon established here, and the town is being garrisoned by this battal-ion. While the Thirty-fifth has not done much actual fighting, they have seen con-siderable service. Many a weary mile, through the rain, and over muddy roads, have they marched, and at times on short rations, because it was impossible to get over the roads with the bull-carts which was the only means of transporting provisions to places where we had to go. "The better element among speak in the highest terms of the conduct of this regiment, and when an enemy has nothing but good to say of a regiment it

is safe to wager that it is all fight. The First Battalien has been in quarters at Balluag since December 14, and during that time has captured over half a hun-dred insurrectos, among whom were several officers and some 25 or 30 guns, some ammunition and a considerable of stores; has given to the city a splen-