

# McKINLEY RE-ELECTED

## Keeping Republican Victory.

### CONGRESS REPUBLICAN

McKinley Carries New York by 150,000  
Landslide in Illinois—Maryland,  
West Virginia and Nebraska in the  
Republican Column.

New York, Nov. 7.—It became evi-  
dent a very early hour this evening  
that the election of McKinley and  
Cleveland was assured. The president  
of the state of New York by 150,000  
majority.

As the night progressed, it only  
served to confirm this judgment, but  
returns from Illinois revealed a  
conviction. The Republican plu-  
rality of 1896 was greatly reduced, but  
it still far too large to be over-  
come.

On the other hand, the returns from  
Michigan, the two Dakotas, and  
Wyoming, as well as Nebraska,  
indicate steady Republican  
majorities over 1896. Delaware, Mary-  
land and West Virginia, have given de-  
cided Republican pluralities.

The count in several of the far West-  
ern states was naturally so delayed as  
to give little indication of the opinion  
of the voters, but they had ceased to have  
any effect, and before 10  
o'clock the Democratic leaders had  
given up the contest and it was an-  
nounced that Mr. Bryan had gone to  
his home in the night.

The whole story was easily and  
briefly told. The Republican ticket  
had a larger electoral vote than  
any other, but in the larger states  
of the East and Middle West the plu-  
rality of 1896 had been greatly re-  
duced. Massachusetts had fallen from  
100,000 to 50,000; New York, 268,000  
to 150,000; Illinois from 142,000  
to 100,000 or less.

The 57th congress seems to be fea-  
sible by a substantial working ma-  
jority.

Bryan carried all the Southern  
states, as usual, along with Colorado,  
Montana and one doubtful state,  
Wyoming, by a small plurality.

Several states which went for Mc-  
Kinley are Maryland, West Virginia,  
Indiana, all by small pluralities.  
McKinley's plurality in Ohio is 75,000,  
in Michigan 80,000.

Nebraska, Bryan's home state, went  
for McKinley by a small plurality.  
The New England states and Penn-  
sylvania are, as usual, in the Republi-  
can column.

McKinley's plurality in Iowa is 100,000,  
in Kansas 30,000, Minnesota 30,000,  
and Wisconsin 100,000.

**THE COAST.**  
California, Oregon and Washington  
went for McKinley.

The contest was close in California,  
it is expected the state will give  
McKinley 10,000 plurality.

Oregon gives McKinley 14,000 plu-  
rality, but few counties going Demo-  
cratic.

Washington goes for McKinley by a  
small plurality, probably 5,000, but  
the state ticket is much in doubt, with  
probability that Rogers, Democrat,  
elected governor. The legislature  
will be Republican.

The electoral vote will probably be  
divided as follows: McKinley, 292; Bryan,  
108.

**Menstruous to Sheep and Goats.**  
Norfolk, Or., Nov. 7.—Sheep and  
goats in this vicinity are greatly  
troubled over the abundant growth this  
autumn of the poison fungus or toad-  
stool. Goats and sheep seem to have a  
strong liking for the stuff, and its poi-  
sonous qualities are sufficient to kill the  
animal which eats it.

**Will Be Hanged December 31.**  
Spokane, Wash., Nov. 7.—Edward  
Wardner, convicted of the murder of Matt  
Wardner, Idaho, was today  
sentenced at Wallace to be hanged on  
the last day of the century, December  
31. He was granted a divorce in  
Idaho today on the ground of cruelty.

**One Seizes Floating Mill.**  
Hesper, Or., Nov. 7.—At a public  
meeting at Iona Saturday evening the  
stock of the new flouring mill  
elevator was all subscribed. The  
mill is to be located in a most  
fruitful farming region.

**Discovery in Curry County.**  
Gold Beach, Or., Nov. 7.—George  
W. Johnson, who has been prospecting on  
the headwaters of Johnson creek for  
some time, recently found an old bed of  
gold. It carries free gold and has  
been taken out to a California company for  
analysis.

**Hopper Defeated Baker.**  
Hesper, Or., Nov. 7.—A match  
game of football here Saturday resulted  
in the Hopper team beating the  
Baker City team, 15 to 0. A large  
crowd witnessed the game and the  
Hopper team was perfect.

**Off for New York With Mather.**  
Seattle, Nov. 7.—Charles E. Mather,  
who was arrested in this city two  
weeks ago on a charge of having pawned  
\$45,000 worth of jewelry, the property  
of New York merchants, was to-  
day taken into custody by Detective  
Mather upon a governor's warrant of  
arrest. Mather left with his pri-  
son tonight for New York.

**Senator Silveira, the premier, has made  
an emphatic declaration that Spain  
will have a powerful navy again.**

## RESULTS OF ARMOR TESTS.

Report of the Naval Bureau on the  
Subject.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The annual  
report of the bureau of naval intelli-  
gence, of the navy department, dis-  
cusses briefly the results of armor tests,  
and the contract requirements of the  
various nations. In speaking of armor,  
the report says:  
"The armor trials that have taken  
place have still further established the  
superiority of the Krupp process. Firing  
trials have shown that it offers  
from 20 to 30 per cent more resistance  
to the attack of armor-piercing shells  
than Harveyized armor, and in conse-  
quence it has been adopted by Eng-  
land, Germany, France, Russia, Japan  
and several of the smaller powers."  
"Certain features of the Krupp pro-  
cess are secret, and the secret is well  
kept, though in many hands. Accord-  
ing to Captain Orde-Brown, the pro-  
cess 'consists mainly in the use of  
chromium to such an extent that great  
brittleness and hardness might be ex-  
pected. Sudden cooling is carried out  
in such a way as might be expected to  
ruin the metal, but the result is great  
toughness. It must be understood,  
however, that nickel is also used and  
nickel has long been known to give  
toughness in a remarkable degree.'"  
English, American and French armor  
makers have acquired the right from  
Krupp to use this process, paying a  
large sum for the same, and in addi-  
tion a royalty of from \$40 to \$50 on  
every ton manufactured. In connec-  
tion with a comparison of Krupp armor  
made by different firms, the cap-  
tain says that it "is no doubt subject  
to variation, and since it has been  
adopted in this country (England) each  
maker has improved and modified it."  
It is a notable fact that plates made  
by this process by Brown & Co., of Eng-  
land, and also the Carnegie Company,  
have shown a better figure of merit than  
is credited to those made by Krupp.

"The great increase in the resisting  
power of Krupp has made it possible to  
obtain the same protection by a re-  
duced thickness of metal; and, in con-  
sequence if the total weight allowed  
for armor in a vessel of given tonnage  
remains the same, the protection can  
be spread over a much greater area  
without an increase in her displacement."  
"As it is for obvious reasons more  
important to know the resisting power  
of the armor that is being carried by  
foreign battleships than the place of  
its manufacture, the following data  
concerning recent firing trials are given  
under the name of the country owning  
the vessels, rather than that of the  
kind of armor or maker. As far as  
practicable the contract requirements,  
including the manner in which the  
plates were set up, and the formula  
regulating the striking velocities are  
given."

**NOME AGAIN STORM SWEEP.**  
Much Damage Resulted to Small Ship-  
ping and Buildings.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 7.—A special  
to the Times from Port Townsend says:  
The steamship Charles Nelson ar-  
rived this morning, 10 days from  
Nome. She reports that four days  
prior to her sailing the Nome beach  
was swept by another severe storm,  
which did much damage to small ship-  
ping and to such buildings as owners  
were unwise enough to commence con-  
struction on the beach again after the  
September storm. On this occasion,  
while the damage done was heavy,  
there was no loss of life.

The severity of the gale gave the  
Nelson a lively time. She was secure-  
ly anchored several miles from shore,  
with two mud hooks out. With these  
precautions, and going full speed  
ahead, with her nose to the storm, the  
vessel dragged several miles, and finally  
reached safety behind Sledge island.

The revenue cutter Bear, Captain  
Tuttle, also had a lively time, but  
despite her dangerous position found time  
to run alongside the steam schooner  
Aloha, then rapidly drifting ashore,  
and furnish her with a keel anchor,  
which saved the vessel from being  
wrecked. No large packets suffered in  
the gale, but small craft without num-  
ber were demolished.

**Murderer Arrested.**  
North Yakima, Wash., Nov. 7.—  
Sheriff Tucker has received a dispatch  
announcing the arrest of the murderer  
of W. W. Scott, the Kiona merchant,  
at La Grande, Or. The man has been  
positively identified by two citizens of  
Kiona. Scott was shot through the  
heart at Prosser about a month ago by  
one of a gang of hobos who he was  
trying to arrest. Since the murder,  
Sheriff Tucker has been indefatigable  
in pursuing the criminal. He says he  
will be able to show that he is one of  
the desperadoes who held up and  
robbed John O'eman and Fred Booker,  
of this city, on a freight train, between  
here and Ellensburg, last spring.

**Green Goods Operator Convicted.**  
Albany, Or., Nov. 7.—Word has just  
been received here that J. R. Milby  
has been sentenced to the penitentiary  
by the United States court in Ken-  
tucky for a term of one year, on tes-  
timony recently given upon the trial of  
his case at Louisville, Ky., in which  
ex-Postmaster Stites, of this city, was  
the complaining witness. While Mr.  
Stites was postmaster he received a  
green-goods letter from Milby, which  
he turned over to the postal authori-  
ties, resulting as stated.

**Body of a Man Found in Columbia.**  
Astoria, Nov. 7.—The body of a man  
was found by the Point Adams life-  
saving crew floating in the river near  
New Astoria this evening. The re-  
mains are supposed to be those of  
Harry Steindorf, of Napa, Cal., who  
fell overboard from the steamer Gal-  
gast on October 30. Coroner Pohl  
left this evening to take charge of the  
body.

**British navy league declared Eng-  
land no longer rules the sea**

## TRAINS CRASH TOGETHER.

Three Men Killed Outright and Two  
Fatally Injured.

Roseburg, Or., Nov. 12.—The worst  
wreck ever known on this division oc-  
curred about daylight this morning,  
two miles south of Roseburg. Two  
freights, the regular No. 225, south-  
bound, and a long extra coming north,  
smashed together on a curve in a  
heavy fog. Engineer Sam Hendricks,  
of No. 225, and Fireman Wilhelm, of  
the extra, were caught beneath the  
wreck and almost instantly killed.  
Fireman Ed Riddle, Engineer Walter  
Drennan and Head Brakeman Charles  
Campbell, were all badly injured, the  
latter two doubtless fatally. Riddle  
lost a foot and suffered a broken left  
arm. Campbell's head was badly  
hurt, his right leg crushed, his left arm  
broken, and it is feared his back was  
broken. Drennan received a cut  
through the skull over the left eye,  
about three inches in length, which  
exposed the brain. His leg was broken  
and he received many bad cuts and  
bruises.

One of the firemen ran to town with  
the news and an engine and caboose  
were sent out after the three injured  
men, who were cared for by three phy-  
sicians on arriving in the city. Some  
time was required to get Hendricks  
and Wilhelm from the wreck. The  
latter was pinned down in the cab, the  
coals from the firebox burning off both  
his legs to the knees. The bodies were  
brought to the undertakers immediately.  
The necks of both of the men were  
broken.

The scene of the wreck defies ade-  
quate description. The boiler of the  
extra's engine had literally forced its  
way through the other engine's full  
length, but neither engine had left  
the track. They were both partly covered  
by wrecked freight cars, the engine of  
No. 225 was entirely covered, and a  
badly broken-up box car surmounted  
the heap, apparently balancing on the  
smokestack. This part of the wreck  
caught fire once, but the flames were  
quickly extinguished.

It is stated that the wreck was due  
to a misinterpretation of orders on  
the part of Engineer Drennan of the  
extra.

Superintendent L. R. Fields hap-  
pened to be in the city, and is looking  
after the dead and wounded men.

Coroner Twitchell has summoned a  
jury and will hold an inquest to-  
morrow on the remains of Wilhelm and  
Hendricks.

**ALVORD ARRAIGNED.**  
First Witnesses Were Officers and Em-  
ployees of the Bank.

New York, Nov. 12.—Cornelius L.  
Alvord, Jr., the note teller of the First  
National bank, who is accused of em-  
bezzling \$600,000 of the bank's funds,  
was arraigned before United States  
Commissioner Shields in the criminal  
branch of the United States circuit  
court here today.

Whiting E. Snow, assistant cashier  
of the First National bank, said he had  
known Alvord 20 years, the past 10 of  
which he had been the note teller of  
the First National bank. He explained  
in detail the duties of the note teller  
and the bank's clearing house transac-  
tions. He explained the balance  
sheets, which showed a shortage of  
\$690,000 in Alvord's department. The  
figures showed that the shortage var-  
ied, and that from October 10 to Octo-  
ber 13 it was \$700,000. Alvord's at-  
torney led Snow to admit that since  
the latter first became an officer of the  
bank, two years ago, he had never  
known officers of the bank to examine  
the assets of the institution.

Cashier William Reed, of the First  
National bank, was the next witness.  
He said that the last time the bank had  
an examination was October 15. He  
had no personal knowledge of any re-  
port of the examination.

Merton V. Moore, settling clerk for  
the bank, identified a column of figures  
on a sheet that was prepared for and  
sent to the clearing house as having  
been made by himself. He explained  
the details of making up the sheets  
for the clearing house. Then, one by  
one, he identified the sheets made up  
for the banking days in October. Mr.  
Moore testified that two figures in the  
sheets made up for October 15 had been  
changed. The figures as they stood  
were not his. He did not know who  
had made the changes. It was brought  
out that the sheet had been in the pos-  
session of Alvord as it had been made  
up by Moore.

**Decorated for Service in China.**  
London, Nov. 12.—Admiral Edward  
W. Seymour-Hobart, K. C. B., in com-  
mand of the China station since 1897  
(who is to be succeeded by Vice-Ad-  
miral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson),  
has been appointed a G. C. B., and  
Naval Captains Bailey, T. Burke Col-  
lague and Jellicoe have both been ap-  
pointed K. C. B. for services in China.

**Medal From Wilhelmina.**  
Chicago, Nov. 12.—Professor Fred-  
erick Starr, the well-known anthropol-  
ogist at the University of Chicago, has  
received a silver medal from Queen  
Wilhelmina, of Holland. This award  
of honor has been given as an acknowl-  
edgment for a fine collection of busts  
and pictures secured by Professor  
Starr.

**Royal Canadians Sail for Home.**  
Cape Town, Nov. 12.—The British  
transport Hawarden Castle, having on  
board the Royal Canadian regiment,  
sailed from here today.

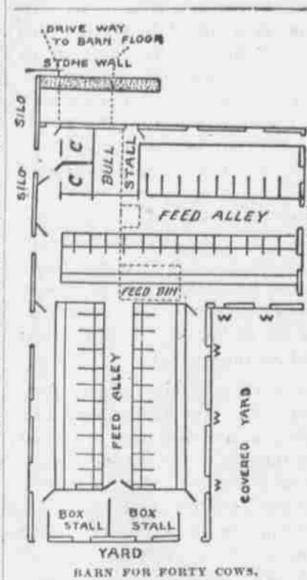
**French Ministry Sustained.**  
Paris, Nov. 12.—At the close of a  
long session today, culminating in  
very exciting scenes, the chamber of  
deputies adopted a resolution of confi-  
dence in the Waldeck-Rousseau minis-  
try by 329 votes against 232. The  
chamber had previously adopted a re-  
solution expressing regret that the gov-  
ernment had surrendered to Belgium  
Spido, the assailant of the Prince of  
Wales.



## Barn for Forty Cows.

Here is a plan for a barn for forty  
cows and having double stalls for  
horses and a pen for a bull. It is to  
be built in a hill side with about four  
feet in the rear and yet is not a base-  
ment. The barn is in the form of an  
L and has two silos.

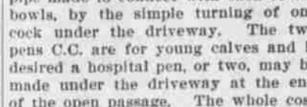
The ground is dug out all along the  
back end, which are supported by a  
stone wall. The barn is then built  
in the usual way of timber. The silos  
are placed as shown, with a bridge  
over the open space, so that the silage  
may be moved by a slide right on to  
the main floor, and from thence be dis-  
tributed to the cows below through  
trap doors in the main floor. Every  
convenience has been studied. The



BARN FOR FORTY COWS.

height of basement is nine feet and  
there are plenty of windows for light  
and ventilation; the basement floor is  
of cement, and is fully drained, the  
drainage from the gutters being carried  
to a manure shed in the covered yard.  
The dotted lines show the trap doors  
above for feed and litter. The water  
from the main roof is run into a cistern  
at the side of the driveway and the  
water from the front is collected in a  
cistern near the yard, where cattle may  
be watered when desired. If desired,  
drinking bowls may be fitted in the  
stalls and supplied with water from a  
pipe made to connect with each of the  
bowls, by the simple turning of one  
cock under the driveway. The two  
pens C.C. are for young calves and if  
desired a hospital pen, or two, may be  
made under the driveway at the end  
of the open passage. The whole cost  
is estimated at from \$1,200 to \$1,500.

**Hand-Operated Stump-Puller.**  
A stump-puller, which can be easily  
operated by the man and which will  
do its work without straining the user  
will always have a ready sale in the  
farming districts and new land of the  
country, and the device which we show  
in the picture seems to have these ad-  
vantages to recommend it. It has been  
patented by Theodore H. McCain of  
Monroe, Wash., and is light enough to  
be carried on the shoulder of the man  
who operates it. As will be seen, the  
connection between the stump and a  
solid tree or more firmly set stump is  
made by means of ropes and pulleys,  
with a chain connecting one pulley to



DEVICE FOR TYING CORN FODDER.

rope, with a ring in the free end. Op-  
posite the staple is a strong iron hook.  
To bind, insert sharp end into hook,  
put rope around shock and fasten ring  
in hook. Tighten by turning as you  
would an auger and bind with corn-  
stalks or twine.

**Spraying Fruit Trees.**  
A correspondent of the Prairie Farm-  
er says he has been spraying fruit trees  
with more or less success for eleven  
years, but only for the last four years  
has he obtained results entirely satis-  
factory. He now slakes lime in the or-  
dinary manner and strains it. Then  
for apple and plum trees he adds to a  
gallon of this two gallons of water and  
two teaspoonfuls of London purple, and  
sprays the trees before the bloom comes  
out, and again after the bloom is gone.  
Gives a third and fourth application if  
necessary, which is not often the case.  
Never spray while the bloom is on, as it  
drowns, poisons or kills the pollen.  
Uses the same on currants and goose-  
berries before they bloom and after the  
fruit has started. For peaches and  
pears he weakens it, using one-half  
gallon of lime water and one teaspoon-  
ful of London purple in two gallons of  
water. Uses lime water without Lon-  
don purple to spray trees after fruit is  
fair size, to prevent fruit rotting on the  
trees, and has succeeded in saving it by  
shaking slaked lime from a can attach-  
ed to a pole, right on the ripening fruit.



STUMPS REMOVED WITH EASE.

the winding drum. This winding drum  
has external teeth over which the links  
of the chain fit to prevent slipping, af-  
fording a much firmer hold than if  
the ropes were wound directly on the  
drum. A long lever is used to rotate  
the drum and a ratchet device locks  
the drum against backward revolution  
while a new hold is being taken with  
the lever. By working the lever back  
and forth the chain is gradually drawn  
through the drums until the stump  
roots give away.

**The Cost of Making Butter.**  
The creamery conducted on the right  
principles is one of the best friends of  
the farmer, and if it can be started it  
should receive the intelligent support  
of those who raise the milk and cream  
for it. Too often there is an antagon-  
ism between the creamery owners and  
the farmers, and the latter, to show  
that they have the power to close the  
creamery, may very easily destroy a  
profitable industry in the vicinity. It  
certainly pays farmers better to raise  
their milk and cream for the creamery  
than for most of the city markets. In  
these latter places the price for milk is

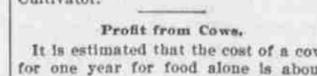
often so ridiculously small that carry-  
ing does not pay. The remedy often is  
for more farmers to encourage the erec-  
tion of creameries. In parts of the  
West and East where creameries have  
been established farmers get more re-  
turns from their farms, and are better  
contented, than in dairying regions  
where the milk is all shipped to cities.  
The cost of making a pound of butter  
has been steadily decreased by means  
of the improved creamery, and it is pos-  
sible for creameries to make and sell  
butter at a profit when farmers cannot.  
Country butter does not sell well in the  
large markets. Creamery seems to have  
a charmed name for consumers, and  
they demand this every time. Country  
butter to-day is a drug in many mar-  
kets—as low as 8 and 10 cents per  
pound. The farmer making his butter  
cannot make a living at any such prices.  
The day of the country butter has gone,  
and the farmers of any dairying region  
should recognize this and not waste  
their time in making it. The milk  
should either be raised for a creamery,  
or the farmers should join together and  
run their own creamery. As a rule, the  
man who will put up the creamery and  
run it himself will do better than an  
association of farmers where too many  
heads are apt to cause disputes and  
bickerings. Milk sent to the creamery  
pays all the way from 12 to 22 cents a  
pound, and at this price the farmer is  
making far more than by making his  
own butter. This comparatively high  
price is made possible because of the  
better prices received for creamery, and  
for the low cost of manufacturing it.  
This latter varies because the size of  
the creameries vary. The larger the  
creamery the cheaper the butter can be  
made, and this varies all the way from  
1 cent a pound to 7 cents. The two  
extremes, however, are exceptions, and  
somewhere between them the actual  
cost could be placed, say from 3 to 5  
cents.—S. W. Chambers, in American  
Cultivator.

## Profit from Cows.

It is estimated that the cost of a cow  
for one year for food alone is about  
\$25, says the Farmers' Journal. This  
amount she must return to her owner  
before she can make any profit, and  
yet there will remain the cost of the  
labor and shelter, for which she will  
pay with the manure, as it possesses  
value, as well as the milk. If the  
farmer cannot get enough from the cow  
to pay for the food she eats he will  
keep her at a loss. At \$25 per year  
the cost is about 7 cents per day. The  
price of the milk in market will deter-  
mine the value of the cow. If she pro-  
duces 2,500 quarts of milk in a year,  
the cost of each quart will be reduced.  
All cows cannot be kept for one year  
at so low a cost, but as there must be  
an expense for the cow whether she  
proves valuable or not, the dairyman  
should seek the best, in order to reduce  
the cost.

## Fodder Shock Finder.

An Ohio farmer sends the accom-  
panying description of an appliance  
that he uses to tie the corn fodder in  
the shock: A is a piece of hard wood  
three feet long, round and tapered to a  
point. A crossbar is solidly fastened upon  
the large end, and to one side of the middle  
of this crossbar is stapled a half inch



DEVICE FOR TYING CORN FODDER.

rope, with a ring in the free end. Op-  
posite the staple is a strong iron hook.  
To bind, insert sharp end into hook,  
put rope around shock and fasten ring  
in hook. Tighten by turning as you  
would an auger and bind with corn-  
stalks or twine.

## Conservative Business.

Approaching Election an Element in  
Trade Situation.

Bradstreet says: Unseasonable warm  
weather continues the leading unfavor-  
able feature of distributive trade, be-  
cause of the check given to retail  
distribution, and therefore to reorder  
business in most lines of dry goods,  
wearing apparel and shoes. Conserva-  
tism, in view of the near approach of  
the election, is undoubtedly an ele-  
ment exercising considerable influence,  
particularly in stock speculation, but a  
conspicuous exception of this is found  
in the reawakening of demand and  
the advance in prices shown in the  
iron trade in widely separated sections.  
This is really one of the most impor-  
tant developments of the week, and is  
taken as indicating not only that con-  
fidence in election results is felt, but  
that consumers' stocks are down to a  
minimum.

In wheat the moving feature has  
been the reiteration of stories of Argen-  
tine crop damage, which was instru-  
mental in inducing some advance,  
much of which was lost later.

Wool is showing increased activity,  
while prices are firm, in sympathy  
with the better tone of London and  
Melbourne advices.

Western livestock receipts for Octo-  
ber were heavy, but prices have held  
well, despite this.

A distinct and marked improvement  
in the demand for both crude and fin-  
ished iron and steel is noted.

Wheat (including flour) shipments  
for the week aggregate 3,612,431 bush-  
els, against 4,932,978 bushels last  
week.

Failures for the week in the United  
States number 165, as against 161 last  
week.

Canadian failures number 16, against  
81 last week.

## PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

- Onions, new, 1 1/2c.
- Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
- Potatoes, new, \$16.
- Beets, per sack, 85c @ \$1.
- Turnips, per sack, \$1.00.
- Beans, wax, 4c.
- Squash—1 1/2c.
- Carrots, per sack, 90c.
- Parsnips, per sack, \$1.25.
- Cauliflower, native, 75c.
- Cucumbers—40 @ 50c.
- Cabbage, native and California, 2c per pounds.
- Tomatoes—80 @ 50c.
- Butter—Creamery, 29c; dairy, 18 @ 22c; ranch, 18c pound.
- Eggs—32c.
- Cheese—12c.
- Poultry—12c; dressed, 14c; spring, 13 @ 15c.
- Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$14.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$19.00.
- Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.
- Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.
- Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; blended straight, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; gram, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.25; rye flour, \$3.80 @ 4.00.
- Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$13.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.
- Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.
- Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 7 1/2c; cows, 7c; mutton 7 1/2c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 9 @ 11c.
- Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12c; dry salt sides, 8 1/2c.

Portland Market.

- Wheat—Walla Walla, 52 1/2 @ 53c; Valley, nominal; Bluestem, 56c per bushel.
- Flour—Best grades, \$3.40; Graham, \$3.00.
- Oats—Choice white, 43c; choice gray, 41c per bushel.
- Barley—Feed barley, \$15.50 brew-  
ing, \$16.50 per ton.
- Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.50 ton; mid-  
dlings, \$21; shorts, \$17; chop, \$16 per  
ton.
- Hay—Timothy, \$12 @ 13; clover, \$7 @  
7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6 @ 7 per ton.
- Butter—Fancy creamery, 45 @ 50c;  
store, 30c.
- Eggs—30c per dozen.
- Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c;  
Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c  
per pound.
- Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50 @  
3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs,  
\$2.00 @ 3.00; geese, \$6.00 @ 8.00 doz;  
ducks, \$3.00 @ 5.00 per dozen; turkeys,  
live, 14c per pound.
- Potatoes—60 @ 55c per sack; sweets,  
1 1/2c per pound.
- Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c;  
per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cab-  
bage, 3c per pound; parsnips, 85c;  
onions, \$1; carrots, 75c.
- Hops—New crop, 13 @ 15 1/2c per  
pound.
- Wool—Valley, 13 @ 14c per pound;  
Eastern Oregon, 9 @ 12c; mohair, 25  
per pound.
- Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers  
and ewes, 8 1/2c; dressed mutton, 6 1/2 @  
7c per pound.
- Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.75;  
light and feeders, \$5.00; dressed,  
\$6.00 @ 6.50 per 100 pounds.
- Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50 @ 4.00;  
cows, \$3.00 @ 3.50; dressed beef, 6 @  
7c per pound.
- Veal—Large, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2c; small, 8 @  
8 1/2c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

- Wool—Spring—Nevada, 11 @ 13c per  
pound; Eastern Oregon, 10 @ 14c; Val-  
ley, 15 @ 17c; Northern, 9 @ 1