

# ILLINOIS TOWN WIPED OUT

## Destructive Tornado Visits Collinsville.

### FOURTEEN PERSONS INJURED

Storm Was Severely Felt at St. Louis, Where It Caused Much Damage—Much Property Lost.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 10.—The town of Collinsville, Ill., 12 miles from St. Louis, on the Vandalia railroad, narrowly escaped destruction by a tornado today. Fourteen persons were injured in the immediate vicinity of the village, some of them fatally, and there was much damage to property. Miners who live in the outskirts of town lost most by the wind. A group of three residences standing on a hill were ruined to splinters.

The injured are: Paul Quaranti, aged 35, severely bruised and burned, (perhaps fatal); Otto Odderhole, 17, arm broken, internally injured, serious; Sophie Fix, 17, skull fractured and bruised, thought to be fatally injured; Newton Anderson, scalp wound and bruised face, not serious; Theodore Lawrence, cut and bruised and internally injured; Frank Kobart, seriously bruised; son and daughter of Frank Kobart, severely cut and bruised; Tony Skalla, wife and two children, badly bruised; Barney Falette, scalp wound and arteries cut; Tom Pomatts, left arm broken. The last two named were blown several hundred feet from their house into a field.

About 2:30 A. M. the storm was first felt at a point one mile south of Collinsville. The first house demolished was that occupied by Frank Kobart. He, his son and daughter, were buried in the debris and it was some time before they were rescued, bruised and bleeding from the wreckage. From this place the wind swept to the north, its path being west of Collinsville, about a quarter of a mile, and the last trace of the storm is observed at Hightville, a manufacturing suburb, one mile away.

After the Kobart house, a group of three dwellings was felled by the wind. They were occupied by John and Paul Marquette and Philip Crossan, and their families. All the occupants escaped injury, except John Marquette. His hurts from falling timbers are not severe, but he is badly burned, for the debris caught fire from an overturned lamp and the flames reached him before the neighbors could rescue him. The Hightville Coal Company's building was the next attacked, the immense smoke-stack being leveled to the ground and the walls somewhat damaged.

From there the wind reached the Vandalia tracks, laying waste telegraph poles for the distance of a quarter of a mile. Beyond the Vandalia tracks stood a group of large frame houses occupied by the Lawrence, Odderhole and Fix families. The storm leveled them, and nothing is left, save a mass of tangled wreckage. It was here that Mr. Odderhole and Mr. Lawrence received their serious injuries and here also the members of the Fix family were wounded. That the children were not killed is a marvel. Harry Fix and his sister Sophie were asleep in the same room on the second floor. The house seemed to separate and brother and sister were let down with their beds to the ground floor. There they had not been broken by the fall, Harry not injured in the least, but Sophie crushed under a fallen timber.

### The Work of a Fiend.

Walla Walla, Feb. 10.—Frank Royce, farmer, living 12 miles north-west of this city, on the Washington & Columbia River railroad, left the city this afternoon in a drunken condition. When he reached Dixie he became involved in a fight with a man named Rufus Woods, biting his nose nearly off. Royce proceeded to the home of his grandfather, B. F. Royce, with whom he had been living, about two miles above Dixie. Woods followed in pursuit of Royce, and the two men continued their struggles in the presence of the elder Royce. Frank Royce pulled a gun and shot at Woods, but missed and killed his grandfather. Young Royce then fired several more shots at Woods, but without effect.

### Harper Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 10.—The reorganization committee of Harper & Bros., publishers, representing over \$11,650,000 of the company's indebtedness, has filed an answer in the clerk's office of the United States district court to the petition for bankruptcy filed on January 22 against the company. The answer denies that Harper & Bros. have committed the acts of bankruptcy or that they are insolvent. The petition was filed by the receiver of the company, and the answer is expected to be filed by the courts.

### Venezuela Troops Invade Brazil.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says the Venezuelan troops invaded Brazilian territory, and were opposed by the forces of the latter republic, which were forced to retreat after a serious fight.

### Murdered His Family.

Denver, Feb. 9.—A special to the Times from Blackhawk, Colo., says: W. M. Allen, a carpenter, this morning shot and killed his daughter Zula, aged 6 years, in her bed, then shot his wife twice and finally shot himself in the breast. The father and mother are being shot, as expressed by Mrs. Allen, because she was compelled to live in Blackhawk. The family formerly lived in Illinois and Kansas City.

## WILL BE HOME IN MAY.

Otis Will Leave Manila When New Commission Arrives.

New York, Feb. 10.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Major General Otis will be detached from duty as governor general of the Philippines and commander of the department of the Pacific immediately after the arrival of the new Philippine commission, and will be ordered to return to the United States. This action will be in compliance with the wishes of General Otis, who has informed the war department that he is in need of a respite.

The president believes that General Otis can be relieved after the arrival of the commission at Manila, which will occur late in April or early in May, without detriment to the interests of the government. He will be succeeded by the senior officer of the islands, probably Major General McArthur, who will be subordinate to the new commission, which will possess plenary powers and will be responsible to the war department. Granting of such extensive authority to the new commission, and its assignment to duty under the war department, makes important departures in the policy of the administration. Members of the Schurman commission have complained that they were handicapped in their work by the necessity of subordinating their action to the military.

The decision to place the Taft commission under the war department means that the archipelago is now considered domestic territory. After the suppression of organized resistance on the part of the natives, the archipelago will be divided into four grand military departments. Judge Taft, as grand

down in service today while the funeral services were being held over the body of Kentucky's dead Democratic leader. Shortly after the hour of noon, when the parade was on the march, the flood began to descend with increased violence and continued all through the afternoon. The exercises were carried out to the letter, and tonight the body of William Goebel lies in the chapel of the Frankfort cemetery, after one of the greatest funeral demonstrations ever seen in this state.

It had been feared that trouble might arise between the soldiers in the capitol grounds and the Democratic partisans in the line of march when the parade passed the capitol square; but nothing of the kind occurred. The soldiers were kept back on the level with the front of the capitol building, and a line of sentries was posted in front of them to prevent them from going near the fence on the south side of the grounds at the time the parade was passing the square. Orders had been issued on the Democratic side as well that no comments should be made by the men in the parade as they passed the grounds where Governor Goebel received his death wound. The wisdom of the commanders of the troops and that of the Democratic leaders, added to the fact that for 24 hours all of the saloons had been closed, enabled the day to pass without any exhibition of feeling being shown on either side.

### The Day in Congress.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Almost immediately after the senate convened today discussion of the financial measure was resumed. Allen, of Nebraska, concluded his speech, charging the Republican party with breaking faith with the people on bimetalism, and systematically discrediting the work of the international bimetallic commission. Cockrell, of Missouri, also addressed the senate on the financial bill, making a technical analysis of the house and senate measures. He charged that the senate substitute contained the initial movement toward the perpetuation of the national debt.

The house was in session an hour and a half today, and only minor business was transacted. The ways and means committee measure, establishing tariff rates on goods from Puerto Rico into the United States and vice versa, was reported, and Payne gave notice that the bill would be called up next Thursday. The debate upon it will run for a week. The house did not adjourn over on account of the Lawton funeral, and tomorrow will be given up to the consideration of private bills.

### The Jeffries-Corbett Fight.

San Francisco, Feb. 10.—The managers of the National Athletic Club, which, according to advices from the East, has secured the Jeffries-Corbett prizefight, state that they will at once put up the \$5,000 forfeit. They propose to make the contest the chief feature of a pugilistic tournament, which they are confident will draw thousands of people to this city from all parts of the United States. The place for holding the fight has not yet been decided upon, but the prices of admission will range from \$2 to \$10.

### Big Fire in Michigan.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—A special to the Tribune from Escanaba, Mich., says: The National Cooperage and Woodware Company's plant was totally destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is estimated at \$250,000; insurance not known.

Lendville, Colo., Feb. 10.—Ernest Wendland a prospector, was killed by a snowslide on Sugar Loaf mountain, near here, yesterday.

# BRAVE HERO LAID TO REST

## The Burial of Lawton with Fitting Honors.

### TRIBUTE TO A GALLANT HERO

Funeral Was Well Attended—The President, His Advisers and Many Officers of High Rank Were Present.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Major-General Henry W. Lawton was buried today in the national cemetery, at Arlington. It was a nation's tribute to a national hero, and the sorrow of a whole people was expressed when America added the chaplet of cypress to the brow that so long had worn the laurel.

The burial service beneath the leafless trees at Arlington was preceded by services in the church of the Covenant, on Connecticut avenue, at which every department of the army and navy within reach of Washington, Lawton's old comrades of the line staff, the diplomatic corps in all its brilliancy of uniform and decoration, and as many citizens of all degrees as were fortunate enough to find standing room within the walls, were present.

But the crowd within was insignificant compared with the thousands who traveled the lowering winter day for a glimpse of the flag-draped caisson, with its military escort, as it passed through the streets. Hundreds more made the toilsome pilgrimage to Arlington to hear the last words pronounced above the open grave, where president, cabinet and general commanding the army stood with bowed heads until the last volley had been fired and the bugle sounded "taps."

For a day and night the body of the soldier lay in state in the Church of the Covenant. So it lay this morning, when the doors were opened, troopers from his old command with sabers drawn keeping vigil at the head and foot.

Beneath the soft lights of the altar rose a tropical jungle of palms, and higher than the flag-draped coffin rose banks of flowers, tributes from every quarter of the land. At his head hung in dim folds the battle flag from San Mateo, still on its bamboo staff, and supported by one of the men who was near him when he fell. From the ceiling hung the red centered flag of the Eighth corps, under which he had won perpetual fame in two island wars. About, as the shrill pipes of the organ trembled with the opening anthem, stood grouped his superiors and his brother officers, with whom and for whom his life work had been done. Close to the coffin sat President McKinley, and on his right the secretary of state. With them were the secretary of war, the attorney-general, the secretary of the navy, the postmaster-general, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of the interior and the secretary of agriculture. Close by were Mrs. Lawton, little Manley and the others of the family, and to the left General Miles, General Merritt, General Brooke, General Shafter and their staff officers, all in uniform and all Lawton's comrades, who at one time or another had camped and fought with him. In the body of the church was a scarcely less notable gathering, assistant secretaries and heads of bureaus, the military committees of the house and senate, diplomats, the Orientals in their flowing robes of somber color, and the Europeans resplendent in decorations, among them the Spanish minister. There were delegations from the Loyal Legion, the G. A. R. and other patriotic societies.

### Body Washed Ashore.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—The body of Burton M. Hardiman, cousin of Mrs. J. K. Miller, of Oakland, better known in the literary world as Florence Hardiman Miller, has been washed ashore on Angel island, in the bay of San Francisco. Whether death was caused by suicide or accident is unknown. Hardiman's home was in Cowego, Kan., where his mother and one of his sisters reside.

### Riots in Martinique.

Fort de France, Martinique, Feb. 11.—A mob of about 1,200 has since last Monday been preventing the harvesting of sugar cane. The movement is extending and troops have been sent in all directions. An infantry post of 25 men was attacked and fired upon its assailants, killing nine men and wounding 15. In the commune of Le Francois, two incendiary fires have occurred on plantations.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—Acting Immigration Commissioner Schell, at this port, has forwarded to National Immigration Commissioner Powderly, at Washington, a protest against the intended colonization of a large tract of land in California with 1,500 Russian emigrants now in the Northwest territory.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—The United States transport Logan arrived today from Manila. The voyage occupied 26 days. The Logan brought 14 passengers. February 3, Robert Gray, late of company B, Twenty-second infantry, died at sea from dysentery. The body was embalmed and brought here.

### The Spokane & British Columbia Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The Spokane & British Columbia Telephone & Telegraph Company has obtained a mandamus to compel the Spokane city council to grant a franchise for this company in the streets of the city. Its application for a franchise was rejected last June. The company claims that its right to equal protection under the constitution entitles it to the same privileges in building up business as is granted to the rival company.

## MINES AND MINING.

Lawlessness and Terror will Reign at Cape Nome This Summer.

There will be lawlessness and a reign of terror in the new gold fields at Cape Nome, Alaska, next summer, in the opinion of John G. Brady, governor of the territory, and George N. Wright, postmaster at Cape Nome, unless congress takes steps to establish civil government on a firm foundation and makes laws defining the proprietorship of claims. Governor Brady and Mr. Wright are in the East endeavoring to obtain the appointment of United States judges at Sitka, Circle City and Cape Nome. An extraordinary rush of gold-seekers to the last named place is expected next May when communication with the outside world is reopened. Mr. Wright believes that before the end of the summer, there will be 60,000 persons in Cape Nome.

"We want the general land laws extended to Alaska, so that we have homestead rights," said Mr. Wright last night, "otherwise we cannot help having a great deal of trouble. We are without the legal form of government. We have organized one of our own, electing a mayor, a council, a chief of police and other officers, but it has no standing in law. There were 2,000 men there last year, and they agreed among themselves to observe each other's rights, but it will be different when we have 60,000."

"In law, nobody has any right to the beach, between the high and low water marks, where there are rich deposits of gold. It ought to be laid off in small plots for the sale of the mineral rights. Though gold was discovered in Cape Nome a year ago last September, we did not get the news in Seattle until last May. We suspected at first that it was a scheme of the steamship companies to get passengers, as the Yukon business was getting slack. I telegraphed to Washington to be appointed postmaster and was appointed over night by wire. I got to Nome July 4, when there was not a sluice box in the district.

"Lumber came in later, and about \$3,500,000 of gold was taken out last summer. One claim in Anvil creek paid \$175,000 in five weeks. I know because I handled the money. Three claims in Snow gulch paid \$500,000.

### Test of Newspaper Advertising.

Between the acts recently at Wallack's New York theater, ushers distributed among the audience slips with a brief printed statement politely asking the recipient to indicate by a check mark in the list of various advertising forms employed which one had attracted him to the performance—newspapers, bill boards, window lithographs or something else. Eleven hundred slips were handed to the ushers, and of that number 991 had been attracted by the newspapers solely.

On the Yukon the gold is well below the surface, but at Nome it lies near the top of the ground. Many claims have been staked out, but there is a vast region still to be explored. The formation is very peculiar. Back of the beach, which is white sand, and rising 10 feet above it, is a flat strip called tundras, which extends from two to four miles back to the mountains. This has a layer of moss or peat on top, then comes a layer of blue clay from 6 to 15 inches thick, and then the white sand to bedrock 25 feet below. The gold in the white sand runs from 50 cents to \$1.50 a pan, and the pay streak of ruby sand on the bedrock runs \$5 to the pan, besides coarse gold.

"One of the steamers took 350 tons of sand shoveled at random from the beach to San Francisco last year. It was put into a smelter and yielded \$9,000 in gold. The beach has been prospected for 15 miles. Nobody knows where the gold came from. Some think it was from hills brought down by glaciers, and some think it was thrown up by a volcano.

"Governor Brady wants Alaska to come in as a state when the population has been increased by the rush next summer. He is the one man that all the people there have absolute confidence in. If we are admitted to the Union we can take care of ourselves. Miners began coming down from the Yukon last fall, and more will come. If we do not get authority to protect ourselves we shall have trouble."

In Delaware last week the National Cape Nome Mining & Transportation Company was organized with a capital of \$5,000,000, to establish a steamship line and work with machinery claims covering 920 acres of beach and tundras. Francis B. Thurber, F. L. Loring and George Crawford are the incorporators.

The entire season's output of grain-bags from the Walla Walla penitentiary has already been applied for, and many applications have been refused because of lack of capacity to supply them. The price has not yet been fixed. It is estimated that 10,000,000 sacks will be needed for the season's grain, only one-eighth of which can be manufactured at the state prison.

### Mining Convention Delegates.

Governor Rogers, of Washington, is anxious to appoint delegates to the International Mining Convention, which meets in Milwaukee, Wis., in June. It is desirable that the state be well represented at the convention, and the governor will appoint any reputable citizen who may wish to attend. Three delegates will go from the state university school of mining, and three from the agricultural college school of mining.

## PACIFIC COAST NEWS

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Interest in the Growing Western States.

### Alaska Criminal Code.

A bill has been framed by Senator Perkins to amend the criminal code which was adopted for Alaska at the last session of congress. In this bill, Senator Perkins prohibits the construction of barricades in streams for the purpose or with the end of preventing fish ascending the streams or rivers of Alaska. It is provided that it shall be unlawful to fish for salmon except with rod or spear, above the tide waters of any creek or river of less than 500 feet width, except for purposes of propagation. Seining or catching fish in these streams for a distance of more than a third of the width of the stream is prohibited, and no seine or other net shall be laid within 100 yards of another. Fishing for salmon in the waters of Alaska from 6 p. m. Saturday until 6 a. m. on the following Monday is also prohibited, except in Behring sea and its tributaries. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to set aside whatever streams he may desire as spawning grounds, when he may consider that fishing operations on such streams are being conducted so that the number of salmon taken is larger than the capacity of the stream to produce, or if the fishing operations prevent a sufficient ingress of salmon to the spawning grounds, he may establish weekly closed seasons, to limit the duration of the fishing season, prescribe the volume of the catch at such places, or prohibit it entirely; provided this action is taken after the persons interested have been given a fair hearing in their own behalf.

The secretary of the treasury is also authorized to require the erection of salmon hatcheries of suitable capacity at any fisheries or fish establishments in Alaska, which are to be maintained by the persons operating the fishery, cannery or saltery.

### Money to Push Railroad Building.

The Bellingham Bay & British Columbia railroad has given a trust deed to its property in Whatcom county to the Bank of California to secure the payment of \$1,000,000 in first mortgage bonds. The deed was executed in San Francisco on December 1, and was filed for record in the auditor's office in Whatcom county on January 23. The document is the most voluminous of any ever filed there, and it required \$499.50 in revenue stamps. It is the purpose of the company to pay off an indebtedness of about \$60,000 on the road, and the balance realized from the sale of the bonds to the Bank of California will be used in construction work. The instrument calls for the completion of 24 miles of additional road this year, on which will be issued in bonds \$17,000 per mile. This extension is the one now under survey from Sumas to Boulder Creek.

### Transfer of a Sawmill.

The Copping sawmill, at Tenino, Wash., was sold to the Douglas Lumber Company of Chehalis, the members of the company consisting of L. H. Miller and Mrs. H. J. Miller. The firm recently purchased the timber on the Hogden donation claim, a mile from Tenino, and the mill will be immediately moved to the new site and put in operation. It has a capacity of about 18,000 feet per day.

### Pacific Coast Chat.

Canemah levies a 11-mill school tax. Reedville school district votes a 2-mill tax this year.

Nine workhouses, at Elgin, have brought \$85 to \$100 a head.

Hon. M. Baker, pioneer of La Grande, has been quite ill with bronchitis.

At Stafford, Clackamas county, the mercury recently went down to 26 degrees.

R. Hull has sold his farm near Iebanion to an Albany man.

A dog-poisoner is at work at Glencoe. One man, a physician, has suffered the loss of five dogs.

George Childer's 200-acre farm, four miles from Island City, has been sold to John Blochland for \$8,600—all cash but \$2,600.

The discovery of two cases of scarlet fever at Weston brought attention to the fact that the town had no quarantine ordinance.

At Lower Cove, a disturbance in a chicken house caused a boy to go out, close the door, and fasten it with a string "button." Next morning the door was open, with a hole in it large enough to admit a man's arm. The boy had locked in a chicken thief, who had cut through the door to reach and turn the "button."

A logging railroad, projected along the Clatskanie, will not be built because one or two ranchers unwisely asked much larger sums for right of way over their lands than the enterprise would warrant.

The people of Tillamook county are urging the extension of the Astoria & Columbia River railroad from Seaside to their county, but President Hammond has stated that work will not be commenced until 1902, when it is his purpose to extend the line down the coast and connect with the Corvallis & Eastern at Yaquina bay.

In the year 1899, 23 divorces were granted in Walla Walla county, none being denied.

The United States pays \$65.36 a year for rent in Spokane.

Tacoma's receipts in January were \$24,387; its expenditures, \$38,574, and the cash balance on February 1 was \$205,237.

About 50 Coeur d'Alene Indians were entertained at a feast at Tekoa the day after the close of the recent farmer's institute.

## STRENGTH OF STAPLES.

Leading Feature of the Trade Situation This Week.

Bradstreet's says: The strength of staples, and particularly those of agricultural origin, is the leading feature this week, at least. In general trade, weather conditions have not favored a big distribution, but, compared with a year ago, are still quite favorable. Enlarged speculation is reflected in increased bank clearings, and comparisons with last year are again encouraging, while gains over years previous to 1899 are very marked. In strength of demand, and size of advance, cottons are still easily first. Although the crop movement has noticeably enlarged active has been the demand for foreign spinners that fully 38 cents advance is shown.

The strength of the raw sugar position has been further increased this week by bullish reports from European beet markets, and the expectation that receipts of cane sugars are apt to be light in the future.

Fine grades of wool are quiet, but there is still an urgent demand for medium grades, and quarter-bloods sell better, considerable imported wools having changed hands in Eastern markets.

A further gain in blast furnace capacity is noted. Current production is now little below 16,000,000 tons yearly, and some increase of stocks is shown.

Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 2,902,357 bushels, against 2,724,937 bushels last week, 5,580,500 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 231, as compared with 171 last week, 193 in this week a year ago, 278 in 1898, 301 in 1897, and 351 in 1896.

## PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

### Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, \$2.50 @ 2.50 per sack. Lettuce, hot house, 40c per doz. Potatoes, new, \$18 @ 20. Beets, per sack, 75 @ 85c. Turnips, per sack, 60c. Carrots, per sack, 50c. Parsnips, per sack, 75 @ 85c. Cauliflower, 75c @ \$1 per dozen. Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00 @ 1.25 per 100 pounds. Apples, \$1.25 @ 1.50 per box. Pears, \$1.00 @ 1.25 per box. Prunes, 60c per box. Butter—Creamery, 31c per pound; dairy, 17 @ 25c; ranch, 20c per pound. Eggs—20c. Cheese—Native, 16c. Poultry—13 @ 14c; dressed, 14 @ 15c. Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00 @ 19.00. Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$23. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$21; whole, \$22. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$8.25; blended straight, \$8.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; Graham, per barrel, \$3.80; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80 @ 4.00. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14.00; shorts, per ton, \$18.00. Feed—Chopped feed, \$20.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 4 1/2 @ 5c; cows, 4 @ 4 1/2c; pork, 4 1/2c; trimmed, 6 1/2c; veal, small, 6c; large, 4c. Hams—Large, 15c; small, 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2c; dry salt sides, 8c.

### Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 53 @ 54c; Valley, 53c; Bluestem, 54c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$2.90; Graham, \$2.25; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 35 @ 36c; choice gray, 34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$14 @ 15.00; brewing, \$17.50 @ 18.50 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$15; chop, \$14 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$10 @ 11; clover, \$7 @ 8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 @ 7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50 @ 55c; seconds, 42 1/2 @ 45c; dairy, 30 @ 37 1/2c; store, 22 1/2 @ 27 1/2c. Eggs—14 @ 15c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00 @ 4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2.50 @ 3.50; ducks, \$7.00 @ 8.00 for old; \$4.50 @ 6.50; geese, \$6.00 @ 7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12 1/2c per pound. Potatoes—55 @ 80c per sack; sweets, 2 @ 2 1/2c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, \$1.50 @ 2.00; carrots, \$1. Hops—7 @ 10c; 1898 crop, 5 @ 6c. Wool—Valley, 12 @ 13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8 @ 14c; mohair, 27 @ 30c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7 @ 7 1/2c per pound; lambs, 7 1/2c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.50 @ 6.00 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00 @ 4.50; cows, \$3.50 @ 4.00; dressed beef, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 7 @ 8c; small, 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2c per pound.

### San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 12 @ 15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12 @ 16c; Valley, 20 @ 22c; Northern, 10 @ 12c. Hops—1899 crop, 11 @ 13c per pound. Butter—Fancy creamery 27 @ 28c; do seconds, 25 @ 26c; fancy dairy, 22 @ 26c; do seconds, 18 @ 21c per pound. Eggs—Store, 15 @ 16c; fancy ranch, 19c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$18.00 @ 21.00; bran, \$14.50 @ 15.00.