

ADVERTISING RATES: One Column... Twenty Dollars... Professional Cards... One Dollar

Reading Notices will be inserted at the rate of Ten cents per line.

Advertising Bills Collected Monthly

CHURCH NOTICES.

FRIENDS' CHURCH—SERVICES EVERY Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. and Thursday at 10 A. M. Sabbath school every Sunday at 9:45 A. M.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH—PRAISING service at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. except the fourth Sunday of every month. Sabbath school every Sunday at 11 A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

BAPTIST CHURCH—REGULAR SERVICE every first and third Sundays of the month at 11 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; also on 5th Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school every Saturday at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—SERVICES EVERY second and fourth Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school every Sunday at 10 A. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—SERVICES EVERY second and fourth Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ADVENTIST CHURCH—PRAYER MEETING every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock every Saturday at 10 A. M. services following.

THREE METHODIST—PRAYER MEETING every Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school every Sunday at 10 A. M.

M. E. CHURCH—SERVICES EVERY SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 10 A. M. Epworth League at 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. H. N. HOEN, S. Pastor.

YOUNG LADIES AUXILIARY TO Y. M. C. A. meets every Sunday at 4 P. M. in M. E. Church. Ladies cordially invited to attend.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

W. O. OF THE W. NEWBERG CAMP, No. 113, meets every Wednesday evening.

W. O. T. C.—BUSINESS MEETING THE SECOND and fourth Thursday in each month.

W. O. F.—SESSIONS HELD ON THURSDAY evenings in bank building.

G. A. R.—SESSIONS HELD FIRST AND THIRD Saturday evening in each month.

W. R. C.—MEETS FIRST AND THIRD SATURDAY afternoon in each month.

S. O. V.—MEETS EVERY SATURDAY EVENING.

Y. M. C. A.—DEVOTIONAL SERVICES EVERY Sunday at 3 P. M. Young men earnestly requested to attend.

W. O. U. W.—MEETS EVERY TUESDAY EVENING at 7:30 P. M. in I. O. O. F. Hall.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

City of Newberg. Mayor: G. W. McConnell. Recorder: F. H. Howard. Marshal: F. C. Miles. Treasurer: Moses Vetsaw. Street Commissioner: Elton Ellis. Surveyor: Miles Reece.

COUNCILMEN. First Ward: Paul Macy, Jos. Wilson. Second Ward: Jesse Edwards, M. A. Lewis, H. F. Jashier. Third Ward: M. J. Jones.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

G. W. McCONNELL, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, NEWBERG, OR.

H. J. LITTLEFIELD, Physician and Surgeon, NEWBERG, OR.

DR. HAROLD CLARK, Dentist, Dentist, NEWBERG, OR.

Gold filling a specialty. Gas or vitalized air given in extracting teeth. All work warranted. Office—Near postoffice, on First street.

EAST AND SOUTH

—VIA—

The Shasta Route

—OF THE— SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Portland:

Table with columns: LEAVE, FROM FEB. 1, 1902, ARRIVE. Includes routes to Overland Express, Salem, Albany, Eugene, Roseburg, Grants Pass, Medford, Astoria, Seaside, Cannon Beach, San Francisco, Mojave, Los Angeles, El Paso, New Orleans, and San Antonio.

FULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Second-Class Sleeping Cars Attached to All Through Trains.

Through ticket off at 134 First Street, where through tickets to all points in the Eastern States, Canada and Europe can be obtained at lowest rates from J. B. KIRKLAND, Ticket Agent.

All above trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, Fifth and 11th streets.

NARROW GAUGE—W. S. DIVISION

Portland and Willamette Valley Railway Passenger depot foot of Jefferson Street.

Table with columns: Time, Destination. Includes routes to Oregon, Newberg, Dungen, Dayton, Lafayette, Seaside, Monmouth & Tillamook, and Astoria & Way Stations.

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

VOL. 5. NEWBERG, YAMHILL CO., OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1893. NO. 19.

JOHN YOUNGER, Newberg, Oregon. —IS PREPARED TO REPAIR— Watches and Clocks—

In a workmanlike manner. Satisfaction guaranteed. In v. M. Baker shoe shop on First street. Thirty-five years' experience.

Central Meat Market

May be found at all times a full assortment of good marketable

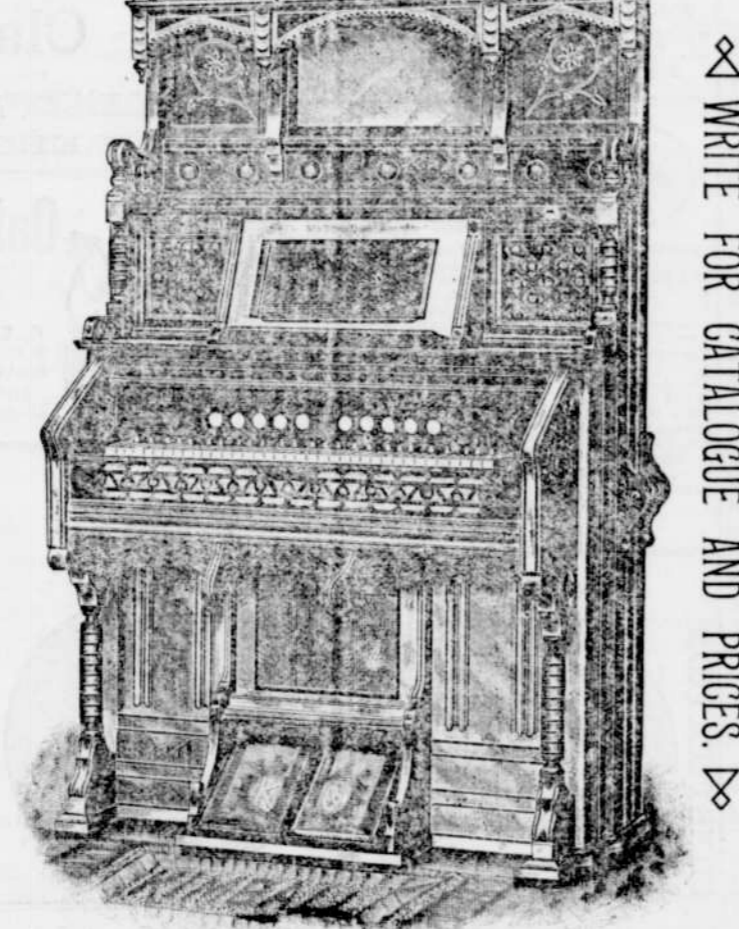
FRESH MEATS.

All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

One door west of Morris, Miles & Co.'s new store, on First street.

J. S. BAKER & SONS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY.



Call and See Me. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

L. V. Moore,

305 WASHINGTON STREET, PORTLAND, OR.

NEWBERG FLOURING MILLS

NEWBERG, OREGON.

J. D. TARRANT & SON, Proprietors.

Having recently equipped our mill with new and improved machinery, we are now prepared to manufacture the best grade of flour by the FULL ROLLER PROCESS.

Cash paid for wheat. Feed ground Saturdays.

PACIFIC COLLEGE,

NEWBERG, OREGON.

College Classes, Normal Course, Book-keeping, All the Grammar School Studies, Music and Art.

Excellent opportunity for good work. Board and lodging, \$3.00 per week. All other expenses very low.

If you want to teach; if you want to take a business course; if you want to review or take advanced work, we can suit you.

Send for catalogue or come and see for yourself.

THOMAS NEWLIN, President.

BANK OF NEWBERG

NEWBERG, OREGON.

Capital Stock \$30,000

JESSE EDWARDS, President. B. C. MILES, Vice-President. B. C. MILES, Cashier.

Directors—Jesse Edwards, B. C. Miles, F. A. Morris, J. C. Colcord, E. H. Woodward.

Certificates of deposit issued payable on demand. Exchange bought and sold. Good notes discounted. Deposits received subject to check at sight, and a general banking business transacted. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Correspondents—Ladd & Tilton, Portland; National Park Bank, New York. Strangers visiting the city are invited to call at the bank for information concerning the city. Correspondence invited.

PACIFIC COAST.

Bands of Apaches Leave Their Reservation in Arizona.

NEW AND RICH PLACER MINES.

High Water on the Gila River Causes a Large Section of a Dam to Give Way.

Counterfeit dimes, composed of anti-mony and tin, are in circulation in Lane county, Or.

Mrs. McWhirter has begun suits at Fresno for \$50,000 insurance on her husband's life.

The Astoria cannery fixed the price at \$1 a salmon, and the Fishermen's Union demands \$1.15.

The American Historical Society has instituted two libel suits at Portland against the Oregonian.

All the men charged with crime in connection with the labor troubles in the Cour d'Alene are now at liberty.

There is talk of reducing the miners' pay at Nanaimo, B. C. The union is very strong there, and a strike is not at all improbable.

Bands of Apaches are away from their reservation in Arizona. So far the Indians are charged only with frightening people and being very saucy.

Governor Murphy of Arizona has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature extending the time of citizenship from six months to twelve months.

The whisky smuggling on the west coast of British Columbia is not as extensive as reported. The bulk of it is from Victoria, not the United States.

Reports have been received at Phenix, A. T., of new and rich placer diggings in the southwestern part of Maricopa county, about thirty miles north of Agua Caliente.

Superintendent Hussey of the British Columbia police at Victoria has decided to go north in connection with the Indian excitement over the alleged Sorrow Island massacre.

The International Nickel Company, which owned the great nickel mine at Riddles, Or., has sold a two-thirds interest in the property to an English syndicate for \$600,000.

The Bonanza mines in the Harjuna Halas, Yuma county, A. T., cleaned up \$150,000 as the result of the last month's strike. This is the largest chunk of gold ever run into one bar.

During high water on the Gila river a few days ago a large section of the dam of the Gila Bend Irrigation Company's canal, sixty miles southwest of Phoenix, was washed away. The damage is estimated to be not less than \$100,000.

Oregon has five live ex-Governors, and all are Democrats but one—Hon. Z. F. Moody of Salem. The Democrats are Hon. L. F. Grover of Portland, Hon. W. W. Thayer of Portland, Hon. E. J. Whitaker of Eugene and Hon. S. F. Childwick of Salem.

In the suit of John Doe against the Waterloo Mining Company, tried in the Los Angeles United States District Court, involving the title to disputed ground in the mining claims at Calico, Judge Ross rendered a verdict for the plaintiff. Several suits are practically settled by this decision.

The Grand Jury at Portland, Or., has indicted M. Koshland of the firm of Koshland Brothers, wood dealers, who failed a few weeks ago. He is charged with fraudulently obtaining about \$129,000 by means of false certificates which he issued to the Bank of British Columbia on wool in his warehouse.

The advent of a Chinaman at Great Falls, Mont., who proposed to open a laundry there, created much excitement, and caused a mass meeting of laboring men, who sent a committee to consult with the authorities. Police protection was given the Chinaman, but he was forced to forego his design and leave town.

The Planz murder case at San Jose is again proving the people in the shape of hints at evidence being found, and that sensational arrests will shortly follow. The theory of suicide has never been popular, the appearance of the clothing and the shoes leading to show that the body had been dragged to where it was found. The murder was committed last November.

The Arizona Legislature has passed a bill which provides that upon the petition of the parents of fifty pupils in incorporated cities and towns a teacher must be employed to teach Spanish. The strongest opposition was from the sections where Mexicans predominate. The ground of the opposition was that the result would certainly be the exclusion of English in many schools.

The great project of irrigating the Mojave desert by means of a mammoth dam to be built at Victor Narrows, on the line of the Southern California irrigation road, appears to be an assured fact. Documents for the formation of a company have been completed and signed. The capitalists interested are Eastern men from its birth and elsewhere. The expenditure involved is about \$1,500,000.

"There's more whisky on the west coast than in Victoria," remarked Frank Adams, who has just returned to Victoria, B. C., from that section. "The Indians are all drunk, and the sailors have a hard time in getting a crew. Whisky is being smuggled in by the wholesale, and the red men are having a high old time. The whisky is coming from the American side. I never saw so much drunkenness on that coast. There does not seem to be any government control there at all."

The Chinese Six companies at San Francisco have issued a new circular officially and openly advising the Chinese to refuse compliance with the Geary law. A translation of the circular is in part as follows: "This registration law is not right. All authorities we have consulted agree to this. We have employed five attorneys to go to Washington at the Supreme Court to fight this unjust law. Wait until May 5 before you do anything. Wait and the American side will be very expensive. Captain Hiebhorn recommends that all cruising vessels intended for general service in foreign waters be sheathed if above 1,000 tons displacement, and that vessels of less than 1,000 tons displacement intended for general service as cruising gunboats, etc., be of a composite construction, with steel-framing work outside, planking and copper sheathing."

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Question of Sheathing Our Naval Vessels Receiving Attention From the Secretary.

Secretary Morton of the Department of Agriculture has devised a plan to test the fitness of applicants for positions not governed by the civil-service rules.

Each applicant on filing his application will be required to answer a set of questions as to moral and physical qualifications and on the work which will be required to perform. He hopes by this means to secure a high standard in the department.

A Republican Senator, who stands high in the party counts, says the proposed Senate investigation of a private character and the reorganization schemes will come to nothing this session. They cannot be considered while the contested seats are under consideration, and when that subject is disposed of the Senate will probably adjourn, as the quorum would otherwise disappear within two days after the President notified the Senate he has no further business to present to it.

Secretary Carlisle is having prepared a list of the employees of the Treasury Department, with the salaries they receive, and will have it arranged by States. The list has been prepared already to such an extent as to show a great disproportion among the States, some having many more clerks than their pro-rata quota and others less. The Secretary, it is understood, intends to every means in his power to reduce the District of Columbia's list of employees so that the States may receive their proper quota of appointments.

Assistant Secretary Bussey has rendered an important decision in the matter of the claim of Joseph P. Smith for an increase of pension on the ground of new disabilities, in which he overrules the action of the Commissioner of Pensions in allowing an attorney for \$10. The claim for increase was made under the act of June 27, 1890, and the Assistant Secretary holds that all such claims should be treated as strictly increase claims whether new disabilities are claimed or not, for which a fee of only \$2 can be allowed. It is said that probably 200,000 claims will be affected by this decision.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a meeting the other morning. It is understood that, while favorable to making public the text of the Russian treaty, it was unable to agree upon a favorable report by reason of disagreements relative to the correspondence accompanying the convention. A well-known Senator, who is the champion of general humanitarian legislation, states that, when published, the treaty will be found neither more nor less objectionable than several other treaties which have been in operation for some years. The criticisms, he says, are due to a conception of the effect of the instrument upon the people of the United States, and to the surreptitious publication of the treaty first sent to the Senate.

Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle while looking into the expenditures of the Hearing Sea Commission reached some allowances which were extravagant and should be discontinued. It appears that everybody connected with the commission, from the stenographer down, have been given very liberal allowances, which the officials of this administration intend to require evidence of the standing of the holders as bona-fide merchants actively engaged in business. In no case should Chinese be permitted to enter as merchants unless their right to the privilege is clearly established, and where it is clearly established, the practice heretofore referred to is attempted the certificates presented should be ignored, the holders arrested and the facts reported to the department.

The question of sheathing our naval vessels is one to which Secretary Herbert, it is said, proposes to give some earnest consideration. Naval Constructor Hiebhorn has prepared some important data on the subject. He shows that the Atlanta on her trial trip with a clean bottom attained a speed of 15.5 knots an hour with a 3,345-horse power, while the Boston, with a clean bottom but 13.8 knots on 3,390-horse power. Constructor Hiebhorn holds that the importance of the preservation of the bottom of steel vessels from corrosion and fouling can hardly be overestimated and is continually emphasized by the reports of loss of speed and increased coal consumption received from our new un-sheathed steel vessels now in commission. Unless our cruisers are to be confined to cruises of short duration in the neighborhood of our own ports, it would appear that they are deficient in the most important quality—the ability to maintain high speed for long periods. The additional expense incurred in putting on the sheathing of wood and copper is in reality a great saving during the lifetime of a ship, as it obviates the necessity of frequent docking and the largely increased coal bills when the metal bottom is foul. For a vessel like the Chicago the cost would be between \$200 and \$400 for docking alone. To this sum must be added about \$1,000 for scraping and painting. In Great Britain competition has brought the charges for private docks down to a minimum, but the docks in India, China, Australia and on the Pacific Coast are very expensive. Captain Hiebhorn recommends that all cruising vessels intended for general service in foreign waters be sheathed if above 1,000 tons displacement, and that vessels of less than 1,000 tons displacement intended for general service as cruising gunboats, etc., be of a composite construction, with steel-framing work outside, planking and copper sheathing.

AGRICULTURAL.

Column Devoted to the Interests of the Farmer.

FOR STARTING EARLY PLANTS

A Good Deal of Care and Experience Required to Regulate a Hotbed—Notes.

If one does not have a propagating house, he need not on that account go without early plants, for a box in the house or an easily constructed hotbed will answer the purpose very satisfactorily. Indeed many truck gardeners who raise a considerable variety of early vegetables never have anything more costly than the simplest kind of hotbed. The early starting of plants in this way pre-supposes that it was thought of and provided for before winter set in. It would not be easy in most cases to obtain the proper kind of soil or compost at the season of the year, and if no preparation has been made, the plant must be laid aside, unless some one else more provident can supply the necessary soil. A good light, sandy loam—the richer and lighter the better—makes a good enough soil. Before using it should be run through a sieve, so as to remove all stones, lumps and rubbish. A tablespoonful of superphosphate to each half bushel of soil may be added to advantage, and five or six quarts of peat moss or sphagnum, such as nursery men use for packing, thoroughly dried and sifted, to the half bushel of soil make an excellent material for starting seeds. If it is thought too much labor to make hotbeds, boxes about thirty inches long, twelve inches wide and three inches deep, made of half-inch stuff, may be used in the house. These may be placed on a flower stand or the window sill, where they should be so secure that they will not be knocked off. Where a large number of plants are not required, these boxes are all that are necessary, and they are a source of pleasure and instruction as well as of mere utility, especially if there are children in the family old enough to observe and assist. A hotbed, if possible, be placed on the south side of fence or building, where it will be protected from the severe winds and at the same time receive the full benefit of the sun's rays. There are two ways of making it. One is to place fermenting manure on the surface of the ground, taking care to build it up in an even, solid mass, with the long and short manure equally distributed, until it is from two feet to thirty inches high. It should be about two feet longer and wider than the frame of the hotbed, as the center will be hotter than the outside of the mass. Another method is to dig a pit two feet longer and wider than the frame, fill it with the manure and tread it down evenly and solidly. A convenient size for the sash is 3x6 feet. The frames should be made in two ways of making the back twelve and the front eight inches wide, which allows sufficient slope to carry off water from the sash. The sides should, of course, be placed down to fit the two ends, and the back and front pieces beveled off, so that the boxes are fit closely at the ends and sides. A single brace across the middle of the frame, the short way, is enough to make it firm if the short way is used. The soil may be put in the hotbed, if it is in place. Six or eight inches of soil is better than a shallow bed, as when once heated through it will retain the heat longer, and the plants will be less likely to burn than if they are put in the hot manure. Seeds should not be sown for at least a week after the beds begin to heat. Meantime the weeds and grass will sprout, and may be removed before they get put in. A good deal of care and experience is required to regulate a hotbed. It must be guarded against both heat and cold and overheat—the former by covering with boards or mats at night, and the latter by proper ventilation when the sun shines brightly. But it will repay all the trouble it costs if successfully managed.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PRODUCE, FRUIT, ETC.

WHEAT—Valley, \$1.12@1.15; Walla Walla, \$1.05@1.07 1/2 per cental. Flour—Standard, \$3.30; Walla Walla, \$3.40; Graham, \$2.90; superfine, \$2.50 per barrel.

OATS—Choice, 43c@45c per bushel; fair, 40c; rolled, in bags, 36.25@50; barrels, 46.50@6.75; cases, \$3.75.

HAY—Best, \$11@13.50 per ton; common, \$9@10.

MILLS—Flour—Bran, \$16@17; shorts, \$19@20; ground barley, \$23@24; chop feed, \$18 per ton; whole feed, barley, 80c@85c per cental; ductless, 65c@70c; per ton; brewing barley, 90c@95c per cental; chicken wheat, \$1.10 per cental.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 27 1/2@30c; fancy dairy, 27c@28c; fair to good, 17c@25c; common, 12c@15c per pound; pickle roll butter, 30c@35c per pound; California, 40c@45c per roll.

CHEESE—Oregon, 11@13c; Eastern Twins, 15c; Young America, 16c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, 16c per dozen. Poultry—Chickens, mixed coops, \$4@4.50; old hens, \$5.50@5; old roosters, \$4@4.50 per dozen; dressed chickens, 16c@18c per pound; ducks, 65c@70c; geese, \$10@11 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15c; dressed, 17c per pound.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, \$1.50@1.65 per cental; onions, \$1.75@2.00 per cental; corn, \$1.75@2.00 per bushel; potatoes, \$1.15c per bushel; turnips, 75c@90c per bushel; young carrots, 75c@1.00; sweet potatoes, \$2.50@4.00 per cental; cauliflower, \$2.50 per dozen, \$2.75 per crate; celery, 90c per dozen; artichokes, 65c per dozen; lettuce, 40c per dozen; asparagus, 11c@16c per pound; parsnips, 85c per sack; beets, \$1.25 per sack; radishes, 25c per dozen; green onions, 18c per dozen; rhubarb, 9c per pound; Oregon, 50c per dozen; green peas, 10c@11c; spinach, 3 1/2c per pound; cucumbers, \$1.75@2.00 per dozen; string beans, 2c per pound.

FRUITS—Sicily lemons, \$5.50@6.00 per box; California new crop, \$4.50@5.00 per box; bananas, \$2.50@4.00 per bunch; oranges, seedlings, \$2@2.75 per box; navel, \$3.00@3.50; cranberries, \$12.50 per barrel; apples, \$1.50@2.25 per box.

STAPLE GROCERIES. Honey—Choice comb, 15@17c per pound; new Oregon, 16@20c.

SALT—Liverpool, 20c, \$15.50; 100s, \$16.50; 50s, \$17.50; stock, \$10.50@11.50.

SILVER FRUITS—Pineapples, 10c@12c; dried, 11c@14c; Italian, 12c@14c; German, 10c@11c; plum, old, 5c@6c; new, 7c@9c; apples, 6c@11c; evaporated apricots, 15c@16c; peaches, 12c@16c; pears, 7c@11c per pound.

RICE—Island, \$4.75@5.00; Japan, \$4.75 per cental.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 22c; Rio, 22c; Salvador, 21c; Mocha, 20c@30c; Java, 24c@30c; Arabica, M. Midland, M. M. M. and Lion, 100-pound cases, 25c@30c per pound; Columbia, same, 24c@30c.

BEANS—Small whites, 3 1/2c; pinks, 3c; bayos, 3 1/2c; butter, 3 1/2c; lima, 3 1/2c@4c per pound.

SPICES—Eastern, in barrels, 40c@50c; in half-barrels, 42c@57c; in cases, 35c@80c per gallon; \$2.25 per keg; California, in barrels, 20c@40c; Columbia, same, 24c@30c.

MEAT—Canned beef, 18c; Golden C, 4 1/2c; extra C, 4 1/2c; Magnolia A, 4 1/2c; granulated, 5 1/2c; cube, crushed and powdered, 5 1/2c; confectioners' A, 5 1/2c per pound; maple sugar, 15c@16c per pound.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, assorted, \$1.75@2.00; peaches, \$1.85@2.10; Bartlett pears, \$1.75@2.00; plums, \$1.75@1.90; strawberries, \$2.25@2.40; cherries, \$2.25@2.40; blackberries, \$1.85@2.00; raspberries, \$1.65@1.80; pineapples, \$2.25@2.80; apricots, \$1.65@2.00. Pie fruits, assorted, \$1.20; peaches, \$1.25; plums, \$1.10@1.20; blackberries, \$1.25@1.40 per dozen. Pie fruits, gallons, assorted, \$3.15@3.50; peaches, \$3.50@4.00; apricots, \$3.50@4.00; plums, \$2.75@3.00; blackberries, \$4.25@4.50.

VEGETABLES—Corn, \$1.50@1.75; tomatoes, \$1.10@1.15; sugar peas, \$1; string beans, 95c per dozen.

MEAT—Corned beef, 18c; Golden C, 22c; chipped, 22.50@40c; lunch tongue, 18c; 2s, 46.75; deviled ham, \$1.75@1.85 per dozen.

FISH—Sardines, 75c@82.25; 1/2s, \$2.15@4.50; lobsters, \$2.30@3.50; salmon, tin 1-lb tins, \$1.25@1.50; flats, \$1.75; 2-lbs, \$2.25@2.50; 1/2-barrel, \$4.50.

LIVE AND DRESSED MEAT. Beef—Prime steers, \$3.85@4.25; choice steers, \$3.75@4.00; fair to good steers, \$3.00@3.50; good to choice cows, \$3.15@3.75; common to medium cows, \$2.50@2.75; dressed beef, 40c@47c.

MUTTON—Choice mutton, \$4.50@4.75; fair to good, \$4.00@4.50; dressed, \$8.00; lambs, \$4.00@4.50; dressed, \$7.75@8.00.

HOGS—Choice heavy, \$7.00@7.25; medium, \$6.50@6.75; light and feeders, \$6.00@6.50; dressed, \$9.00.

SMOKED MEAT AND LARD—Hams, large, 17c@18c; prime quality, 18c@19c; short crack breakfast bacon, 17c@18c; dry salted, 13c@14c; lard, compound, in tins, 14c; pure, in tins, 16c@17c; Oregon, 11c@12c.

MISCELLANEOUS. Nails—Base quotations: Iron, \$2.75; steel, \$2.75; wire, \$2.50 per keg.

IRON—Bar, 2 1/2c per pound; pig-iron, \$23@25 per ton.

STEEL—Per pound, 10 1/2c.

TEX—L. C. charcoal, 14c@20c; prime quality, \$8.50@9.00 per box; for cross, \$2 extra per box; L. C. coke plates, 14c@20c; prime quality, \$7.50@8.00 per box; terme plate, L. C., prime quality, \$6.88@7.00; 14x20, \$4.

LEAD—Per pound, 4 1/2c; bar, 6 1/2c.