

Lincoln County Leader.

J. F. STEWART, Publisher.

TOLEDO, OREGON

THE PACIFIC COAST.

More Bogus Chinese Certificates at Astoria.

AN IMMENSE LEDGE OF GOLD.

The New Black-Sand Enterprise Bids Fair to Become an Important Business.

An armory will probably be built for the Grant's Pass militia this summer. The discovery has just been made in Oregon that the Chinese pheasant feeds on wild oats.

The liquor dealers at Los Angeles propose to fight the high license ordinance to the bitter end.

In the election at Albuquerque, N. M., every Democratic candidate, from top to bottom of the ticket, was elected except one School Director.

The first through stage from Yosemite Valley has reached Wawona. The accumulating snow in the high Sierra guarantees fine waterfalls this summer.

Suit against the Southern Pacific has been instituted at San Bernardino for \$10,000 by the brothers of Samuel Foley, who was run over and killed a few weeks ago.

Riley Hammesley, a prospector in Josephine county, Or., has struck a two-foot quartz ledge on Jump-off Joe creek, sixty pounds of which has produced \$425.

The ranchers in Lower California oppose the free admission of flour into Mexico. The growing of breadstuffs on the peninsula has been instituted on a large scale.

Governor Murphy has exercised the veto power three times during the present term of the Arizona Legislature, and in each case the bill has been passed over his head.

The difficulty with the union sailors at San Pedro is unsettled, owing to the opposition to the execution of warrants by a Justice, who favors the cause of the striking seamen.

Shipments of oranges from Riverside are now being pushed vigorously. Up to date over 900 carloads have been shipped, and it is estimated that 1,000 carloads remain to be sent East.

The Bradstreet mercantile agency reports sixteen failures in the Pacific Coast States and Territories for the past week, as compared with ten for the previous week and thirteen for the corresponding week in 1902.

A prospector named Hanson has discovered an immense ledge containing gold in the porphyry hills three miles south of Dul Sur, thirty-two miles east of San Diego. The new find is a ledge fifty feet wide, carrying gold at the rate of \$50 to \$200 per ton. Much excitement over the find is being manifested.

A strict surveillance of all visitors to the various banks at Los Angeles is now maintained, and all who carry checks have been especially scrutinized. This is owing to letters received by the banks threatening to blow them up with dynamite unless they sent money in a certain way to the parties demanding it.

More bogus Chinese certificates have turned up at Astoria. This time the signature and seal of Judge Cleveland has been forged. A month ago a certificate that had been presented on the Canadian border was sent to Astoria. On examination Mr. Cleveland found that his name and seal had been placed thereon in a rather clumsy manner.

An immense canal project has been inaugurated in the western part of Inyo county involving the irrigation of a strip of land eighty miles in length, and it is now stated that a railroad is projected to begin at Bishop's creek about twenty miles north of Independence and ten miles from the upper end of the canal. The line will pass through Independence, Lone Pine, Olancha, Rose Springs Valley and Indian Wells Valley. Thence it will bear to the west and end at Mojave, the total length being 140 miles.

The Southern Pacific has decided to at once begin the construction of its line north from Santa Monica to Montalvo, on the branch from Saugus to Santa Barbara. Thus when the line now being built from the latter place to San Francisco is completed the company will have a through road to the Golden Gate, unparalleled for beauty of scenery, freedom from heat and dust and shorter than the present route by several hours.

A real California lion, measuring between five and six feet, is declared to have taken up his quarters within the domains of some of the residents who comprise the hamlet of Ross Valley. It is stated that he has been encountered by Will Kittle, Captain Griffiths and several others. Since the new visitor has made his appearance outdoor enjoyment after sunset has in general been discontinued throughout the entire valley. A reward of \$50 has been offered for the animal, dead or alive.

Information has just reached the San Francisco office of the Coast survey respecting the proposed Alaskan work for the summer. Four American parties will go into the archipelago country of Southeastern Alaska, working back to the thirty-mile limit, where the international boundary line is supposed to be. The chief work will be the exploration of the Stiecker river country. Assistants Ogden of Washington City and McGrath of St. Louis will make a survey of Taku inlet and river, and after finishing that they will transfer their parties to the Stiecker river. The first Stiecker party will be in charge of Assistant Tittman of Washington City, who will push the work forward until joined by the parties of Ogden and McGrath. Each will operate independently. Assistant Dickens and his temporary aid, Harry Edwards, will make a reconnaissance of Unak river, which empties into Behm canal near Portland inlet. They will accompany the Canadian party expected to be at this point in their exploration.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Chief Justice Fuller Announces his Decision in the Case of the N. P. R. R. vs. Walker.

Secretary Smith has directed the removal of twenty-five pension examiners now in the field. It is said the politics of the examiner was not considered, and that the only question taken into account was that of proficiency.

The State Department has been informed that the owners of the concession for building a railroad from the City of Mexico to the Pacific Coast have deposited \$20,000 in bonds with the National Treasury as required under the terms of the concession. The builders of the road are to receive a subsidy of \$12,000 a mile.

As a result of the controversy between Mark W. Harrington, chief of the weather bureau, and J. B. McLaughlin, chief of the executive division of the bureau, Mr. Harrington has demanded of Secretary Morton an immediate and full investigation of the administration of the bureau. McLaughlin was suspended by Harrington for insubordination and recommended to the Secretary for dismissal. McLaughlin responded by filing charges of corruption against Harrington. An investigation by the management of the bureau will be made at once.

Secretary Carlisle has received from Edwin Walker, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the World's Columbian Exposition, a letter raising certain questions in regard to the appropriation for the World's Fair. He asks especially for the construction of the Congressional action authorizing the coinage of the \$5,000,000 souvenir half-dollars for the benefit of the fair and afterwards passing an act declaring the exposition must furnish security for the payment of \$570,880 appropriated for awards, etc. The directors of the exposition are in doubt as to how to construe these acts. Secretary Carlisle referred the question to the Attorney-General for decision.

United States Consul Seymour at Canton, China, has cabled the State Department that 10,000 Chinese actors, etc., belonging to rival companies, have left Shanghai for the United States to visit the World's Fair, where they will land at Vancouver, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco and other places. In accordance with this information Assistant Secretary Spaulding of the Treasury Department has telegraphed the customs officers on the Pacific Coast and North-western frontier to exercise the closest scrutiny that none but bona-fide exhibitors or employees whose services are required by the exhibitors at the World's Fair Exposition be permitted to enter this country. This exemption as to the Chinese exclusion act in favor of exhibitors, etc., was made by Congress to cover just such cases as this.

Chief Justice Fuller has announced the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Northern Pacific against Charles Walker, County Auditor, et al., from the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. The railway company in 1890 began suits against the Auditors of twelve counties in North Dakota for injunctions to restrain them from assessing taxes against certain lands, the title to which vests in the county. The Chief Justice stated the amount involved in any one county was not sufficient to give the Circuit Court jurisdiction, and indeed the records show that the total amount in the twelve counties is not sufficient. The judgment of the Circuit Court was therefore reversed and the cases remanded for further proceedings. No disposal was made, the Chief Justice explained, for the reason that by the time the cases are returned the amount involved may be sufficient in some of the counties. To give the court jurisdiction, but it cannot obtain jurisdiction, he said, by combining the amounts of issue in two or a dozen counties.

The Supreme Court has announced its construction of the proclamation by the President and act of Congress in 1880, opening the Creek Indian reservation in Oklahoma. They contained this provision: "Any person who may enter upon any part of said lands, prior to the time the same are opened to settlement, will not be permitted to occupy or make entry of such lands, or lay any claim thereto." Alexander F. Smith, a railroad employe, living at Edmond station at the time the lands were opened, entered a quarter section. His right of entry was contested by Eddy B. Townsend and decided in his favor by the local land officer, but on appeal the Commissioner of the general land office, the Secretary of the Interior, and the District Court and the Supreme Court of Oklahoma successively sustained Townsend's entry, and Smith appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. Justice Brewer announced the decision of the court in an opinion reviewing the facts and law in the case, concluding with the statement that any one who was within the Territorial limits at the hour of noon April 22, was, by both the letter and spirit of the statute, disqualified to take a homestead therein.

The Assistant Secretary of State has been directed by Secretary Gresham to examine more thoroughly than has been customary into the personnel of the State Department, with the view, it is understood, of determining the fitness of the employes for the positions held by them. It is reported, and on good authority, that tradition and precedent will not obtain in the State Department during the incumbency of Secretary Gresham, and that there will be less red tape and greater dispatch of business hereafter. Secretary Hoke Smith has already begun to carry into effect his policy of dispensing with the services of all incompetent clerks in his department, or those appointed purely for political reasons. Under the direction of Chief Clerk Wardle, the individual record of the clerical force of the census office is being thoroughly examined, and all the clerks found to be deficient will be dismissed. It is Secretary Smith's belief that the work of the census should be completed by the end of the calendar year without asking an additional appropriation from Congress, but to do this he is convinced there must be not only economy in expenditures, but each employe must do good and efficient work. It is understood, also, the clerical force of the general land office will soon undergo the process of renovation, after which some attention will be given the pension and other bureaus, with a view of putting them on a strictly business basis.

EASTERN NEWS.

Amount of Real Estate Owned by Virginia Negroes.

NATURAL GAS IN KANSAS.

Battle Between Farmers and Railroad Men Over the Erection of a Warehouse.

The Michigan World's Fair Board will make an exhibition of its newspapers.

The grave of General Winfield Scott Hancock in Norristown, Pa., is yet unmarked.

The building of electric roads in Ohio is said to be "developing the proportions of a craze."

The Colorado Senate has passed the Railroad Commission bill over the Governor's veto.

It will require forty cars to carry Krupp's exhibit for the World's Fair from Baltimore to Chicago.

A great flow of natural gas has been struck at Cherryvale, Kan., and the citizens are expecting a boom.

Secretary of the Interior Smith does not expect the Cherokee Strip to be open to settlement before July 1 next.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst of New York has organized a corps whose business it will be to see that all local laws are obeyed.

The Legislatures of New York, Connecticut and several Western States are making efforts to suppress the pool rooms.

Reports from Southern Illinois announce that the prospects for a good wheat crop this season are most promising.

Lands which were selling two years ago in the Red River Valley, N. D., for \$10 to \$12 an acre now bring double those figures.

The capital of the lumber trust, which seems destined to control the lumber business of this country, is understood to be \$32,000,000.

Jay Gould's children are about to build a church to their father's memory at Roxbury, Delaware county, N. Y., the place where he was born.

Mrs. Jane L. Fowle of Dedham, Mass., has been awarded \$450 by a Boston jury against a dentist who extracted a sound tooth instead of a decayed one.

The new regulations for the government of the navy provide, among other things, that naval officers shall not act as correspondents for newspapers.

The Chicago packing firm, which started thirty years ago in a little butcher-shop with one wagon, increased its capital stock last week to \$15,000,000.

Evidence has been secured of wholesale registration frauds in Chicago. Of 34,800 names added to the list 5,000 and possibly 8,000 are said to be fraudulent.

It is reported from Guthrie, O. T., that hundreds of Texas cattle are being unloaded at Ponca in the Cherokee Strip to graze, and waiting settlers are indignant.

The Massachusetts Senate has—24 to 9—passed a bill providing for the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment establishing biennial elections.

According to the report of the Auditor of Virginia the negroes of that State pay taxes on real estate valued at \$9,425,685 and on personal property valued at \$3,342,950.

The wreck of a gunboat which was sunk during the late war, and which lies in the regular channel near the Cape Fear bar in North Carolina, will soon be removed.

The large petrified snake, claimed to have been unearthed in Colorado some time ago, turns out to be a fossilized palm tree which grew in that State before the climate changed.

The three vessels of the United States and Brazil Steamship Company were sold at auction at New York. The Alliance sold for \$83,000; Virginia, \$81,000, and the Advance, \$94,000.

The petition for the rehearing of the celebrated Chicago lake-front cases was overruled by the Supreme Court of the United States, but a second petition will be filed if opportunity offers.

Philadelphia members of the Sons of the Revolution are about to start a movement against the removal of Liberty Bell and the original Declaration of Independence to the World's Fair.

A brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey has obtained a verdict against the company for \$25,000 for the loss of a leg which was crushed by some cars "cut loose in violation of the rules."

The Wisconsin Legislature has adopted a memorial to Congress asking a submission of an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of the United States Senators by a popular vote.

At West Union, Ia., there was a battle between the farmers and railroad men over the erection of a warehouse. Seven or eight were severely injured, and one will die. The railroad won the point in contention.

According to the Baltimore News the new city directors indicate an increase of population for Baltimore during the past year of 36,000. The gain is attributed largely to the growth of manufacturing interests in the city and suburbs.

Senator Roach of North Dakota, whose record Mr. Hoar wants to have investigated, is accused of embezzling a large amount of money from a national bank in Washington, of which he was an officer nearly if not quite twenty years ago.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a fugitive from justice removed under extradition proceedings from one State to another may be constitutionally tried in the latter State upon a warrant charging another offense than the one set forth in the warrant of extradition, without being first returned to the State whence he came.

In a contest for a title to a quarter section of land on the Creek Reservation, O. T., which was thrown open to settlement, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that "anyone who was within the Territorial limits at the hour of noon April 22, was, within both the letter and the spirit of the statute, disqualified to take a homestead therein."

PERSONAL MENTION.

The gold medal which the Queen has given to Richard M. Hunt, the architect, is the first of the kind ever received by an American.

Herbert Spencer began his literary career in the columns of the Independent and Nonconformist at the age of 21. He wrote first on the "Proper Sphere of Governments."

The younger Dumas has given up smoking. For the last five years he has confined himself to cigarettes, but even these, he thinks, retard instead of stimulating his mental processes.

M. Munkacsy is at work in his Neuilly studio on a picture of such dimensions that the canvas has to be raised and lowered by a machine made for that purpose. It is 13 feet high and 45 feet wide.

Prof. Martin Kellogg of the University of California has been granted the honorary degree of LL.D. by the Yale corporation at a special meeting. Prof. Kellogg is a graduate of Yale in the class of 1850.

A visitor to Marshal McMahon says that the Marshal is still a great sportsman. He starts out with gun at 6 in the morning, and walks twelve or fifteen miles a day. His hand is firm and his aim sure.

The Archbishop of York has announced to his archdeacons that he will contribute \$5,000 a year—one-tenth of his gross stipend—to the fund formed to increase the income of the poorest benefices of the diocese.

Governor Northen of Georgia has announced that he will be in the race for senator Colquitt's seat next year. It seems to be taken for granted that Mr. Colquitt will not seek re-election on account of poor health.

Thomas Allen, who served under Wellington in the war with Napoleon and under General Scott in the Mexican war, and who enlisted at the age of 72 for service in the civil war, is still alive at the age of 103 years in Tyler county, W. Va.

Mrs. U. S. Grant will spend the summer at Highlands Falls. A suite of rooms overlooking the Hudson has been engaged for her, and is now receiving a thorough overhauling. The neighborhood of West Point has a strong fascination for the widow of the great soldier.

Mr. Carlisle's new private secretary is Captain Samuel N. Gaines of Kentucky. Captain Gaines was a gallant Confederate soldier, was educated at the University of Virginia, and has since been connected with Kentucky journalism. He is a bright writer and a very attractive man socially.

Emin Pasha's fate still remains a good deal of a mystery, but the great traveler's little daughter, Ferida, who made her way from Wadela to Bazamoro two years ago, nearly starved, still remains at the latter place. She has quite recovered from the privations of that terrible time, and is described as being a sprightly, well-grown girl of 11.

The Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchess of Leinster, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Countess Spencer, Lady Carew and the Countess of Shrewsbury are among the ladies who have promised to preside at stalls at the display of the Irish exhibits for the Chicago World's Fair, which is to be held on March 3 and 4 at Mr. Astor's house in Carlton House Terrace.

Sir Andrew Barclay Walker, who died recently at Gateacre near Liverpool, was one of the richest commoners in England, and was widely known in connection with the famous art gallery at Liverpool, which bears his name. He was a brewer and public-house owner, became largely interested in mines, and had an income of £250,000 a year. The cost of the Walker art gallery was about £40,000. He gave £20,000 to University College, Liverpool, and tens of thousands in other directions.

EDUCATIONAL ITEMS.

A \$300,000 building is to be erected for the New York Teachers' College.

The golden rod has been adopted as the flower of the Chicago University.

It is stated that 204 of the 305 colleges in the United States are coeducational.

Of the students graduated at Yale University since 1701, 7,526 are dead and 7,820 living.

The United States have 18,812,736 persons of school age, of whom 13,010,130 are enrolled in school.

The cost of maintaining Girard College last year was \$440,652. The Girard fund now amounts to \$13,286,238.

By the terms of the charter of the University of Virginia tuition is free to students residing in that State.

Harvard University has 204 teachers and 2,969 scholars—an increase over last year of forty-one teachers and 308 scholars.

Over 2,000 schools in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia are already supplied by the respective boards with free text books.

There are in the United States some 6,500 women in colleges and graduates of colleges who are members of Greek letter fraternities.

Yale University's faculty has set its face against gambling among the students; so there is a possibility that even football will have to be played simply for fun.

Since 1755 Harvard has filled high places in the government as follows: Two Presidents, two Vice-Presidents, fifteen Cabinet officers and thirty Ministers Plenipotentiary.

The Secretary of the Harvard University says that a student can complete the college course there "honorably and happily" for \$300 a year, while Professor Palmer believes that an annual income of \$1,200 is a positive injury to a student.

It costs \$27.25 per pupil to maintain the Philadelphia schools during the past year. The total expense was \$3,227,886.50, and the number of pupils 118,200, of which number 87,911 were boys, and 30,289 girls. To educate this army of 278 teachers, 129 of them being men, were required, giving each teacher the oversight of forty-one scholars on an average. The salaries paid teachers aggregated \$1,705,880.27, \$624 to each teacher. It cost \$154,392.22 to keep the schoolhouses clean. The total number of schoolhouses is 428. It cost \$90.07 to educate each pupil at the Boys' High School, while the misses attending the Normal School cost only \$57.20 each. Each of the 619 pupils attending the manual training schools cost \$113.80 the expense of tools and supplies increasing the per capita expense considerably.

AGRICULTURAL.

Salt Injurious if Given to Pigs in Large Quantities.

REASON PIGS ARE SCARCE.

Farmers Honest Enough to Admit That It is Largely Owing to Careless Methods.

Some of the farmers that have no hogs at present are honest enough to admit that it is largely owing to their careless methods. There are others who have regarded hogs too troublesome to raise. Still another class have no pigs simply because the necessary care and thought is a large one, and its members are the heaviest load with the expense of maintaining brood sows and having money invested. During the breeding season losses come from careless mating, inbreeding, use of poorly bred boars, etc. In the farrowing season the lack of attention and poorly arranged pens result in many pigs being overtaken. Pigs die when small from the effects of poor food given them and their dams and from poor shelter, lack of clean bedding, from drinking unwholesome water and from having little sunshine and exercise. The pigs which lived through the first month were given corn and water with their dam instead of food suited to the building of bone and muscle in the pigs and to the production of milk by the sow. If they had been given shorts, rye meal, oat meal and other bone and muscle-feeding food with slops, very different results might have been obtained. Such troubles as colds, scours, costiveness, etc., are usually the direct results of careless feeding or of exposure. In recent years many farmers have neglected their hogs that more attention might be given to grain-raising. There are not enough hogs in the country to supply the world's demand, and will not be during the next eighteen months. If the price of corn remains below 60 cents per bushel, it will pay to hold hogs during the coming year until they reach 300 pounds weight, provided one-fourth of this growth is made from clover or other grasses.

SALT FOR PIGS.

A veterinary correspondent writes to the Mark Lane Express: I am often asked about giving salt to pigs. Personally I should not like to allow them a free supply, which is what putting a lump in the trough means, and especially to in-pigs or suckling sows or very young animals. Salt is decidedly injurious if given to pigs in large quantities, and leads to a condition that is described as salt-poisoning. A little will do no harm perhaps to large pigs; but, whether it is prejudice or because experience has demonstrated that it is bad for the animals, salt is never placed in the piggery. The cases where I have seen do mischief is where brine from the pickle tub has been mixed with the wash-butcher's waste and that from hotels commonly containing far too much. The same thing applies to soda, which often gets into the tub. I strongly advise against the use of salt for suckling sows—any one may bid good-by to the youngsters if they get any quantity. Even the liquor in which salt meat has been boiled has been known to upset them. A far greater essential for pigs than salt is small coal or other grit. It is useful also where pigs do not get the liberty of a run to cut sods of turf, with plenty of soil adhering, and throw to them in the pens.

FARMERS SHOULD BE PROGRESSIVE.

Whenever a body of farmers engaged in any branch of agriculture get together and talk over matters one would think theirs the only branch of farming that was worth carrying on. This is as it should be, as one will always succeed best in that which he believes to be the best. It is not as it should be, for when one thinks too much that his is the only thing worth doing he is apt to be narrow in his views and selfish in his regard for the rights of others. We want broad-minded, whole-souled farmers—farmers who love their branch of husbandry and are willing to help their brother farmers in other lines of farming—men who make the most of their own work, but accord to others the same right. One way to accomplish this is to attend institutes and other meetings where men engaged in the various branches of farming are gathered together and the largeness and importance of each is dwelt upon.

FARM FERTILIZATION.

Many tons of commercial fertilizers are bought and used by farmers that cannot afford to use it. Until a farmer saves and uses all the fertilizers available on the farm, he cannot afford to purchase fertilizers with his hard-earned dollars at \$25 to \$40 a ton. It will pay to dig out the soil under the stables in many instances and spread it on the land, as it contains a great deal of ammonia and other elements of fertility. Use the manure from the henhouse on hills of corn and potatoes or in the garden, and it will give excellent results. If a farmer will keep his eyes open, he will discover fertilizing material about his farm going to waste in sufficient quantities to grow quite a field of corn. Some way ought to be devised for saving all the liquids about the stable, as it is worth nearly if not quite as much as the solids.

NOTES.

Get up the summer's supply of wood before you are rushed with the spring work.

Where is your plow? What condition is it in? Do not wait to find out till it is.

How long shall we milk our cows? There is no rule as regards age; it all depends upon how long the cow will pay a profit on her cost of keep.

Feed contains just so much milk; to get this milk we must use the feed in such a way that it will be readily eaten and digested; then, if the cows eating the feed are of the right kind, we will get all of the milk.

An abundant supply of pure water on the farm is essential both for health and profit. If you have not such, it might pay to invest some of your surplus earnings toward securing it. While you are about it get a supply that will suffice for the house, the stock and the garden.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PRODUCE, FRUIT, ETC.

WHEAT—Valley, \$1.12 1/2 @ 1.15; Walla Walla, \$1.05 @ 1.07 1/2 per cental.

Flour—Standard, \$3.30; Walla Walla, \$3.30; Graham, \$2.90; superfine, \$2.50 per barrel.

Oats—Choice, 43 @ 45¢ per bushel; fair, 40¢; rolled, in bags, \$6.25 @ 6.50; barreled, \$6.50 @ 6.75; cases, \$3.75.

Hay—Best, \$11 @ 13.50 per ton; common, \$9 @ 10.

MILLETTERS—Bran, \$18.00; shorts, \$22.00; ground barley, \$23 @ 24; chop feed, \$18 per ton; whole feed, barley, \$3 @ 35¢ per cental; middlings, \$23 @ 24; per ton; brewing barley, \$9 @ 95¢ per cental; chicken wheat, \$1.10 per cental.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 27 1/2 @ 30¢; fancy dairy, 22 1/2 @ 25¢; fair to good, 17 1/2 @ 20¢; common, 12 1/2 @ 15¢ per pound; pickle roll butter, 30¢ @ 35¢ per roll; California, 40 @ 45¢ per cwt.

CHEESE—Oregon, 11 @ 13¢; Eastern Twins, 16¢; Young America, 16¢ per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, 17¢ per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens, mixed coops, \$4.50 @ 5.00; fancy coops, \$5.50 @ 6.00; broilers, \$5.00 per dozen; dressed chickens, 19 @ 13¢ per pound; ducks, \$6.50 @ 7.50; geese, \$10.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, \$15; dressed, 17¢ per pound.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, \$1.50 @ 1.65 per cental; onions, \$1.75 @ 2.00 per cental; cut onions, 75 @ 90¢; potatoes, \$1.40 for Garnet (Chills); \$1.65 @ 1.75 for Burbanks; new, 8¢ per sack; Oregon turnips, 75 @ 90¢ per sack; young carrots, 75¢ @ 1.00; sweet potatoes, \$2.50 @ 4.00 per cental; cauliflower, 90¢ per dozen, \$2.75 per crate; celery, 90¢ per dozen; artichokes, 60¢ per dozen; lettuce, 40¢ per dozen; asparagus, 10¢ @ 11¢ per sack; spinach, 85¢ per sack; beets, \$1.50 per sack; radishes, 25¢ per dozen; green onions, 18¢ per dozen; rhubarb, 6¢ @ 7¢ per pound; Oregon, 50¢ per dozen; green peas, 10¢ @ 11¢; spinach, 3¢ @ 4¢ per pound; cumberbs, \$1.75 @ 2.00 per dozen; string beans, 20¢ per pound.

FRUITS—Sicily lemons, \$5 @ 5.50 per box; California new crop, \$4.50 @ 5.00 per box; bananas, \$2.50 @ 4.00 per bunch; oranges, seedlings, \$2 @ 2.75 per box; navels, \$3.00 @ 3.50; cranberries, \$12.50 @ 15.00 per barrel; apples, \$1.50 @ 2.25 per box.

STAPLE PRODUCE.

HONEY—Choice comb, 15 @ 17¢ per pound; new Oregon, 16 @ 20¢.

SALT—Liverpool, 200s, \$15.50; 100s, \$16.50; 50s, \$17.50; stock, \$10.50 @ 11.50.

DRIED FRUITS—Petite prunes, 10 @ 12¢; silver, 11 @ 14¢; Italian, 12 @ 14¢; German, 10 @ 11¢; plums, old, 5 @ 6¢; new, 7 @ 9¢; apples, 6 @ 11¢; evaporated apricots, 15 @ 16¢; peaches, 12 @ 16¢; pears, 7 @ 11¢ per pound.

RICE—Island, \$4.75 @ 5.00; Japan, \$4.75 per cental.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 22¢; Rio, 22¢; Salvador, 21 1/2¢; Mocha, 20 1/2¢ @ 20¢; Java, 24 1/2¢ @ 30¢; Arabica's, Milled, Molokai, Mokka, and Lion, 100-pound cases, 24 @ 25-100¢ per pound; Columbia, same, 24 @ 25-100¢.

BEANS—Small whites, 3 1/2¢; pinks, 3 1/2¢; bayos, 3 1/2¢; butter, 4¢; lima, 4¢ per pound.

STRAW—Eastern, in barrels, 40 @ 55¢; in half-barrels, 42 @ 57¢; in cases, 35 @ 80¢ per gallon; \$2.25 per keg; California, in barrels, 20 @ 40¢ per gallon; \$1.75 per keg.

SUGAR—Net prices: D, 4 1/2¢; Golden C, 5¢; extra C, 5¢; Magnolia A, 5 1/2¢; granulated, 5