

# The Hood River Glacier.

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## Hood River Glacier.

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## PACIFIC COAST.

### Indictments Dismissed Against Mormons.

### HIGHWAYMEN ROB A STAGE.

### Oregon's Board of Equalization Raises the Total of Taxable Prop- erty—Other News.

The grip has firm hold at Sacramento and Los Angeles.

All danger of floods in Oregon from the Willamette is now passed.

The ice men at Truckee have been fighting hard to keep their ponds clear of snow.

Duties collected at Victoria the past year amounted to \$1,000,000, the highest figure yet reached.

Frank E. Hill, a young druggist, will have to answer at San Bernardino to the charge of bigamy.

The Oregon Board of Equalization has raised the total of taxable property of the State \$30,000,000.

Anaheim is satisfied its sugar-factory project is a success, and the factory will be in operation next fall.

Stockton has now four flouring mills running, they having a combined capacity of 5,000 barrels per day.

The position of the wrecked steamer San Pedro in front of Victoria has been unchanged by recent storms.

Three creameries are to be established in Mason Valley, Lyon county, Nev. The milk of 6,000 cows will be used daily.

Chinese fishermen are charged with peddling in the streets of Sacramento fish caught in the foul waters of Sutterville Lake.

Annie Campbell, who passed counterfeit money at Boise City has been found guilty by a jury. Her male accomplices made their escape.

The certainty of the completion of the gap in the coast road by the Southern Pacific is causing the pulse of the land owners to beat stronger.

W. A. Arlington of East Portland while hunting attempted to climb over a log, and in doing so the load in the gun was discharged and the top of the head of the young man was blown off.

The Sheriff of Los Angeles complains that he is unable to reach parties who have been indicted by the grand jury, owing to the publicity given the proceedings. The parties in interest avoid the serving of writs.

Highwaymen held up the stage near the Idaho and Montana line the other night, and collected \$6,000 in jewelry and \$100 in cash from the passengers. The jewelry is the property of a Chicago wholesale house.

Indictments against nearly 100 Mormons in Idaho have been dismissed at Boise City. The accused were charged with violating the election laws, and the case involved the construction of the Idaho test oath.

Michael Flynn of Virginia, Nev., has applied for letters patent on an air ship, which he claims he can hold stationary in space while the earth revolves beneath him, thus enabling him to circumnavigate in twenty-four hours.

Only seven of the lady bugs sent from Australia by Mr. Koebele are alive. It has not yet been proved that the insect multiplies rapidly enough to be of early service; so horticulturists in the south are advised to continue fumigation.

## EDUCATIONAL.

### Turning Made Compulsory in All Girls' Schools in Cassel and Berlin, Germany.

Reading (Pa.) workmen have protested against the introduction of cooking into the public schools.

In the universities of Germany there are 1,900 foreign students. Among them are 430 Americans, 331 Russians, 293 Austrians, 225 Swiss and 117 English.

The new Harvard catalogue shows her whole number of students to be 2,055, and that she has 124 professors and instructors in the faculty of arts and sciences.

The Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association of New York has raised \$45,000 for an educational project in memory of Mary Brigham, the first President of the college.

Vassar's share of the Fayerweather bequest (\$50,000) is to be used in building the new dormitory, which the increase in the number of students has made necessary.

The Brokaw memorial at Princeton College is to take the form of a recreation field, and the plans as decided upon contemplate one of the finest series of such grounds in this country.

Thomas H. Swope, a wealthy resident of Kansas City and a graduate of Center College at Danville, Ky., has sent that institution a check for \$25,000 to be used for any purpose designated by the faculty.

Seven girls have passed examination at Brown University, and will take up the freshman studies under the privilege of the co-education law recently enacted by the corporation. The class will number over 120 members.

There are at present 133,000 colleges and schools in India for men, with 3,625,390 students, but there are only to be found a few hundred schools of low vernacular standards and half a dozen colleges for women, with 294,261 students.

In Cassel, Germany, turning has been made compulsory in all the girls' schools. The Gossler school reform bill, which will be up again for discussion in the Prussian Landtag, proposes that turning shall be compulsory in every girls' school in Prussia, as it is in Berlin.

The decadence of university education is shown by the fact that at the college convention at Ithica but one paper on the opening day was devoted to college athletics, the rest being on such antediluvian topics as mathematics, scientific philosophy, scope of languages and the like.

In Reykjavik, the capital of remote Iceland, a charitable lady has erected on her own land a high school for Icelandic girls. Needing more funds for teachers' salaries, books, etc., than her private income would cover, she has sold her family jewels, many of them heirlooms 700 years old, in order to obtain the money for her enterprise.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### Bill Introduced to Admit Free to the World's Fair All Who Served in the Union Army.

Representative Pickler introduced a bill conferring the privilege of free admission to the World's Fair on all who served in the Union army or navy during the war.

Representative Stamp of Maryland introduced a resolution requesting the President to lay before the House any definite and positive information in the possession of the State Department relative to the famine in Russia, with such recommendations for action as is within the power of the government.

Representative Enloe of Tennessee has introduced a bill amending paragraph 199 of the schedule tariff law of 1883 so as to provide that lead ores and lead dross shall pay a duty of 3/4 cent per pound, provided ores containing silver and lead, in which silver is of greater value, be considered silver ores and be admitted free of duty.

Representative O'Neill of Missouri has introduced a bill for the enforcement of the eight-hour law in all departments of the government and extending its provisions to laborers under government contract; also a bill prohibiting the use of convict-made goods or materials in the departments or public buildings or under contracts with the Indians.

Senator Allen's speech on the Nicaragua canal has attracted a good deal of attention and elicited very favorable comment. He said it was the wish of his constituents that this canal should be built, and pointed out the many advantages that would accrue. Speaking of what the Pacific Northwest could send through the canal in deep-water ships, he referred to the gigantic forests, the walls of coal and iron, the immense catch of fish, while Eastern Oregon and Washington had a cereal belt surpassing any part of our country or in the world. The speech contained all the points in his recent interview on the same subject.

Representative Wilson has introduced a bill for a lightship, house and flag signal at Gray's harbor, appropriating \$150,000 for the purpose. He also introduced public-buildings bills for the three principal cities of Washington; one appropriating \$500,000 for a building and site at Tacoma, another for the same amount at Seattle. The bill for Spokane appropriates \$300,000, and it is the only one which can possibly be got through this session, as Representative Sweet of Idaho, who is a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, says that he will favor Spokane above the other different sites, and it is not possible for one State to get more than one building during this Congress. Mr. Wilson will introduce a bill for a public building at Walla Walla, and will let it take its chances in the House.

## EASTERN ITEMS.

### Perkins Appointed Senator From Kansas.

### CHICAGO HOTELS CROWDED.

### Secretary Tracy Promulgates a New Order—Formation of a Huge Glass Combine.

It will cost \$950,000 to put the desired wings on the White House.

Baltimore ministers have taken a firm stand against Sunday funerals.

Duluth's receipts of wheat since September 1 have been 32,173,043 bushels. The Massachusetts naval battalion is to be armed with the new Lee repeating rifle.

Death notices in the Philadelphia newspapers fill from four to five columns daily.

Chicago expects to have her South Side elevated railroad in operation by April 1.

Contributions to the fund for the distressed Russians now reach 700,000 pounds.

Kentucky's State Treasurer thinks \$3,000 is too small a salary, and he has resigned.

Texarkana (Ark.) School Board is alarmed about gambling among the school children.

All the type foundries in the United States are said to have been sold to an English syndicate.

Congressman Cutting is the father of a bill to promote the efficiency of the militia of the country.

Mixed-blood Indians are organizing to demand the same treatment the government gives full-bloods.

The failed New York firm of Henry E. Titus & Co. is found to have \$5,000 of assets and \$200,000 debts.

Maine sustained a bigger loss by fire during 1891 than for several years past. The losses foot up more than \$1,100,000.

The strike of the Southern express messengers on the Illinois Central threatens to extend over the whole South.

The total number of murders committed in this country during the past year was 5,906, as compared with 4,230 in 1890.

Many Congressmen favor the digging of the great ship canal from Niagara river to the Hudson, to cost about \$40,000,000.

At Philadelphia the work of destroying the dies used for making coins during 1891 has commenced at the United States Mint.

Joseph Pulitzer is back of an enterprise to publish the Chicago World, which an incorporated company proposes to establish.

It is almost impossible now for Chicago hotels to accommodate the tide of travel setting thither from all parts of the civilized world.

Georgia cotton factors have called a convention of all those interested in growing cotton to take action on the proposition to reduce the acreage of cotton next year.

Representative Fitch of New York introduced a bill fixing the following rates of duty: Barley, 10 cents per bushel; barley malt, 20 cents per bushel; hops, 3 cents per pound.

The total value of the freight passing the "Soo" canal, leading out of Lake Superior, last year was \$128,178,208, which is an increase of \$26,000,000 from the aggregate of 1890.

It is stated that the National Cordage Company, which controls the manufacture of binding twine in this country, intends to raise the price of its product 1 or 2 cents a pound next year.

Representative Pattison of Ohio has introduced in the House a joint resolution amending the Constitution by making the Presidential term five years and declaring the incumbent ineligible for re-election.

Representative Newberry of Illinois introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to detail for special duty in connection with the World's Fair such officers of the army as may be required for the purpose.

At Wheeling, W. Va., preliminary steps have been taken in the formation of a powerful glass combine to oppose the United States Glass Company. The combined capital will be in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000.

Under the recent decisions of the Chicago courts any person of good character is entitled to a saloon license in that city, no matter where the grocery might be located and no matter how objectionable such grocery might be.

Twelve breweries in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport have agreed to form a combination similar to the whisky trust for the purpose of improving the quality of the product and reducing the expense of production and delivery.

Kansas Alliance men are suspicious of the National Union Company, a corporation whose alleged object is to make cheap purchases for the benefit of the Alliance members. They think it is in reality a branch of the Jute Bagging Trust.

Hassan Ben Ali of Morocco is seeking a concession to make a Morocco exhibit at the exposition. He says he will spend \$50,000 in showing the people, manners, customs, amusements, etc., of his country and in bringing to Chicago a tribe of Berbers.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

### Cardinal Manning Does All His Literary Work on a Pad, Which He Rests on His Knee.

Edgar Saltus, the novelist, is pictured as a small man with a sturdy frame, a fine head, an observant eye and a mustache black as night.

Sir Edwin Arnold calls Zola's pen "the poisoned scalpel" of the dissecting room of literature, and yet the poet pretends to admire the novelist.

Mme. Tateno, wife of the Japanese Minister in Washington, can talk English well enough to go shopping, and, like her American sisters, she greatly enjoys that pursuit.

The opinion of the eminent French neurologist, Charcot, that all men of genius are to some degree insane simply indorses a popular belief that has obtained since the beginning of time.

General E. Burd Grubb, United States Minister to Spain, with his charming young bride, who was Miss Violet Soppwith of Lismore, Argyllshire, Scotland, is the leader of diplomatic entertainers at Madrid.

Queen Victoria has long been regarded as more or less of a recluse, being notably indifferent to society. But of recent years she has grown more social in her ways, and now shows a fondness for making visits.

The richest of the new Senators is Felton of California, who is said to have one million to Stanford's three. He was a poor boy at the time of the discovery of gold in California, and made his money in mining.

The manuscript of "Home, Sweet Home," was given by John Howard Payne to Miss Mary Harden. Miss Harden has died, and the manuscript has disappeared, though it is believed to be still in existence, and efforts are being made to discover it.

John W. Mackay made his usual Christmas gift of one-half a month's salary to every employe of the Commercial Cable Company, of which he is President. There are 200 names on the payroll, and the distribution amounts to \$20,000, which Mr. Mackay pays out of his own pocket.

Prof. William R. Ware of Columbian College, whose knowledge and taste in architecture have made him an authority in that art, has recently been in Indianapolis to inspect the new soldiers' monument in process of erection there. He is charged with the supervision of that work.

Tennyson's dislike, not to say hatred, of the common people grows on him with his years. His beautiful home at Haslemere is so arranged as to exclude the "profane herd" from a sight of the venerable poet, and it is a rare thing for any outsider to catch a glimpse of him as he strolls about the garden with his long pipe and slouch hat.

Cardinal Manning does all his literary work on a small writing pad, which he rests on his knee. The famous English prelate is now past 81 years of age and growing feeble. His fine, intellectual face is seamed with the lines that old age brings, and the skin is drawn tightly across his broad forehead. The Cardinal is a very tall man, more than six feet in height when erect, but his slender figure is bent with years, and his white hair shows in scant locks from beneath his skull cap.

## WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

### The President of Ecuador Orders a Complete Display of Women's Work at the Fair.

The women physicians, pharmacists and dentists of Illinois intend to prepare an exhibit to be made in the Illinois State building.

The department of electricity is making an effort to secure a complete collection of historical electrical apparatus in order to show the progress of the science from early times.

The pressure exerted on the Rhishian manufacturers to induce them to exhibit at the World's Fair is likely to be successful. Several prominent ones among them, who at first refused, are changing their opinion.

The President of Ecuador has ordered that a complete display of woman's work shall be prepared for the fair. This is to include a collection of gold and silver braid work, woven straw and other novelties. Two or three women may be sent to Chicago to take charge of the display.

L. Takaqui and K. Ikeda, two representatives commissioned by the Mikado of Japan, have been in Chicago seeking detailed information concerning the exposition. They were greatly pleased and said their country would make a fine exhibit, and that in it would be a number of private art treasures of the Mikado.

In the interest of the Persian participation in the exposition the Persian government has lifted the export duty on all goods which will be sent to the World's Fair from Persia, and it has also lifted the import duty on all goods which will be purchased at the World's Fair and brought into Persia. These concessions have greatly increased the interest taken in the World's Fair in Persia.

Electricity is to be the motive force in Jackson Park during the construction of the buildings. The electric plant has been completed and steam engines must go. This is done in order to reduce the cost of building material, which have been run by steam, are now supplied by electric power, furnished, if desired, night and day. Electrical Engineer Sargeant is prepared with a sixty horse-power plant to supply electric motor service.

## A MILLION A YEAR.

### Lottery and Prize Schemes Used to Sell Alum and Ammonia Baking Powders.

A New York concern, manufacturers of an ammonia baking powder, boasts that its yearly profits are over a million dollars. While, perhaps, none of the makers of alum powders individually can show so large earnings, yet their profits are enormous.

A business so profitable will always attract to itself those whose greed will cause them to utterly disregard the effect their traffic may have upon the health or life of others.

Alum baking powders are introduced largely by gifts, prizes and lottery schemes. A piece of glassware or china, a child's wagon, sled, a pewter spoon or some other article of attractive appearance, but of small intrinsic value or cost, is given with each purchase, or a number is attached to the can which entitles the customer to a similarly numbered article or to a prize of some kind. It is in some such way as this that the trade in alum and ammonia baking powders, which has now attained such giant proportions and their consumption by the public which has reached an extent which is truly alarming.

The highest authorities of all countries condemn the use of alum in bread without reserve. In America the most distinguished physicians, chemists and hygienists have declared that the traffic in alum baking powders should be suppressed by law. In England and France where the subject of pure food, and its effect upon the system, has been more fully considered and made the subject of extended experiments by the scientists, so serious a matter is the use of alum in bread or other food considered to be, that most stringent laws have been enacted to prevent it. These laws are rigidly enforced, and the sale of alum baking powders would not be permitted for an hour. Any one who attempted to make them for use in food, or attempted to use them for raising bread, biscuit or cake, would suffer severe penalties.

The ill effects upon the system of food raised by alum baking powders are the more dangerous because of their insidious character. It would be less dangerous to the community were it fatal at once, for then such food would be avoided; but their deleterious action, because imperceptible at first, is no less certain.

The puckering effect which alum has when taken in the mouth is familiar to every one. Physicians say this same effect is produced by it upon the delicate coats of the stomach and intestines. What housewife would take home to her family a can of alum or ammonia baking powder if she knew it? Such powders not only undermine the system, but it is pointed out that ammonia taken into the system in even infinitesimal doses day after day, imparts to the complexion a sallow and blotched appearance.

It is safe to discard all baking powders sold with a prize or gift.

What a misnomer are the words "Absolutely Pure," as applied to baking powders. Two of the largest selling brands, one made from alum, the other containing ammonia, and both of these drugged baking powders have stamped upon their labels and circulars these words, absolutely pure; as a matter of fact they are "Absolutely Poor," as shown by official examinations.

## Youthful Depravity.

Carl and Ruth, brother and sister, aged 4 and 4, are known to their immediate relatives and to a good many besides as "terrors." The other afternoon they were engaged in a very promising sparring contest, when their mother intervened with some violence, took both contestants by the collar and set them down sharply on the floor, one on one side of the fireplace and the other on the other side. Then she seated herself between them.

"There!" she exclaimed; "now stay there, exactly where you are, and I forbid you to make a sound!"

There was something unusually peremptory, perhaps, in this treatment, and for a few moments the "terrors" were cowed. Carl sat silent, blinking and looking puzzled. His mother would have sworn that he was studying up some means of getting around her commands. And presently she was astonished to see him extend his hand solemnly toward Ruth, with the remark:

"Let us pray!"

And the two children fell on their knees, while the boy repeated the Lord's Prayer. He knew his mother couldn't spank him for that.

—Listener in Boston Transcript.

## Telegraphy in Conversation.

An expert woman telegrapher was telling odd things connected with her profession.

"Do you know how many more ways telegraphers have of communicating among themselves than ordinary mortals have?" she asked. "Not well, I'll tell you. Not long ago, in a crowded house, I saw an associate to whom I very much wished to say a few words. She was within easy hearing distance of me, but I could not get close enough to her to whisper what I wished to say, and I could not even catch her eye. Suddenly I thought of something. I noticed that the frame of the chair in which I was sitting was iron. I took my latchkey out of my pocket and, striking the frame of the chair, tapped out her full name. Her practiced ear caught the sounds at once. She turned and saw me. Then I tapped out my full message on the rim of my chair. She took her latchkey from her pocket and sent an answer in the same way. Not a word was spoken, and only two or three persons noticed the clicking, and these did not understand what it meant."—New York Evening Sun.

## A Bacillus in Warts.

Dr. Kuhneman has found in sections of warts (verruca vulgaris) a bacillus which is always present in the prickle layer. It has distinctive qualities as regards its capacity for color, and is found both between and in the cells. Its form is that of exceedingly delicate, slender rods, the thickness bearing the proportion to the length of one to six. It is seldom found in the skin surrounding the warts, and is found most plentifully when the wart is recent.—Philadelphia Record.

## PORTLAND MARKET.

### Produce, Fruit, Etc.

WHEAT—Valley, \$1.02 1/2; Walla Walla, \$1.57 1/2 @ \$1.60 per cental.  
FLOUR—Standard, \$4.00; Walla Walla, \$4.80; Graham, \$4.00; superfine, \$3.00 per barrel.

OATS—New, 40 @ 45c per bushel.  
HAY—\$11 @ 13 per ton.

MILKSTUFFS—Bran, \$19; shorts, \$21; ground barley, \$22.50 @ 25; chop feed, \$18 @ 19 per ton; feed barley, \$20; middlings, \$28 per ton; brewing barley, \$1.10 @ 1.15 per cental.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 37 1/2 @ 40c; fancy dairy, 32 1/2 @ 35c; fair to good, 26 @ 27 1/2c; common, 15 @ 22 1/2c; Eastern, 26 @ 31 1/2c per pound.

CHEESE—Oregon, 14 @ 15c; Eastern, 15 @ 16c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, 30 @ 32 1/2c; Eastern, 25 @ 27 1/2c per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens, \$5 @ 5.50; ducks, \$5.50 @ 6.50; geese, \$11 per dozen; turkeys, 12 1/2c per pound.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, nominal, \$1 @ \$1.50 per cental; cauliflower, \$1 per dozen; Onions, 75c @ \$1 per cental; potatoes, 40 @ 60c per sack; sweet potatoes, 3c per pound; California celery, 75c per dozen bunches; fancy Oregon celery, 50c per dozen bunches; carrots, 75c per sack; beet, 75c per sack; parsnips, \$1.00 per sack; rhubarb, 3 @ 4c per pound; radishes, 10c per dozen; egg plant, \$1.50 @ 2.00 per box; cucumbers, 12 1/2c per dozen.

FRUITS—Sicily lemons, \$5.50 @ 6.50; California, \$4.50 per box; oranges, \$4.50 @ 5.50; apples, 75c @ \$1.25 per box; bananas, \$3.00 @ 4.00 a bunch; pineapples, \$4 @ 6 per dozen; grapes, Muscat and black, 1.25 @ 1.50c per crate; cranberries, \$10.00 per barrel; Smyrna figs, 17 @ 22 1/2c per pound; citron, 27c per pound; Winter Nellis pears, \$1.50 @ 1.75 per box; lady apples \$1.25 per box.

NUTS—California walnuts, 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2c; hickory, 10c; Brazil, 10 @ 11c; almonds, 16 @ 18c; filberts, 14 @ 15c; pine nuts, 17 @ 18c; pecans, 17 @ 18c; coconuts, 8c; hazel, 8c; peanuts, 8c per pound.

## Staple Groceries.

HONEY—17 1/2 @ 18c per pound.  
SALT—Liverpool, \$15.50 @ 16.75; stock, \$11 @ 12 per ton.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 21c; Rio, 21c; Salvador, 21c; Mocha, 30c; Java, 25c; Arbuckle's, 100-pound cases, 20 1/2c per pound.

RICE—Japan, \$5.00; Island, \$5.75 per cental.

BEANS—Small white, 3c; pink, 2 1/2c; bayos, 2 1/2c; butter, 3 1/2c; lima, 3 1/2c per pound.

SUGAR—D, 4 1/2c; Golden C, 4 1/2c; extra C, 4 1/2c; granulated, 5 1/2c; cube crushed and powdered, 5 1/2c; confectioners' A, 5c; maple sugar, 15 @ 1c per pound.

SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 42 @ 45c; half-barrels, 44 @ 47c; in cases, 55 @ 60c per gallon; \$2.25 per keg. California, in barrels, 30c per gallon; \$1.75 per keg.

DRIED FRUITS—Italian prunes, 8 @ 8 1/2c; Petite and German, 6 @ 7c per pound; raisins, \$1.20 @ 1.90 per box; apples, Plummer-dried, 8 1/2 @ 9c; evaporated peaches, 9 @ 11c; Smyrna figs, 17 @ 22 1/2c; California figs, 7c per pound.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, \$1.65 @ 1.80, 2 1/2c; peaches, \$1.80 @ 2.00; Bartlett pears, \$1.80 @ 1.90; plums, \$1.37 @ 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 @ 1.20; peaches, \$1.25; plums, \$1 @ 1.10; blackberries, \$1.25 @ 1.40 per dozen. Vegetables: Corn, \$1.10 @ 1.75; tomatoes, 95c @ \$1.00; sugar peas, 95c @ \$1.60; string beans, 90c @ \$1.00 per dozen. Fish: Sardines, 75c @ 1.05; lobsters, \$2.30 @ 3.50. Condensed milk: Eagle brand, \$1.10; Crown, \$7.00; Highland, \$6.50; Champion, \$5.50; Monroe, \$6.75 per case. Meats: Corned beef, \$1.90; chipped beef, \$2.10; lunch tongue, \$3.00 @ 3.50; 2 @ 3; deviled ham, \$1.70 @ 2.65 per dozen.

## Miscellaneous.

NAILS—Base quotations: Iron, \$3.00; steel, \$3.00; wire, \$3.50 per keg.

IRON—Bar, 3 1/2c per pound.

STEEL—10 1/2c per pound.  
TIN—L. C. charcoal, 14x20, prime quality, \$3.00 @ 3.50 per box; for crosses, \$2 extra per box; roofing, 14x20, prime quality, \$6.75 per box; L. C. coke plating, 14x20, prime quality, \$7.75 per box.