

PORTLAND MARKETS

Latest Quotations in the Portland Markets

Complete Market Reports Corrected Each Day Giving the Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Farm Produce and Vegetable

PORTLAND, Dec. 28.—New Year's is not counted upon for extra business, but the reverse is true. Most retail firms allow their stocks to run down purposely against stock-taking.

In the matter of country produce supplies are quite ample and the same is true of vegetables. Eggs are about holding their own at 30@31 1/2c.

Grain, Flour, Feed.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 63@64c; Valley, 66@67c; bluestem, 66@67c; red, 60@61c.

Flour—Hard wheat patent, \$3.00; straight, \$3.35; graham, \$3.50; rye, \$5.00; whole-wheat flour, \$3.75; Valley flour, \$2.40@3.50; Dakota, \$5.30@5.60; Eastern rye, \$5.40; Pillsbury, \$6.20; Corvallis, \$3.70.

Corn—Whole, 42c; cracked, 42c per ton.

Barley—Brewing, \$22; feed, \$21; rolled, \$22@23.

Rye—\$1.40 per cwt.

Hay—Valley, Timothy, \$11@12; Eastern Oregon, \$15@16; clover, \$7@7.50; cheat, \$7@7.50; alfalfa, \$11; grain hay, \$7@7.50; vetch, \$7@7.50.

Buckwheat—\$36 per ton.

Millets—Middlings, \$24@25; chop \$15; bran, \$15; shorts, \$16.

Cereal foods—Rolled oats, cream, 90-pound sacks, \$7.00; lower grades, \$5.50@6.50; oatmeal, steel cut, 50-lb sacks, \$8; 10-lb sacks, \$4.25 per bale; oatmeal (ground) 50-lb sacks, \$7.50 per bale; 10-lb sacks, \$4 per bale; split peas, \$4.50 per 100-lb sacks, 35-lb boxes, \$1.25; pearl barley, \$4.75 per 100 lbs.; 35-lb boxes, \$1.25 per box; pastry flour, 10-lb sacks \$2.50 per bale.

Grain bags—Foreign and domestic, \$3.4c.

Fruits.

Tropical Fruits—Bananas, 5c per pound; pineapples, \$4.50@5.50 per dozen; lemons, \$4.75@5.50 per box; oranges, \$3.50@3.75; grapefruit, \$5.00 crate; limes, 75c@1.25 per 100; Malaga grapes, \$7.50@8.00 bbl.; pomegranates, \$2.50 per doz; tangerines, \$2 a box.

Domestic fruit—Apples, common, 85@1.00; fancy, \$1.00@2.50 box; Lady apples, \$1.25@1.75 box; grapes, \$1.50@2.00 crate; pears, \$1.00@1.50 box; huckleberries, 10@15c lb.; cranberries, \$11.50@12.50 bbl.; persimmons, \$1.50 box.

Vegetables.

Potatoes—In country, 85c@1.00 per cwt.; sweet potatoes, 2 1/2c pound.

Cabbage—Per lb., 1 1/4c; cauliflower, \$2.50@2.75 per crate; parsley, 25c per dozen; hot-house lettuce, \$1.50 per box, head 40c doz; spinach, 35c lb.; artichokes, 75c@1.25 per doz; peas 1 1/4 lb. green, 7@9c lb.; red peppers, dry, 20@25c lb.; celery, 65c@85c doz; egg plant, \$1.50 crate; okra, \$1.75 box; Brussels, 8c lb.

Tomatoes—\$1.75@2 box; Hubbard squash, 1@1 1/2 lb.

Onions—\$1.00@1.10 per cwt.

Turnips—Per sack, 90c@1.00; carrots, 75c@1; beets, \$1.25; radishes, 12 1/2c@15c dozen bunches; horseradish, 7 1/2@8c lb.

Fresh Meats and Fish.

Fresh meats—Veal, medium, 75 to 100 lbs., 8@8 1/2c; 100 to 150 lbs., 7 1/2@8c; 150 to 200 lbs., 6@6 1/2c; 200 lbs. and over, 4 1/2@5 1/2c; pork, 8@8 1-2c;

heavy, 7@8c; beef, bulls, 2@3c; cows 4 1/2@5 1/2c; steers, 5 1-2@6c; mutton, medium size, 8@8 1-2c; large, 6@7c; spring lambs, 8 1/2@9c.

Fish—Halibut, 8c; black cod, 7c; black bass, per lb., 15c; striped bass, 13c; herring, 5c; flounders, 5c; catfish, 10c; silver smelt, 5c; shrimp, 10c; perch, 5c; sturgeon, 11c; sea trout, 15c; silversides, 7 1/2c; steelheads, 8c; tom cod, 7c.

Clams—Hardshell, per doz, \$2; razor clams, \$2 per box.

Oysters—Shoalwater Bay, per gallon, \$2; per sack, \$1; Toke Point, \$1.50 per 100; Olympian, (120 lbs.) \$5; do, per gallon, \$2.

Produce.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 32 1/2c; Eastern 30@32 1/2c.

Butter—Country creamery, 30@32 1/2c; city creamery, 35c; store, 16 1/2@17c; butter fat, 33 1/2c.

Cheese—Young America, 15 1/2@16c; Oregon full cream, flats, 14 1/2@15c.

Honey—Dark, 19 1/2@11c; amber, 12@13c; fancy white, 14@15c.

Poultry—Old roosters, 7@8c; hens and springs, 10@11 1/2c; dressed, 12@13c; ducks, 14@15c; turkeys, 17@18c; dressed, 20@21c; fancy, 21@22 1/2c; geese, live, 12@13c; dressed, 13@14 1/2c; pigeons, per dozen, \$1@1.25; squabs, \$1.75@2.

Groceries and Provisions.

Nuts—Walnuts, No. 1, soft shell, 17c; No. 1 hard shell, 16c; Chile, 13c; almonds, 17@18c; filberts, 16c; Brazil, 16c; pecans, 13 1/2@15c; hickory, 8c; Virginia peanuts, 6c; Jumbo Virginia peanuts, 8c; Japanese peanuts, 5c; chestnuts, Italian, 14c; coconuts, dozen, 85@90c.

Honey—Dark, 19 1/2@11c; amber, 12@13c; fancy white, 14@15c.

Coffee—Mocha 24@25c; Java, fancy, 26@32c; Java, good, 20@24c; Java, ordinary, 17@20c; Costa Rica, fancy, 18@20c; Costa Rica, good, 12@16c; Arabica, 16c per lb; Lion, 14c per lb; Columbia coffee, 14 1/2c; Salvador, 11 1/2@15c.

Provisions—Hams, to size, 14 1/2c; hams, picnic 10 1/2c; bacon, regular, 18 1/2c; bacon, fancy breakfast 20c; dry salt sides, 11 1/2c; backs dry salt 11 1/4c.

Pickled goods—Pickled pigs' feet, 1/2 barrels, \$5; 1/4 barrels, \$2.75; 15-lb kits, \$1.25; pickled tripe, 1/2 barrels, \$5.00; 1/4 barrels, \$3.75; 15-lb kits, \$1.25; pickled pig's tongues, 1/2 barrels, \$6; 1/4 barrels, \$3; 15-lb kits, \$1.50; pickled lamb's tongues, 1/2 barrels, \$9; 1/4 barrels, \$5.50; 15-lb kits, \$2.75.

Salt—Bales of 75-lb, bale, \$1.00; bales of 60-lb, bale, \$1.00; bales of 40-lb, bale, \$1.00; bales of 15-10-lb, bale, \$1.00; bags, 50c; fine, ton, \$12.00; bags, 50 lbs, genuine Liverpool, ton, \$18.00; bags, 50 lbs, 1/2-ground, 100-lb, ton, \$9.00; R. S. V. P., 20 5-lb cartons, \$2.25; R. S. V. P., 24 3-lb cartons, \$1.75; Liverpool lump, ton, \$19.50.

Olive oil—California, per gallon, \$2.75; quarts, per case, dozen, \$7.25; pints, 2 doz., \$8.50; 1/2-pint, 4 dozen, \$9.

Canned salmon—Columbia River, 1-lb talls, 1.85; 2-lb talls, \$2.50; fancy, 1-lb flats, \$2.00; 1/2-lb fancy flats, \$1.25; fancy 1-lb ovals, \$2.75; Alaska talls, pink, 90c; red, \$1.45; nominal, 2s, tall, \$2.00.

Cereal foods—Rolled oats cream, 90-lb sacks, \$7.00; lower grade, \$5.50@6.50; oatmeal, steel cut, 50-lb sacks, \$8 bale; 10-lb sacks, \$4.25 per bale; oatmeal (ground), 50-lb sacks, \$7.50 per bale; 10-lb sacks, \$4 per bale; split peas, \$4.50 per 100-lb sack; 25-lb boxes, \$1.25; pearl barley, \$4.75 per 100 lbs.; 25-lb boxes, \$1.25 per box; pastry flour, 10-lb sacks, \$2.50 per bale.

Rice—Imperial Japan, No. 1, \$5.95; Southern Japan, 52c; broken, 4 1/2c; head, fancy, 7c; head, choice, 6 1/2c.

Oil, Lead, Etc.

Coal oil—Pearl and astral oil, cases, 19c per gallon; water white oil, iron barrels, 13 1/2c; wood barrels, 16c; cocene oil, cases, 21 1/2c; Elaine oil, cases, 27c; extra star, cases, 22c; headlight oil, cases 2c; iron barrels, 15 1/2c.

Benzine—Sixty-three degrees, cases, 20c; iron barrels, 15 1/2c.

Turpentine—in cases, 86c; in wood barrels, 83c; in iron barrels, 79c; in 10-case lots, 85c.

Linseed oil—Raw, 5-barrel lots, 47c; 1-

barrel lots, 45c; in cases, 53c. Boiled, 5-barrel lots, 40c; 1-barrel lots, 50c; in cases, 55c.

Gasoline—Stove gasoline, case, 24c; iron barrels, 19c; 86 degrees gasoline, cases, 33c; iron barrels or drums, 27c; 72 degrees cases, 26 1/2c; iron barrels, 20c; engine distillate, iron barrels, 9c.

Oregon grape root—Per 100 lbs, \$3@4. Reswax—Good, clean and pure, 21@24c per lb.

Rope—Pure Manila, 14 1/2c; standard, 13 1/2c; Sisal, 11c; Lyle brand Sisal, 10c.

Hops—Choice, 1905, 11B-12c; prime, 10@11c.

Lead—Strictly pure white lead and red lead in ton lots, 7 1/2c; 500-lb lots, 8c; less than 500 lbs, 8 1/2c.

Mohair—Choice, 28@30c.

Wire nails—present base at \$2.60, gray or mixed, 25@30c; duck, white, 15@20c; duck mixed, 12@15c.

A TROPICAL TERROR.

Most Dreaded of Living Things in Equatorial Africa.

Europeans who visit the great equatorial forests of Africa are subject to many risks, but none perhaps so dangerous as contact with the bushikoungy, or great bull ant, which is said to be the most dreaded of living things to be found in that region. It is gluttonous in the extreme. That which it attacks it consumes on the spot—nothing is carried away for further convenience.

Elephants, leopards, gazelles, lions, snakes, gorillas, monkeys, even the human aborigines of the districts it infests, fly from any neighborhood in which they know it to be located. According to well accredited reports, these awe-inspiring bull ants travel like locusts, in vast armies, marching in a line two inches or more broad and miles in length. One of these armies has been known to take twelve hours to pass a given point. These ants prefer the shade and, rather than be exposed to the rays of the blazing sun, will burrow tunnels under the surface of the ground and thus travel until they come to the shelter of trees. Any animal which, unaware of the proximity of the bull ant and reposing in the solitude of the veil, happens to be attacked has no chance of escape. It is devoured with irresistible fury, and within a few minutes a pile of bleached bones marks the spot where it reposed.

A great deal of valuable information about this dreaded creature has been published by a French zoologist, M. de Chaillet, who has described a personal encounter with the bull ant. "I remember well the first time I met the bushikoungy on a raid. I knew not what was in store for me. I was hunting by myself, when suddenly the forest became alive with the foe. A sudden dread seized me, and I stood still in the hunting path, resting on my gun. Suddenly, as if by magic, I was covered and bitten everywhere. I fled in haste and found refuge in a deep stream, yet even then the strong pinchers of the ants would not give way, and though the bodies were torn off the heads remained. The native tribes, when a man is condemned for wildcraft, generally fasten him to a tree before an herd of these ants. After they have passed a shining skeleton alone is left to tell the tale."

THE SCENT OF SICKNESS.

Most Diseases, It is Claimed, Have Their Characteristic Odors.

The acuteness of the sense of smell is far greater in many of the lower animals—dogs, for example—than in man, and they employ it in guiding them to their food, in warning them of approaching danger and for other purposes. The sphere of the susceptibility to various odors is more uniform and extended in man, and the sense of smell is capable of great cultivation. Like the other special senses, it may be cultivated by attention and practice. Experts can discriminate qualities of wines, liquors, drugs, etc. Diseases have their characteristic odors. Persons who have visited many different asylums for the insane recognize the same familiar odor of the insane. It is not insane asylums alone, but prisons, jails, workhouses, armies, in camp, churches, schools and nearly every household that have characteristic odors. It is when the insane, the prisoners and the soldiers are aggregated in large groups or battalions that their characteristic odor is recognized. Most diseases have their characteristic odors, and by the exercise of the sense of smell they could be utilized in different diagnoses.

For example, fava has a mousey odor, rheumatism has a copious sour smelling, acid sweat. A person afflicted with pyaemia has a sweet, nauseating breath. The rank, unbearable odor of pus from the middle ear tells the tale of the decay of osseous tissue. In scurvy the odor is putrid, in chronic peritonitis musky, in scrofula like stale beer, in intermittent fever like fresh baked brown bread, in fever monacal, in hysteria like violets or pineapple. Measles, diphtheria, typhoid fever, epilepsy, phthisis, etc., have characteristic odors.—Philadelphia Record.

AN INSIDIOUS DANGER.

One of the worst features of kidney trouble is that it is an insidious disease and before the victim realizes his danger he may have a fatal malady. Take Foley's Kidney Cure at the first sign of trouble, as it corrects irregularities and prevents Bright's disease and diabetes.

T. F. Laurin, Owl Drug Store.

YOU ARE BURNING UP

A HUMAN BEING LITERALLY LIVES BY BEING CONSUMED ALIVE.

Energy and Heat Combined Help to Burn Away the Bodily Tissue, and Fresh Material is Constantly Being Supplied by Nature.

"You, of course, believe, with the rest of the world, that every seven years nature, up to a certain age, supplies you with practically a new body, that every seven years, when you have wasted by ordinary natural processes the muscles, tissues and fibers of your body, you have given to you quite a new outfit to enable you to carry on life, barring accident and disease, for the next seven years.

"There is not a minute atom of your body from the crown of your head to the sole of your foot but what is practically undergoing a process of burning, both night and day," said the celebrated lecturer on anatomy, Professor Lemoine. "While you are looking at me now I am being burned to ashes," continued the professor.

"Nature is never stationary or inactive. The body spends its energy in the way of physical labor and in the constant emission of heat, the former method comprising waste that occurs through muscular work entailed by, for instance, moving the body on itself, walking, speaking, shouting, singing, breathing and in the action of the heart and by mental activity, though each effort be slight.

"We expend heat by respiration and perspiration. Motion is energy, and energy motion. Now, the daily average income of energy as created by the human body on ordinary diet is calculated at about 2,200 pounds avoirdupois. That quantity of energy represents our daily storage in the ordinary, active, healthy body.

"How is this 2,200 pounds of energy spent by each human body? It will surprise you, perhaps, to be told that all our muscular work done in a day only requires about 315 pounds of this 2,200 pounds and that the remainder becomes, as it were, evaporated and is being constantly thrown off by the body in the way of heat.

"We literally live by being burned alive. Energy and heat combined help to burn our tissue, and fresh is being supplied by nature, just as a new building is built on the site of one which has been burned down.

"You have heard of the man who gets 'warmed to his work' and that, being 'warmed,' everything goes on satisfactorily, like a house on fire.' That is literally what happens to every human creature, for his 'house' is always on fire, though the real meaning of the descriptive phrase is not always rightly understood by those who utter it. The phrase 'getting up steam,' so often used in a jocular sense, is another truth but little understood. Our body is never done getting up steam, and this steam is our propelling power, by which we are able to get about our work and by which the brain is able to keep up its rush of ideas. Let nature stop getting up steam and we have a nervous collapse.

"With plenty of steam we can fire away; without it we run down. There is nothing to keep our body warm, nothing to warm our food, nothing to warm and render moist the air we inspire and there is nothing to provide for the radiation and evaporation of different moistures from the skin.

"Brain workers give off a greater amount of heat than physical workers; hence they are more liable to collapse. Their expenditure exceeds income, and the result is bankruptcy. They are obliged to lie up till they can obtain more capital—in other words, they have been consumed by the fire of the body at a quicker rate than it takes nature to supply a quantity of fresh tissue and muscle.

"The ages of twenty-one, twenty-eight, thirty-five and forty-two are the most critical periods of a person's lifetime, for at about these ages nature will have fitted the body out with new raw materials.

"A child of seven has different hair and eyes from those which it had when it was born. There's the proof."—New York News.

DISTURBED THE CONGREGATION.

The person who disturbed the congregation last Sunday by continually coughing is requested to buy a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar. T. F. Laurin, Owl Drug Store.

THE MILWAUKEE

"The Pioneer Limited" St. Paul to Chicago. "Short Line" Omaha to Chicago. "South-West Limited" Kansas City to Chicago.

No trains in the service of any railroad in the world equals in equipment that of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. They own and operate their own sleeping and dining cars and give their patrons an excellence of service not obtainable elsewhere.

Berths on their sleepers are longer, higher and wider than in similar cars on any other line. They protect their trains by the Black system.

Connections made with all trans-continental lines in Union Depots.

H. S. Rowe, General Agent, Portland or 134 Third Street, corner Alder.

Astoria & Columbia R. R. River Co

Effective Sunday, September 9, 1906—Pacific Time.

Table with columns for dates (21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27) and times (a.m., p.m.) for various routes including Portland, Astoria, and other locations.

Advertisement for Rock Island and Frisco Lines, featuring the text 'Traversing 17 States and Territories The Richest Under the Sun' and 'Rock Island - Frisco Lines completely gridiron the great Middle West and Southwest'.

Advertisement for Astoria's Best Newspaper, 'The Morning Astorian', with a price of 60 cents per month.

Large advertisement for 'The Morning Astorian' newspaper, including the text 'Guarantees to its Advertisers A Larger Circulation Than Any Paper Published in Astoria' and 'OUR BOOKS ARE OPEN TO INSPECTION BY OUR ADVERTISERS'.

Advertisement for Northern Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande R.R., featuring the text 'ASK ANY TRAVELER and he will tell you the NORTH COAST LIMITED Electric Lighted' and 'SALT LAKE CITY, COLORADO SPRINGS, DENVER'.

TIDE TABLE, JANUARY 1907. Table with columns for High Water and Low Water, and sub-columns for A.M., P.M., Date, h.m., ft. h.m., ft.