

BOYCOTT AFFECTS LIVESTOCK MARKET

CATTLE AND HOGS MAKE DECLINE OF 25c

Buyers fear that Meat Boycott Will Spread and Sharp Lowering of Values Is Result—Sheep Market Good.

Portland Union Stockyards, Stock sale, Jan. 26.—Hog market is showing a further loss of about 25c today. This decline is due directly to the sharply lower values in the east which have affected indirectly the Portland market because values here are based upon what hogs can be bought for in the middle west plus the freight and handling charges in shipments to the northwest.

Market for cattle is not quite so good and all grades are practically 25c lower than formerly. Buyers, while making much effort to beat down prices, are nevertheless bearish in their views because of the smaller wants.

Everyone seems to be afraid of the future, although just what could possibly seriously affect the local price of cattle when such a shortage exists, the trade is unable to explain clearly. Notwithstanding this, however, the general market for cattle is temporarily depressed.

Market for sheep is generally good but values generally are showing no change.

Those Who Supply the Market.
M. J. Halley was in from Huntington, Ore., with two loads of cattle.
O. D. Jones was offering four loads of cattle and calves from Ontario, Ore.

Thomas Flynn sent in three cars of cattle from Dillon, Mont.

S. O. McCallum had two loads of cattle in the yards from Echo.

W. J. Gray was an arrival from St. Anthony, Idaho, with three loads of cattle and Gray and Hopkins had two loads from the same place.

W. W. Percival came from Independence, Ore., with a load of hogs.

C. H. Farmer shipped a mixed load of hogs and sheep from McCoy.

S. B. Ball brought seven cars of cattle from Ontario, Ore.

Today's run of livestock compared with previous years:

	Hogs	Cattle	Sheep
1910	45	754	1,496
1909	407	292	45
1908	100	175
1907	426	179
1906	58	175
1905	182	155	2,222

A year ago today there was a slightly better tone in the entire livestock market; no change in prices.

Yards' Representative Prices.
Following are representatives of latest transactions in the yards and indicate demand, supplies and quality offering:

	Ave. lbs.	Price
COWS	961	\$3.50

	Ave. lbs.	Price
HOGS	264	\$5.75

Today's range of livestock values: Cattle—Best, \$5.35@5.50; medium steers, \$5; best cows, \$4@4.25; fancy heifers, \$4@4.25; medium cows, \$3.75@4; poor cows, \$3; bulls, \$2.50@3.75; stags, \$2.50@3.

Hogs—Best east of the mountains, \$9.25; fancy, \$9; stockers, \$7; pigs, \$7.

Sheep—Best wethers, \$5.50@6; ordinary, \$5.50; spring lambs, \$6.25; straight ewes, \$4.75@5; mixed lots, \$5.

Calves—Best, \$5.75@6; ordinary, \$5@5.25.

THE WHEAT MARKET

FOREIGN TONE BRINGS CHICAGO WHEAT UP

Liverpool Has Very Good Rise and Closes at Best Price for Session—Slight Period of Weakness.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Wheat had a good start today because of the better tone abroad and the closing was 3-8c to 5-8c a bushel higher than yesterday.

There were periods of momentary weakness during which a slightly lower level was reached by values but on these dips there was a good spell of buying and the market bulged to the high point again.

Liverpool opened 7-8d higher and closed 7-4d to 11-8d above yesterday.

From July 1 to December 31, 1907, on a crop of 134,000,000 bushels Chicago received 13,544 cars of oats.

For the same period in 1908, on a crop of 307,000,000 bushels the arrivals amounted to 28,148 cars.

For the same period in 1909, with a crop of 1,067,000,000 bushels the arrivals amounted to 26,987 cars.

This suggests that a large percentage of the crop is being held and will result in a heavier movement a little later.

Cash Sales.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.26@1.28; No. 3 red, \$1.22@1.24; No. 2 hard winter, \$1.12 3-4@1.15 1-4; No. 3 hard winter, \$1.10@1.12 1-2; No. 1 northern spring, \$1.13 3-4@1.15 1-4; No. 2 northern spring, \$1.12 3-4@1.14 1-4; No. 3 northern spring, \$1.09@1.13.

Corn—No. 2 corn, \$1.2@65 1-2c; No. 1 white, 66 1-2@67 1-2c; No. 2 yellow, 66 1-2c; No. 3 corn, 63 1-4c; No. 3 white, 65 1-4c; No. 3 yellow, 63 @64c; No. 4 corn, 61 1-2@62; No. 4 yellow, 62 1-2@63c.

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GUN COTTON.

A Peculiar Characteristic of This Terrible Explosive.

Many and odd are the materials entering into the manufacture of modern explosives, but perhaps the most interesting of all these elements of destruction as well as the simplest is gun cotton. The gun cotton manufacturing industry is large, as enormous quantities are used in the charging of torpedoes and for similar purposes.

The base of gun cotton is pure raw cotton or even cotton waste, such as is used to clean machinery. This is steeped in a solution of one part of nitric and three parts of sulphuric acid. It is the former ingredient that renders the mass explosive, the sulphuric acid being used merely to absorb all moisture, thus permitting the nitric acid to combine more readily with the cellulose of the cotton.

After being soaked for several hours in the solution described the cotton is passed between rollers to expel all non-absorbed acid, a process carried to completion by washing the cotton in clear water. This washing process is a long one, requiring machinery which reduces the cotton to a mass resembling paper pulp. Should any non-absorbed acid be allowed to remain it would decompose the cotton.

If the explosive is to be used after the manner of powder it is still further pulverized and then thoroughly dried, but if intended for torpedoes it is pressed into cakes of various shapes and sizes—disk shaped, cylindrical, flat squares and cubes. When not compressed gun cotton is very light, as light as ordinary batting.

A peculiar characteristic of this terrible explosive is that a brick of it when wet may be placed on a bed of hot coals, and as the moisture dries out the cotton will flake and burn quietly. If dry originally, however, the gun cotton will explode with terrific force at about 320 degrees of heat.

In general it is the custom to explode gun cotton by detonation or an intense shock instead of by heat. In a torpedo the explosive charge is wet, this wet cotton being exploded by means of dry cotton in a tube, this having been fired by a cap of fulminate of mercury, the cap itself having been fired by the impact of the torpedo against the target.—Harper's Weekly.

UNDER THE OCEAN.

Things That Happen at the Bottom of the Sea.

Naturalists dispute as to the quantity of light at the bottom of the sea. Animals from below 700 fathoms either have no eyes or faint indications of them, or else their eyes are very large and protruding.

Another strange thing is that if the creatures in the lower depths have any color it is orange or red or reddish orange. Sea anemones, corals, shrimps and crabs have this brilliant color. Sometimes it is pure red or scarlet, and in many specimens it inclines toward purple. Not a green or blue fish is found.

The orange red is the fish's protection, for the bluish green light in the bottom of the ocean makes the orange or the red fish appear of a neutral tint and hides it from its enemies. Many animals are black, others neutral in color. Some fish are provided with boring tails, so that they can burrow in the mud.

The surface of the submarine mountain is covered with shells, like an ordinary seabeach, showing that it is the feasting place of vast shoals of carnivorous animals.

A codfish takes a whole oyster into its mouth, cracks the shell, digests the meat and ejects the shell. Crabs crack the shells and suck out the meat. This accounts for whole mounds of shells that are often found.

Not a fishbone is ever found that is not honeycombed by the boring shellfish and falls to pieces at the touch of the hand. This shows what destruction is constantly going on in these depths.

If a ship sinks at sea with all on board it will be eaten by fish, with the exception of the metal, and that will corrode and disappear. Not a bone of a human body will remain after a few days.—Philadelphia North American.

Had to Do It.

Champ Clark was showing a constituent about the capitol one day when he invited attention to a solemn faced individual just entering a committee room.

"See that chap?" asked Clark. "He reads every one of the speeches delivered in the house."

"What?" gasped the constituent.

"Fact," said Clark. "Reads every word of 'em too!"

"Who is he?" queried the visitor, regarding the phenomenon closely.

"A proofreader at the government printing office," explained Champ.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

An Easy Numismatist.

Mrs. Goodart—You seem to have some education. Perhaps you were once a professional man. Howard Hasler—Lady, I'm a numismatist by profession. Mrs. Goodart—A numismatist? Howard Hasler—Yes, lady; a collector of rare coins. Any old coin is rare to me.—Philadelphia Press.

Advice and a Mule.

"Givin' some men advice," said Uncle Eben, "reminds me of tryin' to discipline my ol' mule wif a fence rail. It tress out de giver and hurts de receiver, but don't make no real difference."—Washington Star.

The Other Half.

Scott—Half the people in the world don't know what the other half are doing. Mott—No. That is because the other half are doing them.—Boston Transcript.

The comet isn't quite big enough to be seen through the clouds yet.

A BIT OF DIPLOMACY

An English Official Who Outwitted a French Admiral.

HOW PERIM ISLAND WAS WON

The Interesting Story That Is Told by a White House on the Foreshore of the Arabian Coast at the Southern Entrance to the Red Sea.

On the foreshore of the Arabian coast in the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, at the southern entrance to the Red sea, stands a large white house concerning which the travelers to the far east may hear a curious story. In the middle of the nineteenth century, when M. de Lesseps after many difficulties had successfully floated the Suez Canal company, the governor of the British port of Aden, about 100 miles distant, was surprised one morning by the visit of a French squadron of very unusual size for that part of the orient, which, having encountered a terrific storm off Sokotra, had put in for repairs.

In the mind of the governor curiosity was at once aroused as to the destination of so large a command, a curiosity which increased as he found it impossible to extract any further information from the French admiral or his officers beyond the statement that they were upon an ordinary cruise, an explanation which the former was not the least inclined to believe.

Firm in the belief, therefore, that some political move of great importance was afoot, if not afoot, the governor, in order first of all to gain time, gave orders to go very tortoise-like on the repairs and then set to work to take the Frenchmen off their guard by giving a succession of such entertainments as both his slender means and the awful barrenness of the place would afford.

But, though at the end of two weeks the French and British officers had got upon the best of terms, the immediate destination of the French squadron remained as much of a mystery to the governor of Aden as before, and in spite of all possible delay the repairs were nearly completed.

Now, it happened that the wife of the governor possessed an Irish maid, who had been receiving attentions from one of the French petty officers—attentions which the girl did not regard seriously. It occurred to the governor that by such means something might be learned of his unexpected visitor's plans, and a private conversation between the governor's wife and her maid resulted in another between the latter and her French admirer, by which it was discovered that Perim island was the objective point.

At this information the governor opened his eyes wide indeed, for, if the Suez canal were cut through, Perim, as commanding the southern entrance to the Red sea, in the middle of the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, would be a place of great strategic importance, over which, without doubt, it was the intention of the French admiral to hoist the tricolor.

Secretly giving orders, therefore, for a gunboat to immediately embark a detachment of soldiers and steal away in the night for Perim island, the governor then announced a farewell banquet and ball for the day but one following, a final act of courtesy with which the French admiral would willingly have dispensed, for he was anxious to sail, but which he could not well refuse on account of the use he had made of the British supplies and machinery at Aden.

So the dinner and party in due course came off, the governor being in high spirits, because in the meantime he had received the news of the occupation of Perim, which under the circumstances would surely be followed by the longed for promotion, and the French admiral was equally happy, for he hoped on the morrow to add the same important little speck of land to the dominion of his own country, thereby covering his breast with the stars and himself with maritime glory.

Next day, after an interchange of cordial farewells, the French squadron sailed away to an apparently unknown destination, until, when clear of the land, the course was laid full speed direct for Perim island.

Then what were the dismay and disappointment of the French admiral and his officers when, on coming in sight of their destination, they beheld the British flag flying and a company of soldiers drawn up to give them a proper salute. It is said the French admiral was so mortified at being thus outwitted that he first flung his cocked hat overboard and then followed it himself into the sea.

Be this as it may, as Perim was clearly already occupied by the British, the only counter move which the French could make was to take possession of a strip of the foreshore on the opposite Arabian coast, where they built the fortified white house in question, but as the place was entirely at the mercy of the guns on Perim island it was shortly abandoned, to remain to this day as a monument of a French admiral's undoing.—Exchange.

In Honor of Minerva. The most notable festival at Athens was in honor of Minerva. All classes of citizens on this particular day marched in procession. The oldest went first, then the young men, then the children, the young women, the matrons and the people of the lower orders. The most prominent object in the parade was a ship propelled by hidden machinery and bearing at its masthead the sacred banner of the goddess.

The Barrier. Blobs—No! I shall never marry Slobbs—But you don't seem like a woman hater. In fact, you seem very fond of the fair sex. Blobs—Yes, and I talk in my sleep.—Exchange.

Lenity is a part of Mercy, but she must not speak too loud for fear of waking Justice.—Jonbert.

The vegetarians are not worrying about the price of meat.

AN IMPOSTOR'S TRICK.

The Cheerful Liar That Made a Fool of the Grand Monarch.

Louis XIV. was taken in once in a most humiliating way and by an impostor whose only art was lying. In 1697, just after he had returned from one of his most dazzling military successes against the Dutch, Louis le Grand received word that an embassy from Persia had just landed at Marseilles en route to the French court to bring salutations and presents from the shah. Pleased that his fame should actually have run around the world, he sent word that all the towns on the way from Marseilles to Paris should feign the ambassador.

As a result the journey to Paris was a march of triumph. Children sang and flowers were strewn along the way. Arrived at Paris, several regiments of the Swiss guard met the shah's representative and escorted him to a magnificent suit in the old palace of the Tuileries. Louis sent no less a person than the Duc de Richelieu to welcome the potentate and invite him out to Versailles to a special reception in the hall of mirrors.

The ambassador presented himself as Riza Bey of the Persian court and after showing his credentials advanced to kiss the hand of Louis le Grand and give him the shah's congratulations on his recent victories. A caravan of presents from his imperial sovereign were on their way and would arrive in Paris in a few days, said the ambassador.

Festivals followed at Versailles. The bey received magnificent presents from Louis and royal entertainment. He lounged gracefully on divans at the French court and smoked in Persian languor. He gave the grand monarque a few fragments of opal and turquoise, saying that they came from a Persian district bordering on the Caspian sea. The woods there were full of them, he explained, and he offered to divide with France—had planted the French flag there already, as it were!

At last the day came for the formal presentation of the shah's gifts, and on that morning early Riza Bey melted into space. He was never seen or heard of again. He had, as some one said, "gone glimmering through the dream of things that were." The gems that he had left were worth, if anything, about 15 cents apiece, being glass.—New York Tribune.

THE JURY DISAGREED.

A Fine Point in Equity That Never Was Decided.

An old time story of the fine points of law and equity which arose in carrying out an amicable contract is told in the Philadelphia Record. There were four brothers who had inherited a storage warehouse from their father. He had divided the property equally among them.

Among the appurtenances was a cat—a fine animal, excellent for mousing. This, too, was divided, the eldest brother owning the right front quarter, the second brother the left front quarter and the younger brothers the two hind quarters.

Now unfortunately, the cat in one of its nocturnal prowls, injured the right front paw, and the eldest brother attended to that portion of his property by binding the injured member with a greased rag.

The cat, thankful for this relief to its sufferings, went to sleep contentedly before the fire, but in the midst of its slumbers a falling coal ignited the rag, and the animal, howling with agony dashed through the warehouse and, coming in contact with some combustibles, set the building on fire.

When the loss came to be figured out the three younger brothers wished to throw it all upon the eldest on the ground that had he not tied up his part of the cat with the inflammable rag the building would not have been destroyed.

He, on the contrary, contended that had the cat only been possessed of the front right paw—his property—it would have stood still and burned to death. It was the three other paws that caused the damage.

The brothers argued the case until they died, but they never reached an agreement.

What Should She Say?

"I tell you, little wife, you can't imagine how lonesome I am when I am separated from you. You are the best little woman in the world, so different from Drigg's nagging and scolding wife. You know that a man must get ahead in the world and be free to give his business his full attention. My little girl isn't of the suspicious, doubting kind, is she? Why, dearest, this very night I ought to go down to the club. Brown of Brown, Kalbo & Co. is in town. They're among our best customers. Ought to know him socially, hadn't I? But unless you insist, my little sweetheart wife, I won't go. It may mean a loss to the firm, but I'll stay with my precious!"

Well, now, what can a woman do?—Chicago Journal.

Unpleasant to Have Around.

"Are you still engaged to Mr. Briggs?" "No. I broke it off last week. I was afraid to marry him. He knows too much. I gave him some ribbon to match. He found it in the first store he went to, and he bought it for 2 cents below the regular price."

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