

The Daily Market Report

PORTLAND, Sept. 25.—The heavy frosts of the past three nights, coming as they did a month earlier than the usual first frosts of the season, have undoubtedly done a good deal of damage to some crops in the Willamette Valley, particularly to onions. The extent of the harm done to the onion crop is yet to be determined, but that it will prove serious seems to be the general opinion of those interested.

P. Borchers, one of the leading onion growers of the Sherwood district, was in the city today. He said: "The bulk of the crop in our district, and in others as well, had been pulled and was still on the ground when the frost came. A small proportion of the crop, perhaps 10 per cent, had been housed, the remainder being exposed. If the frosts of the past few nights had been light, and had been followed by dark and cloudy days, the chances are that no great harm would have been done; but the chill was a really severe one and the sun came out each day and thawed the onions that had been frosted."

Flour—Choice milling sorts. Track prices: Club, 88c; bluestem, 92c; turkey red, 91c; Valley, 90c. Export prices, standard quality: Club, 88c; bluestem, 92c; turkey red, 91c; red Russian, 85c. Barley—Feed, \$25.50; rolled, \$27.28; brewing, \$27. Oats—No. 1 white, \$30.00; gray, \$29. Flour—Patents, \$4.70; straights, \$3.95@4.20; exports, \$3.70; Valley \$4.45; 1-4 sack graham, \$4.40; whole wheat, \$4.65; rye, \$5.50. Millstuffs—Bran, \$26.50; middlings, \$33.00; shorts, country, \$31.00; shorts, city, \$30.00; chop, \$22@27.50. Hay—Timothy; Willamette Valley fancy, \$14.50; do, ordinary, \$11.00; Eastern Oregon, \$16.50; mixed, \$18; alfalfa, \$11. Butte, Eggs and Poultry. Butter—Extras, 32@34c; fancy, 32c; choice, 30c; store, 18c. Cheese—Full cream twins, 14@15; full cream, triplets, 14@15c; Young America, 15@16c; cream brick, 20c; Swiss block, 18c; Limburger, 20c. Poultry—Mixed chickens, 12@13c; fancy hens, 13@13c; roosters, old, 8@9c; broilers, 14@14c; dressed, 1c. Eggs—Extras, 30@31c; firsts, 27@28c; seconds, 23@26c; thirds, 26@27c; pound higher; ducks, 12@15c; geese, 8@10c; turkeys, 18c. Fruits and Vegetables. Potatoes—Buying prices, 80@90c per hundred; sweets, 2@2 1/2 per pound. Fresh Fruits—Oranges, \$3.75@4.50; lemons, \$3.00@5.50; blackberries, 75c@90c crate; new figs, \$1 per crate; peaches, 25@75c per crate; plums, 25@50c per crate; watermelons, 1c pound; grapes, 60c@1.25 per crate; pears, 25@75c per box; prunes, 30@40c per crate. Onions—Buying prices, 90c@1 per hundred garlic, 12@15c per pound. Meats and Provisions. Dress Meats—Hogs, fancy, 8@8 1/2c; cents; ordinary, 6@7c; large, 5c; veal, extra, 8c@8 1/2c; ordinary, 6@7c; heavy, 5c; mutton, fancy, 8@9c. Lard—Kettle leaf, 10s, 15c; do 5s, 15c; do 50-lb. tins, 14c; steam rendered 10c, 13c; do 5s, 13c; compound 10s, 9c. Hams—10-12 lbs., 17c; 14-16 lbs., 16c; 18-20 lbs., 16c. Bacon—Breakfast, 16@23c; picnics, 10c; cottage roll, 12c; regular short clears, smoked, 13c; do unsmoked, 12c; Un. B., 10c@13c lb.; smoked, 10@13c; unsmoked, 12c;

clear bellies, unsmoked, 13c; smoked, 14c; shoulders, 12c. Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 sack; beets, \$1.75; parsnips, \$1.25; cabbage, \$1.50@2.00; head lettuce, 20@25c; cucumbers, 75c@85c per box; celery, 75c@85c per dozen; artichokes, 60c dozen; beans, 8c pound; egg-plant, \$1@1.25 per crate; tomatoes, 25@50c per crate; cantaloupes, 40@75c per crate; corn, 75c@1 sack. Onion—California red, \$1.25; garlic, 12@15c. Apples—California new, \$1.25@1.50; Oregon, 75c@1.25. JOBBERS' QUOTATIONS. Sugar, Coffee, Etc. Sugar (sack basis)—D. G., \$6.05; beet, \$5.85; Golden C., \$5.45; extra C., \$5.55; powdered, \$6.15; fruit or berry sugar, \$6.05; boxes, 55c cwt. advance over sack basis (less 1-4c if paid for in 15 days). Rice—Imperial Japan, No. 1, \$6.35; Southern Japan, \$5.75@6; broken, 41c head; fancy, \$7@7.75. 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, 11@14c. 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 50c; genuine Liverpool ton, \$17; bags, 50c, 4-ground \$13.50; 100s, ton, \$13.00; R. S. V. P., 20 5-lb. cartons, \$2.25; R. S. V. P., 3-lb. cartons, \$1.75; Liverpool, lump, per ton, \$20. Raisins—Loose muscatels, 3-crown, 7 cents; 4-crown, 7c; bleached, seedless Sultanas, 9@12c; unbleached seedless Sultanas, 6 1/2 cents; London layers, 3-crown, whole boxes of 20 pounds, \$2.00; 2-crown, \$1.75. Nuts—Walnuts, 15@17c pound; filberts, 1c; Brazil, 16c; pecans, 14@20c; hickory, 10c; Virginia row peanuts, 8 cents; chestnuts, Italian 10c, Ohio 25c; coconuts, dozen, 90c@1; pine nuts, 10@12c pound. Dried Fruits—Apples, 8c per lb; peaches, 10@12c; pears, 11@14c; Italian prunes, 5@6c; California figs, white, in sacks, 7c per pound; black, 6@7c; bricks, 75c@2.25 per box; Smyrna, 16@17c per pound; dates, Persian, 6@7c pound. Hops, Wool, Hides, Etc. Hops—New Oregon, 7@8c pound; 1907, 21@4c; 1906, 11@14. Wool—Valley, 14@15c lb.; coarse, 12@13c; Eastern Oregon, 8@16c, as to shrinkage. Mohair—Choice, 18@19c pound. Casaca Sagrada (chittim bark)—4c@5c per pound. Oregon Graperoot—Per 100 pounds \$3@5. Hides—Dry hides, No. 1, 14c lb.; dry kip, No. 1, 13c; 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; shearings, 10@25c; short wool, 30@40c; medium and long wool, according to quality, 50@90c; dry horses, 50c@1.50; dry colts, 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, 7c lb.; black cod, 7@8c; black bass, 20c; bass, 18c; herring, 5c; flounders, 6c; catfish, 11c; shrimp, 12c; perch, 7c; sturgeon, 12c; sea trout, 15c; tom cod, 10c; salmon, fresh, 7c. Canned Salmon—Columbia River, 1 pound tins, \$2.10; 2-lb. tins, \$3.00; fancy, 1-lb. flats, \$2.25; 1-lb. flats, \$1.40; fancy, 1-lb. ovals, \$2.70; Alaska tins, pink, 95c; red, \$1.40; nominal, 2s, tins, \$2.10.

TRIALS FOR ANIMALS

Curious Custom That Prevailed in the Middle Ages.

PROSECUTED FOR HOMICIDE.

A Bull That Killed a Man Found Guilty, Sentenced to Death and Executed—Fate of a Cook That Was Charged With Having Laid an Egg.

Among the many curious customs of the past is recorded a singular feature of the jurisprudence of the middle ages, when animals were indicted for injuries inflicted upon human beings. The custom was not abolished in France until the middle of the eighteenth century, and the French court records show that at least ninety-two trials took place between 1120 and 1741.

There is some Biblical precedent for these proceedings, for in the twenty-first chapter of Exodus one finds, "If an ox gore a man or a woman that they die, then the ox shall be stoned and his flesh shall not be eaten."

An early instance of the custom was in 1314, when a bull escaped from a farmyard in a village in France in the duchy of Valois and gored a man to death. The Count of Valois, being informed of the case, directed that the bull be captured and formally prosecuted for homicide. This was done, and evidence was given by persons who had seen the man attacked and killed. The bull was thereupon sentenced to suffer death, which was inflicted by strangulation, after which the carcass was suspended from a tree by the hind legs.

In 1386 a sow was executed in the square of Palaise for having caused the death of a child, and three years later a horse was condemned to death at Dijon for having killed a man. In 1457 a sow and her six young ones were tried at Lavegny on the charge of having killed and partially eaten a child. The sow was convicted and condemned to death, but the little ones were acquitted on the ground of their extreme youth and inexperience, the bad example of their mother and the absence of direct evidence of their having partaken of the atrocious feast.

One of the most grotesque of these trials took place in Basel when a farmyard cock was tried on the absurd charge of having laid an egg. It was contended in support of the prosecution that eggs laid by cocks were of incalculable worth for use in certain magical preparations, that a sorcerer would rather possess a cock's egg than the elixir of life and that Satan employed witches to hatch such eggs, from which proceeded winged serpents most dangerous to mankind.

The prisoner's advocate admitted the facts of the case, but contended that no evil intention had been proved and that no evil result had taken place. Besides, the laying of an egg was an involuntary act and as such was not punishable by law; also there was no record of the devil having made a compact with an animal. The public prosecutor stated in reply that the evil one sometimes entered into animals, as in the case of the swine which drowned themselves in the sea of Galilee.

So the poor creature was convicted not as a cock, but as a sorcerer or perhaps the devil in the form of a cock, whereupon the bird and the egg that was attributed to it were solemnly burned at the stake. Even stranger than this were the proceedings instituted in 1445 and 1487 against certain beetles which had made havoc in the vineyards of St. Julian. Advocates were named on behalf of the vine growers and the beetles respectively, but by a singular coincidence the insects disappeared when cited to answer for the mischief they had done, and the proceedings were in consequence abandoned.

That was in 1445. In 1487, however, they reappeared, and a complaint was thereupon addressed to the vicar general of the bishop of Maurienne, who named a judge and also an advocate to represent the beetles. A compromise was finally agreed upon, wherein the vine growers consented to cede the beetles certain fields to their exclusive use. Some time after the beetles, through their attorney, protested that there was a right of way through these fields which would be to their detriment. Consequently the case had to begin again, but how it ended is not known, owing to the mutilation of the records.—F. C. Evans in New York Post.

Clams—Little neck, per box, \$2.50; razor clams, \$2 per box. Oils, Lead, Etc. Benzine—V. M. and P. and Union Naptha, cases, 20c; iron barrels, 13c.

Coal Oil—Union and pearl and astral oil, cases, 18c per gallon; water white, iron barrels, 11c; ecene and extra star, cases, 20c; headlight oil, cases, 19c; iron barrels, 13c; Elaine, cases, 28c. Lead—Strictly pure white lead, in ton lots, 7c; 500-lb. lots, 8c less; less than 500c lbs., 8c; red lead and litharge, 1c higher than white.

Linseed Oil—Raw, 5-barrel lots, \$4c; 1-barrel lots, 55c; in case, 61c; boiled, 5-barrel lots, 56c; 1-barrel lots, 57c; in cases, 63c. We are pleased to announce that Foley's Honey and Tar for coughs, colds and lung troubles is not affected by the National Pure Food and Drug law as it contains no opiates or other harmful drugs, and we recommend it as a safe remedy for children and adults. T. F. Laurin, Owl Drug Store.

FIRE AT PASIG. MANILA, Sept. 25.—A large portion of the town of Pasig, near Manila, has been destroyed by fire.

Health kidneys filter the impurities from the blood, and unless they do this good health is impossible. Foley's Kidney Cure makes sound kidneys and will positively cure all forms of kidney and bladder disease. It strengthens the whole system. T. F. Laurin, Owl Drug Store.

Cured Hay Fever and Summer Cold. A. J. Nusbaum, Batesville, Indiana, writes: "Last year I suffered for three months with a summer cold so distressing that it interfered with my business. I had many of the symptoms of hay fever, and a doctor's prescription did not reach my case, and I took several medicines which seemed to only aggravate my case. Fortunately I insisted upon having Foley's Honey and Tar in the yellow package, and it quickly cured me. My wife has since used Foley's Honey and Tar with the same success." T. F. Laurin, Owl Drug Store. The New Pure Food and Drug Law

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We Kill the Torturing Demon



whose painful and agonizing pangs make life intolerable for the sufferer. It is but a matter of a moment to silence the imp that causes the pain in the nerve. We practice painless extraction and do it carefully. Also the cleaning and filling of teeth when we deem them worthy of saving. Our Crown and Bridge work demonstrates our professional skill. Entrust your teeth to us, and you will never have cause to complain, either of the work or the charges. CHICAGO DENTISTS, Cor. 11th and Commercial Sts. Over Danziger's Store.

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Sept. Official Tide Tables

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

Table with columns for High Water, Low Water, and tide heights for September 1908. Includes sub-tables for A.M. and P.M. tide heights.