

The Daily Market Report

"Gradually the East is awakening to the fact that the hop market this year is quite different from that of a year ago," said a local dealer today. "The brewing interests are not yet placing orders in a free way, and many of them are still disposed to wait until after election before committing themselves, yet the past 10 days have witnessed a considerable revival of interest on the part of the East."

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Grain, Flour, Hay, Etc.
Wheat—Track prices: Club, 88c; bluestem, 93c; turkey red, 90c; red Russian, 86c; Valley, 91c.
Flour—Patents, \$4.80; straights, \$3.95@4.20; exports, \$3.70; Valley, \$4.45; 11-sack graham, \$4.40; whole wheat, \$4.65; rye, \$5.50.
Barley—Feed, \$26.00; rolled, \$27.50@28.50; brewing, \$27.00.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$31.00; gray, \$30.00.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$26.50; middlings, \$33.00; shorts, country, \$31.00; shorts, city, \$30.00; chop, \$23.00.
Hay—Track prices: Timothy—Willamette Valley, fancy, \$14.50; do, ordinary, \$11.00; Eastern Oregon, mixed, \$15.50; fancy, \$17.00; alfalfa, \$11.50.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Butter—Extras, 35@36c; fancy, 33c; choice, 30c; store, 18c.
Cheese—Full cream twins, 15c; full cream triplets, 15c; Young America, 16c; cream brick, 20c; Swiss blocks, 18c; Limburger, 20c.
Poultry—Mixed chickens, 10c@11c; fancy hens, 12@12c; roosters, old 8c, broilers and fryers, 12@12c; dressed poultry, 1c pound higher; ducks, 12@14c; geese, 8@10c; turkeys, 14c.
Eggs—Extra Oregon, 37c; Eastern, 29@32c.

Meats and Provisions.
Hams—10-12 lbs., 16c; 14-16 lbs., 15c; 18-20 lbs., 15c.
Dressed Meats—Hogs, fancy, 7c, ordinary 6@7c, large 5c; veal, extra 8c, ordinary 6@7c, heavy 5c; mutton, fancy 8@9c.
Bacon—Breakfast 17@22c, picnic 10c, cottage roll 11c; regular short clears, smoked 12c, do unsmoked 11c; clear bellies, unsmoked 14c, do smoked 15c; shoulders, 11c.
Lard—Kettle leaf, 10s, 14c; do 5s, 14c; do 50-lb. tins, 13c; steam rendered, 10s, 13c; do 5s, 13c; compound, 10s, 8c.

Fruits and Vegetables.
Potatoes—Buying prices, 70@85c per hundred; sweets, 2c per pound.
Onions—Buying prices, 90c@1 per hundred; garlic, 12@15c per pound.
Apples—Best Oregon, \$1.25@1.50; common, 75c@1 box.
Fresh Fruits—Oranges, \$3.75@4.50; lemons, \$3.50@5.00; peaches, 25@60c per box; plums, 25@40c per crate; watermelons, 1c pound; grapes 50c@1.25 per crate; pears, 75c@1.50 per box; quinces, 75c@1 per box.
Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.75; parsnips, \$1.25; cabbage, \$1.75@2.00; head lettuce, 20@25c; cucumbers, 25c dozen; celery, 75c dozen; artichokes, 65c dozen; beans, 10c lb.; eggplant, \$1.50 per crate; tomatoes, 40@60c per crate; squash, 1 cent per pound; peppers, \$1.75 per box.

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).
Turpentine—In cases, 63c; in wood barrels, 61c; in iron barrels, 59c; in 10-case lots, 62c.
Lead—Strictly pure white lead, in ton lots, 71c; 500-lb. lots, 8c less; less than 500c lbs., 81c; red lead and litharge, 1c higher than white.
Rice—Imperial Japan, No. 1, \$6.35; Southern Japan, \$5.75@6; broken, 4c 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; Arabica, \$1.20 cwt.; Lion, \$15.75 cwt.; Colombia coffee, 14c lb.; Salvador, 11@14c.
Salt—Laker, 75-2s, bale, \$2.25; 40-4s, bale, \$2.25; 20-8s, bale, \$2.25; 50s, fine, ton; \$15; bags 5c; genuine Liverpool ton, \$17; bags, 5c; 1-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 Sultanias, 9c@12c; unbleached seedless Sultanias, 6 cents; London layers, 3-crown, whole boxes of 20 pounds, \$2.00; 2-crown, \$1.75.
Nuts—Walnuts, 15@17c pound;

filberts, 1 ; Brasilis, 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, 61@7c pound.

Hops, Wool, Hides, Etc.
Hops—New Oregon, 7@8c pound; 1907, 21@4c; 1906, 14@11.
Wool—Valley, 14@15c lb.; coarse, 12@13c; Eastern Oregon, 8@16c, as to shrinkage.
Mohair—Choice, 18@19c pound.
Cavara Sagrada (chittim bark)—41c@51c 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, 5c 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; Olympia (120 lbs.), \$6; Olympia, 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, 6@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, \$2.75; Alaska tins, pink, 95c; red, \$1.40; nominal, 2s, tins, \$2.10.
Clams—Little neck, per box, \$2.50; razor clams, \$2 per box.

Oil, Lead, Etc.
Benzine—V. M. and P. and Union Naptha, cases, 20c; iron barrels, 13c.
Lined Oil—Raw, 5-barrel lots, 54c; 1-barrel lots, 55c; in case, 61c; boiled, 5-barrel lots, 56c; 1-barrel lots, 57c; in cases, 63c.
Gasoline—Union and Red Crown, bbls., 15c; cases, 22c. Motor, bbls., 16c; cases, 23c. 86 degrees, bbls., 30c; cases, 37c. Engine Distillate, bbls., 9c; cases, 16c.

COMES HOME TO VOTE.

Joshua West, Now in New York Will be Here in Time.
The following is the text of a press telegram from Riverhead, L. I., New York, which will greatly interest Clatsopians:
"Joshua West is going West to vote and will travel 6000 miles to vote for William H. Taft for President. He left Riverhead today for his home in Clatsop county, Oregon, and to reach there will necessitate a journey of about 3000 miles—and he is only 77 years old, at that.
Mr. West owns a ranch of 1400 acres in Oregon, with a mile frontage on the Pacific Ocean. He is as spry as a cricket, well read and a most interesting conversationalist. He has been here visiting his nephew, Judge Stackpole. With him was his youngest daughter, Miss Violet West, who is returning with him.
Having lived next to nature for the most part of his life, it is not strange that Mr. West should have selected botanical names for his girls. There are Pansy, Rose, Daisy, Heliotrope, Violet, and those people who met Miss Violet declare that she is as modest and sweet as her name suggests."

COMSTOCK VERY ILL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Anthony Comstock, president of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, is reported as very ill at his home here, and it is thought not unlikely that an operation will be found necessary. A consultation of physicians will be held today to decide whether an operation is necessary. Mr. Comstock is suffering from gall stones.

For Chronic Diarrhoea.

"While in the army in 1863 I was taken with chronic diarrhoea," says George M. Felton of South Gibson, Pa. "I have since tried many remedies but without any permanent relief until Mr. A. W. Miles of this place persuaded me to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, one bottle of which stopped it at once." For sale by Frank Hart and leading druggists.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—President Roosevelt's mail is stacked high these days with letters concerning the Commission on Country Life, which he recently created, and the number of communications on the subject is growing greater daily. A rather strange feature of this correspondence, considering the far-reaching significance of the Commission, is that so far it has contained no word of adverse comment from any quarter. The suggestions are all constructive, and many of them will prove of great help to the Commission when it formulates its plans of campaign.

Many of the letters to the President are from men whose names are known everywhere, but the bulk of them are from the men who are most vitally interested—the farmers themselves. The general tenor of the farmers' letters shows that not only are they deeply concerned in the work of the Commission, but that they have clear-headed ideas of the President's purpose in starting the inquiry and of what the outcome may be. The writers get down to the business and set forth their ideas with a hard-headed logic and clearness of statement that makes it seem a little doubtful if the belief of some persons that rural schools ought to be improved is well-founded. The farmers themselves, however, agree that the educational facilities in the country districts ought to be made over so as to fit country conditions and needs more closely. A number of writers urge the need of introducing some sort of elementary agriculture into the schools. Not all are of this opinion, however. Some maintain that there is a danger of trying to make agricultural instruction too academic.

The one point in which all the farmers without exception agree with the President is that the greatest trouble with agricultural life is its isolation. The remedy for this that is most frequently proposed is better roads. Another solution that is advocated by a large proportion of the writers is that a means be sought to prevent the holding of large farms by persons or corporations who do not work them themselves. The argument is advanced that such action would attract settlers to the country and that the wide spaces between farms would be broken up, and that further if the big tracts which are now worked by absentee owners or held for speculation were split up among independent owners, there would be greater opportunity for small farmers to come in and gain profitable livelihoods.

A number of the President's correspondents urge a revival in some sort of the old lyceum which provided a social center for rural communities. Several writers tell of excellent results that have been obtained in their own neighborhoods by literary societies not so much in their educational capacity as in providing a community bond.
Many suggestions are made concerning the postoffice service.
All these letters are being filed and the gist of their contents will be brought before the Commission for its consideration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—An Indiana farmhand has written a letter to President Roosevelt about the work which the Country Life Commission is carrying on. The President has turned the letter over to the Country Life Commission and the Commission has asked the farmhand to write some more.

"I have been a farmhand just long enough," says the President's correspondent, "to learn the cause of so many sons and daughters and well-meaning, reliable farmhands leaving the beautiful farm and country and going to the city. A lack of order and system on the farm and too long hours for a day is what is driving the best minds from the farm to the city and shop. What can we expect of a hand, or the farmer's wife and her posterity, in the way of intellectual development when they get out of their beds at 3.30 in the morning and work from that time until 8 or 9 P. M.? And no attention paid to the sanitary conditions of the home, and necessary conveniences on the farm?"

This man has given the Country farm work with the least labor and Life Commission some very interesting first-hand information about rural conditions and recommendations based on a long experience in farm work and farm life. He has worked for all kinds of farmers, good and bad, he says, and he has always had his eyes open to detect the causes of their success or failure. He has drawn his own conclusions and sets them forth in down-right, straightforward fashion. Education pays in

farming, he says. The farmer who plans out his work and carries it through in a systematic, business-like manner, just as the city man does, will be able to shorten the hours of labor. "So many farmers measure everything on the farm from the standpoint of muscle," he continues, "and are extreme in some things and slack in others. I decided several years ago that life is too short to work for Peter Tumbledown farmers."
"Now, Mr. President," he writes, "you can take this for what it is worth. I have not given you half of my experience." The Country Life Commission has written him that his suggestions are so useful that they hope he will send more.

"Compel the farmer to be a business man," he says—"Go into the homes of some of the farmers and the so-called farmers and ascertain how they live, and learn of their methods of doing the business in which they are engaged. And you will be surprised what a variety you will find. Ascertain what they read, and what stress they put on the literature that comes into their homes (if any comes) bearing on the business they are engaged in. See what per cent they study their business."

"Give me the educated farmer as a boss and the educated farmhand as a hand. When I come in contact with a hand or farmer that studies his business I find his advancing, and it is a pleasure to work for such men."
"The majority of the farmers are eight-hour men, that is, eight hours in the forenoon and eight in the afternoon. Eight or ten hours on the farm cannot well be adapted in all cases, but it need not be from fourteen to sixteen hours. If the family arises every morning at 5 o'clock and the wife and daughters attend to the household duties, and the farmhands and sons attend to the chores and go to the field at 7 o'clock and work until 11 or 11:30 and go to the field again at 1 and keep at it until 6 o'clock, and go to the house and eat the supper and then do the evening chores, they have done a far day's work. Regular hours for work, and regular hours for sleep, and regular hours for rest and recreation, with plenty of standard papers and books, including the best agricultural papers and books, and a full faith in God, and good grub is wanted."

"The family should rise at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning as well as on week days, and do the necessary Sunday morning chores, and then go to church and show the business men in the city that Sunday on the farm does not consist in changing the stock from one field to another, or salting it, or unloading a load of hay that was brought in on Saturday evening."

"Coming to the meal at the meal hour makes it easy on the wife so she can arrange her household duties in order, as can also the husband his farm work."

"Men of worth and standing in the shop and city tell me that if order and system were used on the farm they would go back to the farm. If the farmer wants to keep his sons and daughters on the farm he must not lengthen the hours for a day's work at both ends. Limit the hours of work on the farm to twelve or thirteen with pay for overtime, and freedom to the hired man on Sunday."

The Country Life Commission welcomes letters like this, because as Professor L. H. Bailey, Chairman of the Commission, recently pointed out, one of the objects of the investigations of the Commission will be to obtain, as fully as possible, the opinions of both farmers and of their hands concerning the question of farm labor and the condition of hired help. It is likely that when the Country Life Commission reaches Indiana in the tour of the country which it will make early next month it will endeavor to get into personal touch with this letter writer.

Free Speech in England.

Professor Masterman, lecturing at Cambridge on modern England and the liberty of the subject, said there was enough treason spoken in Hyde park, London, on Sunday afternoons to fill a German fortress. Instead, the orator went home to tea. It is a remarkable fact, however, added the lecturer, that there is no state in Europe where attacks on the sovereign are so rare or so strongly resented by the people at large.—London Graphic.

Fifty Years a Blacksmith.

Samuel R. Worley of Hixburg, Va., has been shoeing horses for more than 50 years. He says: "Chamberlain's Pain-Balm has given me great relief from lame back and rheumatism. It is the best liniment I ever used." For sale by Frank Hart and leading druggists.

THE CHICAGO WAY.

Harriman Still After A Key-Franchise In That City.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The council committee on streets and alleys south yesterday "turned down" its own sub-committee appointed to consider the Kensington and Eastern Railway franchise.

In the face of an extensive and carefully drawn report referring the matter to the local transportation company, it ordered the sub-commit-

tee to begin again and draft an ordinance. The effect of this committee's action was to encourage the idea that the Illinois Central Road might get what it wants after all. A motion to file the sub-committee report, which would have the effect of again bringing the ordinance before the committee as a whole, also was defeated. The report which was "turned down" by the committee explains at length the relations between the Illinois Central and the Kensington & Eastern, showing the vast advantages to be derived by the former road by the passage of the ordinance.

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