

# Lincoln County Leader.

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TO LEAD OREGON

## PACIFIC COAST.

### Ochre Discovered Near Pendleton, Oregon.

### A RECEIVER GONE WRONG.

### An Instructress at an Indian School Receives Probably Fatal Injuries—Etc.

Arizona's Legislature closes its session on April 14.

Blocks sixty feet in length without a break are found in the onyx quarries in Lower California.

The Arizona Council has passed a bill exempting from taxation for twenty years all railroads that begin work in the Territory within one year.

The last of the *Cour d'Alene* rioters held in jail have been released in obedience to a recent United States Supreme Court decision.

Railroad shop employees at Sacramento threaten to boycott members of the Board of Trade if the latter persists in taking business from the *See*.

Ochre found on Elijah Welch's place below Pendleton, Or., makes paint of about the same body and color as burnt sienna, which it resembles greatly.

In the Arizona Legislature the Field bill, which provided for the division of the Territory into irrigation districts, has been killed in the House by an overwhelming vote.

The misappropriation of funds intended for improving the Capitol grounds at Phoenix, A. T., has led to the introduction of a resolution in the Legislature to remove the capital.

The contest over the Elizalde will at Santa Barbara has been. About 450,000 are involved, and the widow Charles her husband was unduly influenced in his bestowal of the properties on other people.

Frank Lesnet, receiver of the Roswell, N. M., United States Land Office, disappeared a few weeks since, and advices at Santa Fe state that he was short to the government somewhere between \$9,000 and \$20,000.

A few days ago Miss Lizzie Dugan, instructress at the Indian school, known as the Stewart Institute, at Carson, in attempting to separate two Indian girls who were quarreling, was struck over the head and it is believed seriously injured.

By the provision of a bill which has passed the Arizona House no house of ill fame can exist within 400 yards of a public school building. It will break up and clear out the dives on Monroe street in Phoenix, as all that portion of the town is within two blocks of the High School building.

Articles of incorporation of the Stockton Power Transmission Company have been filed by San Francisco men associated with local capitalists, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The company will generate electricity with water power on the Mokelumne river, forty-two miles from Stockton, and transmit it for sale to manufacturers.

Allen Rhodes of Salem has prepared a display of Oregon game birds that will go to the World's Fair. It consists of seventeen Mongolian pheasants, including cock, hen and fifteen chicks, four pair for a group; two pair of Eastern Oregon prairie chickens, two pair of dusky grouse, two pair ruffed grouse, four pair valley quail, three pair mountain quail, a group of jack snipe and some other single specimens.

The Oregon and California Land Company used to be assessed on 55,000 acres of land in Lane county. A new ownership book revealed 260,000 acres. The company fought an assessment on that basis. The Supreme Court decided mostly in favor of the county of Lane. A compromise has just been made on 130,000 acres. The principle has been fully established that the railroad, or land company, must pay taxes on the land they are entitled to under the grant, whether patented or not. As a result, Lane county will receive this year over \$10,000 from that source, where several years formerly a few hundred dollars were paid annually.

The rage for hidden-treasure hunting still exists in the neighborhood of the San Luis Rey Mission, and the Restoration Society is taking steps to put a stop to the burrowing in and around the walls. As an illustration of the elusions, there lives in Los Angeles an old Indian woman with the name of Trinidad. She was a young girl, about twelve years old, at the mission of San Juan Capistrano, when that building was destroyed by an earthquake in 1812, and thirty-eight Indians were killed on that memorable Sunday at high mass. Trinidad, who claims to be a witch, says she knows where a large amount of gold and silver is buried in that building, and the spirit tells that it is still there.

The Northwestern Lumberman of Chicago, treating of the growing scarcity of white pine for shop work, suggests several woods to fill its place, and says of this Coast's woods: The two Western woods that now seem likely to become important factors in the factory trade are spruce and red cedar. The former is a light, soft wood, easily worked but not strong, with a close, straight grain. It has been used to some extent by one of the local sash, door and blind factories with satisfactory results. The red cedar is more brittle than spruce, rather coarse-grained, but easily worked and very durable. It meets with some favor in this market as a finishing wood, but is hardly as desirable for factory work as spruce. Yellow or Douglas fir is claimed by some Pacific Coast mill men to be an excellent finishing wood, but it is too heavy to admit of shipment East in competition with spruce and cedar. Its commercial value is greatest for construction purposes.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### The Delegates to the Recent International Monetary Conference Resign—Ashland Reservation.

Secretary Carlisle has signed vouchers to the amount of \$250,150 in favor of the World's Fair Commission, which are payable in souvenir half-dollars. The commission up to this time has received \$1,920,125 of the \$2,500,000 appropriation by Congress, payable in souvenir half-dollars.

The delegates to the recent International Monetary Conference have resigned. Among members of Congress it is believed the President will send a commission to Brussels to represent this country when the conference reassembles. The Secretary of State is endeavoring to ascertain how many countries will be represented at the reassembling of the conference. There are some officials who hold to the opinion that the President will not send another delegation to Brussels, but will designate our Minister to Belgium to attend the conference as the representative of the United States.

Secretary Carlisle, it is stated on good authority, intends to give much of his time this summer to the consideration of the tariff, with a view to so thoroughly familiarizing himself with the subject as to be able to indicate in a general way outlines for the formation of a tariff bill by the next Democratic House. Nearly every mail that reaches the Treasury Department contains suggestions from statisticians and others as to compilation of a tariff bill. Some thirty or forty of these communications have already been received, prominent among them being that from the New York Reform Club. The general outline of the New York Reform Club's tariff proposition corresponds closely to the proposition submitted in 1885 by Edward Atkinson of Boston to President Cleveland and Secretary Manning.

Senator Dolph called upon the Secretary of the Interior the other day regarding the proposed timber reservation at Ashland, Or. It was understood that this reservation could be made during the last administration, but President Harrison did not find time to reach it. Secretary Smith told Senator Dolph that at present he was unable to do anything regarding this reservation and was too busy reorganizing the department to give any time or attention to the work of the department except that of most pressing nature. The necessity for having the Ashland reservation is said to be that the water supply of that town is dependent upon having the timber reservation, as the denudation of the lands where the water now comes from would probably result in greatly impairing the water supply.

The State Department has received official information that Queen Victoria has raised the rank of Sir Julian Panncofote, her representative in Washington, from that of Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to that of Ambassador, and his credentials as such are on their way here. Under the provisions of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill of March 1, 1893, President Cleveland is authorized to confer the same rank upon our representatives at London. Sir Julian Panncofote will be the first Minister to Washington to hold the title of Ambassador, but it is highly probable that France, Germany, Russia and Austria will be prompt to follow the example thus set by England and change the title of their Ministers to Ambassadors, thus necessitating by international courtesy a corresponding change on our part.

When the Senate ratified the treaty for the cession to the United States of the Cherokee Strip, there was inserted therein a clause which provides for the compensation for the land to be made in time payments in place of the requirement of the government to pay cash, as drawn up with the Indians. This modification of the treaty was not accepted by the Indians, but will be considered by their legislative body, the Cherokee Council, at a meeting to be held soon. The early opening of the Strip will be entirely dependent upon the action of the Council, for should it reject the modification of the treaty made by the Senate, then it will be necessary for the matter to be again brought before Congress, which would, of course, indefinitely delay the opening of the lands to settlement.

Litigation between the United States and the late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon Church, is not as yet ended. The Supreme Court has before it an appeal respecting the use to which shall be put the church property escheated by the court's decision at a previous term. When the property was declared forfeited the court directed the Utah Supreme Court to fix the charitable uses to which it should be put. The court rejected the proposition of the government as to the use which should be made of the fund from the property, amounting to about \$400,000, and directed it should be applied to the support and aid of the poor members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and to building and repairing houses of worship for members of the church. The United States has appealed from this decree, asserting it would practically permit the property to be devoted to the same purposes for which it was formerly held.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the former action of the department is invalid which deducts from the direct tax due the several States the sums heretofore charged for arms and equipments drawn for the State militia. The sum charged to Oregon amounted to \$2,472, and this was deducted from the \$35,000 direct tax due the State. Representative Hermann, who was the author of the law which gave the Oregon militia a large quantity of arms and equipments a few years ago, has made various appeals to the Secretary to release the charge made against the direct tax due the State. Some other States are interested as to similar charges made against their quotas under the law of April, 1808, which provides for an annual appropriation of \$200,000 for providing arms and equipments for the whole body of the militia. The department now decides that in view of the long-continued practice allowing the States to anticipate their quotas and to honor the requisitions of the Governors on their representation of the existence of emergencies demanding their immediate use no charges should be made.

## EASTERN NEWS.

### Prof. Totten Predicts the End of the World.

### BISHOP WIGGER'S CIRCULAR.

### The Case Involving the Mormon Church Property Advanced on the Calendar.

The Colorado Senate has passed a bill abolishing capital punishment.

Prof. Totten predicts the end of the world some time in September next.

Fifty thousand hotel rooms will be available near the World's Fair grounds.

The Okefenokee swamp in Georgia is reported to be overrun with wild hogs.

A big Boston syndicate is trying to secure control of the Canadian steel industry.

Washington newsboys are forbidden by law to sell papers except on the date of issue.

The city of Boston is making a hard fight against the trolley system of electric cars.

The Arkansas Pass railroad has virtually passed into the possession of the Southern Pacific.

In the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature the anti-Pinkerton bill has finally passed.

A strange disease among cattle in Central Illinois is believed to be due to the feeding of miller.

Estimates as to the cost of the hotels in the World's Fair district range from \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000.

The heaviest immigration that ever flowed into Northwest Iowa and South Dakota is in progress now.

A crinoline-manufacturing concern has been established in Rhode Island, the first of the kind in America.

It is thought that the coinage of World's Fair souvenir half-dollars will be completed in three months.

About 150 Chinamen living in Boston have intimated that they intend registering within the prescribed period.

South Carolina has issued bonds covering its new loan, amounting to \$5,200,000, bearing 4 1/2 per cent interest and to run for forty years.

Some one has gone off with all the coin and records of the noted Tenderloin Club at New York, and it is now in the throes of dissolution.

By a vote of 31 to 19 the Minnesota Senate has passed the Senate bill extending the full suffrage at all elections in Minnesota to women.

The case involving the Mormon Church property has been advanced in the United States Supreme Court to the second Monday of the next term.

The receivers of the Reading road have definitely decided on the issue of receivers' certificates. The bondholders' committee will probably fight it.

A corporation with a capital of \$15,000,000 has been formed to cover New Jersey in the neighborhood of Jersey City and Newark with electric railways.

It is proposed by the organized tin and sheet-iron job workers and cornice workers of St. Louis to establish a training school where apprentices will be taught the trade.

The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk roads have agreed upon a rate of 1 1/2 fare for the round trip from Canadian points to Chicago during the World's Fair. Tickets will be good for one month.

The Kansas Legislature has passed a bill making it illegal to require a gold contract in notes, mortgages or other obligations and making silver, as well as gold, a legal tender for all debts in Kansas.

A committee appointed by the House of the Tennessee Legislature to investigate the charges against Judge DuBoise of the Shelby County Criminal Court has reported that there are no grounds for impeachment.

Reports to the bureau of statistics of the Treasury Department show a decided increase in the number of immigrants entering the port of San Francisco, while in the other ports of the country there has been a falling-off.

It is thought probable that at the conclusion of the naval review Secretary Herbert will divide the ships into three fleets, put new officers in command and send the vessels away at once to the Pacific, the South Atlantic and Europe.

Plans for the America cup defenders show that some radical changes have been introduced over the former type of yachts. The new boats are nearly all 124 feet in length, 23 to 25 feet beam, and have a mean draught of 12 to 14 feet.

The customs officers at New York are holding the trunks of a number of Italian opera singers under the belief that the clothing in the trunks is not the property of individual members, but of Henry Abbey, who has charge of the troupe.

Judge Dallas in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia has denied a motion to require John F. Searies, Jr., Treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, to show cause why he should not be compelled to answer important questions in the suit of the government against the sugar trust.

Bishop Wigger of the diocese of Newark, N. J., has issued a circular letter, addressed to each priest in the diocese, rescinding his former order in which priests were ordered to refuse absolution to those members of a parish who sent their children to the public schools in preference to the parochial schools.

On charges of having swindled wealthy Jews all over the country to the tune of \$300,000, while pretending to collect funds for the relief of needy Russian revolutionists, Pinhas Hancich, who claims to be the son of a wealthy manufacturer of Persian carpets and rugs of Salmas, Persia, and also of New York, has been arrested at Chicago.

The government patronage heretofore considered the sacred property of Senators, for instance, as Marshals and District Attorneys, is now declared free for all, and according to the ruling of the President humble members of the House and even a group of private citizens may present the names of candidates with some hope of success in the application.

## INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

### Bottles are blown by machinery at Vineland, N. J.

### Uncle Sam's boys have \$30,000,000 of capital invested in Hawaii.

### The Angora goat supplies the hair which adorns ordinary dolls.

### Telephone chat costs \$2 for three minutes between Paris and London.

### There are now nearly 200 women practicing dentistry in the United States.

### Eighty-six of the 355 towns in Massachusetts contain no resident physician.

### There are in the United States more than 1,700 distinct and separate railways.

### The Litchfield Car Works in Indiana are about to be moved to Birmingham, Ala.

### Over 100 electric cars are to be built at once at Pittsburg for a Chicago company.

### New England capitalists have purchased \$75,000 worth of Texas timber lands.

### Several fleets of river boats are to be established this year on the Western rivers.

### The Armour Packing Company has incorporated in New Jersey; capital, \$7,500,000.

### Wooden-soled shoes are being slowly introduced in the cheap shops.—Philadelphia Record.

### The novelty of the Columbian stamps is wearing off, and the old-timers are returning to favor.

### Makers of maple sugar in Vermont say that the supply this year will exceed 7,000,000 pounds.

### The Lingham gold mine in Belmont, Hastings county, Ontario, is proving highly profitable.

### In some of the Eastern shoe-blackening cellars you can have your high hat polished by electricity.

### Canning factories, it is reported, are being erected in large numbers in various parts of Georgia.

### It is reported that Melbourne, Australia, is overworked with men who want work, but are unable to secure it.

### Chautauque county, N. Y., has 14,000 acres of bearing vines and 500 acres of young vines not in bearing.

### For fifty-two consecutive miles on the Boston and Albany railroad, it is said, there is not a grade crossing.

### An ounce of pure gold is worth \$20.64; therefore, a ton of pure gold, which contains 24,000 ounces, is worth \$495,360.

### Last year there was borrowed out of banks and trust companies in New York and Brooklyn on real estate \$38,000,000.

### It is said that 3,000 miles of electric road will be laid this year. One road in Pennsylvania is to be eighty miles long.

### A Clearfield (Pa.) lumberman, Simon Flynn, will run 35,000,000 feet of logs down the Susquehanna river to the saw mill.

### The turpentine gatherers of Georgia, it is estimated, have during the past five years destroyed \$200,000,000 worth of pine timber.

### Millions upon millions of herring are taken every year. It is said that there are more herring eaten than any other kind of fish.

### It is estimated, the Pittsburgh Dispatch says, that 41,300,000 oranges could be erected out of the standing timber in the State of Washington.

### There came into New Orleans in two days of last week nine steamers and one schooner, bearing 102,000 bunches of bananas and 60,000 coconuts.

### The largest pumping plant in the United States was that placed in a mine at Iron Mountain, Mich. It pumps 4,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours.

### Now that the Pennsylvania miners have an eight-hour law, some people are inclined to think they will have to keep well organized to get any good out of it.

### A strong effort is being made in New Jersey to defeat the law which makes fifty-five hours the limit of a week's work. It is claimed that the law is unconstitutional.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

The fine laces owned by the Vanderbilt families are said to be worth \$500,000.

David H. Smith, the son of the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, has been an inmate of the asylum for the insane at Elgin for seventeen years.

Lady Henry Somerset is about to start a paper, to be called the *Woman's Herald*, which will be the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge of England will probably visit this country during the World's Fair. He was born in 1881, and was then a tall, spare man of 63 years.

Miss Emily Faithful of London is endeavoring to organize in one of the suburbs a home for women who are working for their own living, the idea being to provide each occupant with a private room at a low rent and the use of common dining and reception rooms.

The Lord Mayor of London, who is a Roman Catholic, went out of his way the other day to pay a visit in state to the Church of England Young Men's Society in Ludgate Circus, and he not only made an excellent speech, but left a substantial gift in his own and the Lady Mayoress's name.

It is said Lord Rosebery's great desire is to see a new and magnificent London built up on the lines of the old city. In his boyhood, it appears, his three ambitions were to marry one of the richest women in Europe, to win the Derby and become Prime Minister of England. Of these three ambitions he has attained none so far.

Secretary Gresham loves to sit hours and hours before the statue of General McPherson in Washington. The two were intimate officers in Sherman's army. One day before Atlanta Gresham was terribly wounded at McPherson's side, and five minutes later McPherson was killed. There's room for feeling in a case like that.

Sir Alfred Stephen, the 8th Chief Justice of New South Wales, on giving point to Mr. Gladstone in the matter of juvenility. He is in his 82d year, and keeps two of his daughters busy for six hours daily taking down his reminiscences from dictation. Sir Alfred is the Nestor of Lincoln's Inn. He entered there as a student in 1818, and was called to the bar in November, 1822. Two years a reward he emigrated to the antipodes as Solicitor-General for the then penal colony of Van Dieman's Land, and the self-governing colony of Tasmania.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Co-operation Among Farmers Should be Successful.

### PRODUCTION OF CAPONS.

### There is Nothing to Prevent Any Careful Farmer Learning to Caponize.

[American Agriculturist.]

A great deal has been published concerning the enormous profits to be made by producing capons. There is no doubt that the flesh is extremely delicate and palatable; but, if the profits were as large as claimed, surely more poultry raisers would produce capons for market. The price of Philadelphia large capons in New York city February 3 was 21 to 22 cents per pound. The best price for Philadelphia chickens on the same date was 16 to 17 cents, thus showing 5 cents in favor of capons. Young broilers, however, bring all the way from 35 to 70 cents per pound during March, April and May, when most in demand, and capons seldom reach up to 30 cents per pound. Whether they will pay as well as broilers is doubtful, but they certainly do pay better than raising fowls, chickens or turkeys.

There is nothing to prevent any careful farmer or farmer's son from learning to caponize if he has the right kind of tools. The work requires nothing but a quick, steady hand, a correct eye and a little practice, and as there are men in New Jersey making in the neighborhood of \$15 a day by caponizing for farmers, it is evidently worth while to learn how to do it. The caponizing should be done on a bright day, but, if possible, out of the sun so as to avoid any shadows falling on the work table. For operating upon select large early-maturing cockerels, such as Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes crossed on Brahmans or Langshans. If operated upon in September, October and November, they should be ready for market in March, April, May and June, when they will bring the highest prices. Like other fowls capons should be fasted twenty-four hours before killing. The head, which is the distinguishing mark of a capon, should always be left on. They should be bled by cutting inside the mouth or throat. The neck and saddle feathers are large and fine, and distinguish a capon from other fowls, therefore are left on as well as the feathers on the leg from the hock joint half way up the thigh, also those on the outer joints of the wing. The breast, back, wings next to the body and the upper part of the thighs are dry, picked clean. The wash, shanks and feet should be washed, especially removing clotted blood from the mouth. The Rhode Island Bantam 30 the results of some very interesting experiments in caponizing, describing the various kinds of tools that can be used and going minutely into the details of performing the operation, all of which is additionally explained by illustrations.

### Co-operation of Farmers.

John M. Stahl, editor of the *Farmers' Call*, Quincy, Ill., and whose utterances have as great weight as those of any agricultural writer, says in a recent issue of his paper:

"We can perceive of no good reason why co-operation should not be successful among farmers. It is eminently successful among other classes. Among other peoples it has spread with great rapidity during recent years, until now the greater part of urban transactions are accomplished through co-operation in some form or other. A hundred examples might be cited; we have space for only one. Building and loan associations now exist in every city and in many towns, and through their aid thousands who otherwise would always remain renters are procuring comfortable homes. We take building and loan associations for our example because they are not one of the older, accepted forms of co-operation, but have but recently emerged from the experimental state, and because, while they have in some cases been used by scoundrels to defraud hard-working, honest people, they have triumphantly demonstrated their utility, safety and great benefit.

"To keep directly along this line, if city people can so cooperate that the money that would otherwise be paid as rent is used to buy a home, why cannot farmers so cooperate that the money that otherwise would go as rent will pay for a farm? Why cannot the building and loan associations be transplanted to the country? Why cannot farmers as well as city people enjoy the benefits of this form of co-operation? We hope soon to see full-fledged associations, like those now in existence in the cities, formed in the country to enable renters in Illinois and other of the older States to secure a farm in those States. Undoubtedly all classes would be benefited by such associations."

### Of Interest to Dairymen.

There are three special lines of dairying, and from these it will generally pay the dairymen to choose some one and follow it steadily rather than to combine the different branches, says *Hoard's Dairyman*. The three divisions are: The retail trade or shipment of milk, the manufacture of butter and the manufacture of cheese. The cow that is the best for one of these is not the best for the other two, and consequently the stock should be selected in the first place with particular reference to the branch of business that is to be followed. The man who has a specially good butter herd cannot afford to furnish milk to a cheese factory nor to ship his product to a city source. Find out what you want to do before you begin to build your herd and then follow that purpose steadily, and you will be apt to come out all right.

It has been estimated that to collect a single pound of honey the bees must deprive 62,000 clover blossoms of their nectar. To do this the 62,000 flowers must be visited by an aggregate of 3,750,000 bees.

Official figures give the area planted to wheat in France for the 1892 crop at 17,450,000 acres and the crop at 300,477,000 bushels. To see there were 3,919,000 acres planted, and the crop was 72,076,000 bushels.

## PORTLAND MARKET.

Produce, Fruit, Etc.  
WHEAT—Valley, \$1.12 1/2; Walls Walla, \$1.05 per cental.  
FLOUR—Standard, \$3.30; Walls W. A., \$3.50; Graham, \$2.90; Superfine, \$2.50 per barrel.  
OATS—Choice, 43¢ to 45¢ per bushel; fair, 40¢; rolled, in bags, 46.25¢ to 48.50¢; barrels, 46.50¢ to 47.75¢; chaff, 43.75¢.  
HAY—Best, \$11 to 13.50 per ton; common, \$9.00 to 10.00.  
MILKSTUFFS—Bran, \$16 to 17; shorts, 19 to 20; ground barley, \$23 to 24, c. no. fee 1.415 per ton; whole feed barley, 80¢ to 84¢ per cental; middlings, \$23 to 24 per ton; oatmeal, 90¢ to 94¢ per cental; chicken wheat, \$1.10 per cental.  
BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 27¢ to 30¢; fancy dairy, 22¢ to 24¢; fair to good, 17¢ to 20¢; common, 12¢ to 15¢ per pound; pickle roll butter, 30¢ to 33¢ per roll; California, 40¢ to 43¢ per roll.  
CHEESE—Oregon, 14¢ to 15¢; Eastern Twins, 15¢; Young America, 16¢ per pound.  
EGGS—Oregon, 16¢ per dozen.  
POULTRY—Chickens, mixed, 40¢ to 45¢; old hens, 35¢ to 40¢; old roosters, \$4.00 to 4.50; dressed chickens, 16¢ to 18¢ per pound; ducks, 45¢ to 50¢; geese, \$10.00 to 11.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 16¢ to 17¢; dressed, 18¢ to 19¢ per pound.  
VEGETABLES—Cabbage, \$1.50 to 1.65 per cental; onions, \$1.75 to 2.00; cut onions, 75¢ to 80¢ per cental; potatoes, \$1.00 for Garnet Chisel; \$1.25 for Burbanks; Oregon turnips, 75¢ to 80¢ per sack; young carrots, 75¢ to 80¢ per sack; sweet potatoes, 2.50 to 4.00 per cental; cauliflower, 90¢ per dozen; artichokes, 35¢ per dozen; lettuce, 40¢ per dozen; asparagus, 20¢ per pound; parsnips, 85¢ per sack; beets, 15¢ to 16¢ per sack; radishes, 25¢ per dozen; green onions, 15¢ per pound; rhubarb, 10¢ per pound; green peas, 10¢ to 11¢ per pound; spinach, 3¢ per pound.  
FRUITS—Sicily lemons, \$0.00 to 0.50 per box; California new crop, \$4.50 to 5.00; bananas, \$2.50 to 4.00 per bunch; oranges, seedlings, \$2.00 to 2.75 per box; navel, \$3.00 to 3.50; cranberries, \$12.50 per barrel; apples, \$1.50 to 2.25 per box.

Stable Groceries.  
HONEY—Choice comb, 15¢ to 17¢ per pound; new Oregon, 16¢ to 20¢.  
SALT—Liverpool, 20¢, \$3.50; 100#, \$18.50; 50#, \$17.50; stock, \$19.50 to 21.50.  
DRIED FRUITS—Pistons, 10¢ to 12¢; silver, 11¢ to 14¢; Italian, 12¢ to 14¢; German, 10¢ to 11¢; plums, old, 5¢ to 6¢; new, 7¢ to 9¢; apples, 6¢ to 11¢; evaporated apricots, 15¢ to 16¢; peaches, 12¢ to 16¢; pears, 7¢ to 11¢ per pound.  
RICE—Island, \$4.75 to 5.00; Japan, \$4.75 per cental.  
COFFEE—Costa Rica, 22¢; Rio, 22¢; Salvador, 21¢; Mocha, 20¢ to 30¢; Java, 24¢ to 30¢; Arabica's, Midland, Mokka and Lion, 100-pound cases, 25 to 30¢ per pound; Columbia, same, 24 to 28¢ per pound.  
BAKING—Small white, 3¢; pink, 3¢; bayon, 3 1/2¢; butter, 3 1/2¢; lima, 3 1/2¢ to 4¢ per pound.  
SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 40¢ to 55¢; half-barrels, 42¢ to 57¢; in cases, 35¢ to 60¢ per gallon; \$2.25 per keg. California in barrels, 20¢ to 40¢ per gallon; \$1.75 per keg.  
SUGAR—Net prices: D, 4¢; Golden O, 4 1/2¢; Extra C, 4 1/2¢; Magnolia A, 4 1/2¢; granulated, 5 1/2¢; cube crushed and powdered, 5 1/2¢; confectioners' A, 5 1/2¢ per pound; maple sugar, 15¢ to 16¢ per pound.  
CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, assorted, quoted \$1.75 to 2.00; peaches, \$1.85 to 2.10; Bartlett pears, \$1.75 to 2.00; plums, \$1.37 to 1.50; strawberries, \$2.25 to 2.45; cherries, \$2.25 to 2.40; blackberries, \$1.50 to 2.10; raspberries, \$2.40; pineapple, \$2.25 to 2.50; apricots, \$1.05 to 2.00. Pie fruits: Assorted, \$1.20; peaches, \$1.25; plums, \$1.10 to 1.20; blackberries, \$1.25 to 1.40 per dozen. Pie fruits, gallons—Assorted, \$3.15 to 3.50; peaches, \$3.50 to 4.00; apricots, \$3.50 to 4.00; plums, \$2.75 to 3.00; blackberries, \$4.25 to 4.50. Vegetables: corn, \$1.50 to 1.75; tomatoes, \$1.10 to 1.15; sugar peas, \$1.00; string beans, 85¢ per dozen. Meats: Corned beef, 14¢ to 15¢; lunch tongue, 14¢ to 15¢; 2#, 26.75¢; 4#, 51.50¢; 8#, 103.00¢; 16