SS AND DOINGS OF THE CIFIC NORTHWEST.

of Interesting and Spicy om All the Cities and Towns Coast-Thrift and Industry y Quarter-Oregon.

wille teacher whipped five ne girl on a recent forenoon. as a new tent of Maccabees, on have a camp of Wood-

Blumberg has been made secthe Albany board of immigra-

Church are going to build a the mouth of the Siletz

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But

true bill for each indictment to it. nollan is gathering up 12,000 The Dalles, which he will n across the country to East-

to the flocks of Morrow Il not be above 80 per cent unt of the severe weather. has just begun.

are getting so numerous in that unless 50,000 are sold r the ranges will be covered. se this spring is expected to

ghton came very near losing r Athena by squirrel poison ago. He put a pocket knife th that had been used to stir mixture.

Falls is to form a Crater to co-operate in the summer and to induce the Mazamas to the valley by way of the y and Klamath Falls.

marshal of La Grande protrictly enforce the law proe riding of bicycles on the Union has a similar ordinis continually being violated. an, that about 200 gamblers worked from now on. and toughs have recently ar-Astoria from Portland and from which they have been

ms are said to be doing condamage to growing crops in county. A few warm days, would put a stop to their and set everything growing inty.

Albany schools one afternoon a "bird day." Cages of canthe rooms, reinforced by d-birds, owls, etc. A promade the occasion useful as tertaining.

Conn, sr., died at his home is county in 1853. He was

making a contract with the gration board of Portland to views to be furnished by and in this way, advertise lier.

arto shipped four carloads of Pendleton one day last ut 1,050 head, to Long Pine, has already made contracts head more, all of which will Perce reservation say that the rains d to different points in Nean early date.

n marshal of Mitchell ate marshal around the barthe Central hotel. Stice was Mining Company is the Coner d' to form its first branches. however, and held heridan has been appointed tate of Stephen Minard, of ounty. The executor named in place. ill, John H. Minard, died a 3,300 feet in length. after his father. The bond ministrator has been fixed at

lbert, of Salem, has a bible old, that has been in the mily 175 years. It is bound with stont wooden covers and is 15% inches long, 10 width, 6 inches in thickness, weight of 12 pounds, and erly clasped with iron. The new testaments take 1,180 he volume, the remainder beed to the publisher's preface, indexes, the Augsberg confesto numerous biographies of princes, under whose patwork wis dine.

is much inquiry throughout country for beef cattle.

has contracted for the feedprisoners at 9 cents a meal. mill thefts have been comsocial entertainments in cently.

thth annual session of the ige of the Patrons of Hosill convene in Vancouver

200 people have passed meroy, on the way to Norththis year. Many of them southern Idaho.

ivers of the Aberdeen bank, out over \$31,000 of the lebtedness, leaving only 00 more to pay off.

tract for keeping the county bebarne neer erdelte Welle W. 10t, for \$1.700 The poor be housed at Lakeside.

receipts of the Spokane city rks for the three months of \$14.039 40, and in 1896 an increase of \$2,589 25

ill, with a daily capacity of

BORING TOWNS 8,000 feet is being built on Chinook FARM AND GARDEN. river, in Pacific county, by Mr. Wilson, of Clatskanie, Or., and will saw to fill local demand.

Tommy Lane, chief of the Puyallup Indians, was knocked down by a hobo last week, near Puyallup, and robbed of twenty cents, two pounds of beefsteak and an umbrella.

A forty-room hotel is being built on Long Beach, a short distance from the site of Tinker's hotel. It will be completed in plenty of time to accommodate the summer rush.

The civil service commissioners of Tacoma have gone over to Seattle to investigate the methods and familiarize themselves with the workings of the civil service commission of that city.

At Port Townsend an unofficial tes of the new revenue launch Scout showed her to be able to easily make fourteen to sixteen knots an hour. Revenue officers are delighted to think that the first government boat constructed on Puget sound is such an eminent suc-

A few days ago, while a workman was excavating for the Stahl building in Walla Walla, he found a coffin con taining human bones, under the Alheit building. The new building will be lower than that of the adjoining structures, and the coffin was exposed to view when the excavators got below the foundation of the Alheit building.

A number of sheepmen from Adams, Whitman and Lincoln counties are in Walla Walla to answer in United States court the restraining orders recently served upon them by United States Deputy Marshal F. J. Parker. The orders were issued by Judge Hanford, on application of the receiver of the Northern Pacific company, who wishes to stop tresspass upon the company's lands.

The Wyandotte Mining & Milling Company, a Chicago concern, has describes the fruit as "of large size; made arrangements to do a large stem long between cane and bunch; amount of development work on its fruit a shade darker than Fay, but group of claims known as the Black lighter than Cherry; averaging larger Bear, in Okanogon county. A large than Fay; very mild; sub-acid for a red new hoisting plant will soon be erect- current; cluster larger than Cherry. ted on good authority, says ed, and the properties extensively The flavor is less sprightly than either

Mrs. James Walters, of Garfield, was frying eggs for breakfast the other morning. She broke one into the frying pan and was surprised to see a small egg inside of it. Mrs. Walters took a spoon and lifted it out and found it to be a perfectly shaped egg nearly two inches long and covered with a shell nearly as hard as the usual egg shell. It was inside the yolk the air their ends should also be cut, of the larger egg.

the department of Washington and they should. As little time as possible Alaska, G. A. R., has issued orders for should elapse after the trees are taken the observance of Memorial day, Satur-day, May 30, in compliance with orders again. Have the holes into which they se, in Douglass county, last from national headquarters. The de- are to be placed dug a little lower than came to Oregon and settled partment commander earnestly urges the trees are to be set. The loose earth nder the auspices of the Roseburg. the Woman's Relief corps, the Sons the tree roots may be left with a few inches of loose soil under them as well ownsend, of Newberg, has a children and all of the people.

ith his stereopticon and a se-A four-foot vein of control of Montpe-The big Boonville stamp mill will be

located at De Lamar, and will cost when completed, \$100,000. Parties coming in from the Nez

have made the roads impassable. The base of service supply for the special mail service from Glenn's

other day to arrest Frank Ferry to Roseworth, Cassia county, Stice drew a revolver and has been changed to Hagerman.

arisfactorily sattled their and jury in the sum of \$500. losses with the insurance company. The new cable for the Bunker Hill tor with the will annexed & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company has arrived and is being put

It weighs eight tons and is Ten of Lewiston's business firms have become associated to exploit some mining claims on Snake river forty miles above the city, twelve miles below the Salmon river, and just opposite the Oregon and Washington state

boundary line. There is a prospect of the completion of the Palouse branch of the Northern Pacific railroad to Lewiston. An agent of the company has been in the field looking over the prospects and gathering statistics. He filed the right of way grant from the interior department for a track across the reservation with the county recorder.

Montana.

The Northern Pacific has received non-mineral land in the Bozeman dis-These patents cover nearly trict. 200,000 acres.

There has been received at the Helena land office 761 patents for lands in tion.—American Agriculturist. that district, of this number 587 are for agricultural lands, 150 for mineral

and 24 for coal lands. The woolmen of Montana at a recent meeting, endorsed the position taken by Senators Mantle and Carter in voting against the Dingley revenue bill. They the other by legislative action.

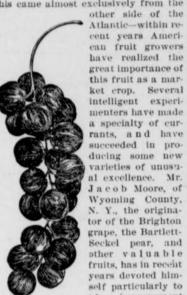
In addition to the wealth of Montana in gold, silver, copper, lead, coal and tron, recent investigations show the existence in the southeastern portion of the state of an extensive and easily recognized belt of oil-bearing sirata. The location of this petroleum field is n Carbon county, within the limits ber of new varieties of potatoes offered the ceded strip of the Crow Indian this season, and it is safe to claim that eservation and on the headwaters of Butcher creek, an easterly branch of sight next year to give place to another the Rosebud river.

BRIEF HINTS AS TO THEIR SUC-CESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

Improvement in Currants-Directions for Planting Trees-Plow Corn Ground Early-Advantages of Wide Tires and Low Wheels. "

A New Current.

While for many years there has been but little improvement in currants-and this came almost exclusively from the



N. Y., the originator of the Brighton grape, the Bartlett-Seckel pear, and other valuable fruits, has in recent years devoted himself particularly to the improvement RED CROSS CURRANT of the currant, of which, by judicious crossing, he produced several excellent varieties, the best of which he considers the Red Cross. As seen in our illustration, the clusters are long and well-necked, and the berries very large. Prof. Beach, of the New York experiment station,

Fay or Cherry."

As many trees are destroyed each year through carelessness in transplanting them, it is in order to say a few words on this subject. In the first place all the bruised roots, as well as those torn apart and left rough, should be cut off, leaving a clean, straight cut. If the roots have been exposed to as the fine points will be dried so that Judge Norman Buck, commander of they cannot take up the water which every post in the department to invite should be thrown back again so that inches of loose soil under them as well as above them. It takes two to properly set a tree. One holds the tree in place while the other carefully throws fine soil among its roots, packing and pressing it down after enough earth has been put on to cover the roots. Even with the tree roots in place it will be necessary to secure some other soil than that dug from the hole to fill it up again. It should be slightly mounded, so as to allow for settling as the soil becomes more compact. The tree should be watered by sprinkling slowly a whole pailful of water for each tree It should not be poured in, as it will wash the soil and make vacant spaces around the roots. After watering, mulch the soil and cut back the top of The Consoldiated Tiger-Poorman the tree to the few buds that are needed

Starting Egg Plant.

Although the egg plant is generally considered a difficult crop to raise, it is on the contrary quite as easily grown as the tomato if rightly managed; and persons having a surplus over and above what is required for their own use will find the sale of the eggs quite profitable. In most markets they bring from 5 cents to 25 cents apiece in a small way. The seed should be sown in flats about 15 inches square by 3 or 4 inches deep: fill the boxes nearly full of rich finely pulverized soil, sow oneeighth of an ounce of seed to the square foot and cover down firmly upon the seed. They require to be kept in a temperature of 70 to 80 degrees during the day and about 10 degrees lower at night. When they begin to crowd, thin to 2 inches apart. They should be set, boxes and all, in a cold frame to harden off before planting out of doors. It is not best to plant too early in the season. Pull the plants up with plenty patents for all their lands classified as of soil adhering to the roots, and set in rows 21/2 feet apart and 18 inches between the plants in the row, pressing plenty of fine moist dirt firmly around the plants, and they will grow off nicely with very little check from the opera-

Timothy for Lawns.

Timothy grass is reckoned rather coarse for lawns, but it makes a sod so much quicker than do the finer grasses that it should always be sown to hold the soil while the other grasses claim that the interests of the wool are coming in. By cutting frequently grower and manufacturer and the with the lawn mower the timothy will miner are too closely allied to admit of be kept from growing too rank. In a the least discrimination of one against year or two under such treatment the timothy will have run out, and the lawn will be much better than as if it had not been sown at first. It is very hard to get lawn seed that is free from seeds of weeds, while it is not difficult to secure pure timothy seed.

There are more than the usual numthe majority of them will drop out of batch of new varieties, all of which are

farmers to test new varieties, but this may be done to advantage with one or two potatoes. For your general crop stick to the kinds that you know are adapted to your soil and climate until you are sure that some new variety is

Wide Tires and Low Wheels The farmer who has never used a low-wheeled wagon cannot understand how much more convenient they are than a high-wheeled wagon to husk corn in, haul manure or hay. They are right down by the side of you, and not up as high as your head. Everybody knows how handy it is to load a sled; it is the same with a low wagon. Some contend that they pull heavier than high wheels, but my experience is that they pull just as easy with the same kind of a load, even up hill; on very rough ground the high wheels may be

If wide tires were used our Iowa roads would be improved by every vehicle that went over them. We use a four-inch tire on one wagon, and in hauling loads through the fields, instead of cutting ruts in the soft places, and leaving lumps to pull over in hard places, it makes a broad, smooth track. If a road has ruts it is like the rails of a street-car track, and a team has to walk just so to pull easy, or else give an extra pull to get out, while a wide tire runs on top and follows the team easily and does not have any ruts to keep it exactly in the same track. It makes a wider track in proportion than narrow wheels.--Corre spondence Wallace's Farm.

Work for Hens While Enting.

One of the advantages of giving hens a wide range is that they get a greater variety of food and have to eat more slowly. They are also obliged to take a good deal of exercise to secure what they want. Both of these advantages can be secured to hens confined in yards. In winter grain of different kins, oats and wheat may be mixed with cut straw, and the hens be allowed to scratch for it in the hen house. In spring and summer a small place should be plowed, sown with grain and the grain harrowed in. Here the hens should be allowed to exercise themselves until they get all the grain sown, or so nearly so that scarcely a spear appears above the surface. The insects and worms which the hens will pick up on this plowed piece of ground will make a welcome addition and variety in their diet. Hens so managed will keep on laying until hot weather, when the moulting season comes on, which every hen must pass through once a year. The earlier it is over the better it will be for the poulterer's profits.

Early Plowing for Corn. Corn ground should always be plowed early and left in the furrow a few days to be warmed by the sun and air before being harrowed down. If, however, it has been plowed too wet, the harrowing should be done before it has thoroughly dried. Some farmers put off plowing their corn ground, thinking to get a larger growth of grass or clover to turn under. But the warming of the furrow is worth more than the small amount of green manure that can be grown before a later plowing. Besides, on any old sod it is very important to have it begin to rot as early as possible. This is best secured by early plowing and thorough surface cultivation. When the sod begins to rot it furnishes considerable warmth to the soil above it. which is just what the corn plant

Home Made Cheese.

It has always been a surprise to us that more cheese was not made by farmers with small dairies for use by their own families. There is no more nourishing food than cheese, especially for furnishing strength. With two cows in full flow of milk a fair sized cheese can be made, mixing the night and morning milk together. With vat and press there is no more labor about this than there is in butter mak ing, and in hot weather the cheese will be of better quality than the butter, and bring more if put on the market.-Ex

Sows do not give large amounts of milk, but what they do give is very rich. By the time pigs are two weeks old they will need additional rations, and these should be provided in a trough where the young pigs can feed by themselves. Give only what can be eaten quickly and entirely. If milk is used make it warm as new milk from their dam. Sweet milk thus warmed will be quite as good for them as would new milk, as the last with what they get from their dam will tend to fatten

Enriching the Garden. The garden is never so rich that it will not be benefited with more manure or fertilizer. Keep it always up to the highest degree of fertility, and begin the war on weeds as soon as they begin to appear out of the ground. use poor seed in a garden, as you cannot afford to take the risk of failure in germination, and as early vegetables should be an object, every week is important in the spring, for the crops should get a good start before the dry season sets in.

Etching.

The art of etching from glass was discovered by a Nuremberg glass cutter. By accident a few drops of aqua fortis fell upon his spectacles. He noticed that they became corroded, and softened where the acid had touched. That was hint enough. He drew figures upon glass with varnish, applied corroding fluid, then cut away the glass around the drawing. When the var-nish was removed, the figures appeared raised upon a dark ground.

The millenium will soon come when men begin to carry brotherly love into

NEWELL THE HEALER

HAS GIVEN HEALTH TO THOUSANDS BY LAYING ON OF HANDS.

Says the Gift Came Buzzing In His Ears One Day Last August—Cures Animals as Well-Not a Believer In Religion and Uses No Form of Invocation.

ley Newell was only the blacksmith of meats are quiet. the little Vermont village of Jacksonville. He was just like all the other blacksmiths the village had ever seen. From early sunrise until late in the day he made the sparks fly at the anvil, and the children used to gather at the door and watch him put on the stagecoach that runs from Brattleboro, 20 miles away. Now they look up to him with a feeling half wonder and awe. From one of the most obscure of men he has suddenly become known for hundreds of miles about as the blacksmith healer, who, by the laying on of his hands, is able to cure nearly any disease. Dozens of his townspeople attest his cures, and hundreds from surrounding villages and towns have felt the healing influence of

At the village tavern he is the sole topic of conversation and is pointed out to visitors as a man gifted with supernatural powers. The blacksmith still works at his trade and stops between odd jobs that he does for the folk about the country to place his hands upon the afflicted and bid them go their way cured. Newell is a strikingly handsome man, large, well formed, with a frank, open face, big hazel eyes and a clear, white complexion. He himself claims nothing. All he knows is that he has cured. Unlike Schlatter, he does not claim to be Christ.

When asked from where he considered he received his power to heal, he said: 'I don't know. I guess I never shall know. One day last August I was working in the shop, and there was a buzz-ing in my ears. It was a strange, funny buzzing, a buzzing that I had never heard before-not a buzzing and a ringing like when you have a cold in your head or have heard a loud noise, but a buzzing that I can't describe. I stopped and listened to it, and a voice said just as clear and distinct as any voice I ever

heard: your hands.

"I didn't say anything to anybody because I was afraid that they would laugh at me. I just kept it to myself. One day not long after that my wife had a headache, and the voice said to me, 'You can cure your wife,' so I says kind of dubious like, 'Ellen, I think I can cure your headache.' I took her hands, held 'em on mine for a minute, and she says, kind of surprised, 'Why, Bradley, my headache's all gone.' That pound; medium, neglected. was the starting of it, and it's been going on ever since.

The people say, no matter where the blacksmith gets his power, over 2,000 people have been treated by him since last August, when the mysterious voice first buzzed in his ears and then told him he possessed the power to heal. The spiritualists say that Newell is a healing medium and the voice that spoke to him was a spirit doctor who desired him to be under his control. The ones who profess to know it all sit about the tavern and say it's hypnotism. Others

say it's magnetism. While the churchgoing population of the little village do not lend their sup-port to the healer, they do not denounce him. They claim that any power he possesses comes through God Almighty. The minister of the only church in town

When asked what kind of diseases be had cured, the healer said, "Mostly all -rheumatism, lameness, swellings, heart trouble, pleurisy, colds, tumors, deafness and nearly every kind.

A man from Halifax with the erysipe las, almost dead and crazed with pain, was brought to him. In five minutes his erysipelas was gone and he left a well

A boy named Freeman Hager, who had been unable to move a muscle for four days after a case of scarlet fever, was cured by Newell. The boy's father, who had suffered for years by being hurt by a falling tree, was also cured at the same time.

While many have claimed that the healer cured persons imagining they were sick, the fact that he has cured animals as well is held up by his believers as strong proof that this is not true. He receives letters from all parts of the country, asking him to come to this or that place and do what he can. He seldom replies to them.

He recently made a trip to Brattleboro to be gone a day, but so many people desired his services that he was pelled to remain three days. The bealer himself never promises a care and never asks anybody to have faith. While not a believer in religion, Newell is not a scoffer and thinks that every man is entitled to believe as suits him best. For all his work he does not ask a cent. If any one desires to give him money and feels they can afford it, he accepts it. If they are poor, he refuses the money. Since he has started to heal people it is estimated he has refused at least \$10,-

Unlike Schlatter, the Vermont healer's record is known to every one in the village. He was born but a few miles from it 30 years ago on a farm. He is the oldest of five children. After living on the farm until he was a good sized boy he went to Boston and from there to Cambridge. He finally learned the blacksmith's trade at Rowe, and four years ago returned to Jacksonville and purchased the blacksmith shop. He is married and is the father of three fine He is an active member of both the Masonic order and the Knights of Honor.—New York Journal.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

The fruit and produce which came in from California sold out clean at good prices. Potatoes are scarcer, and quotations are up a little. Asparagus in higher; peas are lower. Strawberries sold for \$1.75, and were in good condition. Eggs are weaker at quotations, with a prospect of a decline. Until one hot day last August Brad-has caused a slight advance. Other

Wheat Market.

Wheat remains dull and incative, and 57c is the top figure for Walta Walla. Advices as to crop prospects continue good, and this fact may soon have the effect of inducing holders to send in some of the stocks that have been held over.

Produce Market.

FLOUR-Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$3.00 per barrel; Golddrop, \$2.95; Snowflake, \$3.20; Benton county, \$3.00; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.25.

OATS—Good white are quoted weak, at

26c; milling, 28@30c; gray, 23@24c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, \$4.25@5.25; barrels, \$4.50@7.00; cases. HAY — Timothy, \$9.00 per ton; chest, \$6.00; clover, \$6@7; oat, \$5@6.50; wheat,

\$5.50@6.50. BARLEY-Feed barley, \$13.50 per ton;

rewing, \$15@16.
MILLSTUFFS — Bran. \$13.00; shorts \$15; middlings, \$18@20.00; rye, 9234c per cental.

BUTTER-Fancy creamery is quoted a 30c; fancy dairy, 25c; fair to good, 17½c; common, 12½c per roll.
FOTATORS—New Oregon, 25@30c per sack; sweets, common, 5½c; Merced, 3½ per pound.

Onions—Fancy, \$2.50 per sack.
Poutray—Chickens, hens, \$3.50 per dozen; mixed. \$3.00@3.25 per dozen; dozen; mixed, \$3.00@3.25 per dozen; ducks, \$5.00@6; geese, \$5.00; turkeys, live, 15c per pound; dressed 16@17c.

EGGS—Oregon, 11c per dozen.
CHERSE—Oregon inil cream, 11c
per pound; half cream, 9½c; skim, 4@
5c; Young Americs, 10@11c.
TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons.

\$3.00@3.25; choice, \$2.00@2.50; sicily, \$6.50; bananas, \$1.75@3.00 per bunch; California navels. \$3.25@3.50 per box; pineapples, \$5@6.00 per dozen.
OREGON VEGETABLES — Cabbage, 1c

per lb; garlic, new, 7@8c per pourd; artichokes, 35c per dozen; sprouts. 5c per pound; caulidower, \$2.75 per crate, 90c \$1 per dozen; hothouse lettuce, 40c per dozen FRESH FRUIT-Pears. Winter Nellis,

\$1.50 per box; cranberries, \$9 per barrel; fancy apples, \$1@1.50; common, 50@75c per box. DRIED FRUITS - Apples, evaporated, bleached. 4@4%c; sun-dried, 3%@4c; pears, sun and evaporated. 5@6c plums,

pitless, 3@4c; prunes, 3@5 per pound. Wool-Vallev. 9c, per pound; Eastern Oregon, 5@7c. Hors — Choice, Oregon 2@3c per

nurs — Almonds, soft shell, 9@11c per pound; paper shell, 10@12½c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11@12½c; standard walnuts, 12@13c; Italian chesnuts, 12½@14c; pecans 13@16c; Brazils, 12½@13c; fiiberts 12½@14c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 6@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; co-

roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; cocoanuts, 90c per dozen.

Provisions—Eastern hams, medium,
11½@12c per pound; hams, picnic,
7½c; breakfast bacon 10½@10¾c;
short clear sides, 8½@9c; dry salt
sides, 7½@8c; dried beef hams, 12
@13c; lard, compound, in tins. 7¾;
lard, pure, in tins, 9½@10c; pigs' feet,
80s, \$3.50; pigs' feet, 40s, \$3.25; kits,
\$1.25. Oregon smoked hams, 10¾c per
pound; pickled hams, 8½c; boneices
hams, 7½c; bacon, 10¾c; dry salt sides,
6¼c; lard, 5-pound pails, 7½c; lac, 7½c;
50s, 7¼c; tierces, 7c. Country meats
sell at prices according to grade.

Hides.—Dry hides, butcher, sound,

The minister of the only church in town is Miss Craven. She is a Methodist and speaks pleasantly of Newell. She does not know that the healer's power is against any of the teachings of Scripture, but is sure that he does not get it from the devil.

When asked what kind of diseases he will be ministered in the control of less; culls, 1-2c less; sheepskins, sheelings, 10@15c; short wool, 20@30 medium, 30@40c; long wool, 50@70c. lings,

Salmon—Columbia, river No. 1. talls, \$1.25@1.60; No. 2, talls, \$2.25@2.60; fancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.90 BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 2c per pound; butter, 3c; bayou, 13/c; Lima,

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1¼-inch, is quoted at 8¼c, and Sisal, 6½c per pound.
SUGAE—Golden U, 5½c; extra U, 5½c; dry granulated, 6½c; cube crushed and powdered, 6%c per pound; %c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, %c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15%glfc per pound.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 20@23%c; Rio, 20

@ 22c; Salvador, 1g@22c; Mocha, 27@31c; Padang Java, 30c; Palembang Java, 26@28c; Lahat Java, 23@25c; Arbuckle's Mokaska and Lion, \$20.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, \$20.30 per

00-pound case. Rics—Island, \$3.50@4 per sack; Japan. \$3.75@4. COAL-Steady; domestic, \$5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, \$8.50@11.00.

BERF—Gross, top steers, \$3.25; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@5% per pound.

MUTTON-Gross. best sheep, wethers, \$3.00; ewes, \$1.50@2.75; dressed mutton, 5c per pound. VEAL-Gross, small, 41/c; iarge, 3@

Sic per pound. Hous—Gross. Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.00@ 3.25; light and feeders, \$2.50@2.75; dressed, 35 @4c per pound.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

FLOUR-Net cash prices: Family ex-

FLOUR—Net cash prices: Family extras, \$3.75@3.85 per barrel; bakers' extras, \$3.55@3.65; superfine, \$2.85@3.00.

BARLEY—Feed. fair to good, 71½c; choice, 73½c; brewing, 86½c.

WHRAT — Shipping. No. 1, \$1.07½; choice, \$1.10 mil.ing, \$1.17½@1.22½.

O'TS—Milling, 75@82½c; surprise, 90@96; fancy feed, \$2½@87½; good to choice, 75@80c; poor to fair, 57½@72½c; gray, 72½@50..

POTATORS—Sweets, \$2.50@2.75; Bur-

Porarogs—Sweets, \$2.50@2.75; Burbanks. Oregon, 30@65... Hors—Quotable at 2@4c per pound. ONIONS-\$2.25 per sack.