The Daily Market Report

PORTLAND, July 18.—Here are the estimates given out by an official of one of the leading wheat-buying firms of the city today of the wheat crop of the three Northwestern states this year: Oregon, 11,000,000 bushels; Washington, 22,000,000 bushels; Idaho, 12,000,000; total 45,000,000 bushels. This total is considerably under that of last year's crop, which is generally estimated to have been between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 bushels for the three states, but in view of the quality of the grain this year, which, is said to be materially better than that of the 1907 crop, and the fact that good prices are assured for the 1908 wheat, the possible loss to the farmers this year will not be so serious.

Eggs held at yesterday's prices. Current reecipts are short of the demand, so Eastern and storage stocks are being drawn upon to a considerable extent.

Flour. Grain and Feed.

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 86c; red Russian, 84c; bluestem, 88c; Valley, 86c.

Barley—Feed, $24.50; rolled, $25.50 @26.50; brewing, $26.

Oats—No. 1 white, $26.50; gray, $26.00.

Flour—Patents, $4.85; straights, $4.05 @4.55; exports, $3.70; Valley $4.45; 1-4 sack graham, $4.40; whole wheat, $4.65; rye, $5.50.

Millstuffs—Bran, $26.00; middlings, $30.50; shorts, country, $28.50; shorts, city, $28; chop, $27.50.

Hay—Timothy: Willamette Valley, fancy, $15.00; do, ordinary, $12; Eastern Oregon, $17.50; mixed, $15; alfalfa, $12.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Extras, 25c; fancy, 24c; choice, 20c; store, 16c.

Cheese—Full cream twins, 14c; full cream triplets, 14c; Young America, 15c; cream brick, 20c; Swiss block, 18c; Limburger, 20c.

Poultry—Mixed chickens, 12½@13c; fancy hens, 13½c; roosters, old, 9@10; friers ,20c; broilers, 18@19c; dressed, 1c per pound higher; ducks, 12@14c; geese, old, 8@10c; turkeys, alive, 18c; dressed, 19@20c.

Eggs—Candled, 24@25c; Eastern, 22c.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Select old Oregons, 50c per 100 pounds; new Oregon, $1.25@ $1.40; new California, $1.30 per 100.

Fresh Fruits—Oranges, $3.25@4.00; lemons, $3.50@4.75; strawberries, 75c@$1.25 per crate; respberries, $1@ 1.25 per crate; cherries, 4@7c pound; apricots, $1.25 per crate; gooseberries, 5c lb; peaches, 60@90c crate; plums, 50c@70c crate; watermelons, 2c pound; loganberries, 75c@$1.00 crate.

Vegetables—Turnips, $1.25 sack; beets, $1.75; parsnips, $1.25; cabbage, $1.50@2.00; cauliflower, $2.50, crate; head lettuce, 20@25c; cucumbers, $1.25 @1.50; celery, 85 cents; artichokes, 60c doz.; asparagras, 65c@1.25; beans, 8c; eggplant, 20c pound; tomatoes, $1.25@1.75 crate; cantaloupe, $2@2.25 per crate.

Onions—Bermudas, 2½c lb; California red, $1.40@1.50; garlic, 12@15c.

Apples—Select, $3.00 box; fancy, $2.00; choice, $2.00; California new, $1.25.

Meats and Provisions.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, fancy, 7½c; ordinary, 6½c, large 6c; veal, extra 8c, ordinary 6@7c, heavy 5c; mutton, fncy, 8@9c.

Lard—Kettle leaf 10s, 13½c; do 5s, 13½c; do 50-lb. tins, 13½c; steam rendered 10s, 12½c; do 5s, 12½c; compound 10s, 9½c.

Hams—10-12 lbs., 16½c; 14-16 lbs., 16c; 18-20 lbs., 16c.

Bacon—Breakfast, 16@23c; picnics, 11c; cottage roll, 12c; regular short clears, smoked, 12½c; do unsmoked, 11½c; Un. B., 10@13c lb.; smoked, 10@13c; unsmoked, 12c; clear bellies, unsmoked, 13½c; smoked, 14½c; shoulders, 12c.

JOBBERS' QUOTATIONS.

Sugar, Coffee, Etc.

D. G., $6.25; beet, $6.05; Golden C., $5.65; extra C., 5.75; powdered, $6.35; fruit or berry sugar, $625; boxes, 55c.

Sugar (sack basis)—D. G., $6.25; cwt. advance over sack basis less ½c if paid for in 15 days).

Coffee—Mocha, 24@28c; Java, fancy, 25@28c; Java, good, 20@24c; Java, ordinary, 17@20c; Costa Rica, fancy, 18@20c; Costa Rica, good, 16 @18c; Arbuckle, $16.50 cwt.; Lion, $15.75 cwt.; Colombia coffee, 14c lb.; Salvador, 11½@14½c.

Rice—Imperial Japan, No. 1, $6.35; Southern Japan, $5.75@6.00; broken, 4½c; head, fancy, $7@7.75.

Salt—Bales of 75-2s, bale, $2.25; bales of 60-3s, bale, $2.25; bales of 40-4s, bale, $2.25; bales of 15-10s, bale, $2.25; bags, 50s, fine, ton, $15; bags, 30c; genuine Liverpool ton, $17; bags, 50s, ½-ground, $13.50; 100s, ton, $13; R. S. V., 20 5-lb cartons, $2.25; R. S. V. P., 3-lb cartons, $175; Liverpool, lump, per ton, $20.

Raisins—Loose muscatels, 3-crown, 6 cents; 4 crown, 7½ cents; bleached, seedless Sultanas, 9½c@12c; unbleached seedless Sultanas, 6½ cents; London layers, 3-crown, whole boxes of 20 pounds, $2.00; 2-crown, $1.75.

Nuts—Walnuts, 15@17c pound; filberts, 16c; Brazils, 16c; pecans, 14 @20c; hickory, 10c; Virginia peanuts, 6½c; peanuts, 6@8c; chestnuts, Italian 10c, Ohio 25c; cocoanuts, dozen, 90c@$1; pine nuts, 10@12c pound.

Dried Fruits—Applies, 8½c per lb; peaches, 10@12c; pears, 11½@14c; Italian prunes, 5@6c; California figs, white, in sacks, 7½c per pound; black, 6@7c; bricks, 75c@2.25 per box; Smyrna, 16@17½c per pound; dates, Persian, 6½@7c pound.

Hops, Wool, Hides, Etc.

Hops—1907 crop, 5@ 6½c pound.

Wool—alley, 14@14½c lb; coarse, 12@13c; Eastern Oregon, 8@16c, as to shrinkage.

Mohair—Choice, 18@19c pound.

Cascara Sagrada (chittitm bark)—3½@4½c per pound.

Oregon Graperoot—Per 100 pounds $3@5.

Hides—Dry hides, No. 1, 14c lb; dry kip, No. 1, 13c lb; dry salted, one-third less; dry calf, 15c lb; salted steers, 7@8c lb; salted cows, 6c lb; stags and bulls, 4c lb; kip, 6c lb; calf, 10@11c lb; green stock, 1c less; sheepskins; shearlings, 10@25c; short wool, 30@40c; medium and long wool, according to quality, 50@90c; dry horses, 50c@$1.50; dry colt, 25c; angora, 80c@$1; goat, common, 10@ 20c.

Oysters, Clams and Fish.

Oysters—Shoalwater Bay, per gallon, $2.25; per sack, $4.50; Toke Point, $1.60 per 100; Olympias (120 lbs.), $6; Olympias, per gallon, $2.25.

Fish—Halibut, 5c lb; black cod, 8c; black bass, 20c; striped bass, 18c; herring, 5½c; flounders, 6c; catfish, 11c; shrimp, 12½c; perch, 7c; sturgeon, 12c; sea trout, 15c; tom cod, 10c; salmon, fresh, 8@9c; smelt, 7c; shad, 3½@4c.

Canned Salmon—Columbia River, 1 pound talls, $2.10; 2-lb. talls, $3.00; fancy, 1-lb. flats, $2.25; ½-lb. flats, $1.40; fancy, 1-lb. ovals, $2.75; Alaska talls, pink, 95c; red, $1.40; nominal, 2s, talls, $2.10.

Clams—Little neck, per box, $2.50; razor clams, $2 per box.

Oils, Lead, Etc.

Benzine—V. M. and P. and Union Naphtha, cases, 19½c; iron barrels, 12½c.

Coal Oil—Union and pearl and astral oil, cases, 18c per gallon; water white, iron barrels, 10½c; eocene and extra star, cases, 21c; headlight oil, cases, 19½c ;iron barrels, 12½c; elaine, cases, 28c.

Lead—Strictly pure white lead, in ton lots, 7½c; 500-lb. lots, 8c less; less than 500c lbs., 8½c; red lead and litharge, ½c higher than white.

Linseed Oil—Raw, 5-barrel lots, 50c; 1-barrel lots, 51c; in case, 57c; boiled, 5-barrel lots, 52c; 1-barrel lots, 53c; in cases, 59c.

Gasoline—Union and Red Crown, bbls., 15½c; cases, 22½c. Motor, bbls., 15½c; cases, 22½c. 86 degrees, bbls., 30c; cases, 37½c. Engine Distillate, bbls., 9c; cases, 16c.

Turpentine—In cases, 63c; in wood barrels, 61½c; in iron barrels, 59½c; in 10-case lots, 62c.

Over Thirty-Five Years.

In 1872 there was a great deal of diarrhoea, dysentary and cholera infantum. It was at this time that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was first brought into use. It proved more successful than any other remedy or treatment, and has for thirty-five years maintained that record. From a small beginning its sale and use has extended to every part of the United States and to many foreign countries. Nine druggists out of ten will recommend it when their opinion is asked, although they have other medicines that pay them a greater profit. It can always be depended upon, even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by Frank Hart and leading druggists.

Subscribe to the Morning Astorian, 60 cents per month, delivered by carrier.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY.

A few doses of this remedy will invariably cure an ordinary attack of diarrhœa.

It can always be depended upon, even in the more severe attacks of cramp colic and cholera morbus.

It is equally successful for summer diarrhœa and cholera infantum in children, and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now. PRICE, 25C. LARGE SIZE, 50C.

MID-SUMMER SHOES

We have the largest and most complete line of ladies' and gentlemen's low cut Oxfords for the warm weather of any store this side of the mountains.

For $3.50 we can show you a line of low summer shoes that cannot be bought at any other store in town for less than $4.00.

Chas. V. Brown

The Family Shoe Man

TO RESCUE NAPOLEON

A Bold Plan That Was Matured In This Country.

IT WAS A DARING SCHEME.

The Enterprise Was Known to the Exile of St. Helena, but Just as the Preparations Were About Complete the Fallen Emperor Died.

Even in "the last phase" our country sustained a certain association with the captive of St. Helena, says a writer in the Magazine of History.

The English felt that any danger of rescue would originate upon the western shore of the Atlantic.

Admiral Cockburn occupied the neighboring island of Ascension, avowedly to prevent it falling into the hands of Yankee raiders. The feeling in the United States against England was at that time quite bitter. Napoleon's landing at St. Helena followed the battle of New Orleans only about seven months, and the downfall of the revolutionary monarch aroused deep sympathy throughout the country.

But the actual grounds for believing in the existence of a rescue party and rescue plans in the United States rest upon the movements of General Lallemand and his associates. This officer's military record, from the revolutionary days to Waterloo, had been distinguished by notable feats of daring.

His devotion to the emperor was loyal and persistent; he had followed him until his embarkation from the shores of France and had tried in vain to accompany him to St. Helena. He was condemned to death by the reactionary tribunals of 1816, but had succeeded in escaping and joining his brother at Philadelphia.

At this time our country was literally swarming with French military refugees, many of whom, like Lallemand, were under capital sentence for their conduct toward the Bourbons during the hundred days.

The Lallemands proceeded ostensibly to unite a number of these veterans into a military colony which they called the Field of Asylum.

Our government granted them 100,000 acres on the banks of the Tombigbee, but as their own project required their establishment near the sea they sold the lands and with the proceeds settled on the Trinity river, in Texas, about fifteen miles from its mouth.

The second in command was Baron Rigaud, whose kindly feelings toward the ancient regime had been illustrated by publicly stamping the cross of St. Louis under his feet. Needless to say, he was also under sentence of death by Louis XVIII.'s court martial.

But the best known of all this devoted band was the famous pirate Lafitte, who had begun life as a Bordeaux blacksmith, had killed his love rival in a duel, had become a noted corsair, the terror of the Antillean seas, had been the effective ally of General Jackson in repulsing the British at New Orleans and at the time of the French settlement of old guardsmen in his vicinity was established at Galveston.

This narrative does not require a detailed statement of the affairs of the 400 grenadiers, of the attacks of the Mexicans on their camp, of their final removal to New Orleans.

All the circumstances indicate that it was not the intention of the Lallemands to found an agricultural colony, but to unite about 1,000 old soldiers for the deliverance of the great prisoner.

The location of their camp was most favorable for the scheme, being near the sea in an unsettled country where their movements would not be watched and, above all, being in proximity to Lafitte, who commanded the required ships. Besides these desirable vessels, one, a model of swiftness, was constructed at Charleston and equipped for its purpose in the most complete manner.

An intrepid captain named Boissiere, who navigated for pleasure, had accepted its command, and this was the ship destined to carry away Napoleon Bonaparte, while Lafitte would land the guardsmen and engage the attention of the English cruisers.

The enterprise was known to the captives, as shown by Bertrand's disclosures. But when the preparations were about complete the news arrived of the emperor's death.

UNDERWATER WIRELESS

John, the English scientist, purposes accomplishing by means of submarine sound waves very much what is now impossible through the agency of Hertzin waves, but he has it in his power easily to improve upon the later by preventing the purpose of his sound waves being blocked or interfered with by other sound waves set up by someone else either accidetnally or intentionlly. In wireless telegraphy and in distant control by wireless impulses or waves, the rapid and continuous sending of series of other waves will produce what is technically known as "interference" which has the same effect that two people speaking rapidly at the same time have upon a listener—there would be confusion and but little proper understanding. It was to provide against this difficulty that Mr. Gardner discovered and developed his present system of sound control.

Mr. Gardner has recourse to two simple elements in the get-up of his apparatus. One is a thin strip or tape of metal which he can taughten just as ont does the string on an instruments so as to vary its pitch, and the other is a small and very delicately adjusted microphone. Having tuned his metallic strip to the desired key, Mr. Gardner places upon this strip one of the two small carbons of his microphone. When the right sound waves reach the receiver then, and only then, the intimacy of contact between the two carbons is broken, the electrical current is interfered with, and the index hand swings to one side far enough to close or "make" a second and more powerful electri- strong enough to set in motion certain mechanical functions—the order in which these functions or movements take place depending upon the number of times and the interval between the arrival of the proper disturbing note. Any instrument or any medium that will produce the required tone will answer to set the necessary operations in motion, first by disturbing the vibrator second by varying the current flowing through the carbon pencils of the microphone, and thirdly by closing the more powerful current so that the necessary electrical energy can flow to the various points and cause the movements of the several mechanical features.

Stimulation With Irritation

That is the watchword. That is what Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup does. Cleanses and stimulates the bowels without irritation in any form. T. F. Laurin, Owl Drug Store.

July Official Tide Tables

Compiled by the U. S. Government for Astoria and Vicinity.

JULY, 1908.

High Water.	A. M.		P. M.	
Date.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
Wednesday 1	1:54	8.1	3:25	7.2
Thursday 2	2:30	7.7	3:52	7.3
Friday 3	3:05	7.4	4:20	7.4
Saturday 4	3:50	6.9	5:00	7.6
SUNDAY 5	4:35	6.6	5:38	7.7
Monday 6	5:36	6.2	6:20	7.8
Tuesday 7	6:45	6.0	7:10	8.0
Wednesday 8	8:00	5.9	8:08	8.2
Thursday 9	9:18	5.9	9:00	8.3
Friday 10	10:25	6.2	9:55	8.8
Saturday 11	11:25	6.6	10:46	9.0
SUNDAY 12	.....	....	12:20	7.0
SUNDAY 12	.....	....	11:38	9.3
Monday 13	.....	....	1:10	7.6
Tuesday 14	0:28	9.4	1:58	7.9
Wednesday 15	1:18	9.3	2:44	8.2
Thursday 16	2:10	9.1	3:28	8.4
Friday 17	3:00	8.6	4:10	8.4
Saturday 18	4:00	8.0	4:55	8.5
SUNDAY 19	5:00	7.4	5:47	8.6
Monday 20	6:10	7.0	6:39	8.4
Tuesday 21	7:25	6.6	7:35	8.3
Wednesday 22	8:45	6.4	8:30	8.4
Thursday 23	10:02	6.5	9:26	8.4
Friday 24	11:05	6.5	10:20	8.5
Saturday 25	11:58	6.8	11:08	8.5
SUNDAY 26	.....	....	12:40	7.0
SUNDAY 26	.....	....	11:50	8.5
Monday 27	.....	....	1:20	7.3
Tuesday 28	0:30	8.4	1:55	7.4
Wednesday 29	1:05	8.3	2:22	7.5
Thursday 30	1:38	8.0	2:50	7.6
Friday 31	2:12	7.8	3:14	7.7

JULY, 1908.

Low Water.	A. M.		P. M.	
Date.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
Wednesday 1	8:56	-0.2	9:06	3.7
Thursday 2	9:22	0.2	9:47	3.6
Friday 3	9:52	0.5	10:24	3.4
Saturday 4	10:22	0.9	11:05	3.2
SUNDAY 5	10:54	1.4	11:51	2.8
Monday 6	11:40	1.9	.....	....
Tuesday 7	0:50	4	12:28	2.4
Wednesday 8	2:00	8	1:24	2.7
Thursday 9	3:00	.1	2:28	3.1
Friday 10	4:00	0.3	3:35	3.3
Saturday 11	5:00	-0.4	4:43	3.4
SUNDAY 12	5:53	-1.1	5:46	3.4
Monday 13	6:40	-1.5	6:40	3.2
Tuesday 14	7:28	-1.7	7:36	3.0
Wednesday 15	8:15	-1.6	8:30	2.8
Thursday 16	9:00	-1.2	9:25	2.5
Friday 17	9:48	-0.7	10:24	2.2
Saturday 18	10:34	0.0	11:19	1.9
SUNDAY 19	11:22	0.8	.....	....
Monday 20	0:20	1.6	12:18	1.6
Tuesday 21	1:26	1.3	1:22	2.3
Wednesday 22	2:38	0.9	2:25	2.9
Thursday 23	3:45	0.4	3:20	3.2
Friday 24	4:45	0.0	4:34	3.3
Saturday 25	5:32	-0.4	5:30	3.4
SUNDAY 26	6:18	-0.6	6:20	3.4
Monday 27	6:55	-0.7	7:02	3.4
Tuesday 28	7:30	-0.6	7:40	3.4
Wednesday 29	8:00	-0.3	8:14	3.3
Thursday 30	8:28	0.1	8:45	3.1
Friday 31	8:50	0.4	9:17	2.9