

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 5.

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TEXT OF NEW TREATY.

The Terms of the Instrument Negotiated By

MESSRS GRESHAM AND YANG YU.

Existing Laws for the Exclusion of Chinese in No Manner Interfered With—
It Will Not Abrogate the Geary and McCrea Registration Acts.

WASHINGTON.—When the first muddled report of the new Chinese treaty was published Senators and Representatives who favored the restriction of Chinese immigration took alarm. They thought it meant the undoing of all that had been done in the past ten years to shut out the torrents of Asiatic invasion.

Acting on this idea, many of them criticised what they understood to be its provisions, but now that the text of the treaty is known there has been something like a revulsion of feeling. It now appears that the essence of the treaty is the establishment of reciprocal relations between the two nations in regard to prescribing terms on which the people of one nation may reside in the other, and for exclusion where either may deem it wise.

It has long been known that the Chinese wanted to remove the stigma of having her people subjected to exclusion laws and residence regulations by this country, to which the people of no other nation were subjected, and to which Americans in China were not subjected. The best efforts of Chinese diplomacy have for years been directed to securing the removal of what the Chinese regarded as an invidious and humiliating distinction. By this treaty this distinction is removed. By it Chinese and Americans are placed on the broad level of equality in respect to exclusion from or residence in the alien country.

CHINA'S AGREEMENT.

To secure these reciprocal relations China has agreed to recognize the present laws of the United States relating to Chinese as of full force and to cease protesting against their enforcement.

The President and Secretary Gresham, on the other hand, to remove the friction between the two nations and promote commercial intercourse (for it is understood a commercial treaty will follow if this one be ratified), have agreed to these reciprocal relations. The real question in the minds of many is whether the game is worth the candle.

Following is the full text of the treaty: WHEREAS, On the 17th day of November, A. D. 1880, and of Kwangsi, the sixth year, tenth moon, fifteenth day, a treaty was concluded between the United States and China for the purpose of regulating, limiting or suspending the coming of Chinese laborers to and their residence in the United States; and

WHEREAS, The government of China, in view of the antagonism and much-deprecated and serious disorders to which the presence of Chinese laborers has given rise in certain parts of the United States, desires to prohibit the emigration of such laborers from China to the United States; and

WHEREAS, The two governments desire to co-operate in prohibiting such emigration and to strengthen in other ways the bonds of friendship between the two countries; and

WHEREAS, The two governments are desirous of adopting reciprocal measures for the better protection of citizens or subjects of each within the jurisdiction of the other; now, therefore, the President of the United States has appointed Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State of the United States, as his plenipotentiary, and his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, has appointed Yang Yu, an officer of the second rank, sub-Director of the Court of Sacrificial Worship and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and said plenipotentiaries having exhibited their respective full powers, found to be in due form and good form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I.—The high contracting parties agree that for a period of ten years, beginning with the date of exchange or ratification of this convention, the coming, except under conditions hereinafter specified, of Chinese laborers shall be absolutely prohibited.

Article II.—The preceding article shall not apply to the return to the United States of any registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child or parent in the United States, or property therein

of the value of \$1,000, or debts of like amount due him and pending settlement; nevertheless every such Chinese laborer shall before leaving the United States deposit as a condition of his return with the Collector of customs of the district from which he departs a full description in writing of his family or property debts as aforesaid, and shall be furnished by said Collector with such certificates of his right to return under this treaty as the laws of the United States shall hereafter prescribe and not inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty, and should the written description aforesaid be proved to be false, the right of return thereunder or of continued residence after such return in each case shall be forfeited, and such right of return to the United States shall be extended an additional period not exceeding one year. In cases where by reason of sickness or other cause of disability beyond his control such Chinese laborer shall be rendered unable sooner to return, the facts shall be fully reported to the Chinese Consul at the port of departure and by him certified to the satisfaction of the Collector of port at which such Chinese subject shall land in the United States, and no such Chinese laborer shall be permitted to enter the United States by land or sea without producing to the proper officer of customs the return certificate herein required.

Article III.—The provisions of this convention shall not affect the right at present enjoyed by Chinese subjects being officials, teachers, students, merchants or travelers for curiosity or pleasure, but not laborers, of coming to the United States and residing therein. To entitle such Chinese subjects as are above described to admission into the United States they may produce a certificate from their government or the government where they last resided, vided by the diplomatic or Consular representative of the United States in the country or port where they depart.

Article IV.—In pursuance of Article III of the immigration treaty between the United States and China, signed at Peking on the 17th day of November, 1880, it is hereby understood and agreed that Chinese laborers, or Chinese of any other class, either permanently or temporarily residing in the United States, shall have for the protection of their persons and property all the rights that are given by the laws of the United States to citizens of the most favored nations, excepting the right to become citizens, and the government of the United States reaffirms its obligations, as stated in said Article III, to exert all its power to secure protection to persons and property of all Chinese subjects in the United States.

Article V.—The government of the United States having by act of Congress, approved May 5, 1892, as amended by the act approved May 5, 1893, required all Chinese laborers lawfully within the limits of the United States before the first named act to be registered as in said acts provided, with a view of offering them better protection, the Chinese government will not object to the enforcement of such acts, and reciprocally the government of the United States recognizes the right of the government of China to enact and enforce similar laws or regulations for the registration, free charge, of laborers, skilled or unskilled (not merchants, as defined by acts of Congress), citizens of the United States in China, whether residing within or without treaty ports, and the government of the United States agrees that within twelve months from the date of the exchange and ratification of this convention, and annually thereafter, it will furnish to the government of China registers and reports showing the full name, age, occupation and number or place of residence of all other citizens of the United States, including mission, free residents both within and without the treaty ports of China, not including, however, diplomatic and other officers of the United States residing in China upon official business, together with their body and household servants.

Article VI.—This convention shall remain in force for a period of ten years, beginning with the date of the exchange of ratification, and if six months before the expiration of the said period of ten years neither government shall formally have given notice of its termination to the other, it shall remain in full force for another like period of ten years.

Signed in duplicate this 17th day of March, 1894.
WALTER Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State.
YANG YU,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Imperial Chinese Government.

ANOTHER DEFICIENCY.

Additional Appropriations Needed for the United States Courts.

WASHINGTON.—Acting Secretary Curtis of the Treasury Department has sent to the House a communication from the Attorney-General calling attention to the immediate necessity of additional appropriations for the fiscal year of 1894 for the expenses of United States Courts as follows:

Fees of witnesses.....\$200,000
Fees of jurors.....50,000
Support of prisoners.....275,000

United States Marshals, the Attorney-General says, are fearful the Judges will adjourn the courts unless money is furnished for jurors and witnesses. He also says there is not a district where a United States Court is held that is not in need of money for the support of United States prisoners. The jailers are needy men. They supply their own money for food for prisoners and guards in protecting them, and they ought to be paid promptly.

Funds for a New Railroad.

WHATCOM.—Letters have been received at Blaine from Promoter Spencer, now in Chicago, stating that funds have been raised for the construction of the Blaine and Eastern railroad as soon as the subsidy conditions have been complied with.

BIG RAILROAD DEAL.

Great Northern to Take Possession of the Oregon

RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION.

To Enter Portland Via Spokane—Local Railway Officials Are Discussing the Probability of the Consummation of Such a Deal—Other Coast News.

PORTLAND.—For some days past a rumor has been steadily gaining ground that the Northwest will soon be the scene of a big railroad deal. Like all such rumors, it has been impossible to trace it to any authority, but its very probability has not only interested railroad men, but has given them confidence to believe the change will be made. The deal, if consummated, will materially change the complexion of the railroad situation on the North Pacific Coast. The rumor, and nothing more can be claimed for it, is that the Great Northern will soon take possession of the Oregon Railway and Navigation. It has been reported that the Union Pacific has hypothecated its Oregon Railway and Navigation holdings to Russell Sage for ready cash. Mr. Sage is President of the Iowa Central, of which E. McNeil, formerly General Manager of the Pacific Division of the Union Pacific, is General Manager. A few days ago Mr. McNeil was in this city, accompanied by Samuel Hill, the son-in-law of the Great Northern magnate and Vice-President of that road. They were in and out frequently, and appeared to devote most of their attention to the Union Pacific lines between here and Spokane, inspecting the various branches and familiarizing themselves with the business and possibilities of the Columbia river route. If the deal is made, it will therefore give the Great Northern an entrance to this city by the way of Spokane, while the Union Pacific will come in via Huntington as at present. It will also necessitate a thorough change in the organization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation, and will give Portland the general offices of the line.

CALIFORNIA'S CAPITAL.

The Bill for its Removal is Declared Unconstitutional.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Supreme Court has rendered its decision in the suit of H. P. Livermore vs. E. G. Waite, Secretary of State. The decision is a most important one, involving the question of the right of the Legislature to order the removal of the State capital. It will be remembered that during the closing hours of the last session an act was passed delegating the power in question to the Governor, Attorney-General and Secretary of State. In the decision just given the Supreme Court holds that the act is of no force and effect. It is inoperative for the reason that the Legislature could not delegate its power to any individual or set of individuals. The sovereign power rests alone in the hands of the people, and it is for them alone to settle the question involved. The decision was written by Justice Harrison, Justice Paterson filing a concurring opinion. The views taken were agreed to by all the other members of the court.

New Telephone Companies.

PRESIDENT, A. T.—Articles of incorporation of six different telephone companies have been filed with the Recorder of this county, the outgrowth of the expiration of the patent on the Bell telephone. The parent company is called the Standard Telephone Company, and the subincorporations cover all the States and Territories. The incorporators are Thurloe Weed Barnes, Allen T. Nye and Charles Strause of New York. The companies are incorporated under the laws of Arizona on account of their being more favorable and less expensive than any other State or Territory. The stock of incorporations is not taxed in this Territory.

Pugot Sound Board of Health.

PORT TOWNSEND.—At a meeting of the Pugot Sound Board of Health Frank A. Bartlett was elected President and Lincoln Brooks Secretary. The credentials of C. F. Seal, Governor McGraw's appointee to succeed R. C. Hill, whose term expired recently, were accepted, and he was installed as a member. The third member is Captain L. B. Hastings. As a matter of form the appointment of Dr. Louis T. Seavey as health officer was ratified. At an early meeting Collector Saunders will be in attendance for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for precluding the possibility of disease being introduced.

To Mine in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO.—An adventurous party of California miners left here in the schooner C. D. Ladd, bound for Cook's Inlet and the Upper Yukon in search of gold. There were fifteen men in the party, and two of them were accompanied by their wives. There were plenty of guns and ammunition for a long outing. None of the miners expect to be back inside of seven months, and some of them not for a year or more. The latter expect to explore the remotest parts of the Yukon.

Wilcox Given Twenty Years.

SEATTLE.—W. A. Wilcox was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary for the murder of Mrs. Charlotte Fetting in this city last September. The evidence showed Wilcox to be guilty, but the jury found a verdict in the second degree. Judge Humes gave him the full limit of the law after denying a motion for a new trial.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Herbert's suggestion to give the name of historic Kearney to the next battle ship of the navy is received everywhere with marked approval.

Senator Morgan, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, says he will move soon to take the Chinese treaty up. From conferences with other Senators he is satisfied it will be ratified.

Secretary Morton has issued a circular in answer to inquiries, saying the government rain-making experiments did not produce such results as to justify the belief they could be developed into any commercial importance.

Many Senators expect to obtain increases in the river and harbor bill over the amounts reported in the House. Representative Hermann says most of the Oregon appropriations are more than 20 per cent above the original amounts allowed by the committee.

Speaker Crisp has telegraphed Governor Northen, declining the appointment as Senator. In his telegram the Speaker says a very large majority of the Democratic members of the House had united in the request that he continue to serve for the remainder of the session as Speaker; although deeply grateful to the Governor and sacrificing a cherished ambition, a sense of duty compels him to decline the appointment.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior has rendered a decision which will greatly enlarge the pension rolls. It will admit to pensions a large number of insane, idiotic and permanently helpless minor children of deceased soldiers, whose pensions had ceased by the children attaining the age of 16 years, prior to the act of June 27, 1890, the decision holding that the act of 1890 has the effect of restoring these dependent persons to the roll during life or the continuance of disability.

Representative Boen of Minnesota has introduced a bill for the reduction of compensation of persons in the government service. The bill recites that the unit value of money is decreasing, and that private wages are falling, while public salaries are kept up to their old figures. It further states that the people are being borne down by the "incompetency, dishonesty or corruption of those who control the affairs of our government." It provides that salaries from \$1,000 to \$5,000 shall be reduced 25 per cent; those from \$5,000 to \$20,000, 33 1/3 per cent; all above \$20,000, 50 per cent.

The River and Harbor Committee of the House has practically completed the river and harbor bill for this Congress, though there may be some minor changes therein when the bill is finally passed on by the committee. The bill makes a total appropriation approximating \$9,900,000. This is \$2,000,000 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year, while the estimates before the committee amounted to \$38,770,611. In addition to this amount carried by the regular river and harbor bill the sundry civil bill contains items aggregating \$8,300,000 for contract work on rivers and harbors. The total amount available therefore for the next fiscal year is nearly \$18,000,000.

Behring Sea affairs absorbed the attention of the Cabinet the other day, and at the end of the meeting active steps had been commenced looking to the protection of fur seals and the apprehension of poachers regardless of the flag they fly. It is said upon the most credible authority that the State Department does not expect to accomplish anything with Great Britain under a treaty supplemental to the award of the court of arbitration, for the reason that the one proposition advanced has been met with a counter proposition tending to weaken the force and effect of that award. The President and the department have also practically abandoned all hope of securing a continuance of the modus vivendi, and if this shall prove to be the case, the President has decided to act under the authority of the act of Congress of February, 1893. The whole subject was discussed, Gresham laying before the Cabinet a new bill incorporating certain regulations in line with the award, the passing of which would indicate to Great Britain that the United States desired the co-operation she had prior to the meeting of the court of arbitration pledged herself to give.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has under consideration a bill looking to a reorganization of the Nicaragua Canal Company, and friends of the enterprise in the Senate are hopeful of securing a favorable report at an early day.

A subcommittee to consider the details of the question and prepare a bill, it is understood, has submitted a report to the full committee recommending the adoption of Senator Morgan's bill with some amendments. This bill provides for a reorganization of the canal company with 1,000,000 shares at \$100 each; for the issuance of bonds, the payment of which will be guaranteed by the national treasury; for the cancellation of the stock of the old company; and prescribes the method of procedure under the reorganization act. It is not supposed the bill will go through the committee without opposition. However, there is thought to be some majority for the bill in the committee, and there is little doubt the bill will go on the calendar with a favorable report. Friends of the bill assert a scheme for building a canal across the isthmus under the auspices of the United States has made material progress in public estimation within the past few years. Attention is called to the fact by a member of the committee that the President had changed from his attitude of hostility, which he occupied nine years ago, to one of open advocacy, and that the Legislatures of the various States and Chambers of Commerce of several large cities have memorialized Congress in the interest of the enterprise, advocating the building of the canal by the government or with its support. It is also asserted that the House Committee, which originally opposed the measure, has changed in sentiment and is now in a fair way to report a bill similar to the Morgan bill.

AGRICULTURAL WORLD.

The Rapid Advance in Scientific Husbandry.

AN AGGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT.

New Methods That Have Been Adopted by Progressive Farmers—A Higher and Better System of Agriculture is Generally Displayed.

J. F. Elsom in Orange Judd Farmer.]

The agricultural processes as ordinarily observed in this country—in fact, have been followed since we became known as an agricultural people—have had a very exhausting effect on the soil, and could with the utmost propriety be denominated the old system of agriculture in contradistinction to the new system to be seen in many places, especially where poverty and illiteracy, the former handmaiden, have been superseded by intelligence and wealth, the present associates of no mean proportion of our food producers.

It is indeed gratifying to read the reports from farmers in so many parts of the country, in some instances in sections which have suffered from the old system of impoverishment of the land, showing that farm operations have been brought into increased value and profit by this aggressive and progressive improvement. Reduced farms having been reclaimed and enhanced in value while supporting the family and adding to the wealth of the farmer, in some instances the products having been raised even above the amount produced in the days when all nature's elements were in the soil undisturbed and uncalled for.

As positive as I am that this condition of things is becoming more and more apparent, I am equally positive that agricultural departments of our papers stand second to agricultural societies—in fact as well as name—in furthering this improvement. They have set forth the principles and practical details of the new system of agriculture in all its varied conditions, departments and surroundings. They have demonstrated the advantages resulting from the judicious application of new principles as well as manures, from good tillage, from proper rotation of crops, from the assistance to be derived from root culture, from the substitution for naked fallows of clover and other fallow crops.

All these means are to be considered as new methods, and have become generally adopted in connection with ample drainage, together with the mechanical advantages to be derived from subsoil plowing, and the chemical results of systems of artificial irrigation. Notwithstanding all that has been achieved already, I believe that the improvement has but fairly started. Many of the processes which may and will be resorted to in carrying out and practically demonstrating the new system of agriculture are yet to a great degree mysteries to a large proportion of the farmers of the United States—farming in other countries I am not interested in, only in a general way and in so far as their failures may serve as guides for our own people—although familiarly known and long employed by their more enterprising neighbors, often ostracized by them merely because they farm by rule and not in accordance with the phases of the moon or signs of the zodiac, who with less natural advantages perhaps are better rewarded for their labors. Such has been the agricultural improvement noticeable in many sections that the surrounding country shows the effects by better roads, better buildings, better fences, better stock, aye, and better people.

The great States bordering on the five Great Lakes have increased their productive capacity as shown by statistics 20 per cent during the last decade, 2 per cent per annum by virtue of rearing and profiting by what others have done or failed to do. The system inculcated by the new principles has, wherever followed up, increased the productive capacity of the farms everywhere, sometimes more than double. This means an enhanced value of at least 100 per cent. It has in short made every acre of land upon which it has been practiced ten years, lying contiguous to markets of transportation facilities, worth much more for agricultural purposes.

The zeal which apparently pervades this entire country for a higher and better system of agriculture is displayed in all geological and other departmental reports published by the government, in the agricultural surveys of several States, together with the liberal concessions made by some of the agricultural societies for the encouragement of everything tending to improve and advance agricultural interests. All have borne the desired fruit.

NOTES.

It does not pay to doctor very sick fowls. Use simple remedies in the beginning of the disease. If, however, the disease has rooted itself, it is generally advisable to kill the bird and bury its carcass.

It has never been found profitable to convert the apiary into a curiosity shop filled with a job lot of hives of all the different patterns. Endeavor to have all or nearly all hives of the same pattern and fitted with the best improvements.

In growing rape the aim should be to secure a thick growth of medium plants. Thinning will make heavier yield, but there will be more waste because of the heavy stems. This crop should be more widely experimented with. It grows well on any reasonably good soil.

A smooth meadow makes easy mowing. It is a good plan to roll the land as early as possible in spring, using a heavy roller and carrying a box upon it in which to put all surface stones. It pays better to pick these up than to leave them to break your mower knives on.

PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT—Valley, 85c; Walla Walla, 75c to 76c per cental.

FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

FLOUR—Portland, 2.55; Salem, 2.55; Cascadia, 2.55; Dayton, 2.55; Walla Walla, 2.50; Snowflake, 2.45; Corvallis, 2.45; Pendleton, 2.45; Graham, 2.40; superfine, 2.25 per barrel.

OATS—White, 32c to 33c per bushel; gray, 30c to 32c; rolled, in bags, 35.75c to 36.00c; in cases, 35.75c.

MILKSTUFFS—Bran, 13c to 16c; shorts, 15c to 16c; ground barley, 16c to 18c; chop feed, 15c per ton; whole feed barley, 60c to 70c per cental; middlings, 23c to 28c per ton; chicken wheat, 65c to 1.15c per cental.

HAY—Good, \$10 to 12 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 27 1/2c to 30c; fancy dairy, 22 1/2c to 25c; fair to good, 15c to 17 1/2c; common, 11c to 12c per pound; California, 30c to 43c per roll.

CHEESE—Oregon, 12c to 14c; Young America, 12c to 15c; California flat, 14c to 15c; Swiss, imported, 30c to 32c; domestic, 16c to 18c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, 10c per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens, mixed, quoted at about \$3.00 per dozen; ducks, \$4.00 to 5.00; geese, \$8.00 to 9.00; turkeys, live, 11c to 12 1/2c per pound; dressed, 13c to 14c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

VEGETABLES—California cabbage, 1 1/4c per pound; potatoes, Oregon (buying price), 40c to 45c per sack; onions (buying price), 1.75c to 2.25c per sack; sweet potatoes, 1.75c to 2.00c per box; California celery, 85c to 90c; artichokes, 65c per dozen; Oregon lettuce, 25c per dozen; Oregon hot-house lettuce, 50c to 60c; cauliflower, 2.75c per crate, 1.00c per dozen; parsley, 25c per dozen; sprouts, 1.40c per box; string beans, 30c per pound; asparagus, 15c to 17 1/2c per pound; rhubarb, 10c to 11c per pound; peas, 10c to 11c.

FRUITS—California fancy lemons, \$3.50 to 4.00; common, \$2.50 to 3.00; bananas, 1.75c to 2.50 per bunch; Honolulu, \$3.00 to 3.50; California navels, \$2.25 to 2.75 per box; seedlings, 1.25c to 2.00; sunflower, 2.50; Malta blood, 3.00c; apples (buying price), green, 1.00c to 1.25c; red, 1.25c to 1.75c per box.

CANNED GOODS.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, assorted, 1.75c to 2.00c; peaches, 1.75c to 2.00c; Bartlett pears, 1.75c to 2.00c; plums, 1.37c to 1.50c; strawberries, 2.25c to 2.45c; cherries, 2.25c to 2.40c; blackberries, 1.85c to 2.00c; raspberries, 2.40c; pineapples, 2.25c to 2.80c; apricots, 1.65c. Pie fruits, assorted, 1.20c; peaches, 1.25c to 1.40c per dozen. Pie fruits, gallons, assorted, 3.15c to 3.50c; peaches, 3.50c to 4.00c; apricots, 3.50c to 4.00c; plums, 2.75c to 3.00c; blackberries, 4.25c to 4.50c; tomatoes, 1.10c.

MEATS—Corned beef, 1.15c to 1.50c; chipped, 2.40c; lunch tongue, 1.50c to 1.75c; 2a, 3.75c to 4.00c; deviled ham, 1.50c to 2.75c per pound; roast beef, 1.50c to 2.25c.

FISH—Sardines, 1/8, 75c to 82c; 1/4, 2.15c to 4.50c; lobsters, 2.30c to 3.50c; salmon, tin 1-lb tins, 1.25c to 1.50c; flat, 1.75c to 2.15c; 2-lb, 2.25c to 2.50c; 1/4-barrel, 45.50c.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 23c; Rio, 22c to 23c; Salvador, 22c; Mocha, 26 1/2c to 28c; Arabica's, Columbia and Lion, 100-pound cases, \$24.80.

DRYED FRUITS—1893 pack, Petite prunes, 6c to 8c; silver, 10c to 12c; Italian, 8c to 10c; German, 6c to 8c; plums, 6c to 10c; evaporated apples, 8c to 10c; evaporated apricots, 15c to 16c; peaches, 10c to 12c; pears, 7c to 11c per pound.

SALT—Liverpool, 20c; 15.50; 100c, 16.00; 50c, 16.50; stock, 85c to 90c.

SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 40c to 55c; in half barrels, 42c to 57c; in cases, 35c to 80c per gallon; 2.25c per keg; California, in barrels, 20c to 40c per gallon; 1.75c per keg.

SUGAR—D, 4 1/2c; Golden C, 5c; extra C, 5 1/4c; confectioners' A, 5 1/2c; dry granulated, 5 1/2c; cube, crushed and powdered, 6 1/2c per pound; 5c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; maple sugar, 15c to 16c per pound.

RICE—No. 1 Sandwich Island, 4.50c to 4.75c; Japan, 5.00c to 5.25c.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 3c; No. 2, 2 1/2c; large white, 2 1/2c; pea beans, 3c; pink, 2 1/2c; bayou, 2 1/2c; butter, 3 1/2c; Lima, 3 1/2c per pound.

PICKLES—Barrels, No. 1, 28c to 30c per gallon; No. 2, 26c to 28c; kegs, 5c, 85c per keg; half gallons, 2.75c per dozen; quarter gallons, 1.75c per dozen.

SPICES—Whole—Allspice, 18c to 20c per pound; cassia, 16c to 18c; cinnamon, 22c to 40c; cloves, 18c to 30c; black pepper, 15c to 22c; white pepper, 20c to 25c; nutmeg, 75c to 80c.

RAISINS—London layers, boxes, 1.75c to 2.00c; halves, 2.00c to 2.25c; quarters, 2.25c to 2.75c; eighths, 2.50c to 3.00c. Loose Muscatels, boxes, 1.50c; fancy packed, 1.75c; bags, 3 crown, 4 1/2c to 5c per pound; 4 crown, 5c to 5 1/2c. Seedless Sultanias, boxes, 1.75c to 2.00c; bags, 6c to 8c per pound.

PROVISIONS.

EASTERN SMOKED MEATS AND LARD—Hams, medium, 12c to 12 1/2c per pound; hams, large, 11 1/2c to 12c; hams, picnic, 11c to 12c; breakfast bacon, 13c to 16c; short clear sides, 10c to 12c; dry salt sides, 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c; dried beef hams, 12c to 13c; lard, compound, in tins, 9c to 10c per pound; pure, in tins, 11c to 12c; pigs' feet, 80c, 55c; pigs' feet, 40c, 35c; kits, 1.25c.

HOPS, WOOL AND HIDES.

HOPS—938, choice, 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c per pound; medium, 10c to 12c; poor, neglected.

WOOL—Valley, 10c to 11c per pound; Umpqua, 11c to 12c; Eastern Oregon, 6c to 10c, according to quality and shrinkage.

HIDES—Dry selected prime, 5c; green, salted, 60 pounds and over, 3 1/2c; under 60 pounds, 2c to 3c; sheep pelts, shearings, 10c to 15c; medium, 20c to 35c; long, 30c to 60c; tallow, good to choice, 3c to 3 1/2c per pound.

LIVE AND DRESSED MEATS.

BEEF—Top steers, \$2.50 to 3.00; fair to good steers, \$2.00 to 2.25; cows, \$2.25; dressed beef, 4c to 5c per pound.