WEEKLY REVIEW OF FINANCES

CATTLE SUPPLY ONE THIRD OF YEAR AGO

Feeding in All Sections During Winter Is Two Thirds Short of Previous Season—High Cost of Hay and Other Feeds Responsible for the Condition.

Decreased Cattle Feeding.

Butter Creek county, which is the principal cattle feeding ground in the Pacific northwest had but a few more than 1000 head of feeders this winter compared with 7000 head a year ago. All sections combined had but one third of the total of the previous year.

PORTLAND LIVESTOCK RUN.

Week of—	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Feb. 20	215	1,130	606
Feb. 13	237	1,226	1,026
Feb. 6	1,597	1,053	817
Jan. 30	2,065	1,023	235
Jan. 23	2,101	2,797	1,655

By Hyman H. Cohen.

Portland Union Stockyards, Feb. 20.—From the best sources available it is estimated that at present there are scarcely more than 1000 head of cattle being fed along Butter creek—the most used feeding ground in the state of Oregon at this time.

The situation is most remarkable, for the trade scarcely remembers when such a small amount of cattle was available for market as at this time. A year ago fully 7000 head of cattle were fed along Butter creek and that number was found too small for the growing demands of the killers.

This year with scarcely more than one seventh of the number of stock being fed at the principal grounds and not more than one third at all centers, the situation comes home to both buyers and sellers in its truest lights.

Demand for fat cattle was never so good in the Portland market as this time while supplies available for this demand are the smallest known. Not only is the offering of good cattle scarce but there is none too many of any quality to be found anywhere, the bulk of the poor quality finding a market here during the past few weeks. Considering the fact that fancy cattle is so hard to get it is not surprising that in some instances as high a price has recently been paid for this quality at interior shipping points as has been ruling in the stockyards during the same period.

Must Secure Supply at Once.

To the killers the present and future outlook for cattle supplies is very threatening. High prices have not brought out the supplies that killers need so badly because there are none to offer. In the hope of securing what there was remaining some killers invaded the country with their buyers but this proved of but little avail for most of them returned home empty handed with big expense account—no real fancy stuff being available for the present market.

To cause the present shortage in cattle supplies here several explanations are available. There was the very bad winter which caused an unusual amount of feeding; the dry spell of last summer which cut down materially the output of hay in the sections where it was most needed; the enormous values in effect on millfeeds, and the grinding up of so much alfalfa hay into meal.

May Not to Be Cheap Again.

The days of very cheap alfalfa hay seem to be over in the inland empire—the spread of alfalfa milling sounding the knell of low prices which ruled annually for many seasons. It has been found that alfalfa meal is one of the very best of feeds and since the first mill was started at Echo, right in the heart of the alfalfa section and in the midst of the feeding grounds, it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that more alfalfa must be grown annually to supply the increasing demand for the meal alone.

It was perhaps the alfalfa mill that caused a large decrease in cattle feeding this year for this extra demand forced alfalfa hay to a value it seldom reaches and forced it to such a high point that profitable feeding was impossible unless much higher values on the finished cattle were available.

Steers Sell Up to $5.50 During Week.

During the past week select steers sold as high as $5.50 in the Portland yards. While only a few transactions were reported at this figure during the latter part of the week, the market would have stood for more transactions providing the quality could be found. While there was an improvement in the quality of cattle offerings during the past week over what it was during the previous week, the improvement was not great enough to fill the demand for top stuff.

Hogs were very firm in the yards during the week but there was practically no change in quotations. So few head appeared in the market during the six days that not enough came to supply one firm of fair capacity for a single day.

Bringing Trainloads From Nebraska.

Several trainloads of hogs have recently arrived on the North Coast from Nebraska points. So great has become the shortage of hogs here that packers of the northern cities have been forced to bring in stocks from east of the Rockies. While local people have not yet received a supply from the outside, they must of necessity follow suit because they cannot secure them here.

Sheep were very scarce in the yards during the six days—in fact, so few put in appearance that it was hard to say at times just what the market was. Packers are forced to buy again in Montana because of the small offerings here. The nearness of the shearing season, combined with the very high price offering for wool, causes sheepmen to hold their supplies more tightly than usual.

Arrivals of livestock in the Portland yards during the past week as compared with the same period in previous years show:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1909	215	1,130	606
1908	372	436	1,632
1907	400	1,973	256
1906	442	725	637
1905	527	905¼	4,222

A year ago for this same week there was intense firmness in all lines of livestock but values showed no change.

Yards' Representative Prices.

Following prices are representative of the week's transactions in the yards and indicate demand, supplies and quality offered:

STEERS.

	Weight.	Price.
15 steers	17,325	$5.25
4 steers	3,915	4.50
15 steers	17,275	5.25
4 steers	3,915	4.50
23 steers	25,215	5.50
49 steers	58,025	5.50
148 steers	178,215	5.50
29 steers	21,900	5.25
54 steers	59,125	5.35

COWS AND HEIFERS.

1 cow	1,200	4.50
12 cows	13,100	4.25
22 cows	19,815	4.00
12 cows	9,805	3.75
4 cows	3,385	3.50
4 cows	3,600	3.50
33 heifers	19,350	3.00
1 cow	1,200	4.50
12 cows	13,100	4.25
22 cows	19,815	4.00
12 cows	9,805	3.75
4 cows	3,385	3.50
4 cows	3,600	3.50
33 heifers	19,350	3.00
2 cows	1,915	4.00
2 cows	1,275	2.75
20 baby beeves	10,250	5.25
30 medium cows	30,000	3.75

BULLS.

1 bull	1,495	$3.25
1 bull	1,360	3.00
3 bulls	3,780	3.00
3 bulls	3,785	3.00
2 bulls	2,395	2.50
2 bulls	2,375	2.50
1 bull	1,400	2.75
1 bull	1,225	3.00
1 bull	1,275	2.75
1 bull	1,495	3.25
1 bull	1,360	3.00
3 bulls	3,780	3.00
3 bulls	3,785	3.00
2 bulls	2,395	2.50
2 bulls	2,375	2.50

CALVES.

134 stock calves	37,655	$3.00
26 calves	7,350	5.00

SHEEP.

72 sheep	6,470	$4.50

HOGS.

92 hogs	15,920	$7.00

The following is the general range of values on stock ruling in the yards for late shipments:

Hogs—Best east of mountains, $7.00; ordinary, $6.75; blockers and feeders, $5.75.

Cattle — Best steers, weighing 1200 pounds, $5.35@5.50; medium steers, $5.00@5.25; poor steers, $4.50@4.75; best cows, $4.25@4.50; medium cows, $3.50@3.75.

Sheep—Best wethers, $6.00; ordinary wethers, $5.50@5.75; lambs, $6.50@6.75; straight ewes, $5.25@5.50; mixed lots, $6.00.

Veal — Choice young calves, $5.50; heavy and rough, $4.50@4.75.

Eastern Livestock Markets.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Hogs, 14,000; cattle, 300; sheep, 1500.

Hogs are steady and strong. Left over yesterday, 14,000.

Omaha, Feb. 20.—Cattle, 2200; sheep, 100.

Kansas City, Feb. 20.—Hogs, 5000; cattle, 200; sheep, none.

STOCK PROSPECTS GOOD

Favorable Season Anticipated by the Raisers of Wheeler County.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Mitchell, Or., Feb. 20.—Prospects for a favorable season among the stockraisers of Wheeler county were never better at this time of year. Weather conditions have been such that all classes of livestock have wintered well and will go on the spring and summer ranges in splendid condition. Despite the fact that a few stockmen have been forced to feed almost continually the past five weeks, on account of short pastures, the average feeding period over the entire county was only 12 days.

Much snow and rain has fallen the past few weeks, but wind and sun have served to keep the young grass within easy reach of stock. The temperature keeps at a mean average of 38 above zero, which is considered warm enough to keep stock in fair shape without any extra shelter. There has been a lull in the market here on the range, although a few buyers are already in the field.

Fred Young of Bridge Creek reports that he has bought 33,000 head of sheep for spring delivery, and is still buying. John Asher of Twickenham has been contracting sheep for spring delivery, all through Wheeler, Wasco, Crook, Grant and Morrow counties. He has secured somewhere in the neighborhood of 60,000 head, and desires to get 100,000 or more.

Cattle Prices Too Low.

Prices of cattle are too low at this time for any sales. Bert Daughney of North Dakota and Jack Shelton of Condon were in the field last week for 2-year-olds, but did not buy any at $24, which they offered for spring delivery.

The prospects for a good grazing season are so bright that few cattlemen are disposed to go on the market at this time for any small price. Horses are in best condition of any class of range stock, and there are quite a few for sale, with buyers scarce. A few horsemen are paying some attention to breaking their range colts for saddle and harness purposes, as the demand has increased to some extent the past few days, for such class of horses.

Scott and Jenkins of Girds creek have about 75 head of good horses, which will soon be ready for market. Most all the stockmen in the county have surplus horses in fine condition for sale.

SEATTLE PRODUCE MARKET

Seattle, Feb. 20.—Eggs—Local ranch, 25c.

Butter—Washington creamery, 25c; fresh Eastern, $34c; storage Eastern, 29@31c.

Potatoes—Yakima, $36; white river, $25@28.

Onions—2@2¼c.

New York Cotton Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	931	937	931	934@35
March	950	953	945	946@46
May	945	949	944	941@42
July	947	950	943	943@44
August	942	945	942	938@40
October	938	939	931	931@32
December	926	928	923	927@28

FARMERS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Ship us all the good fat chickens you can get hold of. We will pay as follows:

Hens and Springs, alive, 14c.
Hens and Springs, dressed, 16c.

We want turkeys, too. We will pay:

Live Turkeys, 17c.
Dressed Turkeys, 20c.

For ducks we will pay:

Live Ducks, 15c.
Dressed Ducks, 18c.

For dressed meats we pay:

Veal, under 130 pounds, 9c.
Pork, any size, 8c.
Large Veal, 7c to 8½c.

For Eggs we pay the market price.

All produce must be good, fat quality, and it must reach us in sweet, fresh shape. We will send check the next day. No commission charged on anything.

FRANK L. SMITH MEAT CO., "Fighting the Meat Trust." Portland, Oregon.

OREGON'S WONDERS—HORSE-BREEDING SECTION IN YAMHILL

SHORT COUNT IS JUSTIFIED?

California Shippers Say Retailers Are Aided by Being Robbed of Money.

"There is no complaint on the part of jobbers or retailers of short count in packages of California vegetables, as business is done on an average basis; in fact under count insures the arrival of the produce in better condition as a rule."—Reply of California produce shippers to the charge made in The Journal that they were robbing Oregon retailers by short count.

By Hyman H. Cohen.

That shippers of California celery and cauliflower have been robbing the buyers in this territory has been known for some time, but not until lately has it been discovered that the robbery is systematic.

Shipments of cauliflower in crates to this market from the south are short in most instances; in fact, the purchase of three crates of cauliflower as a test, from as many different dealers, showed the shortage to be general.

In one of the packages of cauliflower were supposed to be 24 heads of the vegetable. This was the number marked on the crate to conform with the state laws of both California and Oregon and the national interstate law. One package marked as containing 24 head of the vegetable actually contained 20 head, another marked a similar number contained 22 head and the other marked 22 head actually contained 18 head instead of the number paid for.

The result of this short count has been to cause retailers here to lose money by handling the product. For instance the man who purchased the crate supposed to contain 24 head and which actually contained 20 head, would be selling the produce for the fun of the thing, for, paying $2 a crate and selling at 10 cents a head, he would receive his money back providing some of the produce was not spoiled before selling or he received no bad bills.

The defense of the shippers that produce actually arrived in better condition if under count, is, according to buyers, the most brutal explanation of a robbery they have heard. They state that to rob a man and then tell him he is better off is a defense that is entirely new.

This system of giving short weight is no new one to the California shipper in this direction. For years California butter came to this market several ounces under weight for each square. Celery comes to this market from the south many times in less number than marked on the crate. Cabbage is another offender and the same is true of almost every line of produce shipped to this market from the south.

That some steps should be taken, and taken immediately, is the opinion of the retail trade. While shippers could be prosecuted in the California courts it is believed that action, if any, will be taken in this city because the Oregon state laws cover the case thoroughly.

REGULAR SHIPMENTS BEST FOR GROWERS, SAYS W. S. BROADDUS

Portland, Or., Feb. 20.—Commercial Editor Journal—Regarding the present situation in the potato and onion markets in Oregon and the west generally, there has been a lot of words published in the leading papers of Portland lately, but very little information. We read of combinations among buyers and attempts to manipulate this or that market, but we who do the work of distributing the products of Oregon, shipped to other countries, know that supply and demand alone control the market.

There has never been any attempt on the part of Portland or outside buyers to form any combination whatever, to influence the buying or selling prices of potatoes or onions.

We have learned from long experience that such a thing is impossible. If we only knew how many carloads of potatoes and onions were left in Oregon, we would know what to do and what to advise the growers to do, but we do not know whether there are 500 cars or 1500 cars left. It is all guess work. Personally I have advised the growers to hold until spring and they would get good prices for potatoes. They are now getting one and a quarter cents a pound at the railroad stations. We don't want all the farmers to sell now; if they do they will break the market, but if they all hold they will break it later.

It is mighty good advice to move some of the potatoes and onions every day from this time on and if the supply runs short, they will get a big price for the last lot, but if it does not they have had a good value anyway.

It is as wrong to hold back all and invite outside shipments as to sell all and embarrass distributors. Now is the time to begin moving Oregon potatoes and there should be a steady stream of them going out every day. There is no need to sell for less than present prices and no prospect of getting more until the bulk of the crop has been moved. If it is not moved prices may rise temporarily, only to invite Idaho and Colorado potatoes into California, with the result of killing the good market we now have.

It has happened before and is likely to happen again, but there is no way of reaching the irresponsible prophets whose predictions caused it.

W. S. BROADDUS.

BRIEF REVIEW OF VARIOUS LINES OF TRADE DURING WEEK

Perhaps the most exciting features of Portland's wholesale markets during the past week was the continued sharp break in eggs, which carried the price down as low as 18c in a nominal way but generally did not strike lower than 19c. Receipts became so heavy that the trade was unable to get rid of the surplus without cutting but other outside markets followed the declines here quite closely. Prospects seem for an additional decline during the coming week and then the low point for the year after which values will rise again.

Chicken Market Is Higher.

Chicken prices were firmer and higher in the Front street markets during the past week. Receipts were quite fair especially during the last few days and at the rate arrivals are shown the big buyers will soon have sufficient to enable them to rebel against the increased values.

Butter Is Hard to Get.

All makers of the better known brands of butter report an extreme scarcity of supplies during the past week. Scarcely one of the local creameries had more than sufficient first class butter to supply half the trade and some did not have quarter enough. This improved tone was a help to the general butter situation and prices therefore ruled somewhat steadier. Some interests are talking of advancing values during the coming week unless supplies are better.

Cheese Known Only by Memory.

Practically no cheese was offering in the local market during the week, the situation being even worse than during the preceding six days. Even cold storage stocks are exhausted and all sorts of values are ruling in consequence.

Potatoes Are Quite Steady.

There is again quite a steady tone in the local potato market but dealers are not buying very heavily in the country because producers have not yet decided to let go.

There is but little doing in the onion situation, independent growers flooding the market with supplies which are selling in a jobbing way at less than the association is asking at country shipping points.

Wheat Market Is Firmer.

All through the local wheat market a firmer tone is ruling. Both cash and future deliveries show a higher range of values. The strength of futures on the board of trade during the latter part of the week was conspicuous.

Flour market is very firm and there is some talk of a further advance in quotations.

Receipts of grain at Portland for the weeks mentioned are compiled by the Portland board of trade:

	Wheat, Cars.	Barley, Cars.	Oats, Cars.	Hay, Cars.	Flour, Sacks.
Feb. 20	248	18	21	69	37,585
Feb. 13	223	23	24	85	38,200
Feb. 6	140	19	7	81	34,212
Jan. 30	67	..	11	54	27,505
Jan. 23	127	6	12	72	34,800
Jan. 16	35	5	5	25	10,310
Jan. 9	121	10	13	36	14,760

Statement of N. Y. Banks

New York, Feb. 20.—The statement of the associated banks for the week ending today shows the following changes:

Reserve on all deposits, increase $4,047,275.

Reserve, on all deposits other than United States deposits, increase $3,970,050.

Loans, decrease $6,975,300.

Specie, increase $1,792,700.

Legal tenders, increase $1,095,000.

Deposits, decrease $4,634,700.

Circulation, decrease $162,300.

Total loans, $1,319,336,100.

The surplus of the banks is $14,272,275 as against $47,300,825 last year and $7,898,725 two years ago.

Liverpool Wheat Market.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.—Wheat, closing, ⅜ to ½d higher.

March, 7s 11⅝d; May, 7s 11¼d; July, 7s 11¾d.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.—Cotton futures closed 2@2½ points lower; spots 2 points higher.

SHORTS COVER, MAY AT RECORD

Wheat Market Goes to New High Point—Is Strongest at the Opening.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

	Feb. 20.	Feb. 19.	Gain.	1908.
May	116¾B	115⅝A	⅛	92½
July	100⅝B	101 A	⅝	88
Sept.	95¾B	96¾	⅛	86

*Loss.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Chicago, Feb. 20.—As Monday will be a holiday on account of the Washington birthday celebration, and trades open at the close this afternoon will perforce have to take the risk until Tuesday morning, there was little more than the usual nervousness in the day's trading. Best prices of the day for May wheat was 116¾, and that was paid around the opening. It afterward sold as low as 114⅞ and closed at 115⅝@115¾. There was very little heard concerning the future of prices that did not have Patten as the central idea.

The opening of the wheat market was strong, with buyers at from the highest price of the day previous to ⅝c above. Usual comparisons with the crop movement of the price year was not available on account of the corresponding day having been a holiday. Local receipts were 84 cars. This week's shipments from Chicago were 349,000 bushels, compared with 310,000 bushels last year. Total of the week's receipts at this point was 163,000 bushels. There were huge offerings of wheat at the opening advance, and they proved heavy enough to cause a break in half an hour from 116¾ to 115.

There were many lightning changes in May, the price during the last 10 minutes ranging between 115⅝ and 115⅞, and the close was at 115⅝@115¾, or an advance of ⅛@⅜c.

July was inactive and rather heavy. It closed at ⅛c decline. Leading longs were supposed to have marketed some wheat around prices prevailing at the beginning of the session and when the crowd became aware of this they hastened to get into the wagon and rather overloaded it. After an hour of great activity business simmered down to small dimensions.

Business in the corn market was of good volume, the principal feature connected with it being the heavy offerings. The latter were concluded to come largely from recent buyers at lower prices. Receipts for the day were 366 cars. Shipments hence for the week were about 400,000 bushels larger than those of the like week in 1908. May corn closed at 65¼c, or ⅝@⅞c lower than yesterday.

Recent buyers of oats had large quantities for sale at the opening, and with corn traders acting similarly prices gave way considerably. The expected increase in receipts next week was supposed to be at the bottom of the unloading. Receipts for the day were 167 cars. Shipments for the week amounted to 1,124,000 bushels, or 400,000 bushels more than they were the corresponding week last year.

Cash sales—Wheat—Winter, No. 2 red, 120¾@122; No. 3 red, 118@121; No. 2 hard, 115¾@116¾; No. 3 hard, 107@115; No. 1 northern spring, 117@119; No. 2 northern spring, 115@117; No. 3 spring, 107@116.

Corn—No. 3, 63⅝@64c; No. 3 white, 65c; No. 3 yellow, 64½c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 54@54¾c; No. 3 white, 54¾c.

Range of Chicago wheat prices furnished by Overbeck & Cooke Co.:

WHEAT.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	115¾	116¾	114¾	115⅝ B
July	101	101⅝	100⅝	100⅝ B
Sept.	96¾	96⅝	95¾	95⅝ B

CORN.

May	65¾	65¾	65¾	65½ B
July	65	65¼	64¾	64¾ A
Sept.	65	65¼	64¾	64¾ A

OATS.

May	55	55¼	54¾	54¾
July	49¾	49¾	49	49¾
Sept.	40¾	41	40¾	40¾

PORK.

May	1695	1700	1685	1692
July	1700	1700	1697	1697

LARD.

May	967	967	962	965
July	980	980	977	977B
Sept.	....	....	....	990

RIBS.

May	890	892	885	887
July	902	905	902	902

New York Silver.

New York, Feb. 20.—Bar silver at 50¾c.

SPECIAL NOTICE To Farmers and Country Merchants

Ship us anything and everything, and we will pay you TOP market prices.

Hens and Springs, alive	14¢	Dressed	16¢
Veal, under 130 lbs	9½¢	Large veal	7¢ to 8½¢
Pork, any size	8¢	Eggs—best market price	

For potatoes we pay $1.25 per sack.

Everything must be of extra good quality and all remittances will be made promptly. No commissions charged.

People's Market & Grocery Co.
COR. FIRST AND TAYLOR STS. PORTLAND, OR.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST WHEAT LOOKS GOOD

Rainfall in Wheat Belts.

United States District Forecast Official Edward A. Beals gives the following comparison of the rainfall in the various wheat belts for the periods from September 1 to February 13 in the various years:

	—PERIOD— 1908-09.	1907-08.	1906-07.
Walla Walla	7.48	6.02	11.51
Boise	10.46	6.06	7.14
Pendleton	*5.41	5.18	*9.60
Portland	23.25	25.07	32.10
Baker City	4.86	3.04	6.36

*—Does not include February.

By Hyman H. Cohen.

Latest reports received from the interior indicate that the Pacific northwest stands every chance of producing about 65,000,000 bushels of wheat during the present season. Prospects for the coming crop are indeed bright and the damage by the recent freeze is less than had been anticipated. In fact the damage can scarcely be considered at all for what little fall wheat was frozen out will be put in spring grain.

The best feature of the present situation is that the entire Pacific northwest received more rainfall to date than it did for the same period a year ago although some sections did not receive as much as during the previous year.

WHEAT PROSPECTS ARE ROSY IN THE WALLA WALLA FIELDS

Walla Walla, Wash., Feb. 20.—Continued warm weather, added rainfall and persistent high prices for wheat, have caused the most rosy prospect for next year's harvest that the country has had for many a year. Just at present the grain could not be better. Everything is in tip top shape and the weather is ideal for growing.

This week the last of the frost has disappeared from the ground and plowing will be generally begun throughout the valley if weather conditions hold. In the warmer portions of the valley, plowing has been going on briskly for the last week or two; but the next week will see the spring operations general.

The cool weather of the early winter, and the cold snap of January, tended to retard the upward growth of the grain, and as a result wheat has stooled wonderfully well. Never, say old timmor has there ever been a better stand, nor has there ever been better prospects for a crop. From the most favored portions of the valley to the foothills, fall sown grain is showing in great shape, and it would require a season of extraordinary dryness to affect the crops in any measure.

Bluestem is reaching well up from the ground and is taking a good growth already. Club wheat, naturally not as high, is growing well and has begun to reach upward. Turkey red, of which there is much more in the ground this year than last, is still stooling and has not taken much growth except in that way. But all kinds look well, and have a healthy color.

Fruit prospects are not as good as are those of grain, as the warm, moist weather has had a tendency to start the buds to swell. An ordinary freeze would do much damage to fruit at the present time. However, at the first prediction of frost, the smudge system will be used by the larger fruitgrowers. By the plentiful use of smoke from oil or tar, much fruit was saved last year and the system will be more extensively used this year.

PRODUCE IN SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—Eggs—Per dozen, California fresh, including cases, extras, 20½c; firsts 20c; seconds, 19½c; thirds, 19c; pullets, select, 18c.

Butter—Per pound, California fresh, extras 33c; firsts, 33c; seconds, 30½c; storage California, extras, 32½c; storage eastern extra, 31½c; ladles, extras, 23½c.

New cheese—Per pound, California flats, fancy, 15c; firsts, 14c; seconds, 12c; California, Young America fancy, 16½c; firsts, 16c; eastern New York cheddars fancy, 17c; Oregon flats fancy, 14½c; do Young America, fancy, 18½c; California storage, fancy flats, 13c; Oregon flats, fancy, 14½c; do Young America, 16c.

Potatoes—Per cental, Early Rose, $1.75@2; river whites, fancy, $1.50@1.60; No. 2 water soaked stock, $1@1.25; Lompoc Burbanks, $2; do Salinas $1.65@1.85; do Oregon, $1.65@1.75; sweet potatoes per crate, $1.50@1.70; do per sack $1.25@1.50.

Onions—Per sack, Oregon $1.85@2.

Oranges—Per box, navels, standard, $1.25@3.25; fancy, $2@2.50; tangerines, half orange boxes, $1@1.50; mandarins, per box, 75c@$1.

BOSTON COPPER MARKET

(Furnished by Overbeck & Cooke Co.)

Boston, Feb. 20.—Official bid prices:

Aris Com.	33⅞	Nevada Con.	17¼
Adventure	7⅝	Newhouse	4⅝
Allouez	41¾	Nippissing	9¾
Arcadian	3¾	North Butte	72⅛
Atlantic	16¾	Old Dominion	49¼
Boston Cons.	12⅝	Osceola	134
Butte Coals.	23¾	Parrot	72½
Black Mts.	2⅛	Phoenix	1 A
Cal. & Hecla	635	Quincy	89
Cal. & Ariz.	100	Boyele	31¾
Centennial	32	Shannon	14
Copper M.	30	Trinity	19
C. Bly	7	Utah Min.	40
Daly West	10	Utah	11¾
Franklyn	21¼	Victoria	4¾
Granby	98 A	Wolverine	146 A
Greene Can.	10¾	Winona	5
Giroux	6¾	Yukon	4½
Mass	5¼	U. S. Mining	41
Michigan	11	U. S. Oil	31
Mohawk	62		

United States Government Bonds.

New York, Feb. 20. — Government bonds:

	Bid.	Ask.
Twos, registered	101	101¼
Threes, registered	101⅛	
do coupon	100¾	101⅛
Threes, small bonds	100	
Fours, registered	119	119¾
do coupon	119¾	
Twos, Panama	102	
do coupon	102	103
Fours, new, registered	121½	122½
District of Columbia	108½	
Fours, Philippine	100	

U. S. Treasury Statement.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The treasury statement today shows:

Receipts	$1,316,586
Disbursements	2,410,000

OPTION ON 20,000

Huge Irrigation Scheme on Foot Near Pasco.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Pasco, Wash., Feb. 20.—With an option on 20,000 acres of land on the north bank of the Columbia river, near Coyote rapids, L. P. Jones, Puget sound passenger agent for the New York Central lines, has given out a statement that the entire tract will be put under irrigation this summer. Should Mr. Jones be successful, the project will represent the largest enterprise of its kind on the Columbia river. Every acre of land will be used for fruit raising.

It is understood through Mr. Jones that he is acting only as agent for New York capitalists who are deeply interested in a colonization scheme and intend to bring families from the east to settle.

The land will be watered by pumps from the Columbia river and a small tract assigned to each family. The lands front on the river opposite the Hanford project. It is believed that the company will soon join hands with other large projects in this section to form enormous tract of irrigated land.

Japan's average death rate is between 17 and 18 per 1000.

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