

# The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 6.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1894.

NO. 29.

## Hood River Glacier.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY  
S. F. BLYTHE, Publisher.

### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

One year.....\$2 00  
Six months.....1 00  
Three months.....50  
Single copy.....5 Cents

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### Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

### VARIETY OF SUBJECTS TREATED

It Declares in Favor of a Single Classification of Commodities for the Whole Country—Congress Can Prescribe Rules Regulating Commerce.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—The eighth annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was sent to Congress yesterday, ranges through a variety of subjects, opening with that of court decisions, noting the case of Brimson and others. The Supreme Court held that Congress may employ any appropriate means to accomplish the object of the law granted to it by the constitution, and that Congress has plenary power to prescribe the rules regulating interstate commerce; that provisions of the 12th section of the act to regulate commerce, requiring the courts to use their process in aid of inquiries before the commission, are constitutional and valid; that in a proceeding to complete the attendance and testimony of witnesses before the commission or to compel the production of books, papers and documents, in a case of which under the constitution a Federal court may take cognizance, the failure to obey an order of the court requiring the giving of such testimony or the production of documents before the commission is properly punishable as contempt of court.

Regarding the law the commission, calling attention to misapprehension upon this point, explains that its duty is to report to the Department of Justice facts concerning alleged violations of the penal clauses of the act, and says this does not clothe the commission with detective or prosecuting functions, its connection with the criminal side of the law ending with such report to the Department of Justice. The report says that it is the duty of shippers, railway managers and citizens generally to assist the government in running down violations of statutes designed to protect their interests. Transportation of the private business of shippers. It should be viewed as an agency provided under government sanction. It recommends that the carrying corporations be made indictable and subject to fine for violation of the act. The report presents at length a statement of the work of the commission and discusses the long and short-haul clause. Due observance of that clause, it says, will encourage legitimate and restrain illegitimate competition in the carrying trade.

Speaking of the classification of freights the commission refers to the progress already made toward harmonious railway operation, which is explainable for the public interest, and expresses the necessity of providing simple classification of commodities for the whole country. The advances in the past, it asserts, demonstrates that uniformity is practicable, and the failure to secure satisfactory progress in this work is due to the fact that the three classifications now in use have been separately developed by the associated lines operating in sections where the classifications apply, and that each group of carriers has accomplished its separate task, but seems unable to agree upon and enforce a single classification. Uniform classification, the report says, depends upon the passage of a statute requiring its accomplishment, and the commission recommends that it be directed to make and prescribe within a time to be named for such classification.

### UTAH COMMISSION'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—The annual report of the Utah Commission submitted to the Secretary of the Interior yesterday reviews the general performance of the duties in that Territory. The commission says the registration of voters was made in fairness. About 3,000 registration offices were appointed among the twenty-six counties and over 1,000 judges of election appointed. The total amount of appropriations for the commission for the fiscal year was \$32,000, and the disbursements \$20,673.

## FORESTRY RESERVATIONS.

### Amendments to the Bill Agreed Upon by Western Representatives.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—A number of Western Representatives, including Coffeen of Wyoming, Pickler of South Dakota, Hermann and Ellis of Oregon, Doolittle and Wilson of Washington, McKee of Arkansas, Caminetti of California, Hartman and Montana, Hall of Minnesota, and Wells and Lynch of Wisconsin, have agreed upon a series of amendments to the bill to protect forestry reservations, which came up in the House to-day, and went over by unanimous consent. They will be offered to the bill when it is called up to-morrow. The amendments provide that for the sole purpose of preserving the living and growing timber in forest reservations and to preserve thereon the dead or matured trees which may be necessary to maintain so much only of the dead or matured trees as may be necessary to maintain the remaining timber. The Secretary is to designate, appraise and advertise for sale the dead or matured trees in limited quantities to suit the purchaser. The proceeds of the sales are to be expended in the care and management of the reservation. Upon recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior and with the approval of the President and after due notice any public lands embraced within the limits of any forest, which shall be found better adapted to agricultural than to forest uses, may be restored to the public domain; and lands in any forest reservation, the character of which may be shown to be mineral, in accordance with the mining laws may be restored to mineral claimants are to have access to the forest reservations for the purpose of prospecting, locating and developing their mineral resources.

### ABOUT A LITTLE WORD.

#### Negroes Wish to be Admitted to Labor Organizations.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.—A vigorous effort will be made by leading colored men at the labor conference to be held in Denver this week to have the word "white" stricken from the constitution of the labor organizations. To-day's issue of the Christian Recorder, the organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, contains an open letter to John Burns, who has come to this country from England for the purpose of attending the conference, to espouse the cause of the colored men in the fight for equal rights. The letter says in part: "In the name of the rights of labor we ask you to make some notes for your countrymen at home concerning more than 8,000,000 workmen in this country, who suffer the greatest injustice at the hands of organized labor in the United States. In the name of these colored workmen we urge you to report upon the conditions which exist in this country and to recommend that there be no cooperation on the part of the British unions shall give all workmen in this broad land equality of opportunity. "Mr. Powderly made a magnificent stand for justice at Richmond, and his influence began to wane from that moment. Mr. Gompers has attempted to do something, but he stands almost alone. There are a few leaders like these, who, unable to inaugurate an agitation for equality, would welcome from you a fraternal word of warning to the effect that they who would demand their rights must respect the rights of others."

### ANOTHER HOLD-UP.

#### The Texas and Pacific Road Selected This Time.

FORT WORTH, December 9.—The east-bound Texas and Pacific passenger train was held up at a trestle seven miles west of here at 5:50 P. M. to-day. Several shots were fired from the front end of the train, and the passengers were warned to keep their heads in the windows. The train was detained ten or fifteen minutes, during which time those who caught a glimpse of the proceedings saw three masked men with guns leveled marching the engineer and trainmen in and out of the baggage car. When they finished their work the robbers made the engineer back the train over a trestle, and while it was crossing disappeared so close while the train was being robbed that they did not know much about what was going on, and the railroad men and express officials will not make any statements. It is not known how much booty was secured. The robbers had possession of the express car until they accomplished their object. One valuable package is known to have been carried off. It is learned on good authority that upward of \$100,000 was secured. The passengers say the whole thing was done so quickly that there was little of a story to tell.

### THE AMOUNT SECURED.

FORT WORTH, December 10.—The train held up on the Texas and Pacific is now said to have been robbed of \$140,000 in money, gold bullion en route from San Francisco to Washington, and Texas and Pacific certificates.

### New Japan Commercial Treaty.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The new treaty with Japan was sent to the Senate to-day. It was accompanied by a long letter from Gresham, showing the importance of the convention and urging its ratification. In executive session the treaty was referred by the Senate to the Committee on Foreign Relations without reading. It is understood there will be no opposition to this treaty by the Pacific Coast Senators for race reasons.

## JAPAN IS NO SUITOR.

### China Reminded She is the One Suing for Peace.

### CHINA'S TEMPORIZING POLICY.

No Further Peace Proposals Will be Considered Unless Sent by a Regularly Accredited Ambassador From the Chinese Court.

TOKYO, December 8.—Japan has notified China that no further peace proposals will be considered unless sent by a regularly accredited Ambassador from the Chinese court. At the same time Japan reminds China that it is not Japan that is suing for peace. Japan is dissatisfied with China's temporizing policy, and claims that China is seeking concessions in advance of a formal conference looking to a settlement.

### WHAT JAPAN WOULD ACCEPT.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—The announcement that Japan was willing to accept an indemnity of 400,000,000 yen and the cession of territory now occupied by her forces as a condition for the termination of the war without further delay, and that the demands were to be increased if hostilities were prolonged, is similar to those that have appeared in the Japanese newspapers for some time past. Such statements are regarded here as merely the opinions of the writers as to what Japan should insist upon. The authentic news now at hand shows that the negotiations have progressed no further than an insistence by Japan upon the condition that the Chinese government should make its overtures, and this information is credited by the officials of the Japanese legation here, who have been of the opinion for some time past that the appointment of a Chinese Ambassador to sue for peace would probably be the first move in that direction which would be acceptable to the Japanese government and people.

### STILL EXPLAINING DETRING'S FAILURE.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—A telegram has been received in this city from Kobe to the effect that Mr. Detric, Commissioner in the Chinese customs service at Tien Tsin, arrived at that place November 26 and expressed the wish of personally delivering to Count Ito a letter from Viceroy Li Hung Chang. As under the circumstances this proceeding was considered anomalous and contrary to usage, Count Ito refused to meet Detric. At the same time Mr. Detric received telegraphic orders from Prince Kung, President of Tsung Li Yamien, recalling him to China. Accordingly he left Kobe November 29, but before going he sent the Viceroy's letter to Count Ito by post. The object of the letter was to ascertain the conditions upon which peace might be restored. It is also stated that Li Hung Chang had obtained the sanction of the Emperor of China to the mission of Mr. Detric, which had for its object the purpose of confidentially ascertaining the views of the Japanese government, but Mr. Detric's sudden return to China under orders of the President of the Tsung Li Yamien appears to throw some doubt upon the accuracy of this statement.

### THE OTHER VIEW.

LONDON, December 8.—According to advices received from an excellent authority upon the subject of the negotiations for peace between China and Japan the negotiations are not making as rapid strides as supposed. It seems that Japan intends to insist upon stronger and more tangible proofs of China's submission before talking peace.

### TO BE INVALIDED HOME.

TOKYO, December 8.—A report, to which much credence is given, is current here to the effect that Field Marshal Yamagata, commander of the Japanese army, is so seriously indisposed that it has been decided necessary for him to be invalided. The Count Chamberlain has started for the front with a message appointing Lieutenant-General Nodera a General, and the latter will assume command of the first Japanese army. Captain Miura has been appointed to the command of the cruiser Yoshima, and the late harbor-master at Sa Se Bo has been made Governor of Port Arthur.

### HANNENEN RAISING AN ARMY.

ONE FOON, December 8.—Commissioner Detric says that Colonel Hannenen, the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces, is raising 100,000 soldiers to be officered entirely by Europeans, mostly German. Some of these officers have already arrived, and others are on the way to China. Seven thousand soldiers have been ordered to reinforce Tung Chow, fifty miles west of Che Foo, and are being supplied from Wei Hai Wei.

### FRANCE WANTS A SHARE.

LONDON, December 8.—The Standard's Paris correspondent says: "It is rumored in diplomatic quarters here that France means to have a share, if the powers seize territory, in the event of the disruption of China. It is supposed that she covets Formosa, which Admiral Goncet blockaded in 1884, occupying Kelung and the mines in the vicinity. Anyhow, it is doubtful whether she will allow Japan or any other power to seize Formosa. It is understood here that the Japanese have set their hearts upon signing a treaty of peace in Peking. The Japanese Minister here stated recently that Japan meant to have a treaty of Peking as Europeans had a treaty of Paris."

### INOUE'S VIGOROUS POLICY.

SEOUL, Korea, December 8.—Count Inoue, the Japanese Minister, is taking vigorous measures to restore internal order. Radical changes are being made in the Departments of the Interior, Justice and Education. A combined force of

Japanese and Koreans was conveyed by steamer to Asan and marched thence to Kongji to attack the Tong Haks. This force routed thousands of Tong Haks, and killed a large number.

### CHINA CAN BORROW THE MONEY.

LONDON, December 8.—The Central News says that China has been offered all the money that the treaty powers are likely to allow Japan to claim as indemnity, on the basis of a 4½ per cent gold loan secured by the uncharged revenues of the treaty ports.

### WAR MATERIAL FOR CHINA.

SHANGHAI, December 8.—The British steamer Guy Manning is landing from Hamburg war material valued at £175,000.

### TERRITORY OF INDIANOLA.

Berry of Arkansas Proposes a Division of Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Berry to provide a temporary government for the portion of the Indian Territory occupied by the five civilized tribes provides that a Territory shall be formed to be known as Indianola. Among the first provisions made is one that any time in the future the boundaries may be changed or any portion attached to any other State or Territory by the action of Congress without consent of the inhabitants of the new Territory. The bill provides for a Governor and a Secretary of the Territory, a Delegate to Congress, and a Legislative Assembly, the latter to be composed of a Council and House of Representatives, the Council to consist of twenty-one members and the House of forty-two, the sessions to be held biennially and to continue for sixty days. The Territory is to be divided into twenty-one counties. All male citizens of the United States who are actual residents and over 21 years of age are to have the right to vote, as are also all male Indians who are citizens of any tribe in the Territory. It is provided that no law shall be passed by the Legislature interfering with the primary disposal of the soil or with the titles of the Indians of the various tribes or their manner of holding the same. Indian homesteads are made inalienable and exempt from taxation. The bill provides for a complete judicial system and adopts a large number of the laws of the State of Arkansas. All the provisions of treaties heretofore made by the United States with the civilized tribes, except so far as the treaties relate to land titles, are abrogated and repealed, and all governments established by the tribes abolished. The lands now held in common by the several tribes are to be divided in severalty among the members of the tribes, each to have a homestead of 140 acres, and after this division the residue is to be sold and the proceeds divided among the Indians.

### WAR TO THE KNIFE.

#### The Pacific Insurance Union Holding Stormy Sessions.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 7.—The affairs of the Pacific Insurance Union are in a most critical condition, so critical in fact that it would take very little to bring about a dissolution of that important body. Some of its members, it is charged, are not living up to the terms of the compact, but are cutting rates and doing other things which the union was organized to prevent. Dissatisfied members are also withdrawing from the union. The latest to do so is Arthur E. Magill, manager on this coast of the Home Insurance Company of New York and Phoenix of Hartford. His resignation has been tendered by him to the union. Other resignations, it is reported, are about to be sent in very important meetings to-day to consider what was best to do in the circumstances. Proceedings were secret, but it is said that they were stormy. It was plainly pointed out that unless members stood together and made a determined fight against the deserters the union would be disrupted. It was finally resolved that such a fight should be made, and that union companies would stand together to the last ditch. A dissolution would lead to many cancellations of policies on which premiums have not yet been paid. It is understood that about one-fourth of the premiums on policies are allowed to remain on credit, and should they not be collected companies on this coast would lose about \$3,000,000.

### Orange Cider Not a Wine.

RICHMOND, Va., December 9.—In the United States District Court to-day before Judge Hughes a verdict was rendered for defendant in the case of the government against Wort E. Taylor & Co. This was a test case involving the question whether orange cider, which is composed of water, sugar and California wine and seasoned with orange extract, was liable to an internal revenue tax. The Judge gave no instructions, the case going to the jury on the evidence, which included a certificate from a United States gauger that the compound contained no alcohol.

### Kelly's Foragers.

SACRAMENTO, December 8.—"General" Charles Kelly, who led a band of industrialists from California to Washington last spring, is organizing another army. He has written a letter to the Mayor of Sacramento, assuring him that his army does not intend to move upon the State capital. "The only place we intend to move on," says the General, "will be Grover's villa, Washington, and by all that is good and holy we intend to camp in Washington again; to keep on camping and marching until we have a bill passed by Congress to provide work for unemployed American citizens."

## FARM AND GARDEN

### Excerpts Chosen in the Interest of the Agriculturists.

### THE TREATMENT OF DRY COWS

They Should be Fed With Such Food as Will Furnish an Abundance of Nutrition Without Largely Increasing the Proportion of Fat.

A cow that is dry should be fed with such food as will furnish an abundance of nutrition without largely increasing the proportion of fat. It is the poorest kind of economy to let a dry cow run down in flesh, and it is almost as bad to make her fat. She should be kept in a good thrifty condition and in as perfect health as possible, for not only the health of her offspring and its future value of beef or milk depends on these things, but the value of the cow as a milker is effected for good or bad by her condition during the period of gestation. If a cow is skin poor at the time the calf is dropped, she will not give as much milk as she would if in good condition, nor can she be fed so as to increase her flow to what it would have been if she had been properly cared for. It is quite a common thing to have cows come in the fall for winter milkers, and these are drying during that part of the year when pasturage is at its poorest and insects are most numerous, and from these two causes dairy cattle are likely to become reduced in flesh. If dry cows are not attended to at this time and given a supplementary ration they often become thin and out of condition, and when once this happens it is hard to bring them back. It follows that the best course is to prevent this from occurring, for upon attention to this matter depends the profit from keeping the cow.

### Warmth in the Winter Dairy.

Warmth is as necessary in a dairy in the winter as cold is in the summer. There is no better winter dairy for the farmer than a dry, well-lighted cellar half above the ground, having double windows, a substantial stone or brick wall and a plastered ceiling overhead. With a ventilator passing into a chimney, and some simple means for warming it such a cellar is unsurpassable for this use. It may be heated in the simplest manner. A sheet-iron boiler half full of wood coals from a fire, a boiler of hot water, a small oil stove or a very small charcoal stove will be sufficient to keep the right temperature during the coldest weather. A few red-hot bricks or blocks of iron set on a flat stone may be sufficient under some circumstances.

### Best Temperature of Water for Stock.

There is nothing better for all farm animals than pure well water. The temperature of it is the best possible. Warm water is nauseous to an animal as to a person; the refreshing effect of a cool draught of water we all know. Just the same we all know how ice-cold water makes the teeth ache and the whole body shiver, as it takes the heat from the blood to become warm itself. A temperature of 55 or 60 degrees is the very best for the animals in the winter, and water from any good well will be somewhat near enough to this. The water should be pumped into the troughs for use, and the troughs drained and immediately covered as soon as the stock have drunk, so that snow or ice will not gather in them.

### POULTRY POINTS.

Rotten or musty feed should never be given poultry. Hen manure breeds lice. The remedy need not be stated. If you have a mongrel flock, at least get a pure-bred cockerel. The roosters must be kept in good health and condition. Look well after these things. Poultry ought not to be expected to do anything when covered with lice. It will not, if it is expected. If a fowl is sick, take it out of the flock, both for its own sake and for the sake of the well ones. Upon the whole it is better not to keep roosters after they are two years old. They may be vigorous longer, but there is danger. What will prevent hens from eating eggs? we are asked. If they are fed meat, they are less liable to eat their eggs. If they persist, cut off the point of the bill. We do not think much of a fancy poultry house, unless their owner has more money than he knows what to do with. But a good warm house, however ill-looking, is a necessity. How many flocks will be compelled to go through the winter without having a spoonful of grit given them? A good many, and those that have nothing with which to grind their food. The Poultry Keeper gives the following remedy for lice on chickens: First, use kerosene freely over every portion of the poultry house. Then dip the hens once every four days in a decoction made by pouring two gallons of boiling water on a pound of tobacco refuse, and let it cool. Do this on dry days only. In speaking of the molting process Wright says: "A little hempseed should also be given every day at this season, at least to all fowls of value, and with these aids, and a little extra meat, or even a little ale during the few weeks the process lasts, there will rarely be any loss."

## PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat Market. Transactions in Eastern Oregon wheat are heavy, but there is very little doing in Valley wheat. Exporters hold to the same prices as current the two preceding days, viz: 80c per cental for Valley and 73½c for Walla Walla. For choice round lots of the latter 75c has been paid.

### Produce Market.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$2.40 per barrel; Goldrop, \$2.65; Snowflake, \$2.35; Benton county, \$2.40; Graham, \$2.15@2.40; superfine, \$2. Oats—Good white oats are quoted at 25@28c; milling, 27@29c; gray, 25@27c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, \$5.75@6.00; barrels, \$6.00@6.25; cases, \$3.75. BARLEY—Feed barley, 65@67½c per cental. Brewing, 80@82½c per cental, according to quality. MILLS—Oregon fair, 8@10c per pound; fancy, 10@12½c; young America, 9@10c; Swift imported, 8@8½c; domestic, 14@15c. POTATOES—35@40c per sack. ONIONS—Good Oregon, 75@90c per cental. POULTRY—Chickens, mixed coops, \$2.00@3.25 per dozen; ducks, \$3.50@4.50; geese, \$6.00@7.00; turkeys, live 8@10c per pound; dressed, 10@11. FRESH FRUIT—California grapes quoted at 85c@1 per crate; good Oregon apples bring 50@60c per box; Ilwaco cranberries, 12 per barrel; Jersey, \$12.50@13.00; pears, 50@80c per box. EGGS—Oregon are scarce and firm at 25c per dozen; Eastern, 20@22½c. VEGETABLES—Sweet potatoes are quoted at \$1.25@1.75 per cental; green peppers, 6c per pound; garlic, 6c; tomatoes, 40@50c per box; Oregon cabbage, ½@1c per pound. TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, \$5.50@6.50; Sicily, \$6.50@7.00; bananas, \$2.50@3.50 per bunch; Honolulu, \$1.75@2.50; pineapples, Honolulu, \$3.00@3.50; sugar loaf, \$5; Florida oranges, \$4.00@4.25 per box; Mexican oranges, \$3.75. FIGS, California black, boxes \$1.25; sacks, 4@5c; California white, 10-pound boxes, \$1.10@1.15; 25-pound boxes, \$2.50; sacks, 6@8c; Turkish, boxes, 14@16c; fancy large, 20@21c; bags, 10c. NUTS—Almonds, soft shell, 12@14c per pound; paper shell, 16@17c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 12½c; standard walnuts, 10½@11c; Ohio chestnuts, new crop, 14@15c; pecans, 13@16c; Brazils, 12½@13c; filberts, 14@15c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 5@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; coconuts, 90c per dozen. WOOL—Valley, 7@9c, according to quality; Umpqua, 7@8c; Eastern Oregon, 6@7c. HORSES—The movement of late has been better. About 40,000 bales have been shipped, and there are about 10,000 left in this State. Most of the best grades are gone, and dealers are well filled up. The English market is declining. Quotable at 4@6½c, according to quality; fancy might bring 7c. PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 13½@14c per pound; hams, picnic, 11@12c; breakfast bacon 14@15c; short clear sides, 11@12c; dry salt sides, 10@11c; dried beef hams, 14@15c; lard, compound, in tins, 9½@10c; lard, pure, in tins, 11@12½c; pigs' feet, 80c, \$3.50; pigs' feet, 40c, \$3.25; kits, \$1.25. GAME—Venison, 5c per pound; bear, 4@5c; rabbits, \$3.00@3.50 per dozen; ducks, teal, \$1.25; wildgeese, \$1.75; mallards, \$3.00; geese, \$3.00. MEAT MARKET. BEEF—Gross, top steers, \$2.25@2.35; fair to good steers, \$2.00; cows, \$1.75@2.00; dressed beef, 3½@4½c per pound. MUTTON—Gross, best sheep wethers, \$1.75; ewes, \$1.50@1.55; lambs, 2c per pound; dressed mutton, 3½@4c; lambs, 4c. VEAL—Dressed, small, 5c; large, 3@4c per pound. HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.75@4.00; light and feeders, \$3.75; dressed, 5c per pound. SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS. FLOUR—Net cash prices: Family extra, \$3.40@3.55 per barrel; bakers' extra, \$3.30@3.40; superfine, \$2.20@2.55. WHEAT—The market is a trifle off, while the demand was not of a brisk character. Quotable at 93½c per cental for No. 1 shipping wheat and 95c for choice. Milling grades remain steady at 97½c@1 per cental; Walla Walla, 82½@85c per cental for dampa, 87½@88½c per good. BARLEY—Prices hold up fairly well in spite of wet weather. Trade, however, is small. Paper, fair to good, 80@82½c; choice, 83½@85c; brewing, 90@95c per cental. OATS—Slow movement just at the moment; prices are undisturbed. Milling oats are quoted at \$1.00@1.12½c; surplus, \$1.05@1.15; fancy feed, \$1.02½@1.07½; good to choice, 90@97½c; poor to fair, 85@87½c; black, \$1.15@1.30; red, \$1.07½@1.15; gray, 92½@94c. HOPS—Quotable at 6@8c per pound. BEANS—Quotable at \$13.00@13.50 per ton. POTATOES—New are selling at 2@2½c per pound. Early Rose, 25@35c; River Red, 30@35c; Burbanks, 25@35c; Oregon Burbanks, 40@75c; Salinas Burbanks, 80c@1.00; sweets, 50@75c per cental. ONIONS—Quotable at 30@80c per cental. WOOL—Spring-year's fleeces, 5@7c per pound; six to eight months, San Joaquin, poor, 5@6c; six to eight months, San Joaquin, fair, 6@8c; Humboldt and Mendocino, fair, 8@9c; Humboldt and Mendocino, choice, 10@12c; Oregon and Washington, heavy and dirty, 6@7c; good to choice, 8@10c; Valley, 10@12c; Nevada, heavy, 6@8c; choice light, 9@10c. Fall—Free Northern, 7@8½c; Northern defective, 5@7c; Southern and San Joaquin, light and fair, 5@6c; Southern and San Joaquin, defective, 3@4c.