

REVIEW OF TRADE

BY WEYLER'S ORDER.

Spanish Newspaper Suppressed by the Captain-General.

Key West, Fla., June 15.—Advice from Havana say a sensation has been caused there by an editorial on the situation in the Diario del Comercio, the leading paper of Barcelona.

Copies of the paper which reached Havana have been suppressed by Captain-General Weyler.

The subject of the editorial is Senor Sagasta's statement that the war annually costs Spain 500,000,000 pesetas and 15,000 soldiers, but that the conflict may end in two years.

"The gravest is not what the liberal chief says, but what he withholds," says the paper. "He knows the war will never terminate except in the loss of Cuba. The treasury of Cuba will not have resources to cover the expenditures, nor has that of Spain. The powers of consumption are dried up and agriculture, industries and business wholly ruined. We have to accept the economic catastrophe, colossal as it is, and admit that both Spain and Cuba are ruined, and this catastrophe is due to the stupidities that followed the last revolution.

"Senor Sagasta very well says our arms are not to be folded before the prospect of the enormous sacrifices. And the prognostications of Weyler increase the point of gravity, when it is thought there will be more than 500,000,000 pesetas spent and many, many more than 15,000 soldiers sacrificed.

"How, and by whom, is guaranteed the attainment of this force at twenty-four months from this date, and if the purpose of the general are not attained, what shall we be gaining, and what are we to do then?"

"The political conventions will soon meet in the United States, and they will fan the flames against Spain. Senor Sagasta will do well to plan for a conflict before the chambers, because it is impossible for the country to accept either the plans of Weyler or the policy of war which is bringing us to annihilation with great velocity."

TRADE EXTENSION.

Executive Committee of the Manufacturers Association Meets.

Chicago, June 15.—The executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers met here today. In his opening address, President Search reviewed the work of the association, and showed that, although in existence less than six months, it had made rapid strides in the direction of trade extension. A committee of manufacturers has been sent to Mexico, and July 1 thirty of the leading manufacturers in nearly every department of trade will leave in a body for a three months' tour of South America.

The association has secured concessions from a number of leading South American countries for permanent warehousing and exhibiting of American articles of manufacture.

Among the important things done by the executive committee was the establishment of a bureau of publicity in Philadelphia, in charge of Edward H. Sanborn. The association has given active aid in the movement for the establishment of a classification of freight which shall be uniform through the United States. Committees were appointed to press this.

DOLLARS AND CENTS.

British Merchants Tired of Pounds, Shillings and Pence.

London, June 15.—The following are the resolutions adopted by the chamber of commerce of the British empire, regarding the adoption of the metric system:

"Whereas, The British currency system of pounds, shillings, pence and farthings is a source of constant annoyance and loss of time to the trade, who have adopted a decimal system, and whereas, The system of dollars and cents now covers the whole of the North American continent with a population of 70,000,000 of English-speaking people, be it

Resolved, That the Canadian decimal system of currency, which answers all purposes, be extended to the other portions of the British empire, the pound sterling to be equal to five dollars, and the shilling to 25 cents.

Responsibility for Victoria Disaster.

Victoria, June 15.—After spending ten full days in the taking of evidence and 6 1/2 hours in deliberating upon the testimony adduced, the coroner's jury empaneled to fix the responsibility for the Point Ellice bridge disaster of May 23, returned a verdict this afternoon, holding the Consolidated Electric Railway Company directly responsible for the catastrophe, the city council of Victoria being guilty of contributory negligence, and the bridge being classed as quite strong enough for ordinary traffic, though improperly constructed and at variance from the original specifications.

Money Supply Cut Off.

Havana, June 15.—Dispatches from Madrid say the bankers of Paris and Amsterdam have declined to advance any further loans to Spain before next November.

Fire in a Coal Mine.

Taylorville, Ill., June 15.—The Taylorville coal-mining works were destroyed by fire this morning and eighty-five men were entombed alive. After an hour's suffocation, all but three were rescued alive. The fire was caused by the exploding of gasoline. It spread rapidly through the mine, cutting off the men at work on the lower levels. Those rescued were taken out through the shaft that the fire did not reach. The flames are still raging below, and the bodies of the three men cannot be rescued. Twenty mules also perished.

THE SESSION IS OVER.

Final Adjournment of Both Houses of Congress.

Washington, June 15.—Vice-President Stevenson brought the session of the senate to a final close at 4 o'clock today, after a brief valedictory expressing his thanks to senators for their courtesies to him through the session. The closing scene was not of a dramatic order, but was marked by placid serenity characteristic of the upper branch of congress. The galleries were well filled, but there was an absence of the packed corridors incident to an eventful close of congress. The session convened at 12 o'clock, but no business was transacted, beyond the formalities preceding adjournment. The last bill to be passed was one urged by Sherman, pensioning the widow of General William H. Gibson, a prominent Ohio officer. Resolutions of thanks were unanimously adopted to Vice-President Stevenson and President Pro Tem. Frye for their impartial rulings in the chair. One of the last acts was to give the important immigration bill a parliamentary status by which it secures the right of way as soon as the senate reassembles. As soon as the vice-president had announced the session closed, the galleries emptied, senators exchanged good-byes and many arranged to leave for their homes tonight.

The final session of the house was devoid of public interest. The appropriation bills had been passed, and the house simply waited for the end to come. A number of members were made happy by the passage of some local bills of interest to their districts. Beyond a little misunderstanding between Bailey and Marsh, the utmost good feeling prevailed. There was an attempt by Bailey and Maguire to precipitate a political discussion in the last half-hour of the session, but the Republicans declined the gage of combat thrown down to them. Turner, who was the floor leader of the minority, during the absence of Crisp, offered a resolution of thanks to the speaker, which was adopted by a standing vote, a most unusual honor. The speaker closed the session with a graceful speech, in which he thanked the members most cordially and felicitated them on the work of the session.

A SEATTLE BRUTE.

Shot His Wife and Attempted to Shoot His Daughter.

Seattle, June 15.—Ex-Street Commissioner Larry Cummings, shot his wife and attempted to shoot his daughter tonight about 6 o'clock in their home in this city. Mrs. Cummings is thought to be fatally wounded. Cummings intended to kill himself after the well-planned double murder, but his nerve failed him at the last moment, and he is now confined in the city jail.

The neighborhood was aroused to fierce indignation by the almost unheard of brutality of the deed, and Cummings was hurried off to jail, for fear that the people would take his punishment into their own hands.

Cummings drove to the scene of the attempted murder in a cart, tied his horse, stole up through the bushes and entered the kitchen, where his wife and daughter were, cursing them as he entered the door. His daughter fled from the house, pursued by her father, who drew his revolver and tried to shoot her, but missed. He then returned to the house, and cornering his wife in a bedroom, smashed the top of her head in with a revolver. A neighbor tried to get into the room, but was driven out by the now crazed man. Cummings then returned to his butcher's shop and shot at his wife twice, as she lay on the floor, covered from head to foot with her own blood. One bullet went through her shoulder; the other missed. Thinking the woman dead, he attempted to kill himself, but his nerve failed him.

The President Working Overtime.

Washington, June 15.—The president has worked hard the last two days endeavoring to consider on its merits each of the many bills passed by congress in the last two days, steadfastly refusing to adopt the practice of some of his predecessors and signing late bills under pressure and without the scrutiny necessary to satisfy him of their propriety. With his private secretary, he was engaged in this work until a late hour Saturday night, and started in again at 6 o'clock this morning. As a result, most of the late bills were acted upon when congress closed. Certainly, all the measures of great importance were either signed or placed to one side after examination as unworthy of approval, and, therefore, will fail to become laws.

Affairs in Corea.

Victoria, June 15.—According to advices brought by the steamer Empress of Japan, affairs in Corea were very much more tranquil when she left Japan than for many months; so much so that several of the exiles had already considered it safe to return home.

Engineer C. E. Nicholson commenced a preliminary survey last week for a railroad from Marshfield to Empire. It is stated that work will be commenced as soon as a route has been selected.

The Kootenai Mines.

San Francisco, June 15.—The South African mining kings, Cecil Rhodes and Barney Barnato, have turned their attention to the newly discovered gold fields in the region west and southwest of Lake Kootenai, in British Columbia, just north of the international boundary line. They have sent an expert out to investigate the prospect and report. He declares that the richness of the Rossland and Trail Creek mining region far surpassed anything that South Africa could ever have dreamed of.

TOPICS FOR FARMERS

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Advice as to the Management of Orchards—How to Preserve Moisture in the Soil—The Cow Is a Money-Maker—Notes.

Management of Orchards.

Fruit growing in this country has been too generally made a side issue by farmers, who have given most of their time, thought and fertilizer to other crops that have not half the possibilities that fruit growing has. Occasionally the conditions for large crops of fruit are all right, and everybody has a large crop, usually making the orchard pay far more than all the farm besides. It is at such times as these that farmers see what fruit growing may be made to yield. What is needed for this result is that more farmers go into fruit growing as an exclusive business, or only combined with such other branches of farming as can be subordinated to it. When this is done and the orchard is managed after business methods it will be made to pay, and not before. It ought not to be thought any more risky to spend a hundred or thousand dollars to supply the orchard with needed fertilizers than it is to use the same amount of money to buy feed for cows, horses and other stock. It is the habit of thinking that the orchard produces wholly by the aid of nature that makes farmers regard its treatment differently from other crops. They buy fertilizers for grain and also for hoed crops, and find that this pays them. They will find that it pays still better to buy fertilizers for the orchard, whose crop is much more valuable.

Saving Moisture in the Soil.

There is an increasing tendency in all the older parts of the country to injury of crops by drought. This is not because the climate is changing, nor is there less rain and snow in the year than there used to be. The trouble is that while cultivation makes the soil looser, it at the same time makes it compact much more closely when exposed to rain. The presence of air in the soil which cultivation makes possible soon decomposes its vegetable matter, and then it speedily becomes more compact than before. The best way to save moisture in the soil is to thoroughly underdrain it. This increases the porosity of the soil, as the drained land freezes more deeply than that which is filled with water to its surface. As it freezes the soil expands, and this enables it to hold more moisture. If the soil has been drained, subsoiling, which loosens the soil below the furrow, also increases its ability to retain moisture.

Money in the Cow.

There's money in the cow—more money than in any two other things on the farm; but there is also money in hogs, sheep and poultry; and money, too, in first class early vegetables, corn and millet—more money in any of these than in all your wheat, oats, flax and barley put together, unless raised to feed stock or to sell for seed. Farmers sell too much grain—they are in too great a hurry to turn it into money. The successful farmer raises a little of everything—he makes one thing help along another. He has comfortable barns, a little machinery as possible; a little help, and that the best. He does not spend much of his time in town, but lets his wife do the trading. He keeps fences and buildings in good repair and makes war on weeds. And he does not work overwork his wife, nor keep his children out of school. He tries to make his home more pleasant to his family than town. He lays by something for a rainy day. He buys good books and papers and an organ for the children. He loves his calling and is an honor to it.

Raising Currants.

In answer to an inquiry as to the distance apart to plant currants on a large scale, and the probable profit, we could say: In planting the common red and white kinds 4 feet each way is sufficient, thus giving 2,722 plants per acre. If we estimate our crop at 2 pounds per plant, which is not one-half the amount they should produce when fully grown, we will get 5,444 pounds per acre, or over two tons and a half, and at \$200 per ton it amounts to over \$500. Then we have the gathering, shipping, cultivation and other incidental expenses to deduct therefrom. But even then it can be seen that it will be a very profitable crop. In case of great abundance the prices might be somewhat reduced, but by good cultivation the crop may be double the estimate given above. The currant possesses many good qualities to recommend it, among which are its perfect hardiness, early culture, great productiveness and almost the certainty of a full crop every year.—Farmer's Voice.

Concerning Eggs.

Eggs, like milk, form another complete food, and like the milk and cheese, being a food that can be eaten raw, require little cooking. They form a very nutritious and concentrated article of diet, and it is well to combine them with milk or other liquid and starchy foods, such as bread, potatoes, rice, etc. The most important point to be observed in cooking eggs is that the temperature does not exceed 160 or 170 degrees, which is considerably below the boiling point (212 degrees). When cooked at a temperature of 160 or 170 degrees the egg is tender and delicate, when raised to 212 degrees it becomes tough, hard and indigestible. There are two ways by which an egg is properly cooked in the shell. Put enough boiling water in a saucepan to more than cover the eggs to be cooked, let

them stand on the hearth or any place where the water will not cool too quickly, and in ten minutes the egg will be cooked soft, or put the eggs into cold water and bring them slowly to a boil. In order to cook the eggs hard to the center, they need only to be exposed to a continued heat in hot water for half an hour. In order to properly cook eggs, milk, meat and other albuminous food, the knowledge of the proper temperature is necessary, and we would apply this principle in the cooking of any custard or puddings where eggs are used. In preparing an egg and milk dish where starch is used, the starch should be thoroughly cooked first.

Water Cress.

Water cresses can be made to pay if any vegetable can. If you have the right facilities, i. e., a piece of ground that can be covered from 1 to 6 inches deep, with cool, gently flowing water, you will have no difficulty in producing large amounts of this popular green stuff. The most work connected with it, indeed, is to cut and tie it in bunches. A spring meadow with a clay subsoil is a good location for the crop. To start a bed, all that is required is to stick some slips or cuttings into the mud or sand that is kept lightly covered with water, or to sow some seed into the moist soil on the edges of running streams. The plant is so easily grown that it is a wonder it is not found more frequently on farmer's premises. It is worthy of more attention. In some cases, a piece of ground that has some slope, might be terraced, and arranged for growing water cresses in beds one above another, the water flowing from one to the other.

Subsoiling.

Teachers of agriculture who know what they are talking about, says the Examiner, are not advising farmers to plow so very deep as they were fifty years ago. Then farmers were informed that every farmer had two farms, lying one above the other, and that they were cultivating one only, and that not always the most fertile. But long observation and experience have taught that most of the available plant food of the soil lies within eight inches of the surface, and that there all the most favorable conditions of growth, air, heat and moisture, are present, and that there the roots of plants should be encouraged to feed. Soils vary much in depth, from four to eight or ten inches, and there is but little or in plowing much deeper than the soil; and it is the upper eight inches that must be mainly relied upon to supply plants with their proper food.

Trim the Peach Trees.

In the spring and somewhat early, the peach trees should be trimmed and all dead wood removed. The peach tree is one that can endure severe cutting back; indeed, it seems to thrive best when kept clear of all superfluous wood, and soon sends out new branches for the next year. The roots of peach trees are sometimes attacked by insects before an inexperienced grower is aware of it, and examination should be made early, using strong soapuds as a remedy several times within a brief period.

Try Dairying.

If a farm is run down in condition there is no better plan than to turn one's attention to dairying, because in producing butterless soil is removed. There should be a choice to feed with reference to the manure product, and all the liquid manures should be caught and preserved as invaluable. Let there be some good absorbent to fix the ammonia in the liquids; none better than land plaster.

Farm Notes.

Try a small patch of kale this spring for early greens. It is one of the least difficult of garden crops to grow, and the seed may be broadcast, after which no further labor is required except when removing the plants for use.

When farmers send puer butter to market they not only assist to lower prices, but enable the oleomargarine manufacturers to find market. Butter is an article that has no middle ground in quality. It is either good or bad. There may be second and third grades, but, outside of the first grade, it is not wanted and sells below cost.

Every piece of ground that has been plowed during the winter will have some of the insects destroyed which were brought to the surface. Cold does not usually kill insects, but when they are exposed to dampness at the surface and alternate warming and freezing of the soil they are soon destroyed, and especially is this the case with cut-worms.

From ten to twelve pounds of clover seed has been considered a large application on an acre of land, and the high price of seed has not encouraged farmers to exceed that quantity; but more failures occur from not using more seed every year than the average, as a large portion may be inferior, destroyed by birds, or lost from exposure and other causes.

A sheep worth \$5 should pay a yearly profit of \$5. Thus there should be a profit of 100 per cent. on the farm suitable for its keeping. Where mixed farming is practiced, and hay, grain, roots and straw are produced, and a permanent pasture maintained, one hundred sheep could be well kept on one hundred acres, and even more than that fed well during the winter season.

Last year plums were grown in localities where they never before succeeded, due to excellent work done with the sprayer in warding off the curculio or in mitigating its ravages. There is no curculio-proof variety of plum, though some kinds escape attack more than others. The only sure method of preventing destruction by the curculio is to make warfare against it.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

The business for June thus far has not been large, and in some lines the improvement expected has not materialized. In all classes, from the manufacturer down to the consumer, there is a disposition to sail very close to the wind, and purchases are limited to actual necessities. The shipment of a considerable quantity of butter to California had had a good effect on the market here, and, while the price has not advanced, the market is steadier. The wool market remains quiet.

Wheat Market.

There is comparatively nothing doing in the local wheat market. A few ships are loading, but there is still quite an amount of wheat in the hands of the grower. Quotations are: Walla Walla, 51 to 52c; Valley, 53 to 54c.

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, 27@28c. 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; chest, \$6.00; clover, \$6@7; oat, \$5@6.50; wheat, \$5.50@6.50.

BARLEY—Feed barley, \$13.50 per ton; brewing, \$15@16.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, \$14.50; shorts, \$15.50; middlings, \$18@20; rye, 92½¢ per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 25c; fancy dairy, 20c; fair to good, 15c; common, 12½¢ per lb.

POTATOES—Burbanks, 50@57½¢ per sack; Garnet Chilies, 50@57½¢; Early Rose, 50c; new, \$1.40 per sack; sweets, best, 4½@5½¢ per pound.

ONIONS—New, \$1.00 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, 12½¢ per pound; dressed, 15@17c.

EGGS—Oregon, 10c per dozen. CHEESE—Oregon full cream, 10c per pound; half cream, 9½¢; skim, 4@5c; Young America, 10c.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, \$3.00@4.00; choice, \$3.00@3.50; Sicily, \$6.50; bananas, \$1.75@3.00 per bunch; California navel, \$3.25@3.50 per box; pineapples, \$6@6.50 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, 40c@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¢@75¢ per box.

DRY FRUITS—Apples, evaporated, bleached, 4@4½¢; sun-dried, 3½@4c; pears, sun and evaporated, 5@6c; plums, pitless, 3@4c; prunes, 3@5¢ per pound.

WOOL—Valley, 9c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 5@7c.

HORS—Choice, Oregon 2@3c per pound; medium, neglected.

NETS—Almonds, soft shell, 9@11c per pound; paper shell, 10@12c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11@12½¢; standard walnuts, 12@13c; Italian chestnuts, 12½@14c; pecans, 13@16c; Brazil, 12½@13c; alfalfa, 12½@14c; pea nuts, raw, fancy, 6@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; coconuts, 90c per dozen.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 11½@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 7½c; breakfast bacon 10½@10¾¢; short clear sides, 8½@9c; dry salt sides, 7½@8c; dried beef hams, 12@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 7½c; lard, pure, in cans, 9½@10c; pigs' feet, 80c, \$3.50; pigs' feet, 40c, \$3.25; lard, \$1.25. Oregon smoked hams, 10½¢ per pound; pickled hams, 8½¢; boneless hams, 7½¢; bacon, 10½¢; dry salt sides, 6½¢; lard, 5-pound pails, 7½¢; 10s, 7½¢; 50s, 7½¢; tierces, 7c. Country meats sell at prices according to grade.

HIDES—Dry hides, butcher, sound, per pound, 11@12c; dry kip and calfskin, 10@11c; culls, 3c less; salted, 60 lbs and over, 5c; 50 to 60 lbs, 4@4½¢; 40 and 50, 4c; kip and veal skins, 10 to 30 lbs, 4c; calfskin, sound, 1c to 10 lbs, 6c; green, unsalted, 1c less; culls, 1-2c less; sheepskins, shearlings, 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, \$1.25@2.00; fancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.00@2.25.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 2c per pound; butter, 3c; bayou, 1½¢; Lima, 4c.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1½-inch, is quoted at 8½¢, and Sisal, 6½¢ per pound. SUGAR—Golden C, 5½¢; extra C, 5½¢; dry granulated, 6½¢; cube crushed and powdered, 6½¢ per pound; ½¢ per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, ½¢ more than barrels; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

COFFEES—Costa Rica, 20@23¢; Rio, 20@22c; Salvador, 1g@22c; Mocha, 27@31c; Padang Java, 30c; Palembang Java, 26@28c; Lahat Java, 23@25c; Ar-buckle's Mokaaka 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@5½¢ per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers, \$3.00; ewes, \$1.50@2.75; dressed mutton, 5c per pound.

VEAL—Gross, small, 4½¢; large, 3@3½¢ per pound.

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.00@3.25; light and feeders, \$2.50@2.75; dressed, 3½@4c per pound.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

FLOUR—Net cash prices: Family extra, \$3.75@3.85 per barrel; bakers' extra, \$3.50@3.65; superfine, \$2.85@3.00.

BARLEY—Feed, fair to good, 7½¢; choice, 7¾¢; brewing, 8½¢.

WHEAT—Shipping, No. 1, \$1.07½; choice, \$1.10; milling, \$1.17½@1.22½. OATS—Milling, 75@82½¢; surprise, 90@95; fancy feed, 82½@87½; good to choice, 75@80c; poor to fair, 67½@72½¢; gray, 72½@80c.

POTATOES—Swets \$2.50@2.75; Burbanks, Oregon, 65@85c.

ONIONS—Quotable at 2@3c per pound. HOPS—New, 25@30¢ per sack.

Regulation Does Not Affect the Business Outlook.

EFFECT OF FICTITIOUS PRICES

Likelihood of Higher Prices for Wool—Mercantile Collections Continue Slow—Failures for the Week.

New York, June 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Speculative reaction has not in the least changed the business outlook. Fictitious prices made for wheat, cotton meant no good except for individuals, and the change to prices nearly in accord with actual relations of demand to supply only comes to conditions which have been known for months.

The government report as to wheat stated a much smaller yield than had been so much the rule that the report has no real influence, and the principal effect was the serious depression caused by large sales in anticipation of a report, which seemed to be thoroughly known in advance to some operators. While Atlantic exports of the week were 1,588,158 bushels, included, against only 809,539 last year, the comparison is obviously optional and significant, while the shipments at western ports of 2,429,345 bbls, against 1,856,230 last year, is a persistence of conditions which have governed the movement during the whole year.

Sales of wool in two weeks of June were only 5,823,500 pounds, against 12,561,965 last year, and no more is expected in the manufacture goods time to come.

Failures for the week have been 246 in the United States, against 241 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 24 last year.

Bradstreet's Report.

New York, June 15.—Bradstreet's report shows there is little or no effort to do business at a period of so much uncertainty as to the precise terms of financial plans to be adopted by great political parties in national convention. The general merchandise movement continues as dull and conservative as heretofore, retailers, with few exceptions, buying only for immediate necessities. Mercantile collections continue slow and unsatisfactory, there is no gain in the cotton, linen goods, iron or steel industries. Speculators are buying wool to a parity with prices offering in the East. There is little likelihood of higher prices for wool while so much machinery is idle. Nearly all sales of drygoods are somewhat depressed. Cotton goods are below a parity with raw material. General business in Central and Western states is quiet.

SEEK OTHER FIELDS.

Union Fishermen Decide to Leave Astoria.

Astoria, Or., June 15.—It was reported this morning that early in the day the fishermen of the Scandinavian King Company had resolved to go upon the offer made by that company. In the afternoon, after the meeting of the Fishermen's Union, held in the hall, the same man reported that the Scandinavian men had reconsidered their action and expressed a determination to stand by the ruling of the union. At the meeting of the union it was decided that, after the fishermen should refuse to pay 5 cents, those fishermen who could possibly should leave town and seek other employment. About thirty of the men on the San Francisco steamer yesterday morning, and about as many left for Portland on the steamer evening. The following resolution was unanimously passed at the Astoria River Fishermen's Protective Union meeting in the afternoon: Resolved, That we, the members of the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union, pledge ourselves to devote to our respective canneries all the fish we catch at 5 cents per pound; and, however, that said canneries should pay two thirds when delivered (dressed), the balance to be deducted from the debts are paid, and, if not paid at the end of the season at the time mentioned, the nets of members following shall be stored at such canneries as security until next Spring.

Resolved, Further, that we, the members of this organization, pledge ourselves to carry this resolution into effect, as we believe it to be the best interests of both fishermen and canners.

A Cannery's Combine.

Portland, Or., June 15.—The Evening Telegram, speaking of the fishermen's trouble on the lower river, says: "The salmon combine, to take their interest on the Columbia river, is a corporation, and backed by unlimited capital, will very probably be looked for result of the present season of the 3,000 fishermen who want to fish than the packers claim to be able to pay."

A Jockey Killed.

Omaha City, June 15.—The running of the Exposition Park claimed another victim this afternoon. This time it was Johnny Milsap, 15 years old, who fell from Sulphur Springs, Tex. He fell from the horse at the first turn in the race. At the first turn in the race, the horse and Greenbay fell in. When the horses regained their feet, Milsap and Weber lay motionless on the ground. Milsap was dead a few minutes, but Weber was conscious and appears to have been seriously hurt.