OMAHA, May 19.-Cattle-Receipts, 200

head; market, 5610c higher; native beef steers, \$4 4065 40; cowe and heifers, \$3 750 4 75; canners, \$2 5063 50; stockers and feeders, \$2 7065 30; calves, \$567; bulls and stars \$3564 75.

staga, \$994 55. Hogs—Receipts, 800 head; market lower, Heavy. \$5 100% 22½; mixel, \$5 074596 10; fight, \$5605 12½; bulk of sales, \$5 0595 124.

Sheep-Receipts none; market steady. Fair to choice natives, \$5.305 00; fair to choice Westerns, \$565 30; common and choice sheep, \$45005 10; lambs, \$5.257 15.

KANSAS CITY, May 19.-Cattle-Re-

GROWING CROP PROSPECTS.

Favorable Weather for Winter

Wheat-Planting Corn.

nois eastward the weather was cold and dry, unfavorable to growth of crops, until

the latter part of the period, when rains

the latter part of the period, when rains began to fall which were much needed. From Illinois Westward weather conditions were generally favorable to the growth of the wheat plant. Taking the situation as a whole the Winter wheat crop may be said to be maintaining its previous good condition in most regions, although there are some scattering complaints due to fix and others which

plaints, due to fly and chinch hugs, which may or may not develop seriously later

"Onts seeding has extended to the most

northern sections, and where it is already pp it almost uniformiy has a good stand; he acreage is large. Corn planting is in

active progress in the chief corn states; with few exceptions the ground is in good condition, and where it is up it has a good stand. In some parts of Kansas

considerable replanting was necessary on account of excessive moisture. In regard to interior movement of grain, there is

nothing new for comment. Supplies of corn are comparatively low, but the de-mand is less active than some weeks ago, which limits its movement. Nearly all

our correspondence relating to movemen of wheat, indicates a light or only mod-erate movement, with a continued dispo-sition to hold it back by those who

verse influences develop hereafter."

Coffee and Sugar,

The Metal Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.-Bar ellver.

LONDON, May 19.-Bar silver, 27%d.

New York Times.

the acreage is large.

The Cincinnati Price Current

stags, \$364 35.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

Cape Nome outfitting has been one of pineapples, \$4 5006 per foren; bananas, \$2 56 the principal features of Portland trade during the week just closed, and a great thousand dollars have been tributed in every line of trade. A few sales of wool were reported during the week, and, while prices are lower than they were a few months ago, they are atill good enough to prove highly remu-nerative to growers. There is a little wheat selling all the time, but there has been such a decided weakness in the market during the past week that the move ment is hardly up to expectations. There is a moderately good demand for oats at quotations, and choice timothy hay is a shade firmer. Oregon strawberries, which have been held back by the weather, have at last commenced to move, and the quality and quantity are both said to be satisfactory. Owing to a good demand, the price was well maintained this week, best Hood River stock holding up to lic per box. The California berries were still coming along yesterday, but there will probably be few, if any, more received this season, as the Oregon berries are ripening quite rapidly.

The market for choice old potatoes has been fairly good during the week, but there is still a large surplus of common stock coming to hand for which there is not much demand. New potatoes from California are now plentiful at less than 2c per pound, and in a way they are taking the place of a certain amount of the old stock. Pork and veal have been a shade weaker during the week, but there has been considerable activity in provisions. During the week the Hammond Packing Company received the largest single order ever placed in the North west for packing-house products. It consisted of 250,000 pounds of cured and

canned meats to be used in the subsistence department of the Government in Alaska. It will require 19 of the Hammond refrigerator cars to handle it, and will be shipped from Portland to Fort St. Michael, Cape Nome, Valdes, Camp Rampart, Fort Gibbon, Fort Egbert and A few bales of hops were sold in the

Valley since inst week, at prices ranging from 2c to 4c per pound. The quality, of course, was poor, but even for good stock there does not seem to be much of a demand. In the East brewers are purchasing on very conservative lines, and seem to be indifferent about doing any business except at moderate prices. The situation in the greatest hop district in New York is thus reviewed by the Waterville Times of May 11:

"There is no business to report, as there no hops to buy. All that dealers can do is to wait for the coming crop. About the probable size of that crop, judging from the acreage under cultivation, there seems to be a difference of opinion. Since last week, when it was stated that the acreage would not be materially reduced, several growers and dealers have been in-terviewed, and their ideas on the subject differ greatly. It is true that two growers living near the village have plowed up their yards and gone out of business, which sounds big, until we find that one raised but four acres, and the other but a few more. Another yard in this vicinity is being allowed to rest without cut-tivation, and many growers have, on account of a scarcity of poles, plowed up what they had not the material to prop-erly care for without buying new ma-terial. But, all this considered, the reduction will not far exceed 10 per cent, and the yards yet in existence wil be looked after more carefully, and greater efforts made to secure a larger crop than has been the case in several years. Again, several growers who are plowing up are doing so in order to use the poles in yards that were set out last Spring, and from certain localities we hear of more yards being started this year. While it has been a losing business for the grower for several seasons past, the exhaust-ed condition of stocks is having the ef-fect of inducing him to try it just once more, and therefore the harvest of 1900. iller than that of previous years."

WHEAT-There is very little doing in wheat. Fairly large quantities could be purchased at the prices offered a week or 10 days ago, but with the foreign mar kets lower, and the freights higher, ma ters have come to a standstill. Cros prospects continue excellent, and, with practically all of the near-by tonnage covered by wheat on spot or under engage ment in the interior, there is not much of an incentive for exporters to do busi ness, unless they can buy wheat et o near its export value. There have been few, if any, seasons in the history o the business when the situation was thoroughly in the control of the ship Rare, indeed, have been the years when a rate of his to 40s would no attract tonnage from all over the world and the man who chartered a ship at 33 would have half a dozen more offered him at the same price within 24 hours The rate would start vessels in this di rection, "seeking," in such numbers that the exporters were sent to have some soice in the matter of regulating rates This year, with the exception of three o four ships due with cargo six month hence, not a single unchartered ship I listed for Portland, and none are offerin for arrival before next year at less than 40s. Ships and wheat cannot both ad vance in the local market, and as th matter now stands, ships are needed and wheat is not. - Accordingly, there will need be a marked improvement in the foreign markets before the local marks gets out of the rut into which it has fallen. Exporters are now quoting 51655 for Walls Walls, and about the sum for Valley, with bluestem nominally and 54c. These prices will not dislodge muc wheat, and where the mills are in nee of the cereal they are paying more money but as this is the season of the yea when the Oriental flour trade slackens even the milling demand is of small pro

PORTLAND MARKETS.

portions. Shipments for the week were

two cargoes of wheat and one of flour,

the latter consisting of 51,000 barrels, the

Grain, Flour, Etc.

Wheat - Walls Walls, 516520; Valley, 519 Me: bluestem, finfiske per bushel.

Flour-Best grades, \$2 55@3; graham, \$2 36; superfice, \$2 36 per barrel.
Oats-White, finfisher; gray, \$2@33c; stained, 20@30c per bushel.

Barics - Pred. S16915; brewing, \$16 per ton. Millstuffs-Bran. \$12613 per ton. middlings, 18616; shorts, \$12615; chop. \$14 Hay-Timothy, \$10611; clover, \$767 50; Oreson wild hay, \$667 per ton.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Etc.

Butter-Fancy creamery, 30935c; store, 22% Eggs-Big155c per done

Pages 1811-19-; per dozen; Poultry-Chickens, niked, \$594 50 per dozen; ems. \$4 3000 50; duchs, \$597; gress, \$695 per ozen; turknys, live. 15c; dressed, 16c per lb. Cheese-Full cressm, twins, 124613c; Tourig kmerics, 18c per pound.

Vegetables, Fruit. Etc.

Vegetables Paranips, \$1, carrots, Toog\$1; turnips, \$1 per sack; ontens, 2025;c per in for new; cabbage, \$1 50 per certait; pointees, \$00 65c per sack; pens, \$65c; beans, 10612c; as-paragius, \$65c; new pointees, 15,62c per lb. Prith-Lagrania, \$55c. Pricit-Lemona, \$2 5083; oranges, \$383 25 per lox for navels, \$2 per box for seedlings.

pineapples, \$4 5066 per Scren; baranas, \$2 56 63 per bunch; Persian dates, Phidis per pound, strawberries, \$191 50 per cruits for California, \$815c per pound for Oregon.

Dried fruit — Apples, evaporated, 765c per pound; sun-dried, sacks or boxes, 490c; per sun and evaporated, 560c; plums, pitiess, 48 54c; prunes, Ballan, \$4905c; silver, extra whore, 5 6 6c; figs, Smyrns, 220c; California dack, 565c; do white, 10c per pound.

Groceries, Nuts, Etc. Coffee-Macha, 28@20e; Java, fancy, 20202c; Java, good, 20@24c; Java, crdinary, 18@20c; Coata Rica, fancy, 18@20c; do good, 10@18c; de crdinary, 10@12c per pound; Columbia, ross, \$12 25; Arbuckie's, \$13 13; Lion, \$12 13 per

Sugar-Cube, \$5.80; crushed, \$5.80; powd \$5 80; dry granulated, \$5 20; extra C. \$4 50; golden C. \$4 60 net; half barrels, its more than barrels maple sugar, 18-31c propount.

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

per pound.
Salmon — Columbia river, 1-pound talla, \$19
1 50; 2 - pound talla, \$202 50; fancy, 1-pound faits, \$1 65091 75; 14-pound fancy flats, \$50050;
Alaska, 1-pound talla, \$1 2001 30; 2-pound talls, \$1 2002 25.

\$1 0092 25.

Grain bags—Calcutta, \$6 5096 75 per 100 for spot, \$6 124,90 25 for July-August.

Nute—Peanuts. 65,97c per pound for raw, 10s for reasted; occamuta, 50c per dossn; wainuta 10g11c per pound; pine nuts. 15c; hickory nuts. 15c; chestnuts, 15c; Brazil, 11c; filberts, 15c fancy pecans, 12914c; almonds, 15 3 174c per sound.

Coal oil - Cases, 214c per gallon; herrela, 179c; tanks, 159c. Rics-Island, 69c; Japan, 59c; New Orleans, 4965bc; fancy head, \$767 50 per sack.

Hops, Wool, Hides, Etc.

Hops-268c per pound. Wool-Valley, 12618c for coarse, 15618c for best; Eastern Oregon, 10615c; muhair, 26827c per pound.
Sheepskins-Shearlings. 15-920c; sherr-wool, 23-935c; medium-wool, 30-950c; long-wool, 60-981

Pelts — Bear skins, each, as to size, \$5@15; cubs, each, \$1@5; badger, each, 50c; wildcat, 25@15c; housecat, 5@25c; fox, common gray, 40c@51; do red, \$175@3.50; do cross, \$2.50@6; 400-81: do red, \$1 75g5 50: do cross, \$2 50g6; lyrn, \$1094 50: mink 400-g81 75; marten, dark Northern, \$3@10: do paie, pine, \$2@4: muskrai, \$29120: skunk, 50g860: otter (land), \$4 g8: panther, with head and claws perfect, \$1693; raccoon, 25@50e; wolf, mountain, with head perfect, \$3 50 @ 5; wolverine, \$2 50@6; beaver, per skin, large, \$007; do medium, per skin, \$4605; do small, per skin, \$162; do kits, per skin, \$182. per skin, \$183.

Tallow-505%c; No. 2 and grease, 3%64c per pound.

Hides-Dry hides, No. 1, 16 pounds and upward, 15@15%c; dry kip, No. 1, 5 to 16 pounds, 15c per pound; dry calf. No. 1, under 5 pounds, 15@16c; dry salted, one-third less than dry film; salted hides, sound stoers, 60 pounds and over, 5½@6c; do 50 to 60 pounds, 828%c; ds under 50 pounds and cows, 1½@8c; kip, 13 to 34 pounds, 1½@8c; do veal, 16 to 14 pounds, 7½c do calf, under 10 pounds, 7½c; green (unsalted), lc per pound less; culls tolls, stags, motherto, badly cut, scored hair slipped, weatherbeaten or grubby), one-third less.

Ment and Provisions. Mutton — Gross, best sheep, wethers and swes, sheared, \$3 50@3 75; dressed, T@7½c per pound; spring lambs, 5@55%c per pound gross, Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5; light, \$4 50; dressed, 5@6c per pound. Veal—Large, 6%@7%c per pound; small, \$6 SWc.

Veal-Large, 65,67% per pound; small, 86 Sige.

Beef — Gross, top steers, \$4 @ 4 50; cows, \$3 50.98; dressed beef, 61,677% per pound.

Provisions — Portland pack (Shield brand): Hams, smocked, are quoted at 11c per pound; piente hams, 95;c per pound; breakfast bacon, 13%;c; bacon, 95;c; backs, 85;c; dried beef, 17%;c per pound; lard, 5-pound patis, 10c; 10-pound patis, 19%;c; 50s, 95;c; tierces, 95;c per pound; Eastern pack (Hammond's): Hams, large, 12%;c; medlum, 15c; small, 135;c; piente hams, 95;c; shoulders, 95;c; breakfast bacon, 12%;c; dry sait sides, \$5; 67%;c; bacon side, 95;610; backs, 99;c; butter €Wic; bacon side, Sig@10c; backs, Sic; butta, So; lard, pure leaf, kettle rendered, Sa, 10bc;

NEW	YORK	BOND	S AND	STOC	KS.
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*When Issued. STOCKS.

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E	The total sales of stocks today were 231,
	shares. The closing quotations were: Atchison 200, Union Pac. pref. do pref 72% Wabash Balt & Ohio. 76% Balt & Ohio. 76% Can. Pacific 24% Ches. & Ohio. 25% Ches.
-	Atchison 26% Union Pac. pref
	Halt & Ohio 725 Wabash
p	Can Pacific 24 Wheel & L. E.
h	Can Southern 52% do 2d pref
-	Ches. & Ohio, 281 Wis. Central
-	C. B & O 1280 Third Avenue
6	Chi., Ind. & L 23 EXPRESS CO.'s
	do pref 52 Adams
-	Chicago & N W and United States
	C., R. L & P 1025 Wells-Fargo 1
1	C. C. C & St. L 60% MISCELLANEOU
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D.	do 2d prof 16% Amer. Malting
-	Dol. & Hudson1141. do pref
e	Det., Luck, & W., 176% Amer. Smelt. & R.
t	do prof dis Amer Solvies
£.	Erle 12t do pref
8	do 1st pref aTh Amer. Steel Hoop.
a	Hocking Coal 144 Amer Steel a 32
	Hocking Valley _ 28t do pref
	Denyer & Rio Gr. 185, do pref. do list pref. dr. dr. damer. Spirits. do list pref. dr. dr. damer. Steel Hoop. Great North pref. [159]. do pref. dr. dr. dr. dr. dr. dr. dr. dr. dr. dr
	do unof Amor Toba
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e	Lines Central LIDS, Amer. Tin. Plate Lows Central 198, to pref. do pref. 48%, Amer. Tobacco K. C. P. & G. 178, Lake E. & W. 25 do pref. 1 Lake E. & W. 25 draconds Min. Co. do pref. 92 draconds Min. Co. Lake Shore 212 Colo. Fuel & fron. Louis & Nash. 81%, Cont. Tobacco Manhattan El. 214, do pref.
6	do pref of Brooklyn H. T
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ie.	mb pres . Se . La Creste Gas. New Jersey Cent. 111 New York Cent. 1225 do pref Norfolk & West. 37 do pref Norfolk & West. 37 do pref Northern Fucilite. 205 National Jond do pref 78 do pref Onuario & West. 215 N Y Air Brake O R & N. 42 North American Pennsylvania 1308, do let pref Pennsylvania 1308, do let pref
1	Northern Pacific. 50% National Steel
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3	O. R. & North 42 North American
to.	de pref 70 Pacific Coast
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13	Rending 17th do 2d pref
25	do 2d pref 285 People's Gas
đ	Rin Gr. Western., 50 Pressed Steel Car
F	de let pref. Se, Perlife Mail de 2d pref. Sei, People's Gas Rio Ge Western. Se People's Gas St. Louis & S. Pr. 100, Penned Steel Car. de pref. St. Louis & S. Pr. 100, Pellman Pal. Car. de 18t pref. 67 de 2d pref. Stand. Hope & T. Sugar.
	do let pref 67 Stand. Hope & T.
T	do 2d prof 24 Sugar
в.	St. Louis & S. W. 11 do pref
940	

CULLISON & CO. largest cargo that has yet left the port. Stock, Grain and Provision

BROKERS

Direct-Wires to New York Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade

214-215 Chamber of Commerce Portland, Oregon

THE GRAIN MARKETS. Prices for Cereals in European and

American Ports.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Wheat steady on call, quiet in spot, market barely quiet, Oats quiet, but steady. Spot otations were: Wheat-Shipping, No. 1, 50c; choice, 50c; milling, 22146964c. Barley-Feed, 706734c; brewing, 809

82%c. -Oais-Gray Oregon, \$1 07%@1 13%; milling, \$1 1561 17%; red, %e6641 20. Call-board sales: Wheat—Steady: December, 89%c; cash,

Barley-No sales. Corn-Large yellow, \$1 1561 174.

Chicago Grain and Produce. CHICAGO, May 19.—Liverpool was still whooping it up for Baden-Powell today, and forgot to deal in grain, and in the absence of this usual hint to go one way or the other, the market here opened the or the other, the market here opened the session unchanged, July at 674,6675c. The Northwest was without rain, just as it has been for some time. It renewed its walting and looked through gloomy glasses at the prospect of seed dying from drought in the ground. The Southwest complained of recent liberal rains. In addition, Illinois reported damage from the Hessian fly. These tidings were enough to worry shorts, and under presence of the second of the Hessian fly. These tidings were enough to worry shorts, and under pressure of covering the price of July was forced up to 6715c. The corn weakness later made itself felt, and many of the early purchases were thrown on the mar ket again. July selling off to 67c. The close was steady at 6796%c. Trade throughout the session was quiet. Corn was quiet but firm for an hour,

ue to pressure of long corn and too nuch rain in the West. July closed eavy, 146%c down, at 38c. There was very little trading in oats. July closed a shade lower. Provisions were very quiet, but falled cause of liberal hog receipts. July pork closed at a loss of 214c, lard 21465c lower,

but weak after that. The weakness was

and rlbs a shade lower. The leading futures ranged as follows WHEAT. CORN. OATS. MESS PORK. 11 75 LARD. SHORT RIDS.

mber ... 6 70 6 70 6 67% 6 70 Cash quotations were as follows: Flour-Quiet; Winter patents, \$1,609 3 70; straights, \$2,2093 40; clears, \$2,709 2 20; Spring specials, \$3,903 90; patents, \$399 40; strenghts, \$2,6092 90; bakers, \$19 Wheat—No. 2, 62966c; No. 2 red, 7297fc Corn—No. 2, 37% 938c; No. 2 yellow, 389

Oats-No. 2, 23%@34c; No. 2 white, 26@ Fig. No. 3 white, 25978c. Rye-No. 2, 55c. Barley-Fair to choice malting, 38945c. Flaxseed-No. 1, \$1.80; No. 1 Northwest-

rn, \$1 80. Timothy seed—Prime, \$2 45. Mess pork—Per harrel, \$10 60@11 75. Lard-Per 100 pounds, \$6 8567 624.

Short ribs—Sides, loose, \$6 5566 St. Shoulders—Dry-satted, hoxed, \$1,45556 Sides—Short, clear, boxed, \$7 1067 20, Whisky—Basis of high wines, \$1 25. Sugar-Cut loaf. \$5 93; granulated. confectioners' "A," \$5 13; off "A," \$5 15. Clover-Contract grade, 7c. On the produce exchange today th

butter market was steady; creamery, 1414 Cheese-Dull; 814094c. Eggs-Easy; fresh, 104c.

Receipts, Shipm'ts, \$,000 5,000 5,000 100,000 183,000 263,000 205,000 205,000 355,000 55,000 100,000 1 New York Grain and Produce. NEW YORK, May 19.-Flour-Receipt

17.217 barrels; exports, 5750 barrels, Mar-ket inactive; Minnesota patents, \$3.60g \$ 85; Winter straights, \$3.45@3.55. Wheat-Receipts, 28-125 bushels. Spot firm; No. 2 red. 77%c, f. o. b. Options firm and fairly active most of the session, guided by further drought news from the Northwest and local covering. Closed firm at We net advance; May closed The: July, 72%c; September, 25%c. Hops-Steady.

European Grain Markets. LONDON, May 19. - Wheat - Walls Walla, 27s 9d. English country markets

LIVERPOOL, May 19 .- Wheat-Steady wheat in Paris steady; flour in Paris steady; French country markets quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19,-Sheep Nevada, 14916c; Eastern Oregon, 12919c; Valley, Oregon, 19922c; Northern muttou, 18912c; mountain, 8919c; Humboldt and

Hops-1889 crop, 116/13c. Millstuffs-Middlings, \$176/29; bran, \$12.30 @13 50 per ton. Hay-Wheat, \$6 500210; wheat and oat, \$4 gs; hest barley, \$567; alfalfa, \$567; stock, \$565 50; compressed wheat, \$7610 per tor; straw, \$5660 per bale. Potatoes—Early Rose, \$6650; River Bur-

banks, 40965c; Oregon Burbanks, 60975c per cental; new potatoes, 79c@#1 25 per bushel. Vegetables—Onions, 75c@\$1 per cental; garlie, 294@34c; green peas, 75c@\$1 25 per sack; string beans, 294@34c; dried okra, 234c per pound; asparagus, 81@1.75 per box; egg piant, 8@16c per pound.
Citrus fruits—Oranges, navels, \$1.50@3; Mexican limes, \$464.50; common California. Mexican limes, \$464 50; common California.

Banance, \$1 5063 per bunch. Butter-Fancy creamery, 18c; do seconds, 179174c; fancy dalry, 169154c; do seconda, 14918c per pound.
Cheese-California, new, 74984c per pound; Young America, \$394c; Eastern,

mons, \$1 25@1 50; choice, \$1 25@1 50 pur

Eggs-Store, 12@14c; fanch ranch, 16c; Eggs-Store house, tanen ranca, not. Eastern, 15615-g per dozen.

Poultry-Turkeys, gobbiers, 11612c; do hens, 12613c per pound; old roosters, 14 25 (4 5) per dozen; young roosters, 1867; small brollers, 275673 30; large brollers, 1464 50; fryers, E56; hens, 1565 50 per n; geese, \$202 25 per pair.

Piour-Receipts, quarter sacks, 12,225; Oregon, 815; oats, 339 centals; middlings, 50 sacks; wool, 218 bales; barley, 450 cen-tals; corn, 125 centals; potatoes, 2504 sacks; hay, 475 tons; hides, 487.

EASTERN LIVESTOCK

CHICAGO, May 19.-Cattle-Receipts, 200 head, Natives, good to prime steers, \$56 5.70; poor to medium, \$4.25@4.80; selected feeders. \$1.25@0; mixed stockers, \$2.15@4; cows. \$1.26@0; helfers. \$1.25@5; canuers, \$2.50@3.25; buils, \$5@4.25; calves, \$4.50@6.50. Texas fed steers, \$4.96.15; Texas buils, \$5.20 ee 55.

#83 65.

Hogs-Receipts, 22,000 head; Monday, 30,600, estimated; left over, 350. Active at
Friday's close, averaging shade lower; top,
one ear at \$5 60. Mixed and butchers, \$5 60. \$5 %; good to choice heavy, \$5 2005 to;

rough heavy, 15 6665 15; light 1565 20; bulk of sales, 55 2565 254. Sheep-Receipts, 2000 head. Sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, 55 15 55 55; fair to choice mixed. 14 965 15; Western sheep, 55 165 35; yearings, 55 35 50; native lambs, 15 977 25; Western lambs, 15 97 25; Spring lambs, lower, 559 7 56.

CONGRESSMAN TONGUE SPOKE FOR INDIAN-FIGHTERS.

Advanced Their Country's Interests-Brought New Territory to the. Flag-Need Recognition.

On the recent occasion when Represenative Tongue appeared before the pencion emmittee of the House in advocacy of his Indian War Veterans' bill, he made an elaborate speech in which he set forth the reasons why the bill should have immediate and favorable consideration, if it was to be of any value to the intended ceipts, 100 head; market unchanged.

Hogs Receipts, 6000 head; market steady; bulk of sales, \$6 6665 15; heavy, \$6 6655 25; packers, \$6 6665 15; mlxed, \$6 62465 19; lights, \$4 5665 19; Yorkers, \$6 6665 10; pigs, \$466 224. eneficiaries. His talk was to the point although the time was limited. In addressing the committee, Mr. Tongue said:
"In support of this bill, let me say one word in favor of a band of men, rapidly isappearing, whose worth has never been recognized, whose very appeal for justice and fair consideration has been ignored, who, instead of merited recognition, have received from this Government neglect and aimost contempt. I refer to the In-dian fighters of the North Pacific.

"These magnificent and manly old men, marizes its crop correspondence for the week ending May 12 as follows: "During the past week the weather conditions in the Winter wheat section have been somewhat variable; from Illi-

in the fullest gense, conquered the North-west, annexed it to and made it a part of the United States. "Having lived among them and their "Having lived among them and their descendants for nearly 40 years, having studied their history and their character, heard the story of their trials, their conflicts, their hardships and triumphs from their own lips; having known and loved the land they gave to freedom, and over which they floated freedom's banner, I know their worth, and I know the value of their services to civilization; to free government and advancement in our Nagovernment, and advancement in our Na lonal growth and National prosperity. "But, while telling the story of their magnificent achievements; while telling how much they have benefited, and how much they have deserved from their coun trf, we are compelled to tell the sad tale of a country's neglect, of merit unreward-ed, or worth unrecognized. The people of the United States can display, as on many great occasions they have displayed, mag-nificent generosity. In providing for the soldlers of the Civil War, their munifimee was not circumscribed nor controlled by the terms of any contract, express o implied. When the war closed, the pay rolls were signed and the bountles received the Government had fulfilled the technical requirements of its contract with the sol-diers. But where the contract ended gratitude and generosity began. These were extended not only to those disabled in their country's defense, but to many who received no injuries, participated in no battles, and to widows end children born long after the war. History contains no record of a Nation's generosity to its defenders comparable to that of the American people to the soldiers of the distillation.

"The wheat trade has had no influential incident to confront it for some time, and the position of prices has not been essentially changed. The world's supply is ample for all requirements until new grain is available, and the world's presdivil War. This is not all.
"A short time ago, we expended, without dissent, almost without deliberation, grain is available, and this works pres-ent promise is for a good-incoming crop, but not for a 'bumpet.' It is probably within reason to suggest that the general outlook is as glowing at this time as it will be found to be at any later date this millions in treasure and the best blood of minions in treasure and the best blood of our some, in procuring the liberty of a people alien in race and language. We called a sudden halt in our industrial development, deferred the improvement of our rivers and harbors, the construction of public buildings, and the prosecution of public improvements, increased our bonded indebtedness, imposed more taxes upon our people; we have taken such ason. The Winter wheat crop of the unitry in average condition is not likely advance beyond the May indication. and it may recede considerably with the progress of the season. The Spring wheat crop has had little of adverse condition pon our people; we have taken such action that our property was destroyed, our pension roll increased, the flower of American manhood perished, some by the to contend with as yet, and, therefore, future changes are hardly expected to be on the side of betterment. Taken altogether, the conditions are being maintained, the precipitation recently had ren-American manhood perished, some by the aword, more by pestilence and disease in a foreign land, in order that tyranny might be driven from this continent, and that a million and a haif of people might own and govern the small island upon which they live. This is magnificent. But another these outbursts of seasons these dering good service to this end. This county should produce 500,000,000 bushels or more of wheat this season unless adwhich they live. This is magnificent. But among these outbursts of generous impulses, there seems to have been no time, no room to mete out justice to some of the bravest and most deserving of our own people, before the sod shall cover their graves. To every other of its defenders, thus nation has poured out its wealth and its admiration. To these, the bravest of the brave, it has had nothing but crustenested and have ingratingly. NEW YORK, May 18.-Coffee-Option osed steady, net unchanged prices to ? points decline; sales, 550 bags, including June, \$6.50; October, \$5.55. November, \$5.55; \$6.50; December, \$7. Spot Rio dull; No. 7 invoice, 74d a Mild quiet; Cordova, \$4.0 1356; Filipa and Alling and Sugar-Raw, offers, fair refining \$15-350; centrifugal, \$6 test, 415-350; refined steady; granulated, 5.550; cutloaf, 5.550.

but crues neglect and hase ingratitude.

"Let me correct an erroneous impression that has too long and too generally prevailed among members of the House. The indian wars of the Northwest were not local contents, in which only neighborhoods were interestice. Their not local contests, in which only neigh-borhoods were interested. They extended NEW YORK, May IR.—The brokers' price for lead was \$3.50, and for copper, \$16 fs. over extensive territories, as large as the State of New York. They were not a few days or of a few weeks' duration, but lasted much longer than actual warfare with Spain and were waged under much greater dif-

fleutites. And yet the Government will pay more millions of dollars in pensions to soldlers in that war than in hundreds for these old veterans, if the bill should pass. THE DANES AND THE BOERS "They were not waged in defense of the homes of the soldiers, but hundreds of miles away, sometimes in another ter-ritory, to protect those whom the Fed-eral Government, in violation of every Sentiment in Copenhagen Press Changing in Payor of England. It may be recalled that when the war in South Africa began the papers of Copenhagen, in common with those, 4f. The duty, had left defenseless. They were not of local interest merely, but of National interest and fraught with National conse-

hagen, in common with those, 41. The Hague, Antwerp, Christiania and Stockholm, sided with the Boers. Recently, however, the papers in the first-gamed city have for the most part changed front and are now strongly Angiophile. It seems that among the Utilanders in the Transvaal there was a large number of well-"Mr. Chairman, as late as 1840, and for some years after, the United States did not possess a good title to a single river or harbor or a single foot of land upon the Pacific Coast. Between the undisputed boundary of the United States and that grand ocean, which we hope soon to convert into an American lake there have upon van there was a large number of well-educated Danes-engineers, clerks, private teachers and merchants-who, when the war began, graduelly closed up their af-fairs and returned to Denmark. As soon as they arrived at home they wrote letters of remonstrance to the Copenhagen jour-nals. It is believed that it is due to these letters that the change has been grought vert into an American lake, there lay undeveloped: A. rich and magnificent territory, many times larger than Cuba, much richer in resources, capable of maintain ing a much larger population and abso lutely necessary for our National protection and National prosperity. By right of discovery it was as much a part of Great Britain as of the United States. By letters that the change has been wrought, "No Ultlander," wrote a returned Dane, who is an engineer, "who has I ved is the Transvaal long enough to understand the Transvaul long enough to understand the real condition of things will ever dream of siding with the Boers. When we acknowledge their love of freedom we have said all that is praiseworthy of them. The writer then proceeds to enlighten his readers concerning the monopolics of the Com Paul clique and the unreliable character of the Boers in regard to commercial dealings, their remgnance of culture, their narrow-mindedness and the monopolics and the contest for possession between Great Brit. their narrow-mindedness and the monstrous corruption indulged in by Boer officials.

Another Dane writes: "It is said that
England wished to rob the Boers of their
Independence. Certainly not! Abbelieve
that the Boers, after the conclusion of
the war, which will end in favor of England, will be granted home rule, but they
will be obliged to acknowledge us as offiBritain. will be obliged to acknowledge us as cfti- Britain.

zens. England alone is capable of colon-lzing and civilizing heathen lands. There is no country can hold a candle to her. "While that nation, ever alert to acquire new territory, was making haste to unite actual occupancy with color of litle, navigating our rivers with her ships and But they can all envy her this magic power and try to trip her up—they can all do that!" covering our lands with her traders and trappers, this Government, supremely in-different, strangely, criminally derelict in duty, raised not a single hand, sent not a single man, soldier or officer, to de-The passages above cited give a fair idea of the sentiment of many communications and interviews that are daily appearing a single man, soldier or officer, to de-fend its rights, assert its dominion, or represent its authority. That it was not, forever jost to the United States is not in the press of Copenhagen and the Danish provinces. The last writer quoted cioses his letter as follows: "Perhaps you will now see that no one that knows the actual due to the vigilance of the Federal Gov-ernment. Had no hand but that of the Government been raised to claim and hold state of matters can sympathize with the Boers. I laugh when I hear of peo-ple in Denmark sentimentally moved with accounts of Boer plety and singing of psalms, etc. One must search long and the Boers. I laugh when I hear of people in Deumark sentimentally moved with accounts of Boer piety and singing of palms, etc. One must search long and far after such systematic or unognacious hypocrises. The day will surely come when Europe will thank England for her work in South Africa."

Kept the Piedge.

Said the tramp to the lady he touched for a meal.

The too sick to labor, too honest to steal. But you will be happy, dear madams, to know I'm keeping the piedge I took till years igo."

"Well done! Heaven comfort you! Homest old man.

Have courage and keep it as long as you can."

What! Keep it, old woman? Don't you have no fears.

Have counce and keep it as long as you can."

"What! Keep it, old woman? Don't you have no fears.
It's here in my yest where I've kept it for years."

—San Francisco Music and Drama. But where this Government failed of numbers they could only guese. Rememita duty, a band of pioncer men and ber that for months they waged this war, women, as brave and patriotic and big not in defense of their own household, or

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searted as ever faced danger or suffered sacrifice, took up the work, and saved as an integral part of this Government the uture home of 50,000,000 people. The great onflict that ended by making the Pacific Ocean the then western boundary of the United States, that opened the way to the subsequent acquisition of California, that made it possible for this country to Hawaii, made Dewey and the victory at Manlia possible, was won against the organized forces of Great Britain, under the leadership and direction of the Hudson's Bay Company, by unaided, unor-ganized, American farmers and traders, who became the ploneers of the North-

"Over 2000 miles of arid plains and un broken, rock-ribbed mountains, chasing the mirage by day, defending themselves from savage beasts and more savage mer by night, they wended their way west-ward. Along their pathway, in many a spot, a fresh-turned sod, wet women's tears, covered the victims of savage vengeance. Weary and worn with travel, their ranks thinned from repeated conflicts, they planted the Stars and Stripes, defended by their valor and hap-tized by their blood, on the shores of the Pacific, there to receive the first kiss of the western breeze, and to wave the last

good night to the setting sun.
"After these brave people had added
American occupation to American title. and had planted its flag on the battle-ments of the Pacific, the Government made no effort to defend flag or people. The no effort to defend flag or people. The effect of this Government's neglect of its own citizens was not lost upon their sav-age enemies. They were quick to perceive that it was much safer to plunder and slay American citizens than the subjects of Great Britain. They sought to graff. of Great Britain. They sought to grati-ty their resentment at the encroachment of the white man where it would involve the least danger to themselves. Repeated encroachment without defense, repeated plunders unpunished, emboldened fresh attacks, and tempted to repeated outrage.
At last the gathering storm of Indian vengeance and Indian treachery burst upon the unprotected heads of men, men and children with fearful destruc-The horror of the Whitman massacre

has never been half realized in the East No age, sex, or condition could success-fully plend for mercy. Let it not be for-gotten that of those who fell, the greatest portion were not there for selfish purposes, but to open the way for American civili-milion, and dominion, and American set-tlement. Let it not be forgotten, that the Federal Government had full knowledge Federal Government had full knowledge of their movements, their intentiors, their dangers, and their defenceiers condition. Yet the Government interposed no alicid between their defenceless heads; and the Indian tomahawk. Let it not be forgotten that in the carnage of Indian vengeance there was but one shibboleth, but one word, that could stay the murderous and polifted tomahawk, and that could suc cessfully plead for mercy. The man who could truthfully say, I am King George's man, a subject of Great Britain, escaped the shughter. The Indians feared and respected the nation whose arm was out-stretched to protect its subjects. They mercilessly destroyed, with tomahawk and scalping knife, the people who were aban-doned by their Government. Cap'the wom-en and children owed their release to the vigorous intervention of the citizens of a

foreign and rival government.
"I charge here and now that the Americans slain in the early Indian wars of Oregon, were slain by the neglect of this Government, and after they had repeatedly informed it of their danger, and implered its protection. Contrasted with his unjustifiable neglect, how spienfild and heroic was the response of the ploneer settlers, hundreds of miles away. The agonizing cry of wounded and captive, borne down the gorges of the Columbia, over the whitened crests of the Cascade Mountains, to the settlers in Western Orcgon, found ready response from a brave generous and loyal people. Then these early settlers gave to the world an ex-ample of cool, steady, unfilmening courage and self-sacrificing herotem, witnessed no where except among the ploncers of the West. There was no attring appeal from Inspired poet or orator to fire the heart. There were no banners flying to stir the blood no sound of fife or drum or martisi music, to dull the sense of danger. They heard only through the Winter storms the recital of savage cruelty, suffering, dis-trees and the cry for help, 300 miles away. As the story was told in the pioneer cabin at night, the morning found the father making hasty preparations for the defense of his own loved ones, then shouldering his trusty hunting rifle, mounting his horse, equipping himself as best be could from scanty supplies, and sliently, in dead of Winter, and alone, or accompanied only by his next neighbor, wending his way to

These brave men, neglected by their own Government, without military knowledge, without trained military leaders, without adequate arms or supplies, set out 200 mflgs, in the dead of Winter, over mountains covered with snow, against re-lentless enemies, about whose location and

of their own neighbors, but for the pro-tection and detense of a people hundred of miles away, and in defense of American centrol of the Northwest. Their toll, sufering, danger and heroism was in the dies ed to perform.

The Cayuse War was only one and a fair type of all the other wars and con-tests which the citizens of the Northwest were compelled to wage to protect American occupation and American settlement on the North Factic. These people were compelled to depend upon their own cour-age, and their own efforts, and those of their neighbors, for the protection due from, but denied by their Government. And yet white come of these wars glosed over 50 years ago, while the last closed over 44 years ago, and while this Gov-ernment has dealt generous'y with nevr-ly all its other defenders, has pensioned the veterans of other war times, it has never accorded the slightest recognition to a band of men and women who, for cool, determined courage, unflinching he-roism and a readiness to sacrifice self for the safety and welfare of others, have had no superiors in the history of the divilized world. The Government has taken the results of their toil, their sacrifice, their sufferings and heroism, that which they repaid them with a studied, continuous, unjustifiable neglect.

"The history of this country records no such merit as theirs, repaid with such continued and unparallelled ingratitude. They redeemed and preserved for us the fairest portion of this continent, the fu-ture center of the world's empire-a por-tion that adds millions annually to the wealth of the East and South and Mider part of these people are beyond reach of long-delayed justice remnant remains, and they are on the

verge of the grave. "On February 7, 1895, the Commission-'On February 7, 185, the Commission-er of Pensions, in a communication to the chairman of the committee on pensions of the House of Representatives, upon a bill then pending, made the statement that computed upon the American table of mortality, the average punionable pe-ried of the surviving Indian War veter-ars would be 7.2-3 years. The Commisars would be 7.2-3 years. The Commis-sioner overstated rather than understat-ed the amount required. The men who volunteered in these wars were not young men. They were the heads of families, the fathers of children and fast approaching middle life. Out of a delegation of 14 vet-crans who met and conversed with Hon. Thomas B. Reed. Speaker of the last House of Segregations men his visit House of Representatives, upon his visit to Oregon in November, 1896, six of these were dead, one dying and one confined to his bed at the adjournment of the last Congress. Out of the estimated duration of their lives of seven years and eight months, two years and seven months only remain.

"Five years and one month have passed while we hold back the hand of justice, Instead of the annual estimated expense of \$720,656, much less than \$500,600 would suffice, an income of this Government for one-half a day. A bill to pension these men has thrice passed the Senate. A previous committee of the House recommend viens committee of the House recommend-ed its passage, over 20 members of one House approved its provisions and re-quested its consideration, and yet, under these circumstances, the Representatives of Congressional districts where these old men and their children reside, in the last Congress, were compelled to plend with the chairman of the committee having charge of the bill, week after week, for the privilege of appearing before that comcharge of the bill, week after week, for the privilege of appearing before that com-mittee, and imploring it to do some meas-are of justice, too long delayed, for the remnant of this heroic people now living, and to the memories of those dead. The cruel neglect that consigned so many early settlers in the Northwest to bloody graves and cruel slaughter by mercliess focs still pursues the few who survived the fury of the savage and the ingrati-tude of their own Government. The criminal conduct of this Government, that 50 years ago abandoned these people, in their defenseless condition, to tomshawk and sculping-knife is being condoned today by the members of the American Con-

T do not believe-I cannot believe-the American people indorse or approve this continual neglect and refusal of justice to portion of their own citizens. Some her hand than theirs withholds justice It is too late now to benefit these pe le but little in a financial was: Few will corvive the tedious deinys in establish-ng their claims, should a pension bill be massed. But the passage of that bill would enable the few survivors to realize that at least at last their fellow-citi-zens had expressed a grateful appreciation for their early struggles. ments and sacrifices made for the welfare ments and sacrifices made for the welfare and glory of their country. Sconer or later the worth and value of their sacrifice, the heroism of their lives, will be recognized and gratefully remembered. Why reserve the expression of this gratitude and remembrance until the ear can no longer hear and the heart can no longer feel? Why hestow praises and gratitude upon the dead rather than upon the living? Whatever we are to do; it should be done now, for the living more than for now, for the living more than for