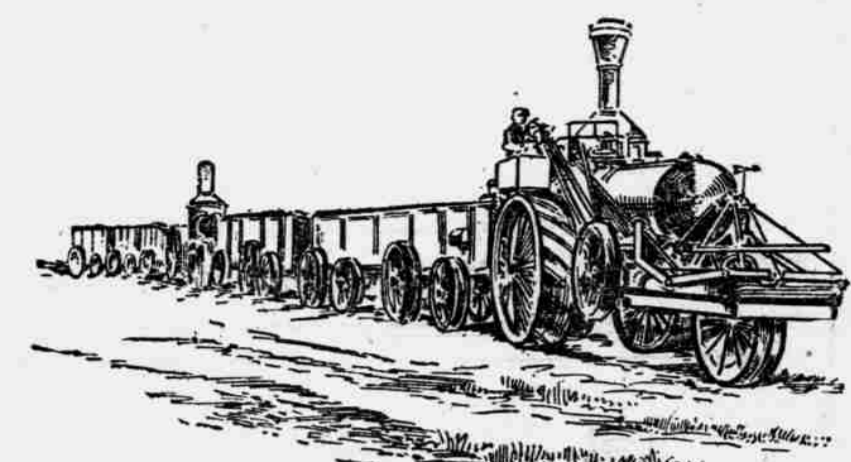


# SOME BIG WESTERN "AUTOMOBILES."

The "automobile" of the California wheat fields is a wonderful engine, used to harvest the crops upon the immense farms, which in some instances cover thousands of acres. The traction engines used for plowing, cultivating, seeding and harvesting these enormous crops are the largest ever built. They are of fifty-horse power, with driving



MAMMOTH HARVESTER-CUTTER, 26 FEET WIDE; CAPACITY, 75 ACRES PER DAY. THE WHEAT IS HEADED, THRASHED, CLEANED AND SACKED BY THIS MACHINE IN ONE CONTINUOUS OPERATION.



TRACTION TRAIN, WITH FIFTY-HORSE POWER ENGINES.

wheels sixty inches in diameter and flanges six inches in width. They draw over the fields sixteen tench plows, four six-foot harrows, and

a press drill to match, plowing, harrowing and seeding from forty-five to seventy-five acres at one operation each day. Their use explains why the vast

crop of California, covering millions of acres, can be planted and cultivated in a country where the supply of labor is not great enough to plant a crop one-tenth part as large. In the harvest time, by the aid of one of those enormous harvesters, whose cutters are twenty-six feet wide, the wheat is at once headed, thrashed, cleaned and sacked, ready for market, the machine in one day harvesting the crop of seventy-five acres.

To observe one of these enormous machines traveling over the uneven surface of these fields, crossing wide ditches, or crawling along the side hills, surmounting every obstacle with the most perfect ease, and automatically gathering in the ripened grain, sacked ready for market, is a sight of the rarest description.

These mechanical prodigies are adapted only for countries like California, with seasons of wet and dry, well defined, where cereals ripened by hot suns easily fall from the husks. For the moist lands of the great North these harvesters have not proved an entire success.

## NOTED RAILWAY MAN

### CAREER OF THE LATE COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON.

Great Financier Started in Life Penitence and Rose to Be a Multi-Millionaire—Chiefly Instrumental in Building the Central Pacific Road.

The death of Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which occurred at his camp, Pine Knot Lodge, in the Adirondack mountains, removed one of the most powerful figures in railway and financial circles in this country. Collis P. Huntington sprang from the ranks of the common people. He was born in the little town of Harwinton, Litchfield County, Conn., 78 years ago. He passed the first fourteen years of his life on his father's farm and then his school days ended and he was given his freedom. He was at this time nearly six feet in height and of tremendous muscular development. In his first year of self-support he earned \$84, his board and clothes being included in the contract, and he saved every cent of it. The business years of Mr. Huntington's minority were spent in the South, where he added to his store of knowledge in the school of experience and gained a deep insight into human character. At 21 he formed a partnership with his brother in a general merchandise store at Oneonta, N. Y., and remained there until 1848, when the gold fever broke out and he started for the Pacific coast. He left the East with \$1,200, but had increased this amount to \$5,000 before reaching California. He was detained for three months on the isthmus and devoted this time to buying and selling merchandise. He opened a general store in San Francisco, and there branched into the hardware business. He took into partnership with him Mark Hopkins and it was not long before they became rich.

The importance of a railroad to connect the East with California was a theme of discussion in and out of Congress in the early '60s. Mr. Hunting-

ton's numerous branches were built from time to time and other lines in Texas, in old Mexico and in Guatemala were constructed until at the end of 1896 a total of over 9,000 miles of track had been built and twenty-six corporations had been merged in one great parent organization known as the Southern Pacific Company.

While these huge enterprises were being carried through in the West, Mr. Huntington was evolving a vast scheme in the East, independently of his associates. The State of Virginia had been trying to finish the Chesapeake and Ohio Road and several sets of contractors had been ruined in the attempt. Mr. Huntington completed it and then went on building westward through West



HUNTINGTON'S NEW YORK PALACE.

Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, until at last he had the unique satisfaction of riding in his private car over his own tracks from the gateway of the old Dominion on the Atlantic to the Golden Gate on the Pacific coast. He was also the founder of the city of Newport News, Va., and the owner and builder of a huge shipyard there which employs nearly 4,000 men, likewise the Huntington Industrial Works at Hampton, Va.

Mr. Huntington was a man of wide philanthropy and did much to benefit the condition of his workmen. He impressed upon them the importance of owning their own homes and erected school houses for the instruction of their children. His tastes were quiet and simple and he cared little for society, although his daughter married a prince. He had crossed the country more times than any other man and none were better acquainted with its topography. His wealth is estimated at \$25,000,000. He built a magnificent mansion on Fifth avenue, New York City, a few years ago, but it is said he never cared to live in it.

### LORD PLAYFAIR'S ASSURANCE.

Induced Prince of Wales to Ladle Molten Lead with His Hand.

One of the most honored and conspicuous figures in the public life of Great Britain during the last half century was Lord Playfair. The vast sanitary improvements which have taken place in England within thirty years and the evolution of the whole system of scientific and technical instruction are due to Playfair more than to any other man, says the North American Review. He originally suggested the adoption of open half-penny letters, now known as post cards, and he was largely instrumental in suggesting the basis of an equitable agreement between Great Britain and America when President Cleveland's Venezuelan message had brought the two countries into dangerous antagonism. Among Playfair's students at the University of Edinburgh was the Prince of Wales, of whom a curious anecdote is told.

"It was while the Prince of Wales was living in Edinburgh, as Playfair's pupil in the application of science to industry, that an interesting incident occurred. The two were standing near a cauldron containing lead, which was boiling at a white heat. 'Has your royal highness,' asked Playfair, 'any faith in science?' 'Certainly,' was the reply. Playfair then carefully washed the Prince's hands with ammonia to get rid of any grease that might be on them. 'Will you now place your hand



COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON.

ton had long before seen the need of such a road and he succeeded in interesting three other men of means who were not afraid to invest their money in the gigantic undertaking. His associates were Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker and Mark Hopkins. In spite of the physical obstacles, apparently insurmountable, that confronted them and the timidity of capital these bold men, who were laughed at for their hair-brained scheme, pushed ahead, sank their money, time, energy and faith into the undertaking. On May 10, 1863, a historic gathering of sturdy men on the plains of Utah witnessed the last spike which completed the Central Pacific Railway, joined the East with the West, and heralded the dawn of a vast empire. Mr. Huntington's fame as a railroad builder became world-wide. Next he and his associates constructed the Southern Pacific Railroad from San Francisco eastward through Los Angeles, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas and did not stop until they had a continuous line from Portland, Ore., to New Orleans, a distance of 3,200 miles.

## WHEN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Those Receiving the Electric Bolt May Frequently Be Resuscitated.

It is a popular belief that death from lightning is caused by internal burns or by the rupture of some vital organ, such as the heart, the lungs or stomach; but, though severe lesions may sometimes occur, post-mortem examinations seldom reveal any serious affections of the viscera, or, for that matter, anything abnormal in the physiological conditions of the stricken person. The same applies to people killed by contact with live wires. In cases of lightning stroke and electric shock some of the chief nerve centers are intensely stimulated. One of these, the medulla oblongata, situated at the head of the spinal cord, exercises considerable control over the movement of respiration; while the nerve which it sends out and which is called from its wanderings the vagus, has a similar power over the action of the heart; so that when these nerve masses are subjected to any undue excitement the functions of respiration and circulation are at once interfered with.

For this reason, in all cases, whether of lightning stroke or electric shock, the sufferer is to be placed without delay in the most favorable position for breathing, so that by energetically rubbing all parts of the body and especially by regular traction of the tongue, respiration may be restored if at all possible. Such attentions have recalled animation more than once when all hopes of recovery were given up. In one case forty-five minutes elapsed before the patient gave signs of returning animation, and at the end of two hours he was able to speak. He experienced no other injury than burns on the hands and thigh.—Engineering.

## HAS AN ANOMALOUS CLIMATE.

Island on the Coast of Siberia that Has a Varied Meteorology.

Saghalien, off the eastern coast of Siberia, presents a very curious case of climate. The island is bathed by two cold ocean currents and in winter nothing protects it against the icy northwest winds coming from Siberia. At the sea level the snow falls continually and stays on the ground till the end of May, and the seashore is very cold. Further inland, however, especially as we go higher up, the climate is modified—just the opposite to what is observed elsewhere. It has often been observed in Siberia and in Central Europe that in winter the cold is greater in the plains and the villages and that the highlands have a sensibly milder temperature; it is as if the denser cold air accumulated in the lowlands.

The cold air accumulates in the low regions of the island and on the coast the higher regions have a more elevated temperature. So it happens that the lower parts have an arctic vegetation, while the intermediate altitudes have the vegetation of a temperate zone, sometimes subtropical. The birch, the ash, the pine, the fir abound in the low regions and form often impenetrable forests, but toward the center of the island appear bamboos, hydrangeas, azaleas and other plants that one is greatly surprised to meet, and whose presence can be explained only by the altogether abnormal climatic conditions of the island.—Newcastle Chronicle.

## MEN THE CHEAPEST.

Animal Hire in Russia Exceeds that Paid for Human Labor.

In Russia the wages of a horse are higher than those of a man, and hence, of course, very much higher than the wages of women. Thus, in the Nishniv-Volga section, we find the average pay of man and horse to be about 72 cents per day; of man alone, 34 cents; that is, 38 cents for a horse, and 34 cents for man. The women receive from 10 to 20 cents. In the central agricultural region the average is: Horse, 23 cents; man, 20 cents; woman, 13 cents. In the southern steppes: Horse, 35 cents; man, 25 cents; woman, 15 cents.

This is an interesting commentary on the standard of living of Russian agricultural laborers. Its meaning is simply that human beings are cheaper than draught animals. In other words, it costs less to keep them alive. In the southern steppe five women can be employed more cheaply than two horses. It is difficult to imagine the condition of home life, the dearth of refining influences, the sordid, hopeless stagnation that such a state of affairs reflects. Is it any wonder that the products of such a wage status as this are individual degradation, social barrenness, meager education, political despotism, religious intolerance, and, generally, a type of civilization scarcely above barbarism?

## Treaty Rights of Missionaries.

Appropos of current events in China, it may not be inopportune to recall the various steps by which the position of English missionaries in the Yellow Empire was secured. First came clauses in the English treaty of Tien-tsin, in 1858, guaranteeing the personal safety of missionaries, and declaring that if they acquired land at the treaty ports and certain other places the agreement should be made "without exception on either side." The French treaty of 1860 protected French missionaries traveling peacefully and with duly authenticated passports in the interior, and also by a clause—said to have been surreptitiously interpolated—permitted them to purchase land and erect buildings "in the provinces." Of this clause English missionaries came in time to get the conventional benefit, and the imperial seal to their status and that of the missionaries of other countries was given by an edict in 1861, which, after declaring "the right of foreign missionaries to promulgate their religion in China," directed the authorities under the strongest sanctions to protect them and their converts.—Law Journal.

## The Eclipse in India.

When the Hindus along the Ganges began to notice the recent eclipse of the sun they watched with terror what they supposed to be the overpowering of their beloved dignity by the demon of darkness. Besides fasting and praying the native population along the shores bathed in the sacred river in thousands. The people at the top of the bank knelt down and prayed, shouting: "Hori boh" (God, I cry) Some covered themselves with dust and others washed themselves in the river. They were all mixed together—men, women and children—and all were in a frantic, excited state lest the sun should be altogether swallowed by the demon and never shine any more.

## A baby is a rose without thorns.

The thorns gradually appear as it reaches maturity.

## OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

### HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that are supposed to have been recently born—Sayings and Doings that are Old, Curious and Laughable—The Week's Humor.

"My man," said an old liddy, a notorious busybody, to a pitman whose dog was trotting on before him with lolling tongue, "your dog is not safe, and ought not to be at large. His tongue hanging out so is a sure sign of rabies." "Nae, ma'am," replied the pitman, "his tongue's owre big for its mouth, same as some old ladies' tongues."

### English as She Is Writ.

The following notice was lately affixed to a church door in Hertfordshire, and read in the church: "This is to give notice that no person is to be buried in this churchyard but those living in the parish; and those who wish to be buried are desired to apply to the parish clerk."

### Rural Sarcasm Wasted.

"Hey, mister, yer orter enter that hoss in the races. There's a crazy man here that'll bet on 'im."

### The Substitute.

Mr. Jones—Is your wife over at a loss for a word to express her feelings? Mr. Smith—Oh, yes; especially when arguing with me.

### Off at Last.

"Have you ever loved before?" she asked, gazing at him tenderly. "Oh, yes," replied the racing young man. "I've had four false starts. But this is a sure go now."—Philadelphia North American.

### There are Many Such.

Little Elmer—Papa, what is a politician? Prof. Broadhead—A politician, my son, is a man who hungers and thirsts to sacrifice himself for his country in times of peace.

### Fortunate.

Happy Dad—You married? Happy Dad—Yes, I have a family? Happy Dad—Yes, siree! And, say! It's awful lucky you came to-day instead of yesterday!

### His Need.

Friend—The doctors don't seem to be able to do anything for you? Dyspeptic (gloomily)—No; I guess I need a constitutional amendment.—Puck.

### At \$1 Per.

"What was the trouble at that house where the complaint came from yesterday?" asked the superintendent of the gas company. "Nothing much," replied the inspector. "I found a centipede in one of the pipes."

### An unpleasant surprise.

A Generous Boy. "Johnny, you must give little sister part of your doughnut." "Yes, ma, 'n' jest 'goin' t' eat th' edge off 'n' then give her th' hole of it."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

### What He Was After.

"He is a man after my own heart," said Julia, reverting to her Charles Augustus. "Nonsense," said Old Practical; "he is a man after the money your uncle left you."

### More Practical.

May—Don't you think a girl looks graceful holding a guitar? Tom—Yes, but a man looking for a wife would rather see a girl holding a bread pan.

### Judged by Her Deeds.

"That slender Miss Simpson looks like a very delicate girl." "Oh, I don't know; she must have a good deal of strength to squeeze her waist in like that."—Chicago Record.

### Census Picaresque.

Census Taker—You live here, do you? Well, what relation are you to the head of the house? Citizen—See here, now, don't get too fanny or I'll go and call her in.—Indianapolis Journal.

### Where the Mistake Was.

"What's the meaning of this?" asked the farmer's wife. "You say you went to town on business, and here in this very paper I see you were fined in a police court for being drunk."

### The Prisoner bore your name, Henry Adolphus.

"Yes, that's the mistake. I gave another name."

## Two Farmers.

"This," said the city man who had taken up farming, "this is my herbarium." "Your what?" asked the farmer born to the business. "My herbarium—collection of herbs, you know."

"Oh! And ain't you goin' to build no hogarium, too?"—Indianapolis Press.

### Congratulated Himself, Too.

Employer—I congratulate you on that new baby of yours, Higgins. Higgins—Thank you, sir. Employer—And I have no doubt that hereafter you will be waked up early enough mornings to get to the office every day on time.—Somerville Journal.

### Preliminary Inquiry.

Citizen—Off'shere! can you (hic) tell me where I (hic) live? I'm (hic) Councilman Bigboddy, you know. Officer—What's yer cook's name? Citizen—Mary Ann (hic) O'Brady. Officer—Four streets down and two doors to yer right.

### Not His Fault.

Jack's Mamma—There were three slices of cake in the cupboard, Jack, and now there are only two. How does that happen? Jack—It was so dark in there, mamma, that I didn't see the others.

### A Kindly Act.

Farmer Greene—They say a bunko-steerer has run off with Josh Medder's wife! Farmer Browne—Ya-as! Josh says he always knew them bunko-steerers wuz good fellers at heart.—Judge.

### Quite a Difference.

Mamma (to daughter)—You should not play with your brother's toy soldiers; besides, you are getting too old to play with such toys. Daughter—I am not playing with the common soldiers, mamma. I am playing with the officers.

### Had Heard of Them Before.

Teacher—Yes, the Constitution was adopted in 1789. Now, Johnny, can you tell us anything about the principles of American liberty? Johnny—Gee! I should say I could! Pap's been running fer office ever since I kin remember.

### Another Week's Wait.

Bingo—I went into the antique furniture dealer's to-day to get that Chipendale chair you admired so much, and he had just sold it. Mrs. Bingo—How unfortunate! Bingo—Yes. I said it would be at least a week before he could turn out another like it.

### A Touch of Sympathy.

Rooster—Say, old man, let's kick; I'm getting tired of being henpecked myself.

### Their Use.

Little Enoch—Paw, what are fools good for, anyhow? Farmer Flintrock—To teach us the results of 'blowin' into unloaded shotguns, buyin' gold bricks, guzzlin' patent medicines, lightin' the fire with coal oil, goin' up in balloons, skatin' on thin ice, tryin' to beat other people at their own games, indorsin' our friends' notes, thinkin' we know it all, flirtin' with grass widows, and so on and so forth, my son!—Puck.

### Good Definition.

"What is a sanguine disposition, Uncle Christopher?" "Sanguine disposition? Well, it's your mother, Bobby, thinking she can drive a picture nail into the wall with a banana."

### Too Well Known.

Bill—I understand Gayboy is one of the best known men in your town? Jack—Why, he's so well known that he has to go out of town to borrow money.

### It's an Ill Wind, Etc.

Mae—Little brothers are a nuisance. They are always about when they are not wanted. Ethel—Yes, but then they sometimes come in very handy as witnesses in breach of promise suits.—San Francisco Examiner.

### Getting at the Facts.

He—How I envy that man who just sang the solo! She—Why, I thought he had an exceptionally poor voice! He—Oh, it isn't his voice I envy; it's his nerve!—Chicago News.

### Mean Human Nature.

"Jones always wants his vacation the last man in the office." "What's that for?" "He gets a keen relish out of the fact that we are all working with nothing to look forward to while he is joyously idle."

### A Rural Bargain.

"You say them shoes is wuth \$1, but you'll take 'em for 75¢ if I pay cash, won't you?" "Yes."

"Then you'll fling in a pair of woolen Sox, I guess?" "Rekin so."

"Hold on; them shoes hain't got no strings, have they?" "I'll give you a pair." "Better make hit two pair; one will soon wear out."

"All right, here they are." "Looks like you might gimme a pair of suspenders fer good measure." "Well, rather than miss a trade I'll do it. What else?"

"When a feller buys a bill you allus set 'em up, don't you?" "Yes, what'll you take?" "Two sears an' a pound o' cheese."

### San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 11@13¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@14¢; Valley, 16@18¢; Northern, 9@10¢. Hops—1899 crop, 8½@13¢; new crop, 1900, 10@12½¢.

Butter—Fancy creamery 23¢; do seconds, 21¢@22¢; fancy dairy, 20¢; do seconds, 19¢ per pound. Eggs—Store, 17¢; fancy ranch, 22¢.

Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00 @ 30.00; bran, \$12.50 @ 13.50. Hay—Wheat \$8 @ 12; wheat and oat \$8.00 @ 10.50; best barley \$8.50 @ 10.00; alfalfa, \$6.00 @ 7.50 per ton; straw, 25¢ @ 37½¢ per bale.

Potatoes—Early Rose, 30¢ @ 75¢; Oregon Burbanks, 90¢ @ \$1; river Burbanks, 85¢ @ 85¢; new, 1½ @ 20¢. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2.75 @ 3.25; Mexican limes, \$4.00 @ 5.00; California lemons 75¢ @ \$1.50; do tropical \$1.75 @ 2.00 per box.

Tropical Fruits—Bananas, \$1.50 @ 2.50 per bunch; pineapples, nominal; Persian dates, 6¢ @ 8¢ per pound.

## FALL TRADE IS IMPROVING.

A Better Tone to Dun's and Bradstreet's Weekly Review.

Bradstreet's says: Distributive trade, that from jobbers particularly, increases as the vacation season wanes. Reports from leading Western centers are more favorable and a large aggregate of business in dry goods, clothing, shoes, hats and hardware are features noted this week. The iron and steel trade, too, notes a decided gain in tone and volume of sales, though prices except in a few instances hardly but slowly. Clearings, reflecting past business and dormant speculation, are very small, but railroad earnings, reflecting the really heavy actual movement into consumption, maintain their old gains. Relatively, the most quiet and least satisfactory conditions rule in the primary textile markets of the East, reflecting the backward state of next spring's business. Corn crop advances are viewed as rather better because of the ending of the late dry, hot spell at the West. Cotton crop conditions are still, however, only partially defined, and leading state authorities are quoted as predicting a short crop. The steadiness of staple prices is a feature in present quietness of trade.

To disappointing foreign advices and the backward state of the demand for cotton goods are to be attributed the shading in raw cotton this week. The season in men's wear, woollens, has been rather disappointing so far, while the jobbing demand for dress goods is quite favorable. Manufacturers are buying only enough raw wool to cover orders for goods and prices are weak at the lowest point reached.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,243,313 bushels, against 2,695,168 bushels last week. Failures aggregate 165 for the week as against 135 last week. Canadian failures number 32, against 29 last week.

## PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1¼¢. Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate. Potatoes, new, \$15. Beets, per sack, 85¢ @ \$1. Turnips, per sack, 75¢. Squash—4¢. Carrots, per sack, \$1.00. Parsnips, per sack, \$1.25. Cauliflower, native, 75¢. Cucumbers—10¢ @ 20¢. Cabbage, native and California, 5¢ per pound.

Tomatoes—40¢ @ 50¢. Butter—Creamery, 25¢; Eastern 22¢; dairy, 15 @ 18¢; ranch, 14¢ per pound. Eggs—24¢. Cheese—12¢. Poultry—12¢; dressed, 14¢; spring, 13 @ 15¢. Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$11.00 @ 12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$16.00.

Corn—White, \$23.00; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$30. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; blended straight, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; Graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.25; rye flour, \$3.80 @ 4.00. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$12.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime 7½¢; cows, 7¢; mutton 7½¢; pork, 8¢; trimmed, 9¢; veal, 9 @ 11¢.

Hams—Large, 13¢; small, 13½¢; breakfast bacon, 12¢; dry salt sides, 8½¢. Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 56 @ 56½¢; Valley, 57½¢; Blumstein, 60¢ per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.10; Graham, \$2.50. Oats—Choice white, 42¢; choice gray, 40¢ per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$15.00 @ 15.50; brewing, \$17.00 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$13.00 per ton; middlings, \$20; shorts, 15¢; chop, 15¢ per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$11 @ 12; clover, \$7 @ 7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6 @ 7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 45 @ 50¢; store, 27½¢. Eggs—1 per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 15¢; Young America, 14¢; new cheese 10¢ per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00 @ 4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2.00 @ 3.00; geese, \$6.00 @ 7.00 per ducks, \$3.00 @ 4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14 @ 16¢ per pound. Potatoes—40 @ 50¢ per sack; sweets, 2 @ 2½¢ @ 3¢ per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, \$1; per sack; garlic, 7¢ per pound; cabbage, 20¢ per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, 1½¢ per pound; carrots, \$1. Hops—2 @ 8¢ per pound. Wool—Valley, 16 @ 16¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 15 @ 16¢; mohair, 25¢ per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½¢; dressed mutton, 7 @ 7½¢ per pound; lambs, 5½¢. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.00 @ 6.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00 @ 4.50; cows, \$3.50 @ 4.00; dressed beef, 6½ @ 7½¢ per pound. Veal—Large, 6½ @ 7½¢; small, 8 @ 8½¢ per pound.

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