

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEEKLY REVIEW FROM THE AMERICAN METROPOLIS.

Report Says That as Soon as the Conventions Have Met and Adjourned the Prevailing Uncertainty Will Be Removed—Business Will Pick Up.

New York, June 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

It is highly suggestive that, with as much help as there now is from new business, markets are so nearly maintained. Summer is close at hand, and stocks large, it is no wonder the products are cheap. The factories and mills are still waiting for a rush of business seen last year, in spite of narrow orders, are at present generally holding on with confidence. It is so late that exports no longer alarm, for the bulk of the expected returns draws lower prices this season affect buyers very little, but the speculators have bought from them for a rise, estimates entitled to most confidence, point to a probable yield of 500,000 bushels of wheat, which, with stock carried over, will clear away danger of oppressive charges for exports, at the same time giving buyers a fair return.

The movement of cattle at the West is very heavy, at Chicago 10 per cent over last year thus far, and it makes a new low record, with enormous stocks accumulated.

The hardest problem of the day is whether iron and steel prices can be maintained as they have been during the past week. The rail combine has thus far to win over competitors to undersell them, and are able to manufacture 5,000 kegs against every 3,000 of the combine. The association asks for iron more than selling price for steel bars. Open market billets are freely sold at Pittsburgh below the price asked for Bessemer, and middlemen are still selling Bessemer billets about \$1 below the price fixed by the pool. Naturally the tendency regarding maintenance of prices is to check the demand for the present, but that a large demand is certain will not be long delayed is one thing which prevents considerable decrease.

HONOR OF DEAD HEROES

Selling of Statues to Generals Meade and Hancock.

Gettysburg, Pa., June 8.—An immense crowd of veterans and others gathered at the battle-field here today to witness the unveiling of the splendid equestrian statues erected by the State of Pennsylvania in honor of the two of Generals George Meade and Philip S. Hancock.

The memorial was unveiled at 10:30 a. m. by Master George Gordon Meade, son of the dead hero. As the statue fell from the beautiful statue pedestal was fired by battery C, United States army, from Washington. The military services were conducted by the late Meade post of the Grand Salty of the Republic.

General Gobin, of Lebanon, on behalf of the commission which supervised the erection of the statue, formally presented the memorial to Governor Meade, who received it in behalf of the State.

Oratorion by General David McCook, of Reading, the famous commander of the Second cavalry division at the battle of Gettysburg, congratulated the Meade ceremonies.

STEAMER'S ESCAPE.

Action of Her Captain Averted a Disaster.

June 8.—A gaping hole in the side of the Goodrich line steamer Virginia, just above the aft end of the steeple, tells this morning of the narrow escape the steel lake greyhound and her passengers had last night from being a total wreck in a terrible tragedy.

The Virginia was returning from Milwaukee last night she collided with the schooner Mary A. McGregor. A thick fog prevailed at the time, which hid objects invisible at a distance of 100 feet. A panic on the upper deck was made by the terrified passengers. The quick command of Captain Smith, of the Virginia, who was on the bridge, in altering the course of the steamer just as the two vessels came together, prevented a horrible disaster. There is a large hole in the side of the steamer, while the schooner had her bowsprit carried away otherwise badly damaged by the collision. The schooner was bound for Racine to Milwaukee. Captain Smith said that the collision was unavoidable. The Virginia was running on a regular schedule, and to this he attributes her escape from foundering.

A Cuban Newspaper.

New York, June 8.—B. J. Guerrero, secretary of the junta, has received several numbers of the first paper published in Cuba in behalf of the independence of the island. It is called El Libre (The Free Cuban). The publication does not appear on the paper, and Mr. Guerrero says that the editorial staff and the printing outfit are a part of the Cuban army, and that the paper is published at whatever place they may be.

AUSTIN CORBIN DEAD.

Killed in a Runaway Accident at His Summer Home.

Newport, N. H., June 8.—Austin Corbin, the multi-millionaire, of New York, died at 9:42 tonight, from injuries received by the running away of the horses attached to his carriage. The accident occurred about 3 o'clock this afternoon, while Mr. Corbin was driving from his estate and game preserves, two miles from here, accompanied by his grandson, Edgell Corbin, and the latter's tutor. The driver was John Stokes.

When coming out of the entrance gate, the horses shied, and in their fright dashed across the street, colliding with a high stone wall. The carriage was overturned sufficiently to eject with great force all its occupants, with the result that one of Mr. Corbin's legs was broken in two places and the other wrenched, while his head was terribly bruised. The driver was injured internally and died at 6 o'clock.

Edgell Corbin had one leg broken, besides other injuries, while the tutor escaped with a severe shaking up.

The first information of the accident brought to the village was when local surgical help was summoned. Word was immediately dispatched to New York and Boston for the best of surgical skill and skilled nurses.

Mr. and Mrs. Corbin and their grandson came to their summer home from New York on Memorial day, and the other members of the family were to follow in a few days.

A GALLANT ENGINEER.

Passengers on the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Saved.

Seattle, June 8.—As passenger train No. 2 on the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern road, south-bound, was rounding a curve ten miles north of McMurray yesterday afternoon, the flange on one of the engine wheels broke and the engine turned a somersault down a three-foot embankment, carrying the tender and baggage car with it and dragging both coaches from the rails, but not from the track. The train was running twenty-five miles an hour, but the engineer, George Gabriel, stuck to his post, put on the airbrake and saved the twenty-five passengers. His courage came near costing him his life, for he was buried in the overturned cab, which was at once filled with scalding steam. Fortunately one of the big driving wheels of the engine broke into the tender tank and released the water, which flowed completely over the engineer's body till he was released by Conductor McCaffey and brakeman Wilson. It was found that he had been struck a severe blow on the right thigh, which will lay him up for a couple of weeks, and may result in serious complications. Six months ago the same heroic man, sitting in the same engine cab, saved a Lake Shore train in the same manner, paying the penalty of a broken leg, from which he had but just recovered.

THE MOSCOW CRUSH.

The Prefect of Police Responsible for the Disaster.

Moscow, June 8.—Eye witnesses of the terrible crush on the Hodyn'sky plain Saturday agree that M. Vlassovsky, prefect of police, is chiefly to blame for the disaster. He huffily refused military offers of troops to control the crowd, declaring that he knew his own business and that there was no need of any further fear of accident. Popular feeling against Vlassovsky is intense, and his name has become a curse among the populace, who, armed with bottles and stones, would have lynched him the same day upon his arrival at the plain if he had not had his route lined with troops and himself strongly escorted.

It appears that during the crush a number of Cossacks, finding themselves surrounded, freely used their whips on the crowd in order to force their way out. Three were torn from their saddles and were killed and this led to the flight of the others. A number of peasants were drowned in the vats of beer provided for the feast, in which they plunged in order to secure the liquor.

THEY FISH IN PEACE.

Good Effect of the Presence of Militia on Baker's Bay.

Astoria, Or., June 8.—A prominent citizen of Ilwaco was in town today, and said that fishing is progressing peaceably throughout Baker's bay, under the protection of the Washington militia. The force at Ilwaco now consists of about fifty men. They have two steamers, protected on the outside with heavy railway ties, and each mounting a cannon, carrying a detail of heavily-armed men, and constantly patrolling the bay day and night. There has been no attempt made recently by strikers to enter the bay or molest any of the working fishermen.

Seaborg's cannery is in operation and receiving all the fish it can conveniently handle, which are said to be of unusually fine size and quality. A squad of regulars is also maintained on Sand island, and is contributing materially to preserve the peace at that section of the bay and river.

Sealing Company Sued.

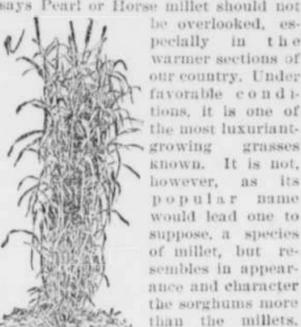
New York, June 8.—United States Attorney McFarland, in the name of the United States, has filed in the United States circuit court of this district papers in the second series of actions against the North American Commercial Company. This suit which is for rentals, royalties and taxes for the sealing done at the Pribyloff islands, asks for \$214,290, with interest from April 1, 1895. The case was set for the October term. In the first trial Judge Wallace rendered a decision against the North American Commercial Company.

REALRURALREADING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

Pearl Millet One of the Most Luxuriant-Growing Grasses Known—Simple Contrivance for Protecting Young Plants—A Secure Gate Latch.

Pearl Millet. In the search for drought-resisting forage plants, American Agriculturist says Pearl or Horse millet should not be overlooked, especially in the warmer sections of our country. Under favorable conditions, it is one of the most luxuriant-growing grasses known. It is not, however, as its popular name would lead one to suppose, a species of millet, but resembles in appearance and character the sorghums more than the millets. Its botanical name is Pennisetum spicatum. A most remarkable record of the luxuriant growth of this plant has been given by the late Peter Henderson, as follows: "Determined to give Pearl millet a thorough trial, I prepared a piece of good ground, as if for a root crop, by manuring at the rate of 12 or 15 tons to the acre, plowing deeply and harrowing. The seed was sown in drills 20 inches apart, at the rate of four or five pounds to the acre. The seed was sown about the middle of May. When the plants were up, a cultivator was run through the rows, and the growth became so rapid that no further culture was necessary. The first cutting was made forty-five days after sowing; it was seven feet high, and covered the whole ground. The crop, cut three inches above the ground, weighed as cut at the rate of 30 tons per acre; dried, 6 1/2 tons per acre. The second growth, cut forty-five days from the time of the first cutting, was nine feet high, and weighed at the rate of 55 tons to the acre fresh, equal to eight tons dried. The last growth started rapidly, but the cool weather retarded it, so that the last cutting only weighed 10 tons and 1 1/2 tons dried. The total yield was 95 tons green fodder in 135 days, equal to 16 tons of hay." The accompanying illustration was engraved from a photograph of a plant which stood 13 feet high.

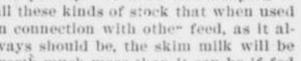


PEARL MILLET.

Skim Milk as Stock Feed. In estimating the profits of the dairy too little regard is paid to the value of the skim milk as feed for pigs, calves and poultry. It is so well adapted to all these kinds of stock that when used in connection with other feed, as it always should be, the skim milk will be worth much more than it can be if fed alone. Milk is not a perfect ration. It contains too much bulk for its nutrition, and that nutrition is more largely nitrogenous than it need to be for profitable feeding. This makes it much more valuable for feeding with grain of all kinds, and especially with corn, in which carbonaceous nutriment is greatly in excess. With plenty of skim milk young pigs can eat and digest an amount of meal that would stunt their growth if given alone. But probably the best use of skim milk is as feed for hens. For this purpose it is best made into curd, and most of its whey squeezed out of it. If the milk is given, only enough should be offered at one time that the fowls will drink, for if it stands in vessels these soon become sour and offensive.

A Secure Gate Latch.

The securing of the farm yard gate can be made a very easy matter by the making of a device such as is shown below.



HOME-MADE GATE LATCH.

It may be attached to any common home-made farm yard gate. For its construction, the board c is a hard wood slat fastened to the board above by a swinging wire or iron hinge b. When closing the gate, the slat c strikes a catch a; the catch a forces the slat c back, but as its end is exactly opposite the cut in a, the weight of the slat c forces it forward into the cut of a, thus holding the gate in place. The slat c passes between boards to hold it in place as well as through the end upright. In the cut, a is shown as the gate locks and the catch a reversed. The cut should be made sufficiently wide so the slat will drop easily into place before the gate can swing by and the slat drop. The catch a is rounded so the end of the slat c will slide up into place. Fig. 2 shows the catch piece doubled so the gate will swing in both directions and catch.—Farm and Home.

Dangerous Stones in Meadows.

Meadows should always be rolled carefully in the spring while the ground is soft. But if not done then, it should not be neglected a little later. The rolling will not only compact the soil about the grass roots, but it will press down into the soil the small stones which have been loosened and raised by frost. It is not the large stones that are most dreaded by the driver of a mowing machine. The largest stone can be seen and avoided. It is the small, thin stones, just large enough to go between the mowing knife and guards, which not only dull the knives worst, but cause the greatest proportion of breakages.

Low Down Fruit Trees.

The increasing prevalence of high winds has much to do with making fruitgrowers favor the heading out of fruit trees near the ground. There is great loss of fruit when the trees are high headed, and it is much more difficult to gather them without injury. As for the old practice of training the head high, so that teams used in plowing and cultivating can be driven under the branches, it is very rarely followed now. The orchard ought to be cultivated only when young. After it gets into bearing seed it and pasture with sheep or swine, also adding mineral fertilizers every year.

Always in Trouble.

The Government seed distribution is again the subject of scandal. This time complaint is made about the purchase of the seeds and the way they were distributed. And now the Department of Agriculture complains that packages labeled like its own are being used by private dealers.

Dragging After Plowing.

In all cases the harrow should follow the plow as quickly as possible after the furrow has been turned. This will compact the soil, pressing the furrow down and leaving less air space between it and the soil below. If the soil is dry enough to be plowed at all it does

not need more drying after plowing. Rather the attempt from the first should be to save all the moisture in the soil, knowing that it will all be needed during the growing season. It often happens that after plowing several days of dry weather follow. If the turves are left rough and tilted in air, it will dry out so that the germination of any grain sown or planted in it will be delayed.

Some Don'ts.

Don't fail to have a fruit and vegetable garden. Don't fail to raise everything possible that your family or your stock consume. Don't neglect to plant at intervals so as to have a succession of luscious vegetables for your table and plenty of green forage for your stock. Don't run the risk of drouth when you can insure against it by frequent shallow cultivation, by the use of mulch and by irrigation. Don't kill yourself or your family with work, and don't forget that kind words and pleasant smiles go far to make easy the exacting duties of the busy summer season. Don't put over to Sunday a lot of odd jobs and chores, but make it a day of rest—of refreshment to soul, mind and body. Don't fail to use your brains, planning your work in all its details so as to get best results with least labor.—Farm and Home.

Graining Cows at Pasture.

The first grass is always poor in quality, as it is grown before the soil is warmed and when it contains little available nitrogenous plant food. For this reason cows ought always to be fed some grain when put at pasture, for, if not, they will be obliged to make good the quality of their milk by taking the fat stored on or in their bodies, and putting it into the milk pail. The better the cow is as a milker the more inclined she is to do this. When it is found that graining the cow only fattens her, without increasing the milk flow, keep on feeding the cow until she is fattened for beef. The more quickly a cow is fattened the better quality her beef will be. Cow beef has a reputation for being tough, because the cow is generally fattened while its owner is drawing from her the last drop of milk he can get.

For Protecting Newly Set Plants.

The sketch herewith shows a simple contrivance. Short pieces of board a foot long and nine inches wide are sharpened as shown in the diagram, and to these are tacked long strips of cheap cotton cloth. Drawn tightly, and the sharpened ends pressed down into



IT PROTECTS YOUNG PLANTS.

the earth, a fine protection is afforded plants that have just been transplanted. White cloth, especially, reflects the sun's rays and keeps all cool beneath it. If a long strip of cloth is used, put a bit of sharpened board every eight feet. Cotton cloth can be had at a few cents a yard, and three strips can be made from a piece of ordinary width.

Grass Under Trees.

Under some circumstances grass appears to grow better under trees than it does when exposed to the full blaze of the summer's sun. In a young orchard, and especially one that is plowed every year, the tree roots near the surface are cut off by the annual cultivation. This leaves several inches of soil in which shallow-rooted grass plants thrive. But in orchards that have long been uncultivated, tree roots will be found very near the surface, ready to take in the rainfall, even of very light showers. In such circumstances it is impossible for grass to thrive, and much less for the deeper-rooted clover to do so. In any event, the grass grown in the shade will have less nutrition than that which has abundant sunlight. In pasturing an orchard some extra food should always be given, not only for the benefit of the trees, but to supplement the deficiencies of the pasture.

Meadows should always be rolled.

Meadows should always be rolled carefully in the spring while the ground is soft. But if not done then, it should not be neglected a little later. The rolling will not only compact the soil about the grass roots, but it will press down into the soil the small stones which have been loosened and raised by frost. It is not the large stones that are most dreaded by the driver of a mowing machine. The largest stone can be seen and avoided. It is the small, thin stones, just large enough to go between the mowing knife and guards, which not only dull the knives worst, but cause the greatest proportion of breakages.

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WON'T WEAR BROWN.

CADET BLUE GOWNS FOR AMERICAN VOLUNTEER LASSES.

Revolt in Ballington Booth's Army in Which the Girls Establish Their Inalienable Right to Look as Pretty as They Can—Army's Name to Be Changed.

A revolt has occurred among God's American Volunteers. It didn't last long, but there was a lively time at Commander Booth's headquarters while it did last. The revolt was planned by women and carried out by women, and it was successful.

The trouble was over the color of the uniform of the lasses. A large number of the new Volunteers are young women. Many of them are very good looking. All of them have a certain regard for the becomingness of their attire. When they read in the papers the other day that it had been decided that brown should be the color of the women's uniform, they concluded that they didn't like the color.

They got together informally, about a dozen of them, and talked the matter over. The longer they talked the more vehement was their denunciation of the brown uniform.

"Why," exclaimed a young ex-captain in the Salvation Army, "it's the worst color that could possibly have been selected. Brown is sure to fade, and besides I look like a fright in brown."

"Of course it'll fade," said another. "And it shows dirt and it spots. How would our uniforms look after marching just once through muddy streets in the rain? They wouldn't be fit to be seen. Oftentimes, too, we'll have to kneel down in the streets. Every time we kneel down a spot would be left on our gowns. We'd never be able to get those spots out. I think the bonnets are just too cute for anything, though. Don't you, staff captain?"

The staff captain appealed to was a little woman, with a willowy figure, big brown eyes and a dark olive complexion. She smiled at the question and replied:

"Yes, I think the bonnets are very pretty, and I don't so much object to the brown uniform. I'm not so much interested in what kind of a uniform we wear as what kind of work we do. It's the souls we save that's important."

"Well," said the young captain who had opened the discussion, "I think we can save just as many souls in any other color as we can in brown. I know one thing. I can do more good in a dress that looks half way decent upon me than I can in something that looks positively ugly. I just won't wear brown, and there's all there is of it."

"Now listen," said the little staff captain. "We won't get excited about this. It's a very little matter anyway. Let's go to the commander about it." The suggestion was accepted, and it was decided to meet at the Volunteers' headquarters. Not far from 10 o'clock the revolvers began to assemble on the sixth floor of the Bible House. It was not long before what would make a fair sized post had assembled. The little staff captain was made the spokeswoman, and they went into Commander Booth's private office.

As the young women kept filing in he looked up in surprise.

"Well, ladies, to what am I indebted for this call?" he asked.

After a moment's hesitation the little staff captain said: "Commander, we came in to talk about the uniforms. Some of us think that brown is not a good color. We fear it won't be serviceable. Brown spots very easily, and consequently mud stains will collect upon the uniform quickly. We thought perhaps the color might be changed."

"This surprises me," replied Commander Booth. "I thought you were all delighted with the color. However, you must talk to Mrs. Booth about that. Go along in there and see her."

The delegation went into the next room and had a long talk with Mrs. Booth. The upshot of the matter was that it was decided to change the color of the women's uniform from brown to cadet blue. The color and trimmings of the bonnets will be changed to conform. Another change in the new organization will affect its name. Commander Booth said that a large number of his friends have suggested to him that "American Volunteers" would have been a better name than "God's American Volunteers." There are objections, they said, to bringing the name of the Deity into the name of the organization. He has considered the suggestions and has decided to make a change in the name. It is very probable, he said, the organization will be known in the future simply as the "American Volunteers."—New York Sun.

Medal of Honor to a Brave Soldier.

The president has awarded a medal of honor to John M. Tobin, late captain of Company I, Ninth Massachusetts infantry, for gallantry in action at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. Captain Tobin voluntarily took command of the regiment while adjutant and bravely fought it from 3 p. m. until dusk, rallying and re-forming the regiment under fire and twice picking up the regimental flag—the color bearers having been shot down—and placing it in safe hands.

For a Great Talk on Silver.

Secretary Hoke Smith has accepted ex-Speaker Crisp's challenge to engage in joint debates on the silver question down in Georgia. The two men are expected to meet in a few weeks, and it will be a debate worth hearing.—Chicago Times-Herald.

They Are Not Revengful.

So far the ladies of the cabinet have not attempted to retaliate for the taboo on bicycles by limiting the amount of bird shot and fishing tackle a public official may consume with propriety.—Washington Star.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

The butter market is fairly steady at quotations, which are certainly low enough for the consumer and a little too much that way for the dairymen. Potatoes are steady, with the supply slackening up materially, which is a good feature, as the demand is also lessening, owing to the increased receipts of new potatoes. Hogs are weak. Veal is somewhat scarcer, and is firm at quotations. Wool is dull. The produce and fruit receipts from San Francisco are rapidly lessening, which is a good point in favor of Portland, as it keeps the money within the state.

Wheat Market.

There is no change in the local wheat market, the movement amounting to but little. Quotations are: Walla Walla, \$1 to 52c; Valley, 53 to 54c per bushel.

Produce Market.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$2.85 per barrel; Goldrop, \$2.95; Snowflake, \$3.20; Benton county, \$2.85; graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.25. Oats—Good white are quoted weak, at 27c; milling, 28@30c; gray, 23@24c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, \$4.25@5.25; barrels, \$4.50@7.00; cases, \$3.75. Hay—Timothy, \$9.00 per ton; cheat, \$8.00; clover, \$6@7; oat, \$5@6.50; wheat, \$5.00@6.50. BARLEY—Feed barley, \$13.50 per ton; brewing, \$15@16. MILLETSTUFFS—Bran, \$4.50; shorts, \$15.50; middlings, \$18@20; rye, 92 1/2c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 25c; fancy dairy, 22 1/2c; fair to good, 17 1/2c; common, 12 1/2c per roll. POTATOES—New Oregon, 25@30c per sack; sweets, common, 5 1/2c; Merced, 3 1/2c per pound. ONIONS—Fancy, \$2.25 per sack. POULTRY—Chickens, hens, \$3.50 per dozen; mixed, \$3.00@3.25 per dozen; ducks, \$5.00@6; geese, \$5.00; turkeys, live, 12 1/2c per pound; dressed 15@17c. EGGS—Oregon, 10c per dozen. CHEESE—Oregon full cream, 10c per pound; half cream, 9 1/2c; skim, 4@5c; Young America, 11c. TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, \$3.00@4.00; choice, \$3.00@3.50; Sicily, \$5.50; bananas, \$1.75@3.00 per bunch; California navel, \$3.25@3.50 per box; pineapples, \$5@6.00 per dozen. OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1c per lb; garlic, new, 10c per pound; artichokes, 35c per dozen; sprouts, 5c per pound; cauliflower, \$2.75 per crate, 90c@1 per dozen; hot-house 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 1/2c; sun-dried, 3 1/2@4c; pears, sun and evaporated, 5@6c; plums, pitless, 3@4c; prunes, 3@5c per pound. Wool—Valley, 9c, per pound; Eastern Oregon, 5@7c. Hops—Choice, Oregon 2@3c per pound; medium, neglected. Nuts—Almonds, soft shell, 9@11c per pound; paper shell, 10@12 1/2c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11@12 1/2c; standard walnuts, 12@13c; Italian chestnuts, 12 1/2@14c; pecans, 13@16c; Brazil, 12 1/2@13c; filberts, 12 1/2@14c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 6@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; coconuts, 90c per dozen. PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 11 1/2@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 7 1/2c; breakfast bacon 10 1/2@10 3/4c; short clear sides, 8 1/2@9c; dry salt sides, 7 1/2@8c; dried beef hams, 12 @13c; lard, compound, in tins, 7 1/2c; lard, pure, in tins, 9 1/2@10c; pigs' feet, 8@8 1/2c; \$3.50; pigs' feet, 4@4 1/2c; kits, \$1.25. Oregon smoked hams, 10 1/2c per pound; pickled hams, 8 1/2c; boneless hams, 7 1/2c; bacon, 10 1/2c; dry salt sides, 6 1/2c; lard, 5-pound pails, 7 1/2c; 10s, 7 1/2c; 50s, 7 1/2c; tierces, 7c. Country meats sell at prices according to grade. HIDES—Dry hide, butcher, sound, per pound, 11@12c; dry kip and calfskin, 10@11c; culis, 3c less; salted, 60 lbs and over, 5c; 50 to 60 lbs, 4@4 1/2c; 40 and 50, 4c; kip and veal skins, 10 to 30 lbs, 4c; calfskin, sound, 3c to 10 lbs, 4c; green, unsalted, 1c less; culis, 1-2c less; sheepskins, shearings, 10@15c; short wool, 20@30c; medium, 30@40c; long wool, 50@70c.

Merchandise Market.

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@2.25. BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 2c per pound; butter, 3c; bayon, 1 1/2c; Lima, 4c. CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1 1/2-inch, is quoted at 8 1/2c, and Sisal, 6 1/2c per pound. SUGAR—Golden C, 5 1/2c; extra C, 5 1/2c; dry granulated, 6 1/2c; cube crushed and powdered, 6 1/2c per pound; 1/2c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, 1/2c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound. COFFEE—Costa Rica, 20@23 1/2c; Rio, 20 @22c; Salvador, 1g@22c; Mocha, 27@31c; Padang Java, 30c; Palembang Java, 26@28c; Lahat Java, 23@25c; Arbuckle's Mokka and Lion, \$20.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, \$20.30 per 100-pound case. RICE—Island, \$3.50@4 per sack; Japan, \$3.75@4. COAL—Steady; domestic, \$5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, \$8.50@11.00.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, \$3.25; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@5 1/2c per pound. MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers, \$3.00; ewes, \$1.50@2.75; dressed mutton, 5c per pound. VEAL—Gross, small, 4 1/2c; large, 3@3 1/2c per pound. HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.00@3.25; light and feeders, \$2.50@2.75; dressed, 3 1/2@4c per pound.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Flour—Net cash prices: Family extras, \$3.75@3.85 per barrel; bakers' extras, \$3.65@3.85; superfine, \$2.85@3.00. BARLEY—Feed, fair to good, 71 1/2c; choice, 73 1/2c; brewing, 80 1/2c. WHEAT—Shipping, No. 1, \$1.07 1/2; choice, \$1.10; milling, \$1.17 1/2@1.22 1/2. OATS—Milling, 75@82 1/2c; surprise, 90@95; fancy feed, 82 1/2@87 1/2c; good to choice, 75@80c; poor to fair, 67 1/2@72 1/2c; straw, 72 1/2@80c. POTATOES—Sweets, \$2.50@2.75; Burbanks, Oregon, 65@80c. ONIONS—Quotable at 2@3c per pound. EGGS—New, 30@40c per sack.