

**PORTLAND MARKET.**

**A Resume of the Condition of Its Different Departments.**

The fall season is backward about setting in, but when it does come it must come with a rush, for the wholesale community have made preparations for an unusually large amount of trading. Bartlett's are becoming scarce, and the season for plums is about over. Prunes are arriving freely, and are cheap. There is a fair supply of late peaches on hand, and enough grapes to satisfy the demand. Apples are beginning to come in, and will soon be the leading article in the market. The vegetable market is well supplied, and prices are kept firm by a good demand. The market for dairy produce shows no change except in butter, which has advanced 2 1/2 cents per pound. Poultry is scarce and firm, and eggs are in the same condition.

**WHEAT.**

Valley is offering freely, but prices asked are above the market and few transactions are reported. The tone of the market is slightly firmer in sympathy with foreign advices. Cables report cargoes firmer and 3d higher. Liverpool spot wheat is quoted 1d per cental higher, and options are firmer throughout, later months showing a marked advance.

**Produce, Fruit, Etc.**

WHEAT—Valley, \$1.52 1/2; Walla Walla, \$1.45 per cental.  
FLOUR—Standard, \$4.90; Walla Walla, \$4.70 per barrel.  
OATS—New, 33¢40¢ per bushel.  
HAY—\$12.00 per ton.  
MILKSTUFFS—Bran, \$21.00; shorts, \$24.00; ground barley, \$0.05; chop feed, \$22.00 per ton; barley, \$1.20@1.25 per cental.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 32 1/2¢; fancy dairy, 30¢; fair to good, 27 1/2¢; common, 16¢22 1/2¢; Eastern, 25¢65 1/2¢ per pound.  
CHEESE—Oregon, 12¢12 1/2¢; Eastern, 13¢ per pound.  
EGGS—Oregon, 10¢ per dozen.

POULTRY—Old chickens, \$5.50@6.00; young chickens, \$2.50@4.50; ducks, \$5.00@6.00; geese, nominal, \$8.00@9.00 per dozen; turkeys, 16¢17¢ per pound.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 7¢@8.00 per cental; cauliflower, \$1.00@1.25 per dozen; onions, \$8.00@11 per cental; beets, \$1.25 per sack; turnips, \$1.00 per sack; new potatoes, 45¢@50¢ per cental; tomatoes, 40¢@50¢ per box; lettuce, 12 1/2¢ per dozen; green peas, 3¢@4¢ per pound; string beans, 2¢@3¢ per pound; rhubarb, 3¢ per pound; cucumbers, 10¢ per dozen; carrots, 7¢ per sack; corn, 7¢@8¢ per dozen; sweet potatoes, 2¢2 1/2¢ per pound.

FRUITS—Sicily lemons, \$7.00@8.00; California, \$4.50@6.00 per box; apples, 50¢@60¢ per box; bananas, \$5.50@4.00 a bunch; pineapples, \$5.00@7.00 per dozen; peaches, 60¢@80¢ per box; plums, 25¢@30¢ per box; watermelons, \$1.50@2.00 per dozen; cantaloupes, \$1.00@1.50 per dozen, \$2.00 per crate; grapes, Tokay, \$1.00 per box; muscat and black, 7¢@8.00 per crate, boxes 7¢; pears, 7¢; Bartlett, \$1.00 per box; nectarines, 60¢@70¢ per crate; crab apples, 3¢ per pound; pumpkins, \$1.50 per dozen; prunes, 2¢@2 1/2¢ per pound.

NUTS—California walnuts, 11 1/2¢@12 1/2¢; hickory, 8¢; Brazil, 10¢@11¢; almonds, 16¢@18¢; filberts, 13¢@14¢; pine nuts, 17¢@18¢; pecans, 17¢@18¢; cocoa nuts, 8¢; hazel, 8¢; peanuts, 8¢ per pound.

**Staple Groceries.**

HONEY—17 1/2¢@18¢ per pound.  
RICE—Japan, \$5.00; Island, \$5.75 per cental.  
SALT—Liverpool, \$14.00, \$15.50@16.00; stock, \$11@12 per ton.  
BEANS—Small white, 3 1/2¢; pink, 3¢; bayos, 4¢; butter, 3 1/2¢; lima, 4¢ per pound.  
COFFEES—Costa Rica, 2 1/2¢@2 1/2¢; Rio, 2 1/2¢; Mocha, 3¢; Java, 2 1/2¢; Arabica, 3¢, 300-pound cases, 24 1/2¢ per pound.  
SUGAR—Golden C, 4 1/2¢; Extra C, 4 1/2¢; white extra C, 4 1/2¢; granulated, 5 1/2¢; cube crushed and powdered, 6 1/2¢; confectioners' A, 5 1/2¢ per pound.  
SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 47¢@50¢; half, 50¢@55¢; in cases, 55¢@60¢ per gallon; \$2.25@2.50 per keg. California, in barrels, 50¢ per gallon; \$1.75 per keg.

DRIED FRUITS—Italian prunes, 8¢; Petite and German, 7¢ per pound; raisins, \$1.20@1.75 per box; plummer dried pears, 80¢; sun-dried peaches, factory plums, 30¢; evaporated peaches, 90¢; Smyrna figs, 20¢; California figs, 7¢ per pound.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, \$1.65@1.80, 2 1/2¢; peaches, \$1.80@2.00; Bartlett pears, \$1.50@1.95; plums, \$1.37 1/2¢@1.50; strawberries, \$2.25; cherries, \$2.25 @2.40; blackberries, \$1.85@1.90; raspberries, \$2.40; pineapples, \$2.25@2.80; apricots, \$1.60@1.70. Pie fruit: Assorted, \$1.10@1.30; peaches, \$1.05; plums, \$1.00@1.10; blackberries, \$1.25 per dozen. Vegetables: Corn, \$1.25@1.65; tomatoes, \$1.00@3.00; sugar peas, \$1.10@1.25; string beans, 90¢@1.00 per dozen.

FISH: Sardines, 7¢@8.00; lobsters, \$2.30 @3.50; oysters, \$1.50@3.25 per dozen. Salmon, standard No. 1, \$1.25@1.50 per case; No. 2, \$2.55. Condensed milk: Eagle brand, \$8.10; Crown, \$7; Highland, \$6.75; Champion, \$5.50; Monroe, \$6.75 per case. Meats: Corned beef, \$2.00; chopped beef, \$2.15; lunch tongue, \$3.10 lb, \$6.00 2¢; deviled ham, \$1.35@2.65 per dozen.

**The Meat Market.**

BEEF—Live, 2 1/2¢@3¢; dressed, 5¢@6¢.  
MUTTON—Live, sheared, 3¢@3 1/2¢; dressed, 7¢.  
HOGS—Live, 5 1/2¢; dressed, 8¢.  
VEAL—5¢@7¢ per pound.  
SMOKED MEATS—Eastern ham, 13 1/2¢@13 1/2¢; other varieties, 10¢@12¢; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2¢@14¢; smoked bacon, 10 1/2¢@11 1/2¢ per pound.  
LARD—Compound, 10¢; pure, 11 1/2¢@12 1/2¢; Oregon, 10 1/2¢@12 1/2¢ per pound.

Late cultivation in the orchard should be avoided, as time must be given for the trees to mature their wool.

**AGRICULTURAL.**

**White Clover Good for Any Kind of Stock.**

**TO RENOVATE OLD ANIMALS.**

The Acreage of Rye is Reported to be Steadily on the Decline in All of Europe.

In our experience the late crop of white turnips generally does better among potatoes than among corn. So soon as potato tops die, the turnips have all the soil from which to draw, and they are rather benefited by the stirring of the soil required in digging potatoes by hand. If a horse potato digger is used, no turnips can be grown, as the digger necessarily upturns the entire soil, including turnips or whatever else may be growing on it.

Drinking the whole milk makes fine fat calves, but calves raised on skim milk and oatmeal and bran, if not so sleek at eight months old, had a better start in bone and muscle, and beat the pampered calf at two years of age. It is a waste of cash product to feed a calf whole milk after the rennet stomach changes so as to call for solid food, and it is a mistake to so feed it after it is ten days old. Warm skim milk and a little oatmeal are much better.

There is no sweeter or more nutritious herbage for any kind of stock than white clover. It is hardy, too, and on much land comes in from seed lying in the ground without sowing. This is what some farmers mean by saying that clover is "natural" to certain soils. They are usually such as either from negligence or failure of seed do not get a catch of other grasses. We suspect that these natural white-clover soils are growing scarcer as farming improves.

In all Northern climates orchards do best when planted on soil with a good deal of vegetable matter. This is more apt to be a moist soil, and moisture prevents the deep freezing that so often destroys trees when they get into bearing. These kinds of soils are usually low and sheltered from winds—another great advantage when the country is denuded of original forests. What is the use of growing fruits on hillsides, to have it blown off as it begins to ripen?

Many farmers think that August and September are the proper months to sow rye. Sown at these times, it gives cuttings for sowing in the fall. If sowing has been neglected, it is regarded by some good farmers as an advantage to sow rye in the fall, even as late as November or as long as the ground can be worked. The grain sown thus late does not sprout in the fall, but starts very early in spring, and the crop is much earlier than from any spring-sown seed.

In passing any piece of sowed corn late in the growing season it is easy to see what will and what will not make good feed. That which has been thick sown, especially on poor soil, is a light-yellow color, tasteless and nearly void of nutritive value. That sown in drills and cultivated once or twice in large, thick-stemmed and dark green in color. Taste it, and you find the sweetness that with a little more sun and time would be transformed into the starch of the perfected grain.

Prof. E. W. Stewart tells the owners of the Country Gentleman how to renovate old animals. He says: "Cut clover hay short, say half an inch; take cheap molasses and dissolve one pint in one gallon of water, and sprinkle this upon three pounds of the cut clover with two pounds of buckwheat flour and two pounds of wheat bran. Feed this amount to each horse or animal three times a day, commencing with a little less per day for two days." Marvelous results are claimed for such feeding.

The acreage of rye is steadily on the decline in all Europe. In England it has almost entirely disappeared. In Belgium it has lost much ground. In Germany and Russia it only holds its own on the poorer lands, while in the other countries of Europe it is greatly decreasing in importance. In France the same marked diminution is to be noticed. Barley is also on the decline. But oats are steadily increasing in importance, and are taking the land that was formerly given over to rye and barley.

Green pickles will keep perfectly in strong brine. No water is needed—merely place a layer of cucumbers or other vegetables in the bottom of a cask or jar, and cover them with salt. Successive layers of the vegetables and salt are added from time to time until the vessel is filled. The juice of the vegetables will draw out, and with the dissolving salt will form a brine. A board, with a few holes bored in it and loaded with a heavy stone, must be kept on top of the pickles to hold them down. If they float and come in contact with the air, speedy decay follows.

Moss litter and sawdust are becoming so generally used for stabling in England that many of the Lancashire and Cheshire farmers are unable to sell their straw. They recently held a meeting to consider this subject, at which it was admitted that, if the present state of affairs continue, straw will be selling at \$5 a ton before the end of next year. Certain landlords and corporations have found it profitable to buy the moss litter and sell their straw, which still further adds to the glut. The farmers have agreed not to buy any manures except where straw was used for bedding.

**THE ATHLETIC'S PITCHER.**

**Elton Chamberlain Whose Work in the Box is Great.**

Elton Chamberlain, whose portrait is here given, is the well known professional pitcher, now connected with the Athletic club, of Philadelphia, a member of the American association. He was born Nov. 5, 1867, at Warsaw, N. Y., but now hails from Buffalo, where he began at an early age his baseball career, as the pitcher of amateur teams of that city. His professional career commenced in 1885, when he was engaged as pitcher of a team representing Hamilton, Ont. Chamberlain in 1886, pitched for the Macon club, of the Southern league, and in 1877 he filled the same position of the Louisville club, of the American association with which he first attained an extended reputation as a clever and promising professional pitcher. During 1888 and 1889 he was one of the pitchers of the St. Louis club, and in the former season his effective pitching materially aided its team in winning for the fourth successive time the championship of the American association. In 1890 Chamberlain pitched for the Columbus club, of the same association, and this season he is one of the pitchers of the Athletic club of Philadelphia, as above mentioned. During his professional career Chamberlain, who is able to pitch both left handed and right handed, being ambidextrous, has accomplished some excellent work in his chosen position. On June 7, 1891, he prevented the Columbus team from



Elton Chamberlain.

making more than a solitary safe hit off his delivery, when only twenty-nine men went to the bat.

**LADIES RIDING MAN FASHION.**

**An Attempt Made to Induce the Ladies to Abandon the Side-Saddle.**

Efforts have been made to introduce among ladies the fashion of riding astride their horses. Instead of using the less safe side saddle, the subject was discussed a year ago in many of the papers, but as the ladies did not encourage it the idea was dropped. But it holds up now and then and it is possible it will finally be adopted. The position is not an unnatural one. The women of half-civilized tribes, the Indians, the Kirghese, Tartars, etc., always ride astride, so do the Mexicans, A. Balkans, Roumanians and the people of some of the Austrian provinces. It was a general custom in Germany as late as the end of the twelfth century.

There is no doubt that such a mode of riding is both safer and more graceful. The costume of course complies with propriety, and models have already been given. The illustration shows the costume proposed. The bodice is made in the usual jacket shape and the loose skirt divided up the back and front, but so provided with buttons as to be closed at will. Even during a sharp gallop it covers and drapes the rider's limbs, and by the most awkward and dismounting is equally



secure. Beneath its fold come tight-fitting black tricot, or, if preferred, wide cloth or velvet trousers.

The reform is in the hands of earnest women who are pushing it vigorously. It is not likely that it will again be dropped.

One hundred and thirteen farces comedies—so it was computed by a manager last week—will go the rounds of this blessed country next season.

Dashaway—"Look here, did you go up in my room last night, and take the only clean shirt I had?"

Travers—"Yes! I had to go to a ball."

Dashaway—"Then there is only one thing I would like to know. How in thunder did you get it on over your neck?"

An under-body of some kind is always worn over the corset, not so much to protect this but as to soften its hard outlines under the dress. Such bodies are made of cambric, nainsook, the finest long cloth, or surah.

The Nebraska law making eight hours a day's work in all occupations except farming and domestic service is not likely to be very rigidly enforced, because it declares that for each hour after eight the worker shall receive twice the amount paid him for the previous hour's labor.

**A MYSTERY.**

How the human system ever recovers from the bad effects of the nauseous medicines often literally poured into it for the supposed relief of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism and other ailments is a mystery. The mischief done by bad medicines is scarcely less than that caused by disease. If they who are weak, bilious, dyspeptic, constipated or rheumatic would follow the guidance of the experience of invalids who have thoroughly tested Howett's Stomach Bitters, they would in every instance obtain the speediest aid derivable from rational medication. This medicine is a searching and at the same time a thoroughly safe remedy, derived from vegetable sources and possessing, in consequence of its basis of pure astringents, a medicinal stimulant not to be found in the fiery local blisters and stimulants often resorted to by the debilitated, dyspeptic and languid.

Gently Expressed.—Walter, please take this cheese away again. It is too uneasy for me.

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