Onion Market Is Lower Because the New Crop Moves—Eastern Stock Also Moving.

Latest Market Reviews

IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD

With the Trade

The Dairy Industry Receives a Big Boost Because of the High Price of Butter Here.

EGGS REACHING LOWER LEVELS

Price Goes to 20c With Some Offering Supplies Still Cheaper.

By Hyman H. Cohen.

Unless conditions unforeseen at the moment present themselves, the local egg market will continue on its down course during the coming six days.

Market prices are not a matter of sentiment among receivers at this time—but of supply and demand. Every effort was made by the commission trade during the past week to hold prices as high as possible. Receipts began to accumulate, and this resulted in values being cut from day to day.

Yesterday the market reached 20c, with one or two dealers offering to close out their surplus at 18c, so sure were that even lower prices would be the outcome of increased arrivals during the coming six days.

At this time of the year it is usual for the local egg market to drop. All outside markets report the same conditions, and each section is therefore forced to take care of its own burdens. One of the features of the present situation in eggs is that supplies of eastern stock are well nigh exhausted.

Poultry Is a Dull Feature.

There was not much to the poultry market during the past week. Receipts as a rule were quite fair, but the high prices caused the retail trade to buy sparingly. Chickens have been so high all along that retailers to save their trade were forced to buy eastern storage stock, for the public would not pay the prices demanded for fresh killed birds.

While arrivals were cleaned up at the close of the week, it would not have taken much to force a lower range of values. The trade is not disposed to pay outrageous prices all the year for poultry, and the higher the quotations are boosted the more eastern stock is consumed.

During the week there was quite a good demand at good prices for broilers and fryers, but for ducks and geese there was but little call. Turkeys sold at all sorts of prices—mostly low, and even at depressed values it was hard to dispose of anything but well finished birds.

SHARP LOSS IN WHEAT.

Market Drops 2c a Bushel With Still Lower Prices in Europe.

Wheat is down 2c a bushel in the northwest markets for the past week. The decline is due entirely to the unfavorable conditions which have of late been ruling abroad. The fact that Liverpool and other European markets have shown heavy declines during the past few weeks did not seriously cut any consideration in this market until this week. Portland wheat market values have been held up to the top notch all during the present season. Competition with northern buyers has resulted in a complete victory for the Portland territory buyers. Thus far during the season their quotations have been generally 1c a bushel higher than those maintained elsewhere in the northwest, and sometimes as high as 28c a bushel additional was paid.

Flour Drop Takes Effect.

The sharp decline of 20c a barrel in export grades and 15c on patents took effect in the flour market the first of the week. Following the lower values there were sales of some 50,000 barrels to the orient, most of it being to Vladivostok. This is the first spell of good buying reported in the export flour market during the present season. In fact since the buying of the early week, millers report no additional transactions. It seems that the needs of the oriental markets are well supplied with flour by Japan.

There still remains a great shortage in millfeeds because of the lack of oriental flour trade. Prices are being maintained at the top.

Hay market is softer but quotations are showing but little change. Some buyers have cut their quotations about $1 a ton, but the general price is unchanged.

SOME HOPS ARE SOLD.

Fair Volume of Business Reported in This Market During Week.

During the past week there was a fair volume of sales in the hop market. There was a demand from Europe for a few fine lots but the principal trade was for cheap quality and cheap price from this country.

The fact that the hop organization is being deserted on all sides has given the finishing touch to an already demoralized condition. Dealers are no longer afraid of union organizers for they say that the growers will never agree to combine and save themselves from being bumped by the organized buyers.

SOME POTATOES MOVING.

Forty-cent Market Causes Few More Cars to Go to Southwest.

Now that potatoes are down to 40c per hundred pounds at country shipping points some very fair business is reported with Southern California and Arizona, with some sales to Texas points. The supplies in Oregon are still but slightly scratched, and unless the movement becomes much heavier soon a great many cars will go to waste for the want of a buyer.

During the week there was a fair-sized demand for early rose for seed, and prices ruled at various figures according to section sent to.

FRONT STREET REVIEWS.

Brief Notes of Various Lines of Trade in the Produce District.

Dressed meats of all kinds were short of demand during the week, with prices correspondingly high.

Local cabbage supplies are getting short and some dealers are bringing stock from the south. Higher prices, too.

Tomatoes from Mexico are in larger supply. Price holds high.

Apple demand is increasing, with sales the largest of the present season. Prices inactive, however.

Orange supplies are much heavier, but with the better quality demand is liberal. Stocks too plentiful to help the price.

Lettuce supplies from local hothouses are very liberal, but demand is growing and prices rule steady between $1.25@1.50 a box.

Spring vegetables are coming to market from local points, and are finding good demand.

Celery market is higher, because of damage to the crop in California. Smaller supplies here.

The following prices are those obtained by Front street. Prices paid shippers are less regular commissions:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN BAGS — Calcutta, 9c; large lots; small lots, 9¼c.

WHEAT — Track prices—Club, 80c, red Russian, 78c; bluestem, 82c; valley, 80c.

CORN—Whole, $32; cracked, $33 ton.

BARLEY—New—Feed, $26 per ton; rolled $29@31; brewing, $29.

RYE—$1.50 per cwt.

OATS—New—Producers' price—No. 1 white $27 per ton; gray, $26@26.50.

FLOUR—Eastern Oregon patents, $4.80; straights, $4.35; exports, $3.70; valley, $4.45; graham, ½s, $4.50; whole wheat, $4.75; rye, 5s, $5.50; bales, $3.

MILL STUFFS—Nominal—Bran, $25@26 ton; middlings, $30@31; shorts, country, $27; city, $26; chop, $21@24.

HAY—Producers' price — Timothy, Willamette valley fancy $15; ordinary, $12.50@13; eastern Oregon, $16@17; mixed, $10@10.50; clover, $10@12; grain, (—); cheat, (—); alfalfa, $12@12.50.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

BUTTER FAT—F. o. b. Portland—Sweet cream, 36c; sour, 34c.

BUTTER—Extra fancy fresh creamery, 37½c; fancy, 35@37½c; choice, 35c; ordinary, 32½c; best storage, 27½@30c; second grade, 25c; store, 20c a pound.

EGGS — Extra fancy, candled, 19@20c; eastern storage, 15c dozen.

CHEESE— New — Full cream, flats, 15½c per lb; Young Americans, 17c per lb.

POULTRY—Mixed chickens, 12½@13c lb; fancy hens, 13@13½c lb; roosters, old, 10c; fryers, 15c lb; broilers, 16c per lb; ducks, (—); geese, old, 9@10c per lb; turkeys, alive, 13c per lb; dressed, 15@18c lb; squabs, $2.50 dozen; pigeons, $1.25 doz.; dressed poultry, 1@1½c per lb higher; wild geese, (—) doz.

Hops, Wool and Hides.

HOPS — 1907 crop, first prime, 6c; prime, 5½c; medium to prime, 5½c; medium, 4@5c lb; 1906 crop, 1@2c lb; contracts, 1908, (—).

WOOL—1907 clip—Valley, 16@18c; eastern Oregon, 12½@18c.

MOHAIR—29@29½c.

HIDES—Dry hides, 12@13c lb; green, 4@5c; calves, green, 5@7c; kips, 5c lb; bulls, green salt, 3@4c lb.

SHEEPSKINS — Shearings, 5c@20c each; short wool, 25c@40c; medium, wood, 50c@$1 each; long wool, 75c@$1.25 each.

TALLOW— Prime, per lb, 3c@4c; No. 2 and grease, 2@2½c.

CHITTIM BARK—5c.

Fruits and Vegetables.

POTATOES — Select, 70@75c, selling; buying, Willamette valley, 40c; eastern Multnomah and Clackamas, 45@50c per cwt; sweets, 3½c.

ONIONS—Jobbing price, $2.50@2.75; buying, spot $2.00@2.25; garlic, 7c lb.

APPLES—Select, $2.00, fancy $1.75; choice, $1.25@1.50; ordinary, 90c@$1.00.

FRESH FRUITS—Oranges, new, $2.00@$2.50; bananas, 5c per lb; lemons, $3@4.50 box; grapefruit, $3.50 box; pineapples, $4@5.50 dozen; pears, fancy, $1.50@1.75; ordinary, $1 a box; tangerines, $1.75 a box; Jap oranges, 40@45c a box; persimmons, $1.75.

VEGETABLES—Turnips, new, 50@60c, sack; carrots, 50c per sack; beets, 65@75c per sack; parsnips, 85c@$1; cabbage, $1.25@1.50; tomatoes, Mexican, $3.25@2.50; Florida, $5.25; beans, 15c; cauliflower, California, $1.10@1.20 doz., local, 75c@$1; peas, 14c, horseradish, 8c lb; artichokes, 15c@$1.00 dozen; green onions, 15c dozen; peppers, 25c; hothouse lettuce, $1.25@1.50 box; head lettuce, 95c dozen; cucumbers, hothouse, $1.25 dozen; radishes, 25c dozen bunches; eggplant, 20c lb; celery, $3.75@4.25 crate, cranberries, eastern, $9.00@10.50; sprouts, 8c@8½c per lb; asparagus, 40c lb; spinach, $1.25 box; green onions, 40c dozen bunches.

Groceries, Nuts, Etc.

SUGAR—California and Hawaiian—Cube, $6; powdered, $5.85; berry, $5.65; dry granulated, $5.65; XXX granulated, $5.40; conf. A., $5.65; extra B., $5.15; golden G., $5.05; D. yellow, $4.95; beet granulated, $5.45; barrels, 15c; half barrels, 30c; boxes, 55c advance on sack basis.

(Above prices are 30 days net cash quotations.)

HONEY—$3.60 per crate.

COFFEE—Package brands, $15.88@16.63.

SALT—Coarse—Half ground, 100s, $13.50 per ton; 50s, $14.00; table, dairy 50s, $19.00; 100s, $18.75; bales, $2.50; imported Liverpool, 50s, $20.00; 100s, $19.00; 4s, 18.00; extra fine barrels, 2s, 3s and 10s, $4.50@5.50; Liverpool lump rock, $20.50 per to; 50-lb rock, $13.50; 100s, $13.00.

(Above prices apply to sales of less than car lots. Car lots at special prices subject to fluctuations.)

RICE—Imperial Japan, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5½@5¾c; New Orleans, head, 7c; Ajax, 5c; Creole, 5¾c.

BEANS—Small white, $4.25; large white, $4.10; pink, $4.10; bayou, $3.90; Limas, $6.50; Mexican reds, 4½c.

NUTS— Peanuts, Jumbo, 7c per lb; Virginia, 6¾c per lb; roasted, 9c per lb; Japanese, 6¼@6½c; roasted, 8½c per lb; walnuts, California, 16c per lb; pine nuts, 15c per lb; hickory nuts, 10c per lb; brazil nuts, 15c per lb; filberts, 15c per lb; fancy pecans, 16@20c per lb; almonds, 16c.

Meats, Fish and Provisions.

DRESSED MEATS—Front street—Hogs, fancy, 7½c lb; ordinary, 7c; large, 6½@7c lb; veal, extra, 9½@10c; per lb; ordinary, 9c per lb; heavy, 7@8c per lb; mutton, fancy, 11c per lb.

HAMS, BACON, ETC.—Portland pack (local) hams, 10 to 12 lbs., 12½c per lb; 14 to 16 lbs., 12c per lb; 18 to 20 lbs., 12c; breakfast bacon, 15½@22½c per lb; picnics, 9c per lb; cottage roll, 10c per lb; regular short clears, smoked, 11c per lb; unsmoked, 10c per lb; clear backs, unsmoked, 10c; smoked, 11c; Union butts, 10 to 13c lb, unsmoked, 12c per lb; smoked, 13c per lb; clear bellies, unsmoked, 12½c per lb; smoked, 13½c per lb; shoulders, 10c; per lb; pickled tongues, 70c each.

LOCAL LARD—Kettle leaf, 10s, 12½c per lb; 5s, 12⅝c per lb; 50-lb. tins, 12c per lb; steam rendered, 10s, 11½c per lb; 5s, 11⅝c per lb; compound, 10s, 8½c per lb.

FISH—Rock cod, 12½c lb; flounders, 6c per lb; halibut, 7c per lb; striped bass, 15c per lb; catfish, 11c per lb; salmon, chinook, 12½c; steelhead, 12c per lb; frozen, 9c; herrings, 5c lb; soles, 7c lb; shrimps, 10c per lb; perch, 6c per lb; tomcod, 11c per lb; lobsters, 25c per lb.; fresh mackerel, 8c per lb; crawfish, 25c per dozen; sturgeon, 12½c per lb; black bass, 20c per lb; silver smelt, 6@7c per lb; Columbia smelt, 5c; black cod, 7½c lb; crabs, $1.00@1.50 dozen.

OYSTERS—Shoalwater bay, per gallon, $2.50; per 100-lb sack, $5.00; Olympia, per gallon, $2.40; per 100-lb sack, $6.00@6.50; Eagle, canned, 60c can; $7 dozen; eastern in shell, $1.75 per hundred.

CLAMS—Hardshell, per box, $2.40; razor clams, $2.00 per box; 10c per doz.

Paints, Coal Oil, Etc.

ROPE—Pure manila, 14c; standard, 12¼c; sisal, 10¼c.

Coal Oils—

	Iron Bbls.	Cases.	Wood Bbls.
Water White	11 c	....	15 c
Pearl Oil	....	18½c	....
Head Light	12½c	19½c	16½c
Eocene	....	21½c	....
Special W. W.	14½c	....	18½c
Elaine	....	28 c	....
Extra Star	....	21½c	....

Gasoline—

	Iron Bbls.	Cases.
V. M. and P. Naptha	12½c	19½c
Red Crown Gasoline	18½c	25½c
Motor Gasoline	18½c	25½c
86 per cent Gasoline	30 c	37½c
No. 1 Engine Distillate	10 c	17 c

BENZINE—86 deg., cases, 26c per gal; iron bbls 23c per gal.

TURPENTINE—In cases, 72c per gal; wood bbls, 69½c per gal.

LINSEED OIL—Raw, bbls 52c, cases 58c; boiled, bbls 54c, cases 60c a gal; lots of 250 gallons 1c less.

WHITE LEAD—Ton lots, 7¾c per lb; 500-lb lots, 8c per lb; less lots, 8¼c.

WIRE NAILS—Present basis at $3 10.

Morrow County Woolgrowers.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Heppner, Or., Feb. 22.—The Morrow County Woolgrowers' association has elected the following officers: President, George J. Currin; vice-president, W. B. Barratt; secretary and treasurer, W. S. Spencer; executive committee, Emmet Cochran, George J. Currin, R. F. Hyns, W. S. Spencer, George Perry, W. B. Barrett and John Kilkenny.

Are Buying Horses.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

North Powder, Or., Feb. 22.—The Portland horse buyers, Skiffton & Todd, who were here and in Powder valley some time looking up a mixed lot of horses, secured three carloads at prices ranging from $40 to $150. Among the horses at the higher price were some good draught horses.

CALIFORNIA TENDERS LEMON TO OREGON ONION GROWERS

Those interested in bringing eastern onions to the Pacific coast markets are among those clamoring for the Oregon producer to hold back his supplies. They are daily receiving shipments of eastern stock in California and if they can keep the Oregons from coming in that direction they will be able to put the price in the scuth almost where they please. This sort of lemon is annually tendered the Oregon producer by southern buyers in one way or other.

PORTLAND BUTTER MARKET REACHED VERY HIGH FIGURES

By Hyman H. Cohen.

During the year 1907 Oregon dairymen received on an average of $2.22-100c per pound for their butter fat. The highest price received during the year was 36c and the lowest 21c.

During the year the Portland butter market was one of the highest in the country, the price ruling from 22½ to 37½c a pound, the latter the present price for extra fancy grades of creamery.

Even the great Elgin, Illinois market was badly beaten during the year by Portland values, the average in this city for the year being 32.2c a pound for best quality. In Elgin the average price for the year was 27.6c per pound. The average for five years in Portland was 28.9c while in Elgin it stood 24.5c during the same period.

The prices that ruled in Portland for best creamery during 1907 show for the following dates:

	Per lb.
January 1 to January 28	35c
January 29 to February 11	37½
February 12 to March 21	35
March 22 to April 8	37½
April 9 to April 15	32½
April 16 to April 22	27½
April 23 to April 29	25
April 30 to May 27	22½
May 28 to June 10	24
June 11 to June 30	25
July 1 to July 22	27½
July 23 to August 5	30
August 6 to August 11	32½
August 12 to August 20	35
August 21 to September 2	37½
September 3 to October 31	35
November 1 to December 1	32½
December 2 to December 12	35
December 13 to December 31	37½

Oregon as a Dairy Country.

As a dairy country Oregon has no superior according to the leading dairy experts of the country. Climatic conditions make this an ideal place for the feeding of stock and prices on the Pacific coast and especially in Portland have been among the highest in the United States. At this time there is a great deal of interest in dairying and an effort is being made by the creamery butter manufacturers to interest the producers in securing a better grade of butter fat. For this purpose an organization was recently effected among the users and producers of cream, having for its sole object the bettering of cream quality. For the purpose of experimenting the creamery butter makers have pledged a fund with which to hire experts to visit the various dairying sections. Any cream shipper can have cows inspected and the cream tested so that at the end of a year the producer will know to a certainty which cow is a good or bad investment.

Returns From Tillamook Cows.

The following returns from 28 cows owned by J. F. Martin of Tillamook are for the year 1907. Four of these cows are 2-year-olds. No account of the milk used for the two families, which is estimated took more than two cows, is included in these figures:

	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. But. Fat.	
1906. Dec.	10,666	469.03	
1907.			
Jan.	8,672	390.23	
Feb.	8,122	357.37	
March	7,607	338.41	
April	11,785	466.42	
May	16,360	629.31	
June	17,247	705.90	
July	18,239	756.81	
Aug.	17,049	741.62	
Sept.	16,706	719.42	
Oct.	19,090	831.32	
Nov.	15,444	686.05	
Total	166,987	7,092.16	$2,347.54
Average per cow.	5,964	253.29	83.84
	2 tons hay	Bran $2.27	26.27
Cost feed	2 t. hay	Bran $2.27	
per cow.	$16.00	Roots 2.00	
		pasture 6.00	26.27
Net per cow			$57.47

SHELTER FOR QUAIL.

Missourian's Plan of Growing Cane to Stand During Winter.

From the Kansas City Journal.

William E. McCulley of Macon county thinks he has solved the problem of preserving quail. He owns quite a large farm and he discovered that quail were becoming more and more scarce each year. Then he set about studying the cause and came to the conclusion that it was lack of shelter.

Since then he has every spring planted sugar cane along the side of the hollows of his farm and permits the same to stand during the winter. It affords the quail not only food but shelter of the kind they like. Other farmers in Boone, Callaway and several counties of the state, have adopted Mr. McCulley's plan, and they think it is just what was needed.

It is a fact that quail will not stay where they cannot find shelter. In many of the best counties there is very little natural shelter left, as every foot of available ground is under cultivation. In such localities it has been observed that the quail have nearly all left, and it seems pretty well settled that they will never return unless artificial shelter is provided for them.

Sugar cane, when thickly planted, furnishes just what these birds seem to want. They are also very fond of the seed, and as the season advances the cane stalks fall down and provide a thick mass in which the quail can hide from their natural enemies, hawks and owls, and also affords a nesting place in the spring and summer.

INCIDENT OF TRAVEL.

Showing How Easy It Is to Confound Customs Officers With Others.

From the New York Sun.

The American whose knowledge of Castilian was not over great left the Lisbon express at the station of Las Delicias in Madrid, his suit case in hand. There didn't seem to be anything to hinder, so he walked right through the doorway and stopped on the platform for a moment before he took a cab. He was a little surprised that no customs officer had been in the station to inspect baggage, but concluded that the inspection at Valencia de Alacantara on the frontier had been enough.

Incidentally the American was inclined to be annoyed by the importunity of porters and cabmen, and as he knew where he was going he didn't care to have his handbag grabbed from him. This happened a moment later, a large man in corduroys seizing the bag. The American just as hurriedly took it away, supposing him a hotel runner.

"No, hombre," cried the man in corduroys with a magnificent gesture, throwing back his coat and displaying a broad leather band diagonally across his chest adorned with a breastplate in gleaming brass which read "Ayuntamiento de Madrid" and some other things. He was the customs officer whose duty it was to look for tobacco and alcohol brought in. The apparent eagerness of the American to get away must have stirred his suspicions.

The latter, however, thought it best to keep his calmness. He leaned over and tapped the brass badge. "Very pretty," he said in his imperfect Spanish. Then as a bright thought, "How much did it cost you?"

The customs man grew angry and with a movement of the hand indicative of deep disgust ordered the American to open the bag and kept him waiting in a group of 20 or 30 grinning, chattering porters for 20 minutes while he carefully examined every article in the bag. Then he chalked a sign and let the American go.

"You're lucky you didn't get arrested," said a Spanish friend to the American. "Those fellows, cheap as they seem, have a big pull. You'd have got into all sorts of trouble afterward, too. He'd have tipped off his friends and they'd have made it annoying for you every time you left the city. What made him most angry was what you said about buying the badge. They have to pay well to get the place, even though they're not supposed to. That touched a raw place.'

COST OF MINE TIMBERS.

They Add 8 Cents to the Cost of Each Ton of Anthracite.

The cost of every ton of anthracite is increased eight cents by the expense of the mine timbers. To supply these timbers says the Vegetarian Magazine, requires each year the product of approximately 150,000 acres of forest.

Timber is used for cross ties for tramroads in the main haulage ways, as wooden rollers and as props. A set of gangway timber consists of two legs, commonly 9 or 10 feet long and about 13 inches in diameter, and a collar, six or seven feet long. These sets are placed on an everage at intervals of five feet; one gangway frequently contains 1,000 sets and 10 gangways to a colliery is not an unusual number.

The average life of the timber is hardly above two years. Forty-five per cent of the timbers are destroyed by decay, while breakage, wear and insects destroy the remainder. By peeling the timbers and properly seasoning them and especially by giving them a treatment in oils or chemical salts, their length of service is materially increased.

The threatened strike of marine engineers at Honolulu has been averted by the acceptance of a proposition to arbitrate grievances.

WHEAT CROPS OF THE WORLD

Conditions Excellent in Northwest—Bumper Crop From Argentina.

Crop conditions continue very good in the Pacific northwest, the weather being just about right for this time of year. Where it is cold the plants are well protected.

In California considerable damage is reported by the ravages of a worm, the roots in many sections being eaten. The amount of damage is hard to estimate at this time.

Broomhall gives the following report of the condition elsewhere in his Liverpool Corn Trade News of February 4:

United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom is getting fairly seasonable weather, that is light to moderate frosts and mostly fine days, which weather should be capital for getting the land into good condition for sowing, and it has enabled plowing and other field work to be carried on under favorable conditions. It is now stated that but little winter sowing was done in January, but should the present weather hold it is fully expected that the drills will soon be busy with wheat and barley sowing will follow soon afterwards.

Argentina.

There apepar to be some districts which did not fare so well as others, but on the whole the complaints do not amount to very much, and latest threshing returns confirm a bumper crop. Arrivals at the ports are now on a large scale and last week's exports eclipsed all previous records, while still larger quantities are looked for in the near future.

India.

Mail and cable advices continue to mention the great change for the better in crop prospects which have resulted from the January rainfall. Our Kurrachee correspondents, however, do not feel very hopeful about any exportable surplus, and although shippers here hope there may be something, yet they have to state that so far there is no sign of new crop offerings, and prices are still very high.

Australia.

The rains at harvest bleached a portion of the crop, but no serious damage from this cause is mentioned. Estimates of the surplus available for Europe are being reduced and shipments last week were light. The pastoral industry has been benefited by further splendid rains.

Russia.

Opinions vary as to the winter crops in the southwest, but our Nicolaieff correspondent mentions the fact that the fields had no snow protection when the thermometer showed 45 degrees Fahrenheit of frost. It would seem impossible that the young crops could escape serious harm under such conditions, and they started the winter mostly with poor, backward growth, but still our Odessa crop agent takes a much more cheerful view than he did some time back, and the present weather is quite mild. The interior districts are still under snow and more or less snow is found in the southeast. Arrivals of wheat at the ports continue very light, but corn and barley quantities are moderate. Some people claim that interior reserves are fair to liberal, but free offerings are not expected until a new harvest is assured.

Roumania.

The weather is mild and reports of the crops are favorable. There has been a sharp decrease in port stocks, but it is possible that some quantities may be temporarily out of sight in barges between Braila and Sulina.

GROW SUGAR BEETS IN WALLOWA COUNTY

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

La Grande, Or., Feb. 22.—Field representatives of the La Grande sugar factory will go to Wallowa county early next week with a large quantity of sugar beet seed, which will be distributed free to Wallowa county farmers with the understanding that thorough tests in beet growing be made in that county this season. The sugar company expects to have several thousand acres of beets planted in the Wallowa valley as soon as the O. R. & N. branch line is completed into that county. The soil, climate and conditions of Wallowa are all favorable to a heavy yield of beets of a high percentage of saccharine.

PRINCE'S GRIMY COUSIN.

The Late King Oscar's Meeting With Another Bernadotte on a Steamer.

From the New York Sun.

Dr. Wilhelm Koehler of Mannheim, Germany, contributes a new anecdote to the recollections of the late King Oscar of Sweden. It goes back more than 50 years, to a time when Oscar, then crown prince, was traveling about seeing the world.

One day he boarded a passenger steamer at Marseilles for a trip to North Africa. He was in civilian's dress and unattended. The captain, who did not know who he was, accosted him.

"It seems to me I saw you at the naval review yesterday," he said.

"Very likely you did," said Prince Oscar.

"And it seems to me you were wearing an admiral's uniform."

"I rather think I was."

"You must be a remarkable seaman to have reached that rank at your age; you can't be over 25."

"Oh, a little older than that, but I'm no seaman at all. I wear an admiral's uniform in right of my name."

"Which is——"

"Bernadotte."

"Ah, some relation of the old marshal?"

"Merely his grandson. I am Prince Oscar of Sweden, brother of the king."

"Then maybe your highness would like to meet a cousin."

"I shouldn't object. I know there are some, but I have never seen one yet."

The captain stepped to the speaking tube and shouted to the engine room: "Send up Bernadotte."

In a minute or two a grimy stoker, naked to the waist, appeared.

"This is your cousin," said the captain, who was an extreme republican, with a bow in which the irony was only latent.

But if the captain hoped to embarrass or annoy the prince he was disappointed. Oscar put out his hand and shook his cousin's black one. He asked him about the relationship; about other cousins near Pau, where the marshal was born, and about his own life and work. Then he made the other Bernadotte a present worthy of a prince and took his name and address with a view to future benefits.

Organized labor is preparing to make another fight against the reelection of Representative Charles E. Littlefield of the Second congressional district of Maine.

MORE INTEREST IN LIVESTOCK

Industry of Pacific Northwest Is Reviving After Years' Sleep.

PORTLAND LIVESTOCK RUN.

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Past week	972	436	1,632
1907	400	1,973	358
1906	656	495	682
1905	639	419	2,369

By Hyman H. Cohen.

Portland Union Stockyards, Feb. 22.—Those that viewed the Portland livestock market during the past year have noted an increasing demand for all products. The Portland market has been growing in importance at a rapid rate for several years. At no time during that period has there been any setback—the development has been carried onward without a halt.

Now that there is a certainty that the largest packing concerns in the world are to erect packing plants at Portland, with the intention of putting this city right at the front in packing circles, the livestock industry of the state of Oregon and in fact the entire Pacific Northwest, is reviving. There is much interest taken everywhere in the Portland projects for the construction and operation of the monster packing houses will mean a much increased demand for Pacific coast cattle, sheep and hogs.

Producers Are Preparing.

The word has gone forth of the demand that will insure as soon as the packing operations start, and producers are preparing for that event. There is more interest today in the livestock industry in the Pacific Northwest than ever before. Everywhere livestock men are planning increased production. Every line will show results from this activity. More feeding grounds will be needed and livestock men say they will be ready for the reception of the stock when the proper time arrives.

However, there are some who can scarcely realize the full import of the establishing of such monster packing plants at Portland as Swift & Co. and Swartzchild & Sulzberger are preparing to build at a very early date. Located where it is Portland today would command the livestock situation of the entire country as soon as the packers get their local institutions under way. Here at the doors of the packing houses are located the producers who will raise the vast amount of stock to feed the plants. Then, too, right at this same door is one of the best harbors in the world from which ships can sail to any port in the world. Here, too, all lines of rail meet the water and there is no place that can reach the world's markets at so little expense and at such small time as Portland. This is the reason why the world's greatest packers are here.

Sheep Run Is Surprising.

While the run of sheep in the local yards during the week was small, it was surprisingly large for the past few months. In all but 1,632 head arrived in during the six days and the demand was several times as great as the supply. However, receipts were ample enough to fill the requirements of the trade at the present high level of values and a great run would likely have resulted in a price loss.

Hog market was very firm the past week with a slightly better run. However, arrivals were small in comparison with the demand and the market held closer to top figures. The future of the market is hard to forecast at the moment, but prospects are for higher prices unless there continues for too long a period the present downward tendency of eastern values. This will affect local conditions more than ever from this time forth.

Cattle market showed but a small run for the six days and all prices were firmly held at last week's range. The run was but 436 head compared with 1,973 a year ago, 495 two years ago and 419 for this same week three years ago.

A year ago for the past week there was a very firm tone in all lines with all markets showing an advance of 25c.

Official yard values today:

Hogs—Best stuff, $5.25@5.35; stockers and China fats, $4.50@$5.00.

Cattle—Best eastern Oregon steers, $4.35@4.50; cows and heifers, $3.50@3.75; bulls, $2.00@2.25.

Sheep — Best wethers, $5.75@6.00; lambs, $6.00@6.25; ewes, $5.00@5.50.

WINTER LAMBING SUCCESS.

Echo Sheepman Proves That February Crop Is Very Good.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Pendleton, Or., Feb. 22.—One of the most profitable and successful experiments in winter lambing on record in eastern Oregon has just been conducted by Josepr Cunha, an Echo sheepman. He built sheds 72x200 feet last fall and prepared to have his lamb crop come in February this year, and so far has saved 110 lambs for every 100 ewes and expects to raise at least 6,000 lambs from 5,000 ewes that will bring lambs in this month and in March. Ninety to 95 per cent of lambs saved is a large increase when the lambs come in the ordinary season in April and Mr. Cunha's record is one of the best ever made in this part of the state. Every tenth ewe brings twin lambs and so far very few have died. The early lambs will be ready for market two months in advance of the regular crop and will command higher prices.

HAD NO CHRISTMAS.

But Other Travelers Made Up for It by Having Two.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

There was one place on the Pacific ocean where there was no Christmas. Travelers toward the orient went to bed on the evening of the 24th and woke the next day on the morning of the 26th. The 25th—Christmas Day—had vanished completely. It had gone as though it never existed, which was true.

All travelers on the broad bosom of the Pacific making westward were not thus cheated out of a holiday. Only those in ships which reached the 180th degree of longitude on Christmas eve were robbed of their Christmas. Those traveling in the opposite direction had two Christmas days in succession. So Father Time was not altogether heartless in playing tricks on Santa Claus.

An experienced navigator explains the mystery of the missing Christmas for west-bound travelers and the extra Yuletide for those bound east thus:

"In just about the middle of the Pacific is the 180th degree of longitude, and when that imaginary line is reached the westward traveler drops one day out of his calendar for the year. That line crosses the antipodes or point on the earth's surface which is precisely opposite to Greenwich, England, the place at which by common consent of all nations the counting of time begins. At noonday, when the sun is directly overhead at Greenwich, at other points to the westward the time will be earlier by one hour for each 15 degrees of longitude, so that when 180 degrees is reached it will be midnight.

"Twelve hours have thus been gained, and the other 12 would be added if the journey around the globe were completed. So by universal agreement the 25th of December would be dropped by all navigators reaching the fatal line on the previous day, and travelers would be cheated out of their Christmas at the only place on the earth's surface where such a thing could happen."

SHORT INTEREST IS VERY HEAVY

Sellers More Numerous Than Liquidating Holders—Court Decision Helps.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, Feb. 22.—During the early part of the present week sentiment on the stock exchange continued very much depressed and this depression was reflected in a general sagging of prices. Toward the end of the period, however, the usual symptoms of a sold-out condition began to appear plainly. Individual stocks, which for one reason or another, were especially vulnerable to speculative attack, broke pretty badly but the market as a whole showed steadily less and less sensitiveness to the uncovering of these weak spots and operators committed at all extensively to the short side found it extremely difficult to buy in their contracts at anything like the recent low prices. On the other hand, it had to be admitted that there was no attempt to make the retreat of the short interest really costly.

Shrewd judges of the trading are confident that short selling has been proceeding at a much faster pace than actual liquidation, that the short accounts at the outset of the present week was unusually heavy, and that it was powerful interests who have exploited the full possibility of the situation. Events of the last day or two, however, have seemed to indicate that no effort will be made along this line. Stocks may no longer be pressed for sale when the market is weak, but they are too freely supplied when the market is strong to allow anything but moderate recoveries.

The truth undoubtedly is that large financial interests prefer that the Wall street trading be kept within narrow bounds until they can see the future of business and of politics much plainer than is possible now. Trade authorities are rather cautious about committing themselves to a statement that things are improving. They report a better feeling, or as they put it "an improved tone," with here and there some increase in activity. But in these respects there seems to be no particular change within the last three weeks.

On the other hand, a most grateful reminder has been afforded this week that the reckless efforts to overturn the old regime under which our railroads have prospered for a decade past are likely to meet a formidable obstacle when it comes to a test in the courts. The decision in the Illinois Central, it is asserted, is clearly the right of a railroad to own stock in other companies which are not competitors. It is thereby upsetting one of the main contentions of the government in the suit now pending against the Union Pacific—that the investment of the Union Pacific surplus in other railroad securities was illegal because it aimed at a monopoly.

SHIPMENT OF STEERS.

Choicest Lots of the Season Sold at Echo to Union Meat.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Pendleton, Or., Feb. 22.—Three hundred and twenty-four steers, which were sold this wek by R. B. Stanfield and Fred Andrews of Echo to the Union Meat company of Portland, yielded the sellers $20,000, or about $62 per head. This is one of the choicest shipments yet made this spring. There are about 7,000 head to go from the Echo feeding district this season.

GARIBALDI'S ROMANCE.

Veiled English Woman Who Entered His Life in Later Years.

Achille Fazzari, one of the closest personal friends of Giuseppe Garibaldi, has revealed in an interview published in the Tribuna of Rome a romance in the later years of the Italian patriot. The heroine is a Mrs. Collins, an English woman, who with her husband lived on the Island of Caprera, where Garibaldi made his home for many years.

The couple had a hut on the island, but only tenanted it in the wildest weather. The greater part of their time was spent afloat in a sailboat on which they originally reached Caprera.

They lived mainly on the fish they caught, on goat's flesh and on wild birds that the man shot; but every fortnight they made a voyage to the nearby island of La Maddalena, where Collins landed, made necessary purchases and got his letters.

The woman never left the boat, and all the time that it remained close to the shore she kept her face and head muffled up in a thick veil. One theory was that the pair had eloped and she was afraid of being recognized; but this seemed to be negatived by the fact that Collins made no effort to hide his identity.

Finally the story got abroad that she had been beautiful, but had her beauty destroyed through burning or scalding, so that she was now repulsive to look at. Her husband's affection was undiminished—they seemed to be devoted to each other—but she could not bear to have strangers see her. Hence the isolation in which they lived.

This story held good until Collins died. His wife dug a grave for him with her own hands in a sheltered valley in Caprera. She remained on the island for some years, but she discarded the veil.

Then she was revealed as a beautiful woman, and it was at once concluded that unreasoning jealousy on the part of her husband had driven them to solitude.

Now comes Fazzari with the statement that very shortly after Collin's death Garibaldi made the acquaintance of the beautiful widow. The result was a passionate friendship or platonic love, at least on the lady's side.

Fazzari says she wrote numerous letters to Garibaldi, beginning in 1860, when he was in Italy taking part in the war of unification. All are couched in terms of devotion.

When asked what the end of the romance was, Fazzari started a new mystery.

"Let it remain a secret," said he, and no persuasions would induce him to talk any more.

A CHINESE TRICK.

Rests Gun Across Arm When He Shoots to Kill.

From the Boston Herald.

One peculiar fact developed in the course of the trial in the superior court of nine Chinamen charged with the murder of one of their countrymen, and that is no Chinaman when using a revolver levels it straight at a person or at an object, but rests the muzzle of the "gun" on his left forearm, and with the right hand holding the butt discharges the weapon.

Counsel wanted an explanation, but could not obtain it, and later a member of one of the tongs in the corridor was asked for a reason.

"Don't know why a gun is used in that manner," was the response, "unless it insures more secrecy than the American way. For instance, a Chinaman may wrap the gun in the folds of his sleeve, leaving only the barrel hole free. Then a shot may be fired, when it would appear as though the one who discharged the weapon had his arms folded. There would be no glint of steel and nothing but a curl of smoke to tell who discharged the weapon."