

FORTHCOMING REPORT OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Total Clip, Estimated at 302,502,328 Pounds—Available Supply is 650,054,842 Pounds.

The advance sheets of the annual estimate of the wool product of the United States for 1901 have been published through the courtesy of Secretary S. N. D. North of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. The report has been compiled in accordance with the methods pursued in previous years, and more than usual care and attention have been devoted to the testing and verification of the statistics.

The facts are drawn from replies to circular letters received from woolgrowers, dealers and manufacturers in all parts of the country, which have been more satisfactory and complete than ever before. Notwithstanding some unusual difficulties mentioned in the report, more than usual confidence is expressed in the general accuracy of the figures presented.

The flocks of the United States, exclusive of lambs under 1 year old, consist of 41,520,900 sheep, and the wool clip of 1901 comprises 302,502,328 pounds, exclusive of the pulled wool, as against 299,752,815 pounds in 1900, an increase of 2,749,513 pounds. The pulled wool is estimated at 27,000,000 pounds, which brings the total clip to 329,502,328 pounds, against a total of 326,752,815 pounds in 1900, 272,151,230 pounds in 1899, 296,720,694 pounds in 1898, 292,153,251 pounds in 1897, 272,474,708 pounds in 1896, 244,256,726 pounds in 1895, 225,210,710 pounds in 1894, and 188,658,118 pounds in 1893. The latter was the banner year in the wool clip of the country.

The average weight of fleeces is this year 4.33 pounds, as compared with 4.21 pounds in 1900, and is the lowest average weight since 1891. This decrease in weight is due to an unusually mild winter, and to other favorable conditions in the territorial states. It is accompanied by a reduction in the average shrinking of fleeces from 61.1 per cent in 1900 to 60.6 per cent in 1901, a further favorable change which tends to confirm the statement that the wools of the current clip are in better condition, all things considered, than ever before, and justify the hope that the growers are beginning to pay closer attention to the important matter of properly preparing their wools for shipment East. There is still room, however, for vast improvement in this respect, the average shrinkage of the territorial wools being very much greater than that of any similar wools grown anywhere else in the world, and their average value per pound correspondingly less.

The available supplies for 1901 are given below, compared with the previous year:

	1901.	1900.
Wool clip, fleece and pulled	302,502,328	299,752,815
Domestic wool on hand Jan. 1	12,345,678	12,345,678
Foreign wool on hand Jan. 1	25,432,109	25,432,109
In bond Jan. 1	54,123,456	54,123,456
Foreign wool imported Jan. 1 to July 1	95,678,901	95,678,901
Totals	650,054,842	650,054,842

The total foreign wools entered for consumption for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, amounted to 124,563,083 pounds, valued at \$15,986,015. For the previous year the amount entered for consumption was 123,250,945 pounds, valued at \$15,006,220.

The imports included 123,250,945 pounds of Australian wool, of which 11,146,290 pounds were purchased in colonial markets and shipped direct to the United States. This country is becoming less and less dependent upon the wool of Australia. Argentina the United States purchased only 3,407,520 pounds of class 1 wool, all the remainder, 10,738,770 pounds, being the Corvosa wools, for use in carpet mills.

The pre-eminence of Boston as a wool market is shown by the report to apply in foreign wools quite as much as in the home-grown material. Of the class 1 and class 2 wools, 55 per cent were received at Boston. New York continues to handle the bulk of the carpet wools, with Boston second. The total imports at the three leading ports, as compared with last year, were:

	1901.	1900.
Boston	45,776,526	44,898,524
New York	20,316,306	20,316,306
Philadelphia	10,316,306	10,316,306

The imports at New York for the year ending June 30, 1901, included \$9,112,400 pounds carpet wool, and for the previous year, \$1,555,000 pounds carpet wool. The imports of manufactured wools for the year ending June 30, 1901, were valued at \$14,611,551, against \$16,106,561 in 1900, \$13,522,621 in 1899, \$12,588,938 in 1898, and \$12,588,938 in 1897, the last year under the Wilson tariff act of 1894.

Since the last report the wool markets of the world have been struggling to recover from the collapse in prices which started in December, 1899, and was followed throughout the year 1900 by steadily falling markets the world over, the fall being finally arrested in November last after what has frequently been described as the most disastrous year known to the trade. Low as domestic wools have been throughout the year, they have continued to sell at prices above foreign prices, by the amount of the duty, or practically so. The average value per bale of the Australian clip in the year 1900 was fully 10 per cent below any previous record; the year before the average had been as high as at any point for a generation.

The report is accompanied by an elaborate and carefully arranged chart showing the fluctuations of wool prices, domestic and foreign, from 1890 to 1901 inclusive. Crossbred wools shared in the upward tendency of merinos for the fine qualities, but the muddling and coarse grades are shown to have lost further ground. The secondary position which the crossbreds have occupied in the world's markets since December, 1899, is thus further emphasized; and no one can venture to predict what the outcome of the present neglect of these wools is to be. Particularly is this the case in view of the relative increase in the quantity of crossbreds coming to hand. The crossbred grade which for years has smitten the wool trade as a pest, has been steadily increasing in quantity, and the conversion of merino sheep into crossbreds for the purpose of securing an increased weight of carcass still goes on. It is this fact of excessive supplies, and production getting the upper hand of consumption, that is today determining much of the low prices still going on.

But that the markets of the world are approaching a healthier basis is apparent, and the conditions in the United States have always closely sympathized with those abroad. The effects of the tariff legislation of 1894 and 1897 on the domestic wool market have only now fully disappeared. The markets of the United States may be said to have recovered at length from the extraordinary and more unfortunate speculative movement which marked those tariff changes. The home situation is now a normal one, and hereafter fluctuations in prices may be expected in accordance with the usual laws of supply and demand.

We are obliged to omit this year our table of the monthly sales of wool in Boston. Early in the year the wool houses of the city entered into an agreement among themselves under which they have since refused to furnish the press with the record of their sales. Attempts to keep up the record have continued, but

Executive Committee of Portland Boulevard Association.



J. A. Strowbridge.

W. W. Plimpton, Chairman.

D. M. Donough.

The executive committee of the Portland Boulevard Association, the latter an organization made up of delegates from the various sub-boards of trade south of Hawthorne avenue, is composed of W. W. Plimpton, chairman; Joseph A. Strowbridge, Jr., secretary; Dr. A. W. Moore, Dr. M. Donough, Frank B. Gibson and F. S. White. The functions of this committee are to secure rights of way for a boulevard, beginning at the golf links on the south side of Sellwood, through Brooklyn, to a connection with the main improved streets; and also to secure options on property that it may be necessary to purchase. At the last meeting of the committee it was decided to recommend to the commission that the scope of the undertaking be enlarged, so as to include a system of boulevards covering the entire East Side. Aid of the East Side Improvement Association and all sub-boards will be asked. The commission will incorporate with a capital stock of \$3000, and prominent men interested in drive-ways will be invited to sign the articles of incorporation, which have already been prepared. All this is preliminary to the actual work of securing rights of way for opening the boulevard south. The members of the commission realize that the work is of great magnitude, but they hope, with the assistance of all other organizations and of those interested in beautifying Portland before the 1905 Fair, that what they have set to do will be accomplished. A meeting of the commission was held Friday evening, and the work of the executive committee endorsed. The committee was authorized to secure signatures to the articles of incorporation. Dr. W. A. Moore, Frank Gibson and Waldemar Seton were appointed a committee to see if the new city charter cannot be changed so that special provision will be made for care of boulevards.



F. S. White.

Dr. A. W. Moore.

Frank B. Gibson.

In the nature of the case they have become largely guesswork, and no longer possess statistical value. While we agree that the circumstances leading up to this action were such as to call for a remedy, we respectfully submit that the particular remedy devised by the wool trade was most mistaken and unfortunate.

At the foundation of all modern business, the world over, is accurate knowledge of the supply and movement of the raw materials of manufacture. Wool is the only great staple the sales of which are not regularly and publicly reported here, and the United States is the only country where this information is not available for wool. The cotton of the country is sold in the exchanges, where every transaction is recorded, and the manufacturers of that fiber are guided very largely in their purchases by these records of sales. There is no reason why equal advantages should not be accorded to the wool manufacturers.

Boston is the largest wool market of the United States; more raw material passes to the mills through sales in this city than from similar sales at all the other marts of the country combined. It is not just to the city, and it is most unfortunate in its effects upon the wool trade of the city, that no official and authentic record of these transactions is available. The wool trade is standing in its own light, as well as in the light of the wool manufacturers, in not adopting some plan by which the volume of business may be accurately arrived at and published.

What should have been done and what ought now to be done is the organization of the wool trade in a body which would make up an official record of the weekly, monthly or quarterly sales of wool in this city. Every wool dealer could furnish an accurate statement of his own transactions; the several reports could be tabulated in bulk, and so published that a full record of the sales, either with or without prices, would be given without revealing the business of any single house or firm; and thus the industry would be in regular possession of facts which are essential to the healthy and legitimate conduct of a great business. The theory that such a business can be more advantageously conducted under a bushel; that any advantage can accrue to individuals by preserving secrecy as to the general volume of sales, is too narrow-minded for consideration at the opening of the 20th century.

The total number of sheep in the country in 1901 was 41,520,900, against 40,257,815 the previous year. The Department of Agriculture has made no estimate of the value of sheep per head in the several states since that of January 1, 1890, as it is also waiting for the figures of the 12th census in this particular. On the above date it figured the average value per head of the 41,520,900 sheep in the United States as \$2.38, and the total value as \$122,655,913. Assuming that figure to be substantially correct for 1901 and adding the value of the wool clip of the current year, gives a total of \$173,550,622. This total valuation is considerably smaller than that usually ascribed to the sheep and wool industry of the country, but it is nevertheless considerably in excess of its actual farm value, for the reason stated above. The value of the wool clip of 1901 was \$51,161,709, showing a loss of \$9,042,758, as compared with the similar value, similarly computed, one year ago, and gives a clue to the losses the sheep-growers have sustained by reason of existing prices.

The foreign value of the 124,563,083 pounds of wool entered for consumption in the year ending June 30, 1901, was \$15,986,015, upon which the duties paid were \$3,125,088, total \$19,111,103, which added to the value of the domestic clip of 1901 makes a total value of \$173,550,622, which may be taken as indicating in a rough way what the manufacturers paid for their wool in the current year.

Ladies Are Grateful.

The Ladies' Relief Society wishes to express heartfelt thanks to those who so generously responded to its appeal asking that the Children's Home be resubscribed in the distribution of Thanksgiving donations. The interest and generosity shown by the school and other children deserve special mention. To the N. K. Kirtland Company, the Oregon, Holman, Pick and Olsen Transfer Companies we are greatly indebted for special favors.

STOCKS WERE IRREGULAR

CAUSED BY UNEASINESS IN THE MONEY MARKET.

Other Influences Were Copper Fluctuations and Opposition to Railroad Combination.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Amalgamated Copper shares saw further vicissitudes today. The raw copper markets abroad were reported quieter after the enormous liquidation, and Amalgamated started up here, reaching a point above last night. This had a revivifying effect on the long list and an upward movement began here and there. There were among the conifers, hard and soft, Louisville and Manhattan. Sugar was marked up over a point. Amalgamated Copper resumed its recent occupation of making new low records, and touched 72½c in the course of the morning.

Assertions were made that large sales of copper had been contracted for on behalf of the company at prices materially below the list price. No official admission of the assertions could be secured. Bears covered in the stock at the bottom, and it closed at 74½c, a net decline of a point. Brooklyn Transit was another point of acute weakness, with a loss of nearly four points, on account of the decrease in October net earnings, and by the increase in operating expenses. The whole market gave way, led by these two stocks, when the bank settlement appeared. The increase in loans and the consequent increase in deposits resulted in reducing the surplus over \$1,000,000 by reason of expanded margin of requirement. The firmness of foreign exchange makes further exports of gold next week increasingly problematical. The final covering by room shorts made the closing prices materially better, and the market closed active and firm.

Review of the Week.

The movement of prices during the week has been somewhat irregular and hesitating, and the promise of a vigorous upward movement has not been realized. There have been strong spots in the list, and only a few stocks have suffered marked losses, but the market has shown the effect to some extent of uneasiness over the possible developments in the money market. There has been realising here and there on over a point, and some selling by disappointed holders over the failure of expected good news.

The delayed meeting of Vanderbilt railroad directors did not bring the hoped-for announcements of the "deal," of which there has been vague talk for weeks, and some of the members of the group suffered in consequence. Others advanced further, and the demand for New York Central has been continued confident on all recessions. The violent fluctuations in Amalgamated Copper have been another disturbing influence. This stock rallied sharply on Monday morning on the denial of last Saturday's report that papers were preparing against the company in the Attorney-General's office in Washington, but the opening price on Monday proved to be the highest of the week, and heavy offerings of the shares have been a feature of the market. Rumors of a coming cut in the price of copper here and violent breaks in the price of the metal at London have accompanied the decline in spite of the denial of the intention to reduce prices in New York.

There have been frequent reports of plans for formulating steps against the great consolidation of capital, including the Northern Securities Company. The probable attitude to be taken by President Roosevelt on this subject in his message to Congress has been much canvassed. It is anticipated as a foregone conclusion that agitation on this subject will have a prominent place in the proceedings of the coming session of Congress. Stocks of industrial companies outside Amalgamated Copper have been little affected owing to counteracting influences. Thus Sugar has gone up on the hope of a reduction or abolition of duties on raw sugar from Cuba, and the new island possessions.

The downward course in the foreign exchange market, which set in late last

week, has given place to a sharp recovery and led to renewed anxiety over possible gold exports. It appears that New York borrowed at Paris to some extent during the week, which helped to ease the market early in the week. The pressure for gold at Paris has obviously relaxed, but the price of gold is advanced again at London. If the Bank of England desires to attract gold in preparation for the yearly settlement there is a probability that it will be able to do so. There has been a good demand for bonds and a rally in the market. The new 4½ advanced ½ per cent on the last call.

COW BELLS TOO NOISY.

Marquam Hill Complains That It Cannot Sleep.

Some of the residents on Marquam Hill cannot appreciate the music of tinkling cowbells in the otherwise still hours of the night, and so they have petitioned the health and police committee of the City Council to have the bells removed from the necks of the bovines at the evening milking, so that the animals may browse until morning without disturbing the sleepers.

Marquam Hill overlooks the city from a point west of the Falling schoolhouse, in South Portland, and much of its surface is used for pasture. The residents of the hill have long been complaining of the noise made by the cowbells in the otherwise still hours of the night, and so they have petitioned the health and police committee of the City Council to have the bells removed from the necks of the bovines at the evening milking, so that the animals may browse until morning without disturbing the sleepers.

Let Them Be Consistent.

PORTLAND, Nov. 30.—(To the Editor.)—Whilst the Labor Federation are doing good work in ensuring the action of the Walters' Union in the demands for fairer scale of wages, yet, it seems strange that they should in any way put themselves under the accusation of endorsing Chinese labor.

The people generally will admit the necessity of an increase in the pay per diem of the average waiter and waitress, but when the union goes so far as to put their card in the window of any restaurant employing Chinese and endorsing it as a union house, they are utterly inconsistent, and in direct opposition to their own principles, and directly antagonistic to their own code.

In their fight for improvement in their present scale of wages, the Walters' Union are deserving of the support of every right-thinking person, and even worthy of the moral support of the Federated Trades, yet if they are true to the principles which they profess to advocate, the American Federation, should refuse to endorse the displaying of a Union card in any establishment that is in any part operated by Chinese labor.

Whilst it would be unfair to raise any opposition to houses employing Chinese, under the present scarcity of white cooks, yet I would suggest that the waiters be satisfied with the moral support of the Federation of Labor, without committing them to a violation of their own code.

B. KEENE.

CATARREAL DEAFNESS

Cannot be cured with local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional treatment. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the eustachian tubes. S. B. Catarrh Cure will reduce the inflammation of the eustachian tubes and restore them to a normal condition. Sold by all druggists. Book on Catarrh free. Address Smith Bros, Fresno, Cal.

Wood's Sarsaparilla has proved a sure cure for rheumatism. Be sure to get Wood's.

NEW BRIDGE AT SELLWOOD

RESIDENTS WANT CITY TO PROVIDE MEANS TO CROSS CREEK.

Street Committee Says It Has No Funds—Bad Car Service to University Park—Viewer's Pay.

The rapidly growing suburb of Sellwood was represented at the meeting of the street committee of the City Council yesterday afternoon, by quite a large delegation, which desired to have Spring Creek bridged where Umattila avenue crosses it. The gentlemen represented that Umattila avenue is the direct approach to the new woolen mill, and that a bridge would have to be built at an expense of \$150 before teams could cross Spring street, going to and from the mill. The old bridge at this point, they said, had been washed away by the bursting of a dam outside the city limits, and now the need of a new structure is very urgent.

Chairman Bronaugh said there was no money on hand to build bridges, and that the Councilmen would be individually liable under the present charter should they order the erection of a bridge when there were no public funds available to pay for it.

"We are overrun with applications of this kind," he said, "and have to turn them down for lack of money."

But the delegates persisted. They represented that the proposed bridge would be an advantage not only to Sellwood, but to the whole City of Portland, as people would have to drive out to see the woolen mills. "We have been at heavy expense," one of them said, "in getting the woolen mills to locate in Sellwood, and we think we have some rights as taxpayers, in asking for this bridge. A portion of the old bridge still stands, and by adding to this in constructing the new bridge, the whole job might come under the head of repairs, and thus the money might come out of a repair fund."

The committee then promised to take the matter under consideration and the delegation withdrew, hoping that their bridge would soon be built.

Viewers Want Their Money.

The three viewers who made estimates for the opening of East Eighteenth street last Spring want their pay, which was withheld because their report was turned down on account of an error in the map. They are against the city amounting to \$10 in all. Messrs. John Moon, B. W. Wilbur and O. Young claim \$6 each. They "had spent more than 10 days on the work—in fact, the bill would not reimburse them at the rate of 25 cents a day. If allowed, and they did not consider it right to be kept out of their pay on account of a mistake that was not their fault. Eight months had elapsed since they had begun on the matter and they were not done losing time over it yet."

The committee agreed to recommend the payment of \$20 in all, or \$20 to each of the viewers. The expenses attendant on the opening of streets have been considered heavy by the committee, and hereafter property-owners applying for the laying out of new thoroughfares will be asked to stand the expense of viewage.

To Improve Car Service.

The people of University Park want an improved street-car service, and to that end their Sub-Board of Trade asked the street committee's assistance. This they thought might be given by refusing the City and Suburban Railway any more franchises for new lines, until the company had filled its promises of years standing, in regard to electrifying the road from Albina Junction north, upon which a steam motor now runs.

Councilman Gleason said there was no way of compelling the company even to keep its part of the street in repair, as the old City of Albina had a playful habit of granting 20-year franchises and imposing few conditions. The representatives of the sub-board argued that the present service was poorer than ever, although that portion of the City of Portland north of Albina had been building up very rapidly of late years. "When we miss connections at Albina Junction," President F. C. Browne said, "we have to wait for two hours, at best, there are but 12 services in 13 hours. The engines are old, the cars are dilapidated, and people are often compelled to walk six or seven miles when the line is not in operation. When the cars do run, they are so crowded that seats are at a premium," and the speaker had not been able to obtain a seat once a month.

The committee agreed to take the matter up and confer with Superintendent Campbell, with a view to seeing what could be done for the residents of University Park.



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SOOTHES HEALS BEAUTIFIES Soap

MAKES THE SKIN SOFT AS VELVET

It will soften the roughest hands. Will improve any complexion, no matter how fair. Will cure chapped hands and lips in a single night. Will cure chafing and all skin irritations. Will cure pimples, blackheads and most facial blemishes. Will cure cuts, wounds and sores and allay inflammation. Will cure dandruff and all scalp diseases. Will stop the falling out of hair, give new vitality and vigor to the roots, stimulating a fresh growth.

Mothers will find it an ideal soap for the nursery. It will cure baby rash, milk eruptions, chafing, hives and all the skin torments of babyhood.

Price, Large Size, 15c. Trial Size, 5c.

If you have rheumatism, try Munyon's Rheumatism Cure; if you have dyspepsia, try his Dyspepsia Cure; if you have kidney disease, try Kidney Cure; if you have a cold, try his Cold Cure; if you have a sore throat, try his Sore Throat Cure; if you have headaches, try his Headache Cure; if you have liver trouble, try his Liver Cure. Professor Munyon has prepared a specific remedy for most every disease with which anybody can doctor and cure himself. They are mostly 25 cents each, at all druggists. If you have any disease of the head, nose, throat or lungs, try Munyon's Inhaler. It will positively cure Catarrh, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma. Two kinds—"hard rubber" and glass "Family." Price, \$1.00 each (including all medicines). If you need free medical advice, write to

BROADWAY AND 26th STREET, NEW YORK.

could be done for the residents of University Park.

Roadway in Bad Shape.

City Engineer Chase regarded the elevated roadway on Hawthorne avenue for a distance of 180 feet west of East Third street in very bad condition. Repairs are needed for four blocks, and the cost will be \$100. No action was taken on the matter.

A petition for replanking the west end of Russell street in Lower Albina was granted. The improvement includes new sidewalks.

Portland Trust Company petitioned to have a certain alley vacated on Hill Crest. The locality is near the northeast corner of Ladd addition, on the East Side. The petitioners will be granted a

hearing at the next meeting of the committee.

W. H. Marshall's petition to grade East Second street, in Holladay's addition, was approved, as was also the petition to grade Everett street in Meade addition. B. D. Coffey's petition to grade and sidewalk a portion of East Thirtieth street in Tibbets' addition was granted.

A communication from the Board of Public Works regarding the improvement of Young street, opposite the Postoffice, was placed on file. The block was dressed with crushed rock several months ago, but the Treasury Department refused to pay for it. The other half of the street abuts on ex-Senator Corbett's residence property, and Mr. Corbett has been trying to get the Government to stand half the expense of the block, but without success.

Baby Mine

Every mother feels a great dread of the pain and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger incident to the ordeal makes its anticipation one of misery. Mother's Friend is the only remedy which relieves women of the great pain and danger of maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is avoided by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent or gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are overcome, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the serious accidents so common to the critical hour are obviated by the use of Mother's Friend. "It is worth its weight in gold," says many who have used it. \$1.00 per bottle at drug stores. Book containing valuable information of interest to all women, will be sent to any address free upon application to

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