OP UNION IS ONLY SO- UTION OF PRESENT SET- ACK IN STAPLE PRICE

Latest Market Reviews

IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD

With the Trade

HOP UNION FOR OREGON MORE EASILY WORKED THAN FORTHREESTATES

DER NEEDED IN HOP UNION

ers Do Not Care to Be by Agitators From ther Coast States.

By Hymen H. Cohen.

op growers union is favored tically every grower in the Oregon—but not under present ns. The needs of a strong or- on to combat the ravages of the ling and blood-sucking dealers en known to the growers for ne. Producers have desired or- on but what they seek is an or- on that will be representative under control of an operator ne other place.

f the principal officials of the union has been working in com- with Mr. Durst, the California for several years. In all of st's consignment campaigns he put out as a leader to draw Oregon growers. So far as me personally there has not ingle instance where these con- schemes have been favorable growers. The buyers at the d of the line were always wait- hese consignments because they ey could be secured cheaper om regular dealers who were formed as to foreign conditions e always on the spot to take ge of any favorable fluctua-

scarcely any wonder that the ucers of Oregon do not care to y these failures. The Oregon ociation is suffering from the proper leaders. The Oregon need an organization in which mselves will have the full say- ey should in all instances be sition to say for themselves ey would like the production hey can work better among es than by tieing up with sev- r states where conditions are different at most stages. ginally planned the Oregon hop were to have a union of their ich could cooperate with the of other states as conditions themselves. The visit of the a operators to this city downed local plans—the state union ng lost in the excitement of nderful speeches by the south- who prepared their own bylaws them quickly and forced lo- ers to indorse them in the heat moment. These bylaws were carried so that growers should the proper time to analyze tion. However, few of the by- et with the present views of roducers.

hop growers now see the nec- f doing something for them- Hops are touching such low hat the price received scarcely an pays for the cultivation The dealers are well protected is the reason why they forced ers to sell at such low figures. If the acreage will need to be re there is likely to be the improvement in hop prices. talk and all, the organization growers can bring forth can g up the prices unless the de- better than supplies. Too les of hops have been grown few years and too many will n the coming season unless dical steps are taken by the to protect themselves.

AL WHEAT GROWING.

Indicate Good Condition— ring Plowing General.

where throughout the Pacific t crop conditions are most en- g. The weather has been bet- the average for this time of spring plowing is generally in most sections. Fall grain ng well, the growth making progress during recent weeks, he wintry season.

the past week there ruled an ne in the local wheat market, the period the market dropped owing to severe cuts in for- es, out this was in turn suc- y strength abroad, which forced prices up 3c a bushel. While et is firm, practically no busi- occurred here during the week the inactivity of foreigners. there is a somewhat better egarding local flour, there is a ack of oriental trade and most mills throughout the Pacific t are closed, those remaining g operated but for short inter-

NION PRICES HOLD.

Are Quite Well Maintained— Onions Are a Bugaboo.

onion values have held rather g the past week, especially cal market, there was but little t of supplies. All told there 25 cars in the state of Oregon. seven cars are rolling to other having been sold. Of the re- stocks 12 cars are in the hands s and the remaining amount is producers.

rice of onions has held well ause most of the local dealers stocked and scarcely cared to roduct for less than it cost he arrival of Japanese onions sound—mention of which was lusively in The Journal at the t the Oregon producers that for with eastern growth they esser figures than this state's would let go at.

the significant features of the f Jap onions is that they were o the coast by the very dealers been boosting the market from ncisco. Not finding a suitable n the sound for the supplies, the cargo was sent to San . It is stated that a local of Japanese products is bring- pplies of onions from the ori- are due to arrive March 2. es show a fractionally better t, but at very low prices. a better demand for seed stock s are rather good. Only best s wanted.

BUYING EGGS AGAIN.

Appetite Just Coming Back r Spell of High Values.

prices are ruling in the Front uses for eggs. Larger arriv-

USE SHEEP HAVE PINAL MENINGITIS

(ial Dispatch to The Journal.)

ouse, Wash., Feb. 29.—G. Z. one of the pioneer Palouse rs, has recently lost sev- sheep by what Dr. Hadley, tate college veterinary sur- calls spinal meningitis. Mr. has about 50 sheep in his but upon examination it een found that less than a dozen is afflicted with isease. The farmers claim s the first time spinal men- s has appeared among the in the Palouse country.

GREATER ACREAGE OF WHEAT BEING SOWN

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Hay, Wash., Feb. 29.—There is greater activity this spring among the wheat growers of this district than ever before. Plowing is now in full progress. Thousands of acres will be put under cultivation this spring and as this district grows wheat equal to the Palouse country there will be thousands of bushels of wheat for shipment the coming fall from this and nearby stations on the O. R. & N. The country here is settling up rapidly and on thousands of acres that a few years ago were covered with cattle, the farmer is taking the place of the cowboy. Land which less than 10 years ago was worth $5 an acre is worth $25 and $30 and is steadily advancing in price.

als put down the value, but considering the extent of the supplies the market held wonderfully well. The fact is, the general public has not yet become accustomed to eat any great amount of eggs because of the former high values and the unusually poor quality heretofore shown. Eastern eggs have been mixed with local growth and consumers had become disgusted. They are just recovering their appetite and will consume more eggs in the future. At the close of the week the market ruled around 18c, with an occasional lot going at 19c.

Poultry was scarce and high and advanced values are shown in all lines except geese and ducks and perhaps turkeys. Broilers and fryers were especially in firm request during the week and for these grades very high values are quoted.

Creamery butter is firmly held at former week's levels, but an early decline in values is likely unless weather conditions should harden.

FRONT STREET REVIEWS.

Notes of Some Important Trade Lines of Wholesale District.

Run of salmon is smaller but there is plenty to go around at present prices.

Dressed meats of all kinds continue as firm as a week ago. Same prices, too.

Local cabbage season is near an end and few shipments now show best quality. Some coming from the south as a result.

Lent begins Wednesday and wholesalers report good supplies of prepared fish at moderate values.

There continues a very fair sale of apples but supplies are so liberal at country points that the market is crowded from day to day and little chance is given prices to improve.

Oranges are in large supply with some dealers cutting values even on the better grades.

Tomatoes from Mexico are coming somewhat faster and the result is that quotations are being shaded considerably.

Hay market is easier with larger offerings, although the general market remains unchanged.

Millstuffs are scarce with former prices continued. Mills shut down, the cause.

Front street sells at the following prices. Prices paid shippers are less regular commissions:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

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

WHEAT — Track prices—Club, 82c; red Russian, 81c; bluestem, 84c; valley, 82c.

CORN—Whole, $32; cracked, $33 ton.

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

RYE—[illegible].55 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, [illegible], $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, 18@18½c; eastern storage, 15c doz.

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

POULTRY—Mixed chickens, 13@13½c per lb; fancy hens, 14c lb; roosters, old, 10@11c; fryers, $4.50@6 doz; broilers, $4@5.00 doz; geese, old, 9@10c per lb; turkeys, alive, 14@16c 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, 5½c; prime, 5½c; medium to prime, 5@5½c; medium, 4@5c lb; 1906 crop, 1@2c lb; contracts, 1908, (—).

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

MOHAIR—Nominal.

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

SHEEPSKINS — Shearing, 5c@20c each; short wool, 25c@40c; medium wool, 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, 60@65c, selling; buying, Willamette valley, 40@45c; eastern Multnomah and Clackamas, 45@50c per cwt; sweets, 3½@4c; seed stock f. o. b. Portland, American Wonders, 60c; Early Rose, 80@90c.

ONIONS—Jobbing price, $2.50@3.00; 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, $2.50@3.75 box; grapefruit, $3.50; pineapples, $4 per dozen; pears, fancy, $1.50@1.75; ordinary, $1 a box; tangerines, $1.65 a box; Jap oranges, 40@45c a box; persimmons, $1.75.

VEGETABLES—Turnips, new, 50@60c, sack; carrots, 60c per sack; beets, 65@75c per sack; parsnips, 85c@$1; cabbage, $1.25@1.60; tomatoes, Mexican, $2.75@3.50; beans, 15c; cauliflower, California, $1.10@1.20 dozen; local, 75c@$1; peas, 14c; horseradish, 8c lb; artichokes, 75c@$1.00 dozen; green onions, 15c dozen; peppers, 25c; hothouse lettuce, 75c@$1.25 box; head lettuce, 95c dozen; cucumbers, hothouse, $1.25 dozen; radishes, 25c dozen bunches; eggplant, 20c lb; celery, $4.25@4.75 crate; cranberries, eastern, $9.00@10.50; sprouts, 8c@8½c per lb; asparagus, (—); spinach, 90c 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, 5s and 10s, $4.50@5.50; Liverpool lump rock, $20.50 per ton; 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, 5½c.

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, 8¼c per lb.

FISH—Rock cod, 12½c lb; flounders, 6c lb; halibut, 5@6c per lb; striped bass, 15c per lb; catfish, 11c per lb; salmon, chinook, 12c lb; steelhead, 11c 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, 7c; 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, 13c; standard, 11½c; sisal, 9¾c; I. B. sisal, 8½c.

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, 25c 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.

Chicago Dairy Market.

Chicago, Feb. 29.—Butter, steady; creameries, 31@32c. Eggs, steady; price firsts, 21c. Cheese, strong, 11¾@14c.

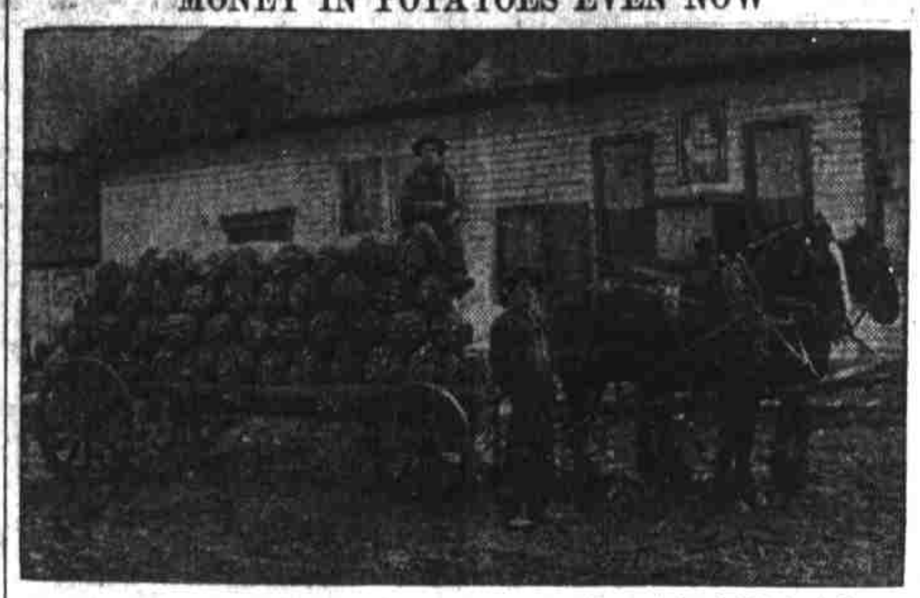
New York Dairy Market.

New York, Feb. 29.—Butter, steady; best creameries, 31c. Cheese, steady, 16c. Eggs, steady, 23c.

J. L. Bristow, former fourth assistant postmaster-general, has made formal announcement of his candidacy for the United States senate to succeed Chester I. Long of Kansas, whose term will expire next March.

Kansas, once the stronghold of Populism, has evidently turned its back on the party. The Populist state convention which was to have been held in Topeka next month, will probably be abandoned.

MONEY IN POTATOES EVEN NOW



Lebanon, Or., Feb. 28.—A wagonload of potatoes was hauled into Lebanon this week for shipment that weighed 5,400 pounds. This is about 90 bushels. The potatoes were grown by A. C. Brown. His field yielded about 300 bushels to the acre. It is estimated that there was raised within a radius of seven miles of Lebanon about 160 carloads of potatoes this year of 500 bushels to the car, or about 80,000 bushels. Some of the potatoes were sold early and brought 48 cents per bushel, but the most of them have sold for 33 cents per bushel.

SPRAY YOUR TREES OR FRUIT INSPECTOR WILL VISIT YOU

By Richard Deich, Fruit Inspector.

Old moss-covered, scale-infested, pest-ridden fruit trees. What can be done for them?

Prune and spray them.

Cut them down and burn them. Leave them stand, a menace to the neighborhood, an advertisement of thriftlessness to our eastern visitors who have been attracted here by the wonderful stories of Oregon fruit. No wonder they think we are "stringing" them—acre after acre of apple trees that don't average one box of fruit per tree. Sixty or 70 boxes of apples per acre, not fit for hog feed; no wonder their shiftless owner thinks it "don't pay to spray."

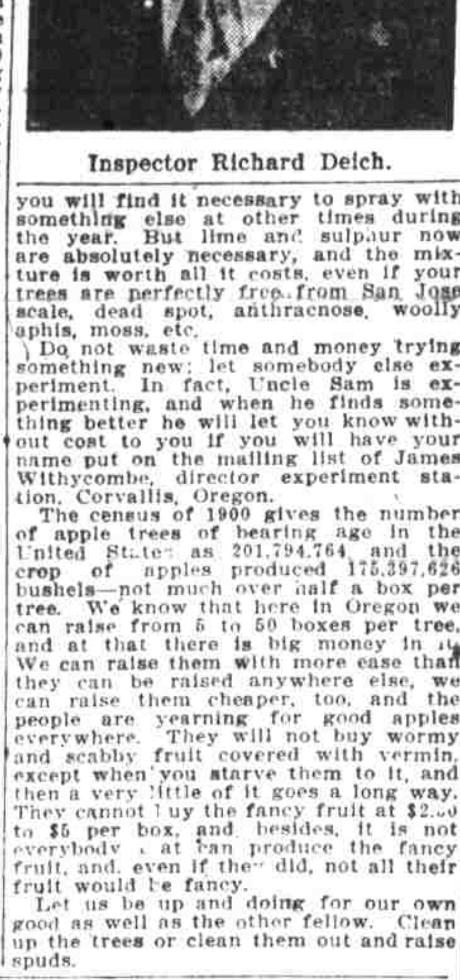
But let us see if it does or does not. Let us suppose we are in the Hood River, Rogue River or some up-to-date Willamette valley orchard. Roughly speaking 70 trees to the acre 12 years old, 10 boxes of apples to the tree, 700 boxes per acre. Suppose apples are only $1 a box, like they usually are, instead of $2 or $3. If good apples were $1 or $1.50 per box everybody could and would eat apples, and there would be 100 boxes sold in Portland where one is sold now. Nobody will buy wormy, scaly and scabby apples unless he is driven to it, and most people cannot pay a fancy price for fancy fruit, so we will suppose 700 boxes to the acre at $1 per box, or may be that is too much. We will say five boxes per tree, 70 trees to the acre, surely that is conservative and our grower has worked hard and sprayed, pruned and carefully graded and packed his apples, which cost him $100 per acre. This only leaves him $250 per acre profit. Of course that is only 10 per cent on $2,500 per acre. But our fruit grower might be one of those more favored ones that we read about some times, and if we are not badly misinformed some of them live in most all parts of Oregon, at least you can if all the reports are true (and, I am almost afraid to say so) I have actually seen one or two of them myself along the different lines of transportation (even Harriman lines) who had only 10 or 20 acres of apple orchard, to say nothing about pear orchards, from which they harvested 10,000 or 15,000 boxes of apples and got an average of about $2 per box—$20,000 or $30,000. That is 20 per cent on $9,000 or $10,000 per acre after the man had paid all the expenses of spraying, picking and packing his fruit in the proper manner.

Of course, you couldn't tell the man who couldn't raise one box per tree and couldn't even sell that box to the vinegar factory at any price, that it would pay to spray and take care of his trees. But then it does pay, and every well informed man knows it pays. It would pay the man with the one-tree-one-box-orchard to cut down his orchard and plant potatoes even with potatoes at 50 cents per sack, if he wasn't too lazy to think so, and besides, it would improve the value of his own land as well as his neighbor's.

The woods are full of people with money who want to buy good land, who would rather pay $200 per acre for nice, clean land than to pay $50 for the same land that made them feel like a funeral every time they looked at it.

However, never mind; for if those trees are not looked after soon they will all soon be dead. They are as good as dead now, and they are worse than a nuisance, and for the good of the state of Oregon should be removed from sight as quickly as possible. There is no occasion for alarm if you really want to clean up those trees and profit thereby; if your trees are sound and healthy, but of inferior variety, it is an easy matter to top-graft them over to some better variety. The result would be first-class fruit much sooner than if you planted a new orchard. Whatever you do, always remember that your fruit trees must have a bath of lime and sulphur at least once a year, and it must be a thorough bath; every twig from the top to the roots, every particle of the tree must be covered, and the lime and sulphur must be strong and properly made according to the formula prepared by the state board of horticulture—15 pounds of lime, 15 pounds sulphur, 50 gallons of water. The lime and sulphur can be cooked in 25 or 30 gallons of water and then diluted to 50 gallons.

If you use the commercially prepared lime and sulphur solution, you had better make it at least one third stronger than the directions given you by the manufacturers. A great many people who do not make fruitgrowing a business seem to think that the lime and sulphur spray ought to keep out the codlin moth and every other pest and disease that fruit is heir to. It is too bad that it does not, but it doesn't, so



Inspector Richard Deich.

you will find it necessary to spray with something else at other times during the year. But lime and sulphur now are absolutely necessary, and the mixture is worth all it costs, even if your trees are perfectly free from San Jose scale, dead spot, anthracnose, woolly aphis, moss, etc.

Do not waste time and money trying something new; let somebody else experiment. In fact, Uncle Sam is experimenting, and when he finds something better he will let you know without cost to you if you will have your name put on the mailing list of James Withycombe, director experiment station, Corvallis, Oregon.

The census of 1900 gives the number of apple trees of bearing age in the United States as 201,794,764 and the crop of apples produced 175,397,626 bushels—not much over half a box per tree. We know that here in Oregon we can raise from 5 to 50 boxes per tree, and at that there is big money in it. We can raise them with more ease than they can be raised anywhere else, we can raise them cheaper, too, and the people are yearning for good apples everywhere. They will not buy wormy and scabby fruit covered with vermin, except when you starve them to it, and then a very little of it goes a long way. They cannot buy the fancy fruit at $2.50 to $5 per box, and besides, it is not everybody that can produce the fancy fruit, and even if they did, not all their fruit would be fancy.

Let us be up and doing for our own good as well as the other fellow. Clean up the trees or clean them out and raise spuds.

BETTER TIMES SURELY COMING

All Indications Point to a Slow Recuperation in Financial Matters.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, Feb. 29.—Recuperation is making slow yet steady progress in the financial district. The betterment going on is generally of a kind not easily seen, but which is nevertheless laying foundations for a more visible recovery later. Liquidation has been very drastic and complete; weak spots have been thoroughly eliminated, and prices are so low as to amply discount all unfavorable conditions in the better class of securities. It is true that many unsatisfactory problems have still to be solved. Business depression, though diminishing, still is general and is likely to continue to some extent until the presidential nominations and the crop outlook are definitely settled.

In trade reactionary tendencies prevail and more or less friction and trouble is certain on account of the inevitable readjustment of prices and wages to lower levels. Railroads are keenly feeling this reaction and their managements are more or less depressed over a complicated situation.

Some of the weaker railroads and industrials will feel the present reaction severely, possibly with most unpleasant consequences, but in the main these conditions have been well discounted on the stock exchange and there is little chance for any further fall of consequence in the value of good securities.

The market, however, lacks stimulating conditions and more or less inertia exists everywhere. For some time to come fluctuations are very likely to be within a comparatively narrow range, although each week finds the market in a safer and sounder condition. There are good reasons for hoping this period of inertia will be shorter than usual, especially as this panic, violent as it was in the financial district, is having less effect on trade than usual because of the absence of any great surplus of products.

Better times are surely coming.

Range of prices:

DESCRIPTION.	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.
Amal. Copper	51⅝	51⅝	50⅝	50⅞
Sugar	114½	114⅝	113¾	114¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	17	17	16⅝	16⅝
Brooklyn	40⅝	40⅝	39¾	40⅛
People's Gas	86½	86½	85⅝	86
U. S. Steel, c.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅛	28½
do pfd.	92¼	92¼	91⅞	92
Atchison	68½	68⅝	67¾	68¼
Balt. & Ohio	....	....	....	78⅞
Canadian Pac.	144	144	143	143¼
Erie	13	13	12⅞	12⅞
L. & N.	89½	....	....	89½
Missouri Pac.	31½	31¾	30⅞	31¼
Pennsylvania	112⅝	112⅝	111⅞	112
Reading	95⅞	96	94½	94⅞
Rock Island	11¾	11¾	11⅛	11⅜
So. Pacific	68¼	68¼	67⅛	67⅛
St. Paul	110	110	108¾	109
U. Pacific	113¾	114	110⅞	111¼
Am. Smelter	60½	60⅝	58⅞	59¼
N. Y. Central	94⅛	94⅛	93⅝	94
N. Pacific	122⅝	122⅝	120¾	121
Anaconda	33⅝	33⅝	32¼	32½
C. & O.	27⅛	27⅛	26⅛	26⅜
Southern Ry.	10	10	9½	9⅝
Soo, c.	96	96	94½	94½
Am. Locomotive	32¼	....	....	32
Cotton Oil	25½	....	....	25
Cent. Leather	16½	....	....	16½
Ont. & West.	30¼	....	....	30
G. Northern	....	....	....	117¾
Rock Island, p.	....	....	....	21⅞
Den. & Rio G.	15¾	15¾	15½	15½
Wabash, pfd.	14½	14½	14	14¼
Smelter, pfd.	....	....	....	89½

Total sales 214,500 shares.

COPPER SHARES IN THE BOSTON MARKET

(Furnished by Overbeck & Cooke Co.)

Boston, Feb. 29.—Official prices:

Adventure	1⅝		Old Dom.	37
Allouez	21⅞	B	Osceola	82¼
Atlanta	10⅝		Quincy	84 A
Cop. Range	62⅜		Shannon	10⅝
Daly West	9	A	Tamarack	67
Dom. Cop.	2½		Utah	38⅝
C. Ely	7⅝		Victoria	4
Gold Hill	¾	A	Winona	5⅝
Greene	8⅝		Butte Coala.	19½
Michigan	8	A	United Cop.	5⅞ B
Mohawk	62⅜		Trinity	13¾
No. Butte	49½		Parrot	17 A
Nev. Cons.	9⅝		Nippissing	6⅛
Giroux	3½			

SPOKANE MINING EXCHANGE.

Price of Coeur d'Alene Shares During the Trade of Saturday.

(Furnished by Downing-Hopkins Co., Members Spokane Mining Exchange.)

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 29.—Official prices:

	Bid.	Ask.
Ajax	10	17
Alameda	2	4
Alhambra	6	7
Alberta Coal & Coke	20	32
Bell	5	15
Bullion	5¼	6¾
Charles Dickens	16½	17½
Canadian Cons. Smelters	60	75
Copper King	3⅝	4
Dominion Copper	200	250
Evolution	2	2½
Echo	1	2½
Galbraith Coal	19	28
Gertie	4¼	4½
Hecla	235	325
Happy Day	3½	3¾
Holden G. & C.	2	3⅝
Humming Bird	4	8
Hypotheck	1⅝	2
Idaho Giant	4⅝	5
Intl. Coal & Coke	76	80
Kendall	91	100
Lucky Calumet	14	19
Missoula Copper	5½	6¾
Mineral Farm	¾	2
Moonlight	2	4
Nabob	3½	3⅝
Nine Mile	½	2
O. K. Cons.	1	2
Oom Paul	6	8
Panhandle Smelt.	3	3½
Park Copper	1	2½
Rambler Cariboo	25	27½
Reindeer	1½	2¼
Rex (16 to 1)	17	21
Sonora	3⅝	4½
Snowshoe	9½	11
Snowstorm	146	150
Sullivan	3⅜	3¾
Sullivan Bonds	50	75
Stewart	90	99
Tamarack & Ches.	50	100
Wonder	1½	1¾

Sales—1,000 Copper King at 3⅞c, 3,500 Panhandle at 3c, 3,000 Sullivan at 3½c, 1,000 Evolution at 2¼c.

Take a Suit Case to Market.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Is there a tailor shop in here?" repeated the proprietor of a stall in the Fourth street market the other day, in response to a question. "Oh, you thought those suit cases were being carried to a tailor shop? No, indeed. That's the way a lot of men do their marketing. A man doesn't like to carry a basket over his arm, and he finds a suit case will do just as well. That man over yonder with the big suit case comes in once a week and gets the case half full of potatoes."

HOLDING SHEEP FOR SHEARING

Light Arrivals in Yards Due to Opening of Wool Season Next Week.

PORTLAND LIVESTOCK MARKET.

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Past week	412	508	824
1907	490	865	1793
1906	959	229	767
1905	1083	583	1671

By Hyman H. Cohen.

Portland Union Stockyards, Feb. 29.—But a few handfuls of sheep came into the yards during the past six days and as a result the market sold right up to the top of last week's record prices. All efforts, however, to force the market higher proved a failure for the reason that killers say they cannot get their money out of higher-priced goods and will not buy. This eventually forces sellers to take the present market—for which they are not at all thankful.

The cause of such a nominal run of sheep in the yards at this time is attributed to the nearness of the shearing season, which starts in a few favored sections Monday morning. In a few weeks shearing will be in full blast and then will begin the annual run of shorn stock to market.

There is much doubt in the minds of the wool trade at this time as to whether the prices of a year ago will be continued this season because of the lower levels reached in all other raw materials. Sheepmen, however, are still as confident as ever and say they will get very close to 1907 prices.

Small Run Holds Cattle.

Had the run of cattle been normal during the past six days it is very likely that a lower range of values would have ruled. As matters stood—even with the light arrivals—the market was only fair to steady with values maintained. In former years at this time there was a much softer tone developing in cattle and generally speaking some price losses were shown.

A better tone in the price of hogs in the various markets east of the Rockies was all that saved the local market from developing severe dullness. Light receipts held the price intact, although even with this nominal run as compared with the demand, the killers tried to force figures down. Opinions differ as to the probable course of the hog market in the near future but most interests agree that low levels have been reached and an advance would not be surprising.

A year ago for this period there was a firm tone in hogs and sheep, but cattle were dull with prices fractionally lower.

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@2.50.

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

HOGS HIGHER IN EAST.

Prices Are 5c to 10c Advanced—Cattle and Sheep Steady.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Chicago, Feb. 29.—Hogs, 10,000; cattle, 300; sheep, 3,000. Hogs are 5 to 10c higher; left over from yesterday, 4,400. Mixed, $4.30@4.60; heavy, $4.50@4.65; rough and heavy, $4.30@4.40; light, $4.30@4.60.

Cattle—Steady.

Sheep—Steady.

Kansas City, Feb. 29.—Hogs, 6,000; cattle, 200; sheep none.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 29.—Hogs, 6,500; cattle, 400; sheep none.

KIDNAPED IN FIGHT FOR MILLIONS, HE SAYS

Kept in Prison Ten Days So He Couldn't Finance Road, Declares Victim.

Pittsburg, Feb. 29.—A trumped-up charge of a $7 larceny as the bait; a $1,000,000 street railway franchise the prize; the use of Pittsburg detectives as tools; the kidnaping of a financier from his New Jersey home, at New Monmouth, near Red Bank, in a wild auto ride into Pennsylvania jurisdiction; the incarceration of Charles B. Thompson, president of the West Chester & Pottstown Railway company for 10 days in the Allegheny county jail without the public's knowledge—these are the facts in a financial drama with a Pittsburg locale that were revealed yesterday in a civil suit for $50,000, instituted in the United States circuit court against C. F. Goldstrohm, real estate broker of Pittsburg.

Simultaneously with the civil suit criminal informations were sworn out before Alderman John J. Sweeney (against Goldstrohm), charging conspiracy on three counts, as well as against John McHugh and others.

Thompson is in Pittsburg in consultation with his attorneys. He alleges the parties named as defendants are interested in a rival trolley road and desired to get possession of his road. In order to do this, he alleges, they trumped up a charge of larceny of a $7 watch. Thompson was taken from his home by Detective Fred Will of Pittsburg. He was acquitted after a trial in criminal court here.

Thompson alleges that the defendants desired to imprison him so he could not complete the financing of his road, in which event the franchise could be bought cheaply.

HOW DRUGS ARE TESTED

Ergotine Tried on Chickens; Digitalis on Frogs.

From the Los Angeles Times.

A lot of sorry looking chickens, dogs and cats loafed in the black, ill-smelling yard of the great chemical plant.

"We use these animals to test our drugs on," said the chemist. "They more than earn their board.

"Ergotine is a drug we test on chickens. It is a simple test. If a dose of ergotine fails to turn a chicken's comb black we know that the drug is, for some reason or other, worthless.

"Hasheesh we test on dogs. Hasheesh is made of female hemp buds; male hemp buds have no medicinal value, yet some dishonest dealers put male buds on the market, and since they resemble the female buds precisely it is impossible to detect them save by an actual test. Dogs, given hasheesh, get drunk and happy if the stuff is good.

"Digitalis, the heart stimulant, is tested on frogs. We inject a drop of it into a frog's stomach and in the kymograph, or heart recording machine, we study the changes that take place in the frog's heart action. Thus we get a very accurate knowledge of what our digitalis can do.

"Do we ever test drugs on ourselves? Oh, yes, indeed; often. Chemists have lost their lives, chemists have gone incurably insane through too rash a bravery in testing drugs on their own persons."

A SHARP RISE IN 15 MINUTES

Takes but Quarter of Hour to Rout Bears and Put Wheat 1 3-8c Up.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

	Open.	Close.	Feb. 28.	Gain.
May	97⅞	99¼	97⅞	1⅜
July	92⅝	94½	92⅝	1⅞

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Chicago, Feb. 29.—With nearly every professional trader prepared to see prices lower for wheat, the market went in the contrary direction. An excited rise carried the price up 1⅜c above where it closed the day before and it took only about fifteen minutes to effect that result. There was no material change in the situation since yesterday afternoon to account for the strength, but some points in the early dispatches put conditions in a stronger light than they were before. Liverpool went lower on quotations, in sympathy with the decline here the day before. Antwerp and Berlin were unchanged and Budapest from ⅛c to 1c higher. The price continued to advance here and May had soon advanced to 99⅛c, or practically 2c above where it closed Friday. Kansas City dispatches were stimulating to the bulls, stating that stocks of wheat in store there were decreasing rapidly. St. Louis and Omaha also reported similar conditions. Strength of the market for futures was maintained to the end.

Demand for corn was better on account of what was doing in wheat, but trade was comparatively light. Liverpool futures were ¼d lower and the main features of the domestic situation were without change. Dull tone of the trade in the early part of the session resulted in greater weakness before the end. The demand was only moderate from Friday's prices to ½c lower.

Speculative trade in oats was light and prices without material change from yesterday. There were free sales for September delivery and the elevator interests continued to sell May against their purchases in the country. Prices were very little different at the close from the day before and in the sample market the offerings went slowly at from Friday's prices to ½c lower.

Prices of hog products were as buoyant at the opening as were those in wheat, the advance at the immediate start being quite material, pork showing a gain of 17c and lard and ribs from 5c to 5½c.

Cash sales:

Wheat—No. 2 winter red, 99⅝c@$1.01⅞; No. 3 red, 95¾@$1.00⅞; No. 2 hard, 90¾@91c; No. 3, 95⅝@$1.03; No. 3 spring, $1.00@1.11.

Corn—No. 3, 58½c; No. 3 white, 57@57½c; No. 3 yellow, 58½@61c; No. 4, 54½@55c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 51@53c; No. 4 white, 48½@52c; standard, 52½c.

Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT.				
May	97⅞	99⅞	97¾	99¼
July	92⅝	95⅛	92⅝	94½
CORN.				
May	61⅜	61½	60⅞	61¼
July	59½	60	59¼	59½
OATS.				
May	51¼	51½	51⅛	51¼
July	43½	43½	43⅜	43½
MESS PORK.				
May	1170	1180	1170	1175
July	1205	1215	1205	1215

Liverpool Wheat Market.

Liverpool, Feb. 29.—May wheat closed at 7s 2½d, a net loss of ⅛d.

Chicago Cash Barley.

Chicago, Feb. 29.—Cash barley, 75@90c.

GIRLS AS AUCTIONEERS TO HELP OLD FATHER

Weeping, They Sell Furniture as Constables Throw It Out of House.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 29—When constables evicted Colonel James M. Piper from the handsome home he had occupied for years, his daughters Nellie and Barbara, aged 18 and 16 years, stood on the lawn and sold some of the furniture to raise enough money to provide a sleeping place for their aged father.

It was the crash of mirrors and other articles that nerved the young women to hold the impromptu auction. The constables, when they got to the second story, began throwing everything out of the windows. Chiffoniers, dressing tables, cheval glasses fell. The girls wept, but in the end their courage overcame their suffering. Standing on the stone fence, they offered furniture for sale to men and women in the street.

"Buy from us, so our father may sleep in comfort tonight," they cried in turn. In less than an hour everything was sold save a few articles the young women wished to keep as mementoes of their former comfort.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS ARE GIRLS' LETTERS.

Children Mail Their "Conversation" to Alaska Missionaries.

Lititz, Pa., Feb. 29.—Emily and Marie Shoeckert, little daughters of Moravian missionaries in middle Alaska, have a novel way of "writing home."

From day to day interesting things which one or the other of the children desires to communicate to the father and mother in the ice-bound north, are made into a phonographic record, which is mailed to Alaska. The missionaries are provided with a phonograph, and upon receipt of the "letter" from their daughters at school, the record is attached to the machine, enabling the parents to listen to the voices of their little girls.

Generally it requires three months to transmit the "letter" to the Alaska station.

He Knew the Language.

From Reynold's Newspaper.

In the English club at Hongkong a white-haired old gentleman who had come down from some northern port was seated at dinner when he suddenly became very excited.

He had been brought a letter by a solemn-faced Chinese butler and he saw something on the outside of this letter which sent him downstairs two steps at a time to interview the hall porter. When he came back he told us what was the matter.

The hall porter had inscribed on the envelope in Chinese for the information of the butler: "This is for the old baboon with white fur." Unfortunately for the hall porter the little gentleman was a first-class scholar in the Chinese language.