

Lincoln County Leader.

J. F. STEWART, Publisher.
TOLEDO, OREGON

OCcidental News.

Black Measles or Black Smallpox Raging at Anaconda.

MASS CELEBRATED IN OPEN AIR.

Heavy Rains in Arizona—Construction Among Mare Island Republican Clerks.

Heavy rains are reported in Arizona, accompanied by washouts on the roads, delaying trains.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union at Sacramento is waging war on side entrances to saloons.

Some of the Court of Appeals women say they will not ask for a new bonnet until the country has free coinage of silver.

Boys at Port Orchard, Or., are busy harvesting the egg crop on Island Rock. They have now 600 dozen ready for shipment.

The policemen of San Jose have begun suit to compel the Common Council to raise their salaries as required by the State law.

The Captain of the Oregon was given a reception at Astoria recently for his 40th anniversary trip to and from San Francisco.

Four hundred Indian salmon fishers on Fraser river in British Columbia have formed a union to secure a raise of wages and freeze out the Japanese.

There is consternation among the Republican clerks who hold government positions at Mare Island. There is a rumor that they are to make way for Democrats.

Ninety-five per cent of the orange growers of Riverside have entered into a compact for mutual protection and to work in union for the best interests of the growers.

The reports from the Lick Observatory are to the effect that the comet, which has lately attracted so much attention, has a companion, whose tail joins that of the original.

The Riverside Bank, which failed some time ago, continues to receive collections from outstanding accounts, and there is a general feeling that, if the bank people are given time, depositors will be paid in full.

The wreck of the once-famous whale-boat *Wetmore*, which has been pommeling on the Oregon shore off Coos Bay for many months, has been sold for \$200. The cargo of coal brought the magnificent sum of \$5.

A disease over which the doctors are in dispute has raged with considerable virulence in the smelter town of Anaconda, Mont., for the last ten weeks. It is called by some black measles and by others black smallpox.

A telegram from Needles states that \$450,000 of bonds of the Nevada Southern railway branch line from Golfs have been sold in New York city and it is thought work will be pushed on to Pioche and Goose Springs at once.

At the meeting of the International Irrigation Congress in Los Angeles on October 10 Secretary Cushman states that the Department of the Interior will be represented by an officer for the purpose of giving such information as may be desired.

Butte, Mont., witnessed recently the grandest spectacle the Roman Catholic Church has ever seen in the West. The Archbishop sat in the front of the choir in the open air in the presence of nearly 12,000 people, the whole Catholic population of Butte.

The trial of the ejection suit instituted by ex-Governor Downey to secure the removal of the Indians from Warner's ranch in San Diego county, Cal., shows that ever since the coming of the mission padres these Indians or their progenitors were in peaceful occupancy of the lands.

In connection with the recent row at Federation camp on the Naas river, British Columbia, Fraser, who was one of the principals, in correspondence criticizes the policy of the missionaries dealing with the Indians, and holds that those not connected with the church are the best Indians up there.

A very rich gold discovery about thirty miles from Sisson in the Eddy Mountain has caused much excitement. The hills are full of prospectors, and every inch of ground in the neighborhood is located. The owners of the original strike were poor men, but have attracted in the neighborhood 10,000 in gold from the quartz taken out.

Los Angeles reports a case of faith cure which, it is stated, has astonished the people of that section. Mrs. Ada U. Walton, who had been an invalid for twelve years, most of the time bedridden, claims that while on her bed she distinctly heard a voice telling her to arise, as her faith had made her whole. She called for a wrap, jumped out of bed and walked into the dining room. She has had no trouble in walking since.

The attention of the outside world is being largely attracted to the exhibit at Oregon, making at the great White City. Many of our Eastern exchanges come to us with articles descriptive of the resources of our State. The editor of the Holt County (Mo.) Sentinel, writing from Chicago, says Oregon the following high compliment: "As representing the States of the West at the exposition, Oregon, the land of big red apples, stands pre-eminently at the head. Although she has no State building, Oregon makes a magnificent showing of her resources in the several buildings of the fair. Her display in the horticultural building is everywhere acknowledged as being peerless. Here she shows pears weighing five pounds, apples six inches in diameter, plums larger than goose eggs, cherries three and three-fourths inches in circumference and peaches 1 7/8 inches. In her agricultural exhibit she exhibits grains and grasses that are acknowledged by millions to be without a parallel. In the flour test made at the fair flour made from Oregon wheat was found to make whiter and finer biscuits than any other flour tried. In the mining department a miniature placer mine is kept constantly in operation, showing gold from the gravel just as it is taken from Oregon's placer-mining properties. In the fishery department several tons of the famous Columbia river salmon are shown, together with fishing boats, fish wheels, etc., and in the forestry department are exhibited some specimens of timber that astonish the West. A block cut from a forest of the West measures nine feet across. This is the largest block of wood at the fair, and it attracts much attention."

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

What three people at the World's Fair in the walk of miles in every building. Five hundred school teachers of Philadelphia are on a visit to the exposition. The color line has not been drawn at the World's Fair. There is no distinctive Afro-American exhibit.

Captain Kane of the Chicago police is making a most decided crusade against the dive in the World's Fair district.

The World's Fair Commissioner appointed from New Mexico by President Cleveland has been seated and White, the old member, ousted.

The large statue of Columbus that stood before the main portal of the cold storage building has been donated by its owner, W. H. Mullins of Salem, O., to be erected upon a suitable pedestal, to mark the graves of the dead firemen.

Idaho's World's Fair Commission suffered another loss, this time by theft. A solid gold silver cup, presented by the ladies of Wardner, was stolen. The silver chain and staple by which it was fastened was also taken. The cup cost the ladies \$50. There is no clue to the thief.

It has been unofficially decided by the local directory not to return to the national government the \$1,320,120 derived from the sale of souvenir coins. The majority of the directors consider their action in voting to rescind the rule for Sunday opening and the return of the appropriation all that is necessary in the matter.

Owing to the fact that it was discovered that several thousand single-admission newspaper passes to the World's Fair were stolen, the management cancelled all these passes, and will get out a new lot to be exchanged for the old ones, to be properly issued as fast as possible. It is not believed many persons secured admission on them till the fraud was discovered. A number of those presenting the passes are considered by the management as being arrested, and an effort will be made to make them tell the names of the persons from whom they secured them.

Oregon is one of the States which has made extensive displays of her fruit products, and her section in horticulture has attracted wide attention. The fruit is received every two or three days, and is brought to the exposition in distant seasons at great expense. C. B. Irvine, who has charge of shipments, has received a large consignment of strawberries. These were five days on the route, making the journey of 2,600 miles, through all kinds of weather. Strawberries are considered by fruitmen to be the most liable to injury of any fruit, and the condition in which the consignment reached Jackson Park is thought to be remarkable. The berries were well preserved and seemingly as fresh as the day they were picked, a thing which is considered the more remarkable in view of the fact that cold storage en route was dispensed with.

One of the most interesting and complete educational exhibits to be seen at Jackson Park is that of the province of Quebec, which is in charge of Brother Andrews of the Christian Brothers. Two sections in the gallery of the manufacturing exhibit are devoted to showing the work of the parochial schools in this part of Canada, and one division represents the different stages of scholastic training in the Protestant institutions of the province. The display begins with the lowest grade and specimens of work done by pupils from the time they enter school until they are turning out thoroughly schooled, fitted to take their position in society, and are to be seen in their regular order. The studies include all branches known to the educational world; but, if the pupils excel in any one thing, judging from the exhibit, it is in penmanship and drawing. The course of instruction makes a special point of these two necessary acquirements of the student, and the result is most gratifying to the instructors. The various schools that are best represented in the exhibit are those of the Christian Brothers, the Sisters of the Holy Family, the Sisters of Christ, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Sisters of the Assumption, Jesus Marie Sisters, Sisters of Charity, Congregation of the Holy Cross and many others of the well-known parochial institutions.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

The number of pensioners dropped from the rolls since March 4, 1883, is 245, and the total number of pensioners suspended since March 4, pending a further investigation of their cases, is 6,000.

The manufacture of the new army rifle (Krag-Georgenz) is being pressed vigorously. It is believed the first lot of completed arms will be ready for delivery in a few days, and the service about September 1.

The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that during the twelve months ended June 30, 1883, the number of immigrants landed in the United States was 407,936, and during the preceding year 619,320.

The pension bureau is now engaged in investigating what appears to be an extensive system of pension frauds in New Mexico. It is stated that about 2,000 pension cases in the Territory are being investigated.

While Treasurer Morgan is non-committal on the report that a defalcation exists in the mint at New Orleans, it is learned the Treasury Department discovered a shortage in the funds in the mint June 28, and that a searching inquiry has been set on foot. The recent robbery of the mint shows that the character started for the purpose of covering the robbery.

The charges of perjury made against the Japanese interpreter employed at the United States custom-house in San Francisco have been overruled by the Treasury Department. Acting Secretary Hays has sent a letter to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco recommending the interpreter and directing that the twelve Japanese be deported "to the country from whence they came."

It is reported that Representative Burroughs of Michigan will introduce a resolution in the House to investigate the present workings of the pension office, with particular reference to the legality of certain orders which have been made by Secretary Smith. It is understood Burroughs claims that after a soldier has been examined in a legal way and a pension granted the Commissioner has no right to suspend him from the rolls or to reduce his pension, or to compel him to be re-examined and go through the form of again qualifying to draw a pension.

An important change has been made by the Treasury Department in the classification of wool that will lower the duty on some grades nearly 100 per cent. The change follows the conclusive defense offered by wool importers that certain grades of high-class wool were practically equal to the grades classified lower in the wool schedule of the McKinley bill. Hereafter material known as 140 and 150 laminate skin wool and 170 kassapatcha skin wool, second quality of the first or highest class, will be known as 300 and 302 Super No. 1 and 280 kassapatcha skin wool, second quality of the third class. The changes in duty according to the rates prescribed by different classes will be seen to be of great importance.

EASTERN MELANGE.

Gross Earnings of the Atchison for the Past Year.

The Treasury gold reserve will soon be up to the full figure of \$100,000,000.

THE WHEAT CROP OF KANSAS.

The Real Estate Valuation of the City of Philadelphia—Failures for Six Months.

New York's new city directory contains 400,000 names.

The Kansas wheat crop is estimated at 23,000,000 bushels.

Krupp, the great gunmaker, with his party is in this country.

New York bankers say that the money scare is practically over.

The Treasury gold reserve will soon be up to the full figure of \$100,000,000.

Preliminary work to the opening of the Cherokee Strip is well under way.

The winter wheat crop will be 80,000,000 bushels less than that of last year.

George Gould is reported to be a loser by the "squeeze" to the extent of \$10,000,000.

The enlargement of the Erie canal has again become an important question in New York.

Impure milk poisoned half the West Point cadets, but all were saved by the post surgeon.

Secretary Herbert says: "The United States ought to have twelve such ships as the Victoria."

The failures for the first six months in 1883 have been 6,230, more than in any previous like period.

Senator Voorhes declares that Congress will continue uninterrupted in session for a full year.

The Mormons are proselyting with much success near Beaver Dam, Va. Most of their converts are young women.

Senator Berry of Arkansas says that he has voted three times for free silver, and that he is not in the habit of changing his mind.

Philadelphia no longer fears cholera, in view of the excellent condition has the Delaware Bay and river quarantine service.

The National Alliance of Theatrical Employes has been organized at New York. John Williams of New York was elected President.

The gross earnings of the Atchison during the year ending July 1 was \$60,560,636, an increase of \$3,501,815 over the previous year.

A monster lock, to be built on the Calbert shoals canal at Birmingham, Ala., will be completed, it is claimed, in a real time.

The asset show which has attracted such wide popularity within the last few years, has caused a good deal of trouble in the leather trade in the East.

The floating debt of the Chicago Exposition is \$3,000,000, a million greater than it was on June 1, and there is fear of a financial crisis in its affairs.

Mr. Cleveland now weighs 300 pounds, seventy-five pounds more than his normal weight, and is greatly inconvenienced by his corpulence.

Railroad passenger rates from Louisville and Indianapolis to Chicago are down to 1 cent a mile. A thorough demoralization in rates cannot be avoided.

During the past ten years the normal standard of production for wheat in this country has varied from 13 1/2 to 16 bushels per acre, making an average of 14 1/2 bushels.

The statement of the Philadelphia Board of Revision of Taxes for this year shows a real estate valuation of \$749,358,447, as compared with \$732,300,892 last year.

What is described as a gigantic specimen of an antediluvian monster has been discovered in Boyd county, Neb. Workmen are now engaged in exhuming the monster.

Cashier J. J. Bush of the defunct Elmirra (N. Y.) National Bank has been arrested upon a warrant charging him with making false reports and falsifying his accounts.

Immigration statistics for the month of June show that 51,907 alien steamer passengers were landed on Ellis Island during that month. As usual, Italy heads the list.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

It is estimated from the census of 1880 that the insect pests cost the fruit growers of the United States about \$4,000,000 a year.

Statistics are said to show that the introduction of machinery into manufacturing has decreased the number of the unemployed.

The Wagner Company owns 700 parlor cars and sleeping coaches, valued at \$10,500,000; the Pullman Company 2,369, valued at \$33,000,000.

To make 1,000 cubic feet of illuminating gas eight pounds of coal, costing 2 cents, and four gallons of naphtha, costing 12 cents, are required.

In the five or six months of the year during which the sardine fishery lasts 600,000,000 of these little fish are caught off the coast of Brittany alone.

The entire number of locomotives owned by the German railway in 1882 was 14,788. The number in the United States in 1881 amounted to 33,563.

There are over 7,000 miles of completed electric railway in the United States, and in a year to come there is little doubt the total will be doubled.

At the Maple Sugar Laboratory at Montpelier, Vt., during the past season 4,750,792 pounds of sugar were tested. The bounty on this output will amount to about \$72,500.

In the central part of the State of New York over 15,000 people are engaged in the cultivation of more than 20,000 acres of grapes, which produce annually from 40,000 to 50,000 tons.

The average wage per week of women in Kansas and Wisconsin is \$5.27; in Minnesota \$6. In Indiana the sum paid to shirt-making ranges from 30 cents to 60 cents per dozen.

Admiral Belknap thinks that "since steam and electricity have taken possession of the naval soul seamanship is almost deemed as a lost art by the rising generation of naval men."

The area planted in cotton the present year is estimated at 19,701,385 acres, an increase over last year of 7.20 per cent, and about the same as in 1881; also the largest in the country since 1888.

The \$3,000,000 which the hat manufacturers of the country have paid to the inventor of the sweat-band used on hats affords a striking illustration of the value of genius when it makes a hit.

Women do a fair share of farm work in nearly all European countries. They are especially efficient in Norway and Sweden. Too many men are withdrawn from profitable occupation to serve as soldiers.

The total receipts at the New York custom-house for the fiscal year that ended June 30 were \$138,032,028.94, compared with \$129,732,615.90 for the previous fiscal year, or an increase of nearly \$17,300,000.

The largest State building in the United States and the seventh largest building in the world is the State capital of Texas. It was begun in 1881 and finished in 1888. It cost \$3,500,000, and was paid for by 3,000,000 acres of public land, deeded to the capitalists who had the work done.

In 1880 there were about 275,000 women engaged in money-making occupations, as follows: One hundred and ten lawyers, 165 ministers, 320 authors, 588 journalists, 2,061 artists, 2,139 architects, 1,000 engineers, 1,100 stock raisers and ranchmen, 5,135 government clerks, 2,438 physicians and surgeons, 13,182 professional musicians, 56,800 farmers and planters, 21,071 clerks and bookkeepers, 155,000 public-school teachers.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Queen Victoria is, it is said, especially skilled in making omelets, while the Princess of Wales excels in making tea and buttered toast.

Mrs. Ormiston Chant, the well-known preacher, says she has officiated in churches of all denominations except the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church.

Mrs. Roalfe Cox of the English Folk Lore Society has made the interesting discovery that the story of Cinderella has been told in 345 different ways, and that it appears in the oldest literature of Egypt and India.

Senator Stewart is visiting Mexico to look after the working of his silver mine at Zacatecas. Before returning to Washington in the late autumn his family will make an extended Western trip, including a stay at the World's Fair.

Queen Christina of Spain believes that children could be much better and easier managed if each mother were allowed to punish her own, but her neighbor's children. If instead of "punish" the word correct were substituted, the notion would not be half bad.

Kotaro Sakura, paymaster of the Japanese navy, who is now in Chicago, is on his way to England, where he will take charge of a new war vessel built by a British firm for the Mikado. Mr. Sakura will at once convey the vessel to Tokio, where it will be placed in commission.

When Queen Victoria left Florence she rejoiced the heart of at least one woman. Lady Colnaghi, the wife of the British Consul, was presented by her with a bracelet bearing in blue enamel her initials and the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

George Vanderbilt has bought 20,000 acres more of land in the "Pink Beds" district of North Carolina near Asheville and near the residence of Bill Cass. Mr. Vanderbilt will establish on his new purchase a great and extensive game preserve in the United States if Mr. Nye can be kept off the premises. The Vanderbilts now own 50,000 acres in North Carolina.

Henry H. Faxon of Quincy, Mass., the implacable foe of liquor-selling, has complied with the Bay State law and filed with the Secretary of State his account of legislative expenses. The amount is \$900; there are two items only, and one reads: "For distributing literature calculated to influence the stupid, impracticable and cowardly Legislature to repeal or radically amend the absurd drunk law of 1881, \$550."

"Uncle" Henry Martin, for forty-five years the college janitor of the University of Virginia, claims to be a lineal descendant of Jefferson, the founder of the university. Though he cannot read and write, he explains to visitors the great picture, "The School of Athens," in the public hall, naming without a mistake the Greek sages therein depicted from Plato to Diogenes. He knows all about the library, it is said, and its fine portraits and statues.

J. D. Garrison and W. J. O'Connell of the International railway survey have been in Washington after an interesting expedition into Central and South America on the work of the survey. They have been gone since April, 1881, and have traversed the country from Ecuador north through Colombia, the Isthmus of Panama and Costa Rica to San Jose, with an alternate route to Cartago, Colombia. They report the entire line practicable to build at reasonable expense.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Financial Crisis in Spain Reduces Railroad Traffic.

The crops in Bulgaria are in a very bad state.

Extraordinary heat is prevalent all over Spain.

CHILI TO RETURN TO SPECIE.

A Grave Charge Against the Berlin Office of the Reuter Telegraph Company.

The German Chancellor von Caprivi is said to be suffering from diabetes.

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PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT—Quote: Valley, \$1.00 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Walla Walla, 92 1/2 @ 95c per cental.

FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

FLOUR—Standard, \$3.40; Walla Walla, \$3.40; Graham, \$3.00; superfine, \$2.50 per barrel.

OATS—White, 45c per bushel; gray, 42c @ 43c; rolled, 48c @ 50c; 60c @ 65c; barley, \$6.50 @ 7.75; canvas, \$3.75.

HAY—Best, \$15 @ 17 per ton; common, \$10 @ 13.

MILKSTUFFS—Bran, \$17.00; shorts, \$21.00; ground barley, \$26 @ 24; chop feed, \$18 per ton; whole feed, barley, 80 @ 85c per cental; middlings, \$23 @ 28 per ton; chicken wheat, \$12 1/2 @ 13 1/2 per cental.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Oregon fancy creamery, 22 1/2 @ 25c; fancy dairy, 17 1/2 @ 20c; fair to good, 15 @ 16c; common, 12 1/2 @ 15c per pound.

CHEESE—Oregon, 12 1/2 @ 15c; California, 11 @ 12c; Young America, 11 1/2 @ 13c per pound.

EGGS—20c per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens, old, \$4.50 @ 5.00; broilers, large, \$2.00 @ 3.00; small, not quoted; ducks, old, \$3.50 @ 4.00; young, \$2.50 @ 3.50; geese, \$7.50 per pound; turkeys, live, 12c; dressed, 15c per pound.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1 1/2 @ 1c per pound; new California potatoes, \$1.25 per cental; new California onions, 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2c per pound; green Oregon onions, 10 @ 17 1/2c per dozen; cumin seeds, 45c per dozen; Oregon cucumbers, \$1.25 @ 2.25 per box; string beans, 9 @ 10c per pound; Oregon peas, 1 1/2 @ 2c per pound; tomatoes, \$1.00 @ 1.25 per box.

FRUITS—Sicily lemons, \$5.50 @ 6.00 per box; California new crop, \$4.50 @ 5.50 per box; bananas, \$1.50 @ 3.00 per bunch; oranges, seedling, \$2 @ 2.75 per box; navels, \$3 @ 4.00; pineapples, \$6.00 per dozen; cherries, 7 @ 8c @ 1.00 per box; gooseberries, 3c per pound; new California apples, \$1.50 @ 2.00 per bushel; peaches, 90 @ 1.00 per box; blackberries, \$1.50 per 15-pound crate; peach plums, \$1.50 @ 1.75 per box; new pears, \$1.00 per box; apricots, \$1.25 per box; currants, 4 @ 5c per pound; peaches, \$2.00 per box; raspberries, 6 @ 7c per pound; black raspberries, 7 @ 8c; California figs, 7c @ 1.00 per box; watermelons, \$2.50 @ 4.00 per dozen; huckleberries, 15c per pound.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

DRIED FRUITS—Pecan prunes, 10 @ 11c; silver, 11 @ 12c; Italian, 13 @ 15c; German, 10 @ 11c; plums, 8 @ 9c; evaporated apples, 10 @ 11c; evaporated apricots, 12 @ 15c; peaches, 10 @ 12c; pears, 7 @ 11c per pound.

HONEY—Choice comb, 18c per pound; new Oregon, 16 @ 20c; extract, 9 @ 10c.

SALT—Liverpool, 90c, \$10.00; 50s, \$16.50; stock, \$8.50 @ 9.50.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 22c; Rio, 21c; Salvador, 21 1/2c; Mocha, 25 1/2 @ 30c; Java, 24 1/2 @ 30c; Arabica, and Lion, 30 @ 35c per pound; 24.50c per pound; Columbia, same, 24.50c.

ICE—Island, \$4.75 @ 5.00; Japan, \$4.75; New Orleans, \$4.75 @ 5.00 per cental.

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

STARCH—Eastern, in barrels, 40 @ 55c; in half-barrels, 42 @ 57c; in cases, 35 @ 50c per gallon; \$2.25 per keg; California, in barrels, 20 @ 40c per gallon; \$1.75 per keg.