

Commercial.

SOME PRODUCE MARKET.

The following represent wholesale rates from producers or first hands: FLOUR.—In jobbing lots standard brands, \$4.75@5.00; best country brands, \$4.25@4.75.

WHEAT.—Valley \$1.60; Walla Walla, \$1.55 for new crop; 57 to 60 cents net to farmer a bushel at Walla Walla and near points.

OATS.—White, feed 43@47; 7 bushel. ONIONS.—1@1 1/4.

POTATOES.—45@48c per bushel. MIDDLING.—Jobbing, for feed, \$20.00 \$25.00 per ton. Shorts, \$18@20. Chop, \$20@25.00 per ton.

BRAN.—Jobbing at \$14 per ton. BACON.—Sides 14 cents; Hams, country cut, 14@15c; City cured, 15@16c; Shoulders 10@11c.

LARD.—In kegs, 16c; Oregon leaf, tins, 16c; do in rolls, 16 1/2@16 3/4.

BUTTER.—We quote: Extra fresh roll, 35c; fair to good, 25 1/2@30c; common, 15@20c; solid in kegs, 27 1/2@30c; best pickled rolls in bbls or half bbls, 30@32 1/2.

CHEESE.—13@14c. DRIED FRUITS.—Apples, sun dried quartered, 6@7c; sliced, 7@8c; machine dried, 9@10c; Peas, machine dried, 8@10c. Plums, sun dried, 10@11c; machine dried, ditto, 12@15c.

POULTRY.—Chickens, small and medium, 2.50@4.00 per doz.; Full grown, \$3.50@4.00. EGGS.—Near fresh laid, 35c.

HOGS.—Dressed, 7@8c. BEEF.—Live weight, 2 1/2c for choice. SHEEP.—Live weight, 2c.

WOOL.—Eastern Oregon, 18@25c; Willamette Valley, 21@28c. Umpqua, 25@30c. HIDES.—Hides, 16@17c; Umpqua, 15@17c; country cured, dry, 15@17c; Culla, 1/2 off; Green hides, salted, 8 1/2@9c; Country, ditto, 8 1/2@9c; Deer skins, dry, 30c @ lb; Dry sheep pelts, each 25@31; Dry elk, 80 @ lb.

TALLOW.—Quotable at 5 1/2@6c. HAY.—\$11@12 per ton, baled, and plenty of it.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

RICE.—China, No. 1, 6c; China No. 2, 5 1/2c; Japan, 7c; Sandwich Islands, 8@9c. TEA.—Japan, 40c@50c@55c; Black, 40@75c; Green, 65@80c.

COFFEE.—Costa Rica 16@20c; Java, 28@30c. SUGARS.—Crushed A 14c; Fine Crushed, 14c; Cube, 14c; Extra C, 12 1/2c; Golden C, 12c; Sandwich Islands, No. 1, 11c.

SYRUP.—Five gallons 75c. CANDLIES.—13@16c. RAISINS.—California, \$3.25@3.75 @ 25 lb box.

SOAPS.—Good, 7 1/2@8 1/2c. OILS.—Ordinary brands of coal, 25c; high grades, Downer & Co., 37 1/2c; Boiled Linseed, Raw Salmou oil, 40c; Turpentine, 70c.

Yeast Powder.—Donnelly, 32 @ doz; Preston & Merrill, 32 @ doz. SALT.—Stock, 1/2 @ lb; Carmel Island, 1 1/2 @ lb; Coarse Liverpool, 20c; Fine quana by, 25c; Ashton's dairy, ditto, 30c.

THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 1881.

During the week the wheat market has been gradually but surely regaining what it has lost. We have predicted fluctuations, as the rushing of such immense supplies towards Europe must have some weakening effect, however positive the deficiency in the world's supply for the year.

We may look for a gradual weakening, and perhaps a collapse of the tonnage market towards Spring. It is noticeable that the ships here disengaged find no takers at the prices named, and when such vessels are glad to get 75c at San Francisco, it is unreasonable that they should ask 90c in Portland, for 80c will show a proper difference. The loss of a ship, within the past week, outside the bar on the Clatsop beach, is a sad affair and calculated to damage our prospects to some extent.

What we copy from the San Francisco Commercial Herald of the 13th, shows that it claims that California has 1,400,000 tons of wheat to ship within the year ending July next, while the wheat growers claim the total to have been only about 1,100,000 tons. The amount of shipping already dispatched from San Francisco since July 1, now available, and known to be on the way, goes over 1,000,000 tons, which is 100,000 tons more than all the shipments from this coast the last harvest year. Besides this we have more vessels coming to the Columbia river and with a small allowance for unknown tonnage that must be on the way, we can safely estimate the Oregon supply, including vessels dispatched since August first, at over 200,000 tons. Averaging the various calculations made of the wheat to be shipped this year from this coast, and it is safe to say that not over 300,000 tons of shipping is now lacking to fully supply our wants, and that much can be left to the future with full confidence that it will come here before the season is over.

All the news we have concerning hops is in favor of growers, as the short crop of England and Eastern States are certain to create competition for the American surplus. Late quotations from New York give as high as 32 cents for choice hops. So far as we can learn our hop-growers have successfully gathered and cured their crop and have reason to be gratified with the prospect. Hops sold within a week as high as 19 1/2 to 20 cts at Eugene, bought by experienced hands who understood their business. Quotations at Portland are now 20c per pound.

During the past week there have been five arrivals from sea, and we hear of six additional ships registered are on the way. Total shipments of wheat and flour reduced to wheat, to this date, since August last about 40,000 tons, and tonnage in the river with capacity to carry about 25,000 tons more. Vessels are holding for 90c, for wool, to U.K., and all the recent arrivals were chartered prior to arrival.

Both potatoes and oats are at a better price, the former encouraged by the firmer price in San Francisco. Eggs are 35c, which may be due to the special demand for this city during the rush of visitors to the Mechanics' fair.

Apples range from 50c to 75c per bushel according to excellence, while pears are in small demand and may command 50c a bushel. Potatoes are stiff at 45c and we hear of parties who pay that price and furnish sacks. It looks as if potato growers were to have their turn. Wheat is quoted at \$1.60 per cwt.

GOLD AND STOCK COMPANY'S REPORTS.

San Francisco Markets. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19. Wheat—There is a fair inquiry, but high L. 1., are the largest in the world.

asking prices check business. Sales to-day embrace 800 tons choice shipping at \$1.70; choice milling sold to-day at \$1.75 to arrive. Quote No. 1 shipping \$1.75@1.76 1/2.

Barley.—The market is strong at quotations last noted; clean coast for seed sold to-day at \$1.45.

Oats.—There is no selling pressure; sellers are holding off anticipating a better demand at an early day. Good coast feed quotable at \$1.50@1.55.

Corn.—Market is steady at the decline; yellow, \$1.40@1.42 1/2.

Potatoes.—The market is steady with a fair amount of business doing. Petaluma and Tomales, \$1.25@1 1/2. Cuffey Cove, \$1.40@1.50.

Wool.—For defective wools the market is dull and weak, buyers expecting lower prices. There are Eastern buyers in the market, but are not operating largely. Recent sales embrace 100,000 lbs Umpqua valley, supposed to be at 2 1/2 or 32c. Quotations are unchanged and nominal.

Butter and Eggs.—Market firm; quotations unchanged.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19. Wheat—\$1.34 October, nominal; \$1.35 1/2 Oct. 19, November.

Pork—\$17 bid; \$17.25 asked, November. Lard—\$11.70 November.

Ribs—\$3.55 bid; \$3.70 asked, November.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19. Wheat—Market quiet, \$1.43@1.48.

Flour—Steady. Wool—Quiet but strong.

BERKHOFF'S ENGLISH REPORTS.

LONDON, Oct. 19. Floating cargoes.—Turn easier.

Cargoes on passage.—Steady with a fair demand.

Mark Lane.—Firm.

Good cargoes No. 2 Spring oil coast—52s 6d. Good cargoes red winter oil coast—55s 6d. Good cargoes California oil coast—54s 9d.

English country markets.—Steady. French country markets.—Turn easier.

Imports of flour into U. K. last week, 65,000 to 70,000 bbls.

Liverpool spot.—Quiet but steady.

CALIFORNIA MARKETS.

From S. F. Commercial Herald, Oct. 13. But few spot charters for wheat have been written during the week, and these at lessened rates than those ruling in September.

We now quote the rate to a direct port at 75c, and to Cork and Falmouth, U. K. 77s 6d. There is but little disengaged tonnage in port.

Wheat.—The receipts are liberal and the demand only fair. Exporters are not eager purchasers at the recent advance in rates, particularly at European and Eastern markets are lower. The total exports of Flour and Wheat for the first quarter of the present harvest year were 199,472 barrels Flour and 4,776,292 cts of wheat, and flour and wheat combined being an equivalent of 5,374,768 cts, or about 268,235 short tons of wheat, as against 128,856 bbls Flour and 1,257,312 cts Wheat shipped during the same time last year; this being the equivalent of only 1,646,885 cts or 82,244 short tons of wheat. Exports therefore have been more than three times as large this season as last, owing to the larger supply of tonnage, and to the fact that on July 1, 1881, the equivalent of 700,000 short tons of old Wheat remained on hand.

Oats.—The arrivals by sea from the North continue large and free, causing a weak market. Sales during the week have been few. Thursday Oct. 6, 400 cts sold at \$1.52. Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1,000 cts sold Humboldt feed sold at \$1.50 @ cwt.

Potatoes.—With only moderate receipts the market is firm, and higher. Petalumas and Tomales, \$1.37@1.50; Cuffey's Cove, \$1.45 @ 1.50; Salinas Blues, \$1.45@1.50; Early Rose, \$1.15@1.30; Sweet's, 75c@82 per cwt.

Onions.—Sales are made from the wharf at 75@85c per cwt.

Hops.—Spot holders are firm under the influence of an Eastern demand. We quote W. T. at 19c@22c; California 19c@25c. We have before us the London report of W. H. L. May, dated September 16th, which says: "There was a large supply of hops in the market to-day, the demand for which was good, especially bright, well grown samples, which sell freely. From the plantations the reports still come unfavorable. Vermin is found in most districts, and mould is running fast. The Colgate do not grow out, and it is thought many of them will not be picked. Under such circumstances, we must put the crop at 10 per cent. less than was estimated a fortnight ago." Emmet Wells' New York Circular, of Sept. 30th, says: "Under the influence of adverse crop news from England, our market has become quite active, and prices—as will be seen by our revised quotations—show an advance of from 2 to 3c per lb on new hops. Telegrams from the interior received this morning also report the markets there as being active, with prices on the advance. The fact that England would be short some 87,000 bales, has, without a doubt, been the means of setting dealers to buying; and growers who take the trouble to keep posted have profited by these reports, many of them have sold at advanced prices while others are holding for a further advance. It may be interesting to know that the latest estimates of the English crop, according to the London Brewers' Guardians, are equal to a short crop of 112,000 bales, American weight. When we consider the fact, however, that the lowest estimates exceed last year's yield in England some 12,000 bales, there is really nothing to get excited over. The deficiency, whatever it may be, will be largely made up by importations from Continental Europe. We will doubtless receive a good share of the patronage, provided we keep our prices within bounds."

Wool.—Stocks of Fall clip are steadily accumulating in warehouse, said to be 6,500,000 lbs now in store. Dealers here are firm in their demands, while buyers say that asking prices here are far above Eastern quotations of like grades, and that nothing can be done with railroad freights at 2c, and their only hope of relief is to have one or more ships laid on for New York. Quotations are as follows: Southern Fall, 11 1/2@13c; do Lambs, 14@15c; San Joaquin Fall, 12 1/2@14c; do Lambs, 14@16c; Northern Fall, free, 17@20c; do Lambs, 14@16c.

Seed Grain and Potatoes.

Judge Wait, of Canby, makes a fine display of potatoes and grains at the Mechanics' Fair and that reminds us that he has an advertisement in the FARMER announcing that he has such articles for sale. He has shown great patience and energy in propagating the best potatoes and grains and we have often recorded his experiments. Judge Wait is one of the men whose efforts are valuable to the farming community.

The French at Yorktown.

A delegation of distinguished Frenchmen, says the S. F. Bulletin, including one Admiral and other naval officers, will be the guests of the nation at the celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. These guests will receive special honors, because they represent a people who rendered great assistance in the Revolution.

Lafayette, a Marquis and a member of an illustrious family at the early age of 19, was deeply interested in the struggle of the Revolutionists for liberty. He was then stationed as an officer of the French army at Metz. He determined to fight with the Colonists for liberty.

The French Government, on learning his intention, prohibited his departure to America. But, after failing once to get away, he sailed from a Spanish port as a courier, landing at Georgetown, South Carolina, June 15, 1777, and procuring horses for himself and companions, among who was De Kalb, he rode a distance of about 900 miles to Philadelphia, and there sought admission to the American army. So many foreigners had sought commissions in the small Revolutionary army, that Congress at first denied Lafayette's application to join. The latter, however, did not ask for a commission; he only asked for the privilege of joining the army as a volunteer, and without pay.

This devotion caused Congress not only to accept his services, but to give him the rank of a Major-General in the army of the United States. He was then not more than 20 years old. His zeal attracted the attention of Washington, who welcomed him, and invited him to his headquarters.

Lafayette soon afterward wrote to his wife of Washington: "This excellent man, whose talents and virtue I admire, and whom I have learned to revere as I know him better; has now become my intimate friend; his affectionate interest in me instantly won my heart. I am established in his house, and we live together like two attached brothers, with mutual confidence and cordiality. This friendship renders me as happy as I can possibly be in this country."

Lafayette fought bravely as a volunteer at the battle of Brandywine, his first engagement, and received a wound. He was with Washington at Valley Forge, and shared all the hardships of that distressing winter. He returned to France in 1779 in order to use his influence there in obtaining French troops for Count Rochambeau, who later with his French volunteers effected a conjunction with the American army on the Hudson.

The French Admiral, De Grasse, was acting in concert with him and had entered with his fleet the Chesapeake about that time, where and in other waters, he rendered signal service to the American cause. De Grasse brought his fleet so suddenly from the West Indies that Cornwallis, when he heard the news, was astounded. The latter knew nothing of the movements of the French fleet until it was in the waters of the Chesapeake. The Americans had no fleet which could cope with that of Great Britain, the latter having at that time about 80 ships of the line, and by maintaining supremacy in all American waters, a final reduction of the Revolutionists seemed only a question of time.

Admiral De Grasse entered the Chesapeake in August, 1781, with no less than 34 ships, six of these being large frigates. His flag-ship, the Ville de Paris, carried 120 guns, and was considered at that time the best war ship afloat in the world.

The entry of De Grasse into the Chesapeake with such a fleet hastened operations against Cornwallis, who was now cut off from the co-operation of a British fleet, and every day his situation was becoming more critical. Admiral De Baras had a French fleet at Newport, and knowing that a powerful British fleet was at New York, the former sought to join De Grasse. The British commander bore down with his fleet for the purpose of driving De Grasse out of the Chesapeake.

On sighting the French fleet, De Grasse slipped his cables and stood out to sea for more room. He had 24 ships of the line, with 1,700 guns and 19,000 seamen. The British commander, Graves, had 19 ships, with 1,400 guns and 13,000 seamen. The action lasted for about two hours with the advantage on the side of the French. The English lost 90 men and had a very large number wounded, and 16 guns dismounted. Two or three of the English ships were so badly cut up that the British Admiral withdrew to New York, leaving De Grasse master of the Chesapeake. Had the latter been defeated, the surrender at Yorktown would not have occurred in October, if indeed it would have occurred at all.

The British Commander had given assurance that he would take care of De Grasse. It was the fortune of the Revolution that this issue result differently De Grasse was afterward busy in landing French and American troops near Williamsburg. On the 26th of September, Washington with the American forces and Lafayette with the French forces were massed in front of Williamsburg. Rochambeau was then a Lieutenant-General of the French wing of the army, which then represented about ten regiments, and was officered by some of the best military subordinate commanders of France. There were marquises, viscounts, dukes, counts and so on, to the head of the several divisions. The French wing of the army must have numbered about 8,000 men, while De Grasse had afloat and in strike-

ing distance a still larger number of men. This is only an outline of the force which the French brought to this last great battle of the Revolution.

There is special fitness, therefore, in bestowing distinguished honors upon the representatives of France at the centennial of the surrender of Yorktown.

COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

Some time ago Ed. Bird who has been at work at Shull & Bean's mill, says the Pendleton East Oregonian became enamored of a fair maid—the sister-in-law of Mr. Bean. It seems Ed. was not alone in that fix, but his dulcinea had as bad a case as his. They considerably, but unwisely as the sequel proved, concluded to wait, however, until the arrival of her father from the East to be present at the celebration of their nuptials. The old man came—more than that he saw and he conquered. He did not seem to be pleased at the programme so he bundled his daughter into a wagon and started for "the States."

Ed. followed as far as Pendleton and consulted with John Watson, as to the legality of his proposed father-in-law's freak. John did not seem equal to the emergency, however, and at last advised the old man was "getting away with the 'vag."

Just now Frank Abell is taking some of the most charming and lovely promenade and panel photographs we ever saw. Call at his studio on first street, Portland, and see them. Strangers always well welcome.

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