

PORTLAND MARKETS

Latest Quotations in the Portland Markets

Complete Market Reports Corrected Each Day Giving the Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Farm Produce and Vegetables.

PORTLAND, Dec. 6.—Dealers were notified of an advance of 15 cents on cane and 25 cents on beet sugar, issued from the San Francisco offices.

Grain, Flour, Feed.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 63@64c; Valley, 66@67c; bluestem, 64@65c; red, 69@71c.

Fresh Meats and Fish.

Fresh meats—Veal, medium, 75 to 100 pounds, 7 1/2c; 100 to 150 lbs., 7@7 1/2c; 150 to 200 lbs., 5@6c; 200 lbs. and over, 4@5c; pork, 8@8 1/2c; heavy, 7@8c; beef, 2@2 1/2c; cows, 4 1/2@5 1/2c; steers, 5 1/2@6c; mutton, medium size, 7@7 1/2c; large, 5@6c; spring lambs, 8@8 1/2c.

Groceries and Provisions.

Provisions—Hams, to size, 14 1/2c; hams, picnic 10 1/2c; bacon, regular, 19 1/2c; bacon, fancy breakfast 20c; dry salt sides, 11 1/2c; backs dry salt 11 1-4c.

Fruits.

Tropical fruits—Bananas, 5c per pound; pineapples, 4.50@5.50 per dozen; lemons, 6.00@7.00 box; oranges, 4.50@5.00; grape-fruit, 5.00@5.50 crate; limes, 75c@1.25 per 100.

Potatoes.

Potatoes—In country, 6@9c per cwt.; sweet potatoes, 2 1/2c pound. Cabbage—Per lb., 1-4c; cauliflower, 75c@1.10 per dozen; parsley, 25c per dozen; hothouse lettuce, 75c@1.31 box; head, 40c dozen; spinach, 3@5c; cucumbers, 50c dozen; artichokes, 60@75c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; gar-

No. 9@10c lb.; red peppers, dry, 30@35c lb.; celery, 65@85c dozen; egg plant, \$1.50 crate; akro, \$1.75 box; sprouts, 5c lb.

Tomatoes—40@50c box; Hubbard squash, 1@1 1/4c lb. Onions—\$1.10@1.15.

Turnips—Per sack 90c@1.00; carrots, 75c@1.00; beets, \$1.25; radishes 12 1/2@15c dozen bunches; horseradish, 7 1/2@8c pound.

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Fish—Halibut, 6c; black cod, 7c; bass, per lb., 20c; herring, 5c; flounders, 5c; catfish, 9c; silver smelt, 6c; Honey—Dark, 10 1/2@11c; amber, 12@13c; fancy white, 14@15c.

Coffee—Mocha 24@28c; Java, fancy, 26@32c; Java, good, 20@24c; Java, ordinary, 17@20c; Costa Rica, fancy, 18@20c; Costa Rica, good, 12@18c; Arabica, 16 1/2c per lb; Lion, 14 1/2c per lb; Columbia coffee, 14 1/2c; Salvador, 11 1/2@15c.

Nuts—Walnuts, No. 1, soft shell, 17c; No. 1 hard shell, 16c; Chile, 13c; almonds, 17@18c; filberts, 16c; Brazil, 15c; pecans, 13 1/2@15c; hickory, 8c; Virginia peanuts, 6c; Jumbo Virginia peanuts, 8c; Japanese peanuts, 5c; chestnuts, Italian, 14c; coconuts, dozen, 85@90c.

shrimp, 19c; perch 3c; sturgeon, 10c; sea trout, 12 1/2c; greyling, 8c; silversides, 5@6c.

Clams—Hardshell, per box, \$2.00; razor clams, \$2 per box.

Oysters—Shoalwater Bay, per gallon, \$2; per sack, \$4.00; Toke Point, \$1.50 per 100; fresh canned, \$6.50 per dozen quarts; Olympia (120 lbs.), \$5; do, per gallon, \$2; do per quart cans, per dozen, \$6.50.

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Groceries and Provisions.

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Pickled goods—Pickled pigs' feet, 1-barrels, \$5; 1-barrels, \$2.75; 15-lb kits, \$1.25; pickled tripe, 1-barrels, \$5.00; 1-barrels, \$2.75; 15-lb kits, \$1.25; pickled pigs' tongues, 1-barrels, \$6; 1-barrels, \$3; 15-lb kits, \$1.50; pickled lamb's tongues, 1-barrels, \$9; 1-barrels, \$5.50; 15-lb kits, \$2.75.

Salt—Bales of 75-lb, bale, \$1.80; bales of 60-lb, bale, \$1.60; bales of 40-lb, bale, \$1.00; bales of 15-lb, bale, \$1.00; bags, 50c; fine, ton, \$12.00; bags, 50 lbs, genuine Liverpool, ton, \$18.00; bags, 50 lbs, 1-ground, 100a, ton, \$9.00; R. S. V. P., 20 5-lb cartons, \$2.25; R. S. V. P., 24 3-lb cartons, \$1.75; Liverpool lump, ton, \$19.50.

Olive oil—California per gallon, \$2.75; quarts, per case, dozen, \$7.25; pints, 2 dozen, \$8.50; 1-pint 4 dozen, \$9.

Canned salmon—Columbia River, 1-lb tins, 1.85; 2-lb tins, \$2.50; fancy, 1-lb tins, \$2.00; 1-lb fancy flats, \$1.25; fancy 1-lb ovals, \$2.75; Alaska tins, pink, 90c; red, \$1.45; nominal, 2s, tall, \$2.00.

Cereal foods—Rolled oats cream, 90-lb sacks, \$7.00; lower grade, \$5.50@6.50; oatmeal, steel cut, 50-lb sacks, \$8 bale; 10-lb sacks, \$4.25 per bale; oatmeal (ground), 50-lb sacks, \$7.50 per bale; 10-lb sacks, \$4 per bale; split peas, \$4.50 per 100-lb sack; 25-lb boxes, \$1.25; pearl barley, \$4.75 per 100 lbs; 25-lb boxes, \$1.25 per box; pastry flour, 10-lb sacks, \$2.50 per bale.

Rice—Imperial Japan, No. 1, \$5.95; Southern, Japan, 5c; broken, 4c; head, fancy, 7c; head, choice, 8c.

Oil, Lead, Etc.

Coal oil—Pearl and astral oil cases, 10c per gallon; water white oil, iron barrels, 13 1/2c; wood barrels, 16c; cocoon oil cases, 21 1/2c; Elaine oil cases, 27 1/2c; extra star, cases, 22 1/2c; headlight oil cases 21c; iron barrels, 15 1/2c.

Benzine—Sixty-three degrees, cases, 20c; iron barrels, 15 1/2c.

Turpentine—in cases, 86c; in wood barrels, 83c; in iron barrels, 79c; in 10-case lots, 85c.

Lined oil—Raw, 5-barrel lots, 47c; 1-barrel lots, 48c; in cases, 53c. Boiled, 5-barrel lots, 49c; 1-barrel lots 50c; in cases, 55c.

Gasoline—Stove gasoline, case, 24 1/2c; iron barrels, 19c; 86 degrees gasoline, cases, 33c; iron barrels or drums, 27c; 72 degrees cases, 26 1/2c; iron barrels, 20c; engine distillate, iron barrels, 9c.

Oregon grape root—Per 100 lbs, \$3@4. Beeswax—Good, clean and pure, 21@24c per lb.

Rope—Pure Manila, 14 1/2c; standard, 13 1/2c; Sisal, 11c; Lile brand Sisal, 10c. Hops—Choice, 1905, 11 1/2c; prime, 10@11c.

Lead—Strictly pure white lead and red lead in ton lots, 7 1/2c; 500-lb lots, 8c; less than 500 lbs, 8 1/2c.

OPPOSED TO STRIKES.

Iron Molders Prefer Conciliation to Open Rupture.

The Iron Molders' Union of North America has had a busy season this year—that is to say, the organization has had more than the usual number of contests with employers during 1906. Strikes for increases in wages have been ordered in several of the chief molding centers of the country, including Chicago, Boston, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and several other cities.

Notwithstanding the many strikes which the organization has ordered, the policy of the Iron Molders' union is as it has been for several years, for conciliation and arbitration rather than for open rupture. In the current issue of the union's official journal President Joseph F. Valentine says on this subject:

"The Iron Molders' union for the past fifteen years has consistently advocated the conciliatory policy. It has succeeded in educating its members to recognize the good to be derived from sitting down with their employers in friendly council to discuss all subjects of mutual interest and to thrash out and effect a settlement of all matters which threaten serious differences. It has recognized the fact that amid the startling industrial changes of the past quarter of a century new problems have arisen that cannot all be solved by the rules which previously did good service. Problems they are, which must be fearlessly and yet fairly discussed with their employers. It believes, too, that just as these problems are difficult of satisfactory solution by the molders it is equally difficult for the foundrymen, with due regard for the interests of the molder, to suggest the answer. But amid all this confusion of thought, amid all the conflict of selfish interests on both sides, it has held firmly to its faith in the ultimate triumph of heart to heart discussion by the interested parties."

HELP WOMEN WORKERS.

What One Chicago Union Has Done For the Weaker Sex.

Labor unions have always maintained that women should be paid equal wages with men for equal services performed. A recent agreement between the management of the Chicago and Oak Park Elevated railroad and Division No. 308 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees shows what that union has done in that direction. Before the union was organized the women ticket sellers on the Lake Street Elevated road received \$1 a day, while the men ticket agents were paid \$1.50 a day. The first agreement made between the union and the company set the wages of women ticket agents at \$1.50 a day. In the last contract the women ticket sellers were advanced to \$1.60 a day, while the men who are employed in the same capacity receive \$1.65. The men, however, are required to work at night, while the women work during the day. In addition to the wage increase the women ticket agents are given one-half day off each month with pay when they have worked twenty or more days in the month. If they desire they can let the time accumulate and get a week's vacation with pay each year. This increase of 60 per cent in wages and improved working conditions has been brought about in four years without a strike or serious disagreement between the management and the employees.—Chicago Record-Herald.

CHINESE A PLAGUE.

British Labor Leader's Opinion of the Cooly as a Worker.

The decision to employ Chinese labor on the Panama canal is criticised by labor members of the house of commons. Keir Hardie, leader of the party, said: "I hope the matter has not progressed to the point of definite settlement. My views on the American question of Chinese labor may be expressed in a single sentence—I hope that the people of the United States will have learned from the experience of the British government in South Africa and will keep the Chinese out as they would the plague."

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Chinese labor and Chinese slavery under the conditions which obtained in South Africa are associated in the public mind. From the form in which the news reaches us I gather that the terms under which Chinese are to be introduced are almost identical with those which governed their introduction into South Africa. My sympathies are therefore with the people of America.

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A. D. CHARLTON, Assistant General Passenger Agent PORTLAND, OREGON.



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Astoria & Columbia R. R. River Co

Effective Sunday, September 9, 1906—Pacific Time.

Table with columns for dates, times, and destinations (Portland, Astoria, etc.)

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TIDE TABLE, DECEMBER

Tide table for December 1906, showing high and low water times for various dates.