

THE BOERS WERE OUTWITTED

Robert's Movement Takes Them by Surprise.

MADE NO DETERMINED STAND

Treated Eastward, Being Followed by French's Cavalry—The Dutch Making for Bloemfontein.

London, March 10.—The Boers appear to have made no stand whatever, but while in retreat they twice surprised General French's cavalry with a fire. As no report has been made of the capture of prisoners, the enemy probably got away with their entire force. General French is still following them and keeping between them and Bloemfontein.

The evacuation of the northern districts of Cape Colony is now nearly complete. The British are in possession of the railroad crossings. The military critics comment on the surprising news from Mafeking. General Baden-Powell seems to be in need of outside help. Otherwise would not allow correspondents to find out information respecting the stress of the garrison.

A re-adjustment of some of the higher commands is taking place. General Buller is to go to Stormberg to take command of General Gatacre's division and the Tenth division, now in process of formation, which will be under the immediate command of General Hunter, Sir George White's chief staff.

The Daily News makes the following announcement:

"It was rumored in London yesterday—and we have no reason for believing the rumor to be correct—that two republics made informal and official overtures of peace on the evening of the 9th. Unfortunately, the conditions suggested were of such character as to preclude the possibility of any result. Terms which might have been gladly accepted before the war, in order to avert it, are possible after the war, with all the rifles it has entailed."

General Roberts' Report.

London, March 10.—Following is text of Lord Roberts' dispatch, received by the war office today:

"Poppo's Grove, March 10.—Two regiments of cavalry, with horse artillery and Kelly-Kenny's division, marched 10 miles eastward. The Boers were taken by surprise yesterday. They moved off so hurriedly that they cooked dinners behind them. We started a Krupp gun and several tents and wagons. The total casualties: Killed, Lieutenants Keswick, Frislick; wounded, Lieutenants Ley, of the Twelfth Lancers, and Sepigne, of the Second Life Guards, severely, and Lieutenant Smith, of the Buffs, who is believed to be picked up by Boer ambulance. Two men were killed, 45 wounded and one man is missing.

Gatacre reports he intends occupying Burgersdorp today. Repairs to the roads toward both Stormberg and Mafeking are being pushed. Clements now occupies Norval's Point, on south bank of the Orange river. A bridge was blown up March 6, and enemy is holding the north bank of river, but not, it is believed, in great strength."

Many Have Died.

Jackson, Miss., March 10.—An official report made to the Hinds county board of supervisors reveals an appalling state of affairs in the Jonesville neighborhood, in the southern part of county. The community is literally decimated with smallpox of the most virulent form, and during the past weeks nearly 100 deaths have occurred. On some days the death rate has been so large that it was impossible to secure coffins, and rude caskets were made from rails. Whole families were wiped out of existence and of several large families only one or two children are left.

Many of the patients who are now in critical condition are without medication, and are dying at the rate from three to five a day. The death toll exceeds 75 per cent, and the lower portion of the county is depopulated. The board of supervisors is making an effort to check further spread.

Anti-British Riot in Bordeaux.

Bordeaux, March 10.—Late yesterday evening students and others issuing in a pro-Boer meeting marched to the British consulate, battered down doors, shattered the windows with stones, and then proceeded to the consular residence, where they engaged in similar demonstrations. The police dispersed the mob and arrested several leaders. The prefect of the Gironde, the mayor of Bordeaux and commissary of police called on the mob today and expressed regret at occurrence.

Recruited to Full Strength.

St. John's, March 10.—Minister Borden lived tonight from the war office a cable accepting 100 men to recruit the Canadian contingent to its full strength. They will leave with the Victoria Horse.

Eight-Club Circuit.

New York, March 10.—The National Club League for the season of 1900 have an eight-club circuit. This arrangement was made at the Fifth Avenue hotel at 11:30 o'clock tonight, and the league meeting adjourned. A verbal agreement was reached tonight, and tomorrow the agreement will be formally executed. The retiring clubs are Washington, Baltimore, Louisville and Cleveland. Each club reserves a money consideration for franchise.

SITUATION AT MAFEKING.

Terrible Plight of the Besieged, but No Talk of Surrender.

Mafeking, Feb. 21.—What may be typhoid fever has broken out in the women's laager, and dysentery, due to the absence of vegetables, is rife among the garrison. We are thrown upon our own resources. Such luxuries as we had are exhausted, or have been commandeered for the hospitals, which are filled to overflowing. The children's graveyard, close to the women's laager, grows weekly as the young lives are cut short prematurely by shells and fever. We look with hope deferred for relief.

The cheerfulness which was characteristic of the early days of the siege has almost deserted us, the men preferring to remain at their posts, rather than move about and work up an appetite, which cannot be satisfied. The natives are in the worst plight. Those who are unable to obtain work are allowed a small handful of meat daily. Many, having the danger, wander about the town with gaunt and hungry faces in search of work which entitles them to an extra ration of meat. If they find work they are generally too weak to perform it.

From their advance posts the Boers range the streets and the market square. It is impossible to dodge their bullets. We have taken remarkable precaution, however, and the casualties, though heavy, are not what they might have been with less able men at the head of affairs.

Even the headquarters' mess fares scantily. Like saints under the altar, we cry, "How long, O Lord, how long?"

Two hundred and ninety-two persons have been killed, wounded, or dead of disease. The garrison is so small that it would be criminal to make its weakness public, but there is never so much as a whisper or suggestion of the possibility of surrender, because we do not mean to get beaten, and we are cheerfully enduring the hardships of today rather than to make a surrender in any degree possible tomorrow.

GUARDED BY POLICE.

Nonunion Workmen Employed on Chicago Buildings.

Chicago, March 10.—Under police guard, over 300 nonunion workmen were today given work by contractors engaged in erecting various downtown buildings. This was the first serious attempt on the part of the contractors to resume the work interrupted by the strike of the unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council. Nearly all the unfinished buildings were heavily picketed by the unions, but beyond one or two attempts to persuade the nonunion men not to go to work, no attempt was made to interfere.

Labor troubles culminated in a riot at Thirty-sixth and Wallace streets this evening. William Schindler was shot and probably fatally wounded, and six others were injured. Joseph Walsh, foreman for the Link Belt Machinery Company, and H. K. McLean, superintendent of the same company, were attacked by strikers. For some time the strikers have followed Walsh and McLean every night when they left the shops, and have threatened to kill them. Tonight some one threw a club at Walsh, striking him in the back of the head. He accused Schindler, and when the latter denied it a fight followed. A crowd of strikers gathered around and Walsh, believing his life was in danger, shot Schindler in the breast. A general fight followed the shooting of Schindler, and strikers to the number of 40 made an attack upon Walsh and McLean, and four others who were with them. Although badly pounded up, they managed to hold their own, and beat off their assailants until the arrival of the police. Walsh was placed under arrest.

Senate Takes It Up.

Washington, March 10.—Formal discussion of the Puerto Rican tariff and civil government bill began in the senate today, and continued uninterrupted for 4½ hours. The principal speakers were Foraker, in charge of the measure, and Pettus, but at various times during the debate lively colloquies occurred, in which other senators were participants. After Mason had entered his motion to discharge the committee on foreign relations from further consideration of a resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers and it had gone over until tomorrow under the rules, Pettus delivered a carefully prepared speech in opposition to the pending bill. Foraker occupied the floor during the remainder of the session, speaking in defense of the bill.

Bad Fire in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 9.—Fire entailing an estimated loss of over \$700,000 occurred early today in the retail dry goods district. The conflagration originated in the engine room of Shoneman Brothers' dry goods and millinery store, at Eighth and Arch streets. The principal losers are: Shoneman Bros., dry goods store, four-story building, total loss, \$300,000; Marks Bros., dry goods store, a five-story building, completely gutted, estimated loss, \$300,000; Myerhoff Bros., manufacturers of women's and children's clothing, and the Philadelphia Electric Equipment Company, estimated loss, \$200,000. Several smaller buildings adjoining were more or less seriously damaged.

Chicago Church Destroyed.

Chicago, March 10.—The Second Presbyterian church, at Twentieth street and Michigan avenue, was destroyed by fire tonight. The building was the home of one of the most aristocratic congregations in the city. A reception was being given in the church parlors by the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society of the church, and the assemblage was in the midst of the festivities when the blaze was discovered in the organ on the main floor.

INSURGENTS DRIVEN BACK

Town of Aparri Assaulted by Filipinos.

TROOPS NEEDED IN THE NORTH

Rebels in the Southern Peninsula Seized into Small Bands—Massacre at Calabanga—40 Spaniards Killed.

Manila, March 12.—Generals Young and Hood are asking for reinforcements, and a battalion of the Forty-eighth has been sent to Aparri. Other troops will follow.

The rebels recently persistently attacked Aparri for several hours, but were finally driven away. Details of the affair are lacking.

The rebels are holding reunions in the province of North Ilocos and the red Katapunan cross, symbol of resistance, is again appearing among the natives.

It is believed that the insurgent generals, Tinto and Florbes, have been driven by Young into Hood's territory. The fact that Young is unable, owing to lack of troops, to maintain garrisons in all the towns occupied has had a bad effect on the natives.

General Bates has returned here after leaving garrisons in the provinces of North and South Camarines. The expedition lost seven men killed and 10 wounded. On entering New Caceres, province of South Camarines, general Bates learned that 2,000 insurgents had departed the same day. The Americans immediately sent out three pursuing columns, encountering the enemy in three small engagements and killing a total of 40 men.

The Spanish prisoners report that the enemy was divided into small bands in the mountains, under the leadership of General Legaspi. The town of Iriga has been burned by the enemy. Both provinces were thoroughly scouted.

The inhabitants of the district of Labaman, including Abella, the provincial governor and other officials, are returning to their homes. Abella has issued a proclamation calling upon the natives to submit to the Americans.

The liberated priests from New Caceres report that the insurgents killed 68 Chinamen and 40 Spaniards at the town of Calabanga.

It is estimated that there are 100,000 bales of hemp in the Camarines provinces.

Twelve hundred well armed insurgents, formerly of Cavite province, with a Chinese colonel in command, surround the towns of Albay and Legaspi. They have effected three night attacks and continually harass the Forty-seventh regiment, which has lost eight men killed and 20 wounded in defending these towns.

CONTROL OF PHILIPPINES.

General Wheeler Suggests a Territorial Government.

San Francisco, March 12.—General Joseph Wheeler favors giving the Philippines a territorial form of government. Said he:

"I believe the people are ready for a certain kind of self-government. They could be given the power to make laws, under such a system of government as has been adopted for our territories. The municipal governments are all in the hands of the natives, and they get along without trouble or friction. Under a territorial form, the islands could be best controlled."

He reviews his impressions of trade possibilities in the Orient as follows: "England, Russia, Germany and France have braved war and pestilence in efforts to secure a share of the wealth which will come to them by commercial relations with these people. The treaty of peace cast upon us the responsibility of sovereignty over 9,000,000 to 11,000,000 people, together with the islands which they inhabit, containing an area three times that of our great and prosperous Empire state."

"Very naturally, there may be honest differences of opinion as to whether everything has been conducted during the two years in accordance with the highest wisdom and best possible judgment, but there should be no question among the American people as to the duty and wisdom of now uniting in a determined effort to take the situation as it stands, and so conduct the affairs of our country as to add the most to its glory, honor, welfare and prosperity. It is a friendly struggle for commercial supremacy in which our rival nations are using their best efforts, and I say, let us, in a friendly but determined spirit, use our best efforts also."

Labor Disorders in Chicago.

Chicago, March 12.—Efforts of contractors today to place nonunion men at work on buildings in various parts of the city, work on which has been interrupted by the strike, resulted in several encounters between union and nonunion men. At the new Ogdenburg dock, Ohio and Kingsbury streets, the contractors succeeded in getting eight men through the picket lines of the union workmen and put them to work. A few bricks were thrown, but no one was hurt, and the police quickly suppressed the disorder.

Big Fire at Lead.

Lead, S. D., March 10.—Fire this morning destroyed 40 buildings. The Deadwood fire department was called on for assistance, and responded. In addition to the combined fire departments, it was found necessary to blow up buildings in the path of the fire with dynamite in order to stop its spread. Owing to the high wind blowing, the secrecy of water and the inflammable nature of the buildings, the firemen were unable to do anything to stay the flames in any other way.

MINES AND MINING.

Rich Claims in the Klondike Country—Aestheticism in Mining Camps.

Some one said that man first works for bread, then for butter on his bread, and will exhaust himself to get sugar on the butter. There is a great deal of truth in the remark; at least as far as miners are concerned. They want the best when they have the price. They are not so exacting so far as flowers and perfumes go. They are not aesthetic in their tastes and inclinations, but they want good clothing, good board, good magazines and books and good, comfortable homes or lodgings. They can rough it when necessary, take their bacon and beans as their every day diet, sleep where night overtakes them and never whimper, growl or grumble at their fare. They are miners and take life as they find it, not as they would wish it to be. Of course, they enjoy their bread, but will take butter on it if they can get it, and will have the sugar if it doesn't cost too much.

But a miner's life, and his customs and habits do not lead him in the direction of aestheticism. He is a gentleman, but not a dandy. He may be a little rough in his ways and blunt in his language, at times, well-meaning and kind-hearted and disposed to do the right thing under all circumstances. He may appear stern and unyielding, but it should be borne in mind that the miner is forced to meet and overcome stern and apparently unyielding conditions in his daily avocations. These conditions often find expression in his demeanor.

Not Good for Poor Men.

Fred Smedeman, an old time Seattle man, who has spent the past 18 months in Atlin, B. C., and one of the pioneers who blazed the trail into that section, returned to Seattle a couple of days ago, en route to St. Paul. Mr. Smedeman will return to Seattle in a few weeks and go from here to the new gold fields in the Cape Nome district in April. In Atlin he has several mining properties, but speaks in very conservative terms of the district. He says: "It is not a 'poor man's camp' in any sense of the word, but will take money to develop the country. Money will be made, generally speaking, only by large concerns who have secured and are securing strings of claims to be worked on a large scale with hydraulic plants."

Rich Mines in Southern Oregon.

The Kubli Bros., of Jacksonville Or., who own the Golden Standard mine, situated on Gall's creek, near Gold Hill, have arranged to start work on their property the present week, with a force of 12 men. For the present they will use the old and thrifty two-stamp mill, which has reduced so much rich ore for them in the past, but they have decided to replace it, and have secured a 10-stamp mill, with 500-pound stamps, which they will change to 800-pound stamps, and have in running order in the near future. Extensive development work has also been planned, and when it shall be carried out this mine is expected to enter the list of large producers in Southern Oregon.

Rich Klondike Claims.

Sections of Gold Run Gulch in the Klondike are yielding \$1,000 per linear foot of the claim. One claim in the twenties, for which the owner asked \$300,000 some time ago, but did not sell, is yielding an exceptionally fine return. Not being able to sell it, the owners set to work with seven men and without thawing has shown up \$75,000 and not over 100 feet of the 500-foot claim has been touched. A section of 45 feet of the claim yielded \$7,000, \$1,000 and over per linear foot, and the owners claim that they will receive more than \$300,000 from the ground included in the claim area.

Rains Benefit Mines.

The late heavy rains and the freshets following them in some of the sections of Southern Oregon and Northern California, especially along the Klamath river, have cleared away large bodies of tailings and rock piles and other debris that have accumulated in the past few months. This has been most beneficial to the miners along the whole length of the river. The mines along the Klamath river which have produced big in the past are receiving special attention now.

Rich Strike in Josephine County.

L. Brown, who at one time owned the Greenback mine, in Josephine county, has struck a very rich ledge near Leland, for which he has been made a very large offer, but declines to dispose of the property. The rock is rich in gold, and the farther he goes into the earth the richer the ledge, which is two feet wide.

A good preparation for the toilet is made by grating two teaspoonsful of white Castile soap, three or four orris root, powdered, and a handful of oatmeal. Let all soak together in a cupful of warm water for a couple of hours; then add a few teaspoonsful of this preparation to the water in which you bathe. It is cheap, and good for the skin.

Silver spoons and forks may be kept bright when used daily by soaking them in strong borax water for a few hours. The water should be at a boiling heat when the silver is put in it.

A beautiful natural park has been offered San Antonio, Texas. One condition attached is that "no beer or intoxicating liquor of any kind shall be sold, given away or drunk on or upon any part of said premises." If this condition is violated, then the property returns to the state university. The city council hesitates to accept it on these conditions, and the Liquor Dealers observe that "it would have been more in keeping with propriety to have given it to the W. C. T. U."

FARMING FOR ALASKA

Grains, Flax, Clover and Vegetables Thrive Surprisingly—Also Goats, Sheep and Cattle.

One of the important reports which has just been submitted to congress by the secretary of agriculture and ordered to be printed deals with the agricultural investigations in Alaska. It is important because it brings out some facts in regard to the agricultural capabilities of our vast Northern territory, which will astonish those who have regarded it as a useless ice box, which at most, was valuable only for the gold it might contain or for the fur and fish it yields.

These investigations, as far as they have gone, indicate that it has latent capabilities which, when developed, may sustain a large population and make it a prosperous state. And why not? The little country of Finland, which lies between Sweden and Russia in the same latitude and is less than one-fourth the size of Alaska, has a population of 2,500,000 and exports both grain and livestock, as well as vast quantities of dairy products. The author of the report, Professor C. C. Georgeron, who has charge of the investigations, brought to Washington 11 varieties of spring wheat, a dozen varieties each of barley and oats, and also rye, buckwheat and flax, all of which had matured at the experiment stations at Sitka and Kenai, in the Kenai peninsula. The report states that red clover lived through the winter at Sitka, made a luxuriant growth and matured seed, and that vetches and other forage plants did equally as well. All of the common hardy vegetables were grown to perfection, some cauliflower at Kenai measuring 14 inches across the head.

A statement by the superintendent of the Alaska Commercial Company in regard to his company's experience with livestock at Kadiak is of more than passing interest, because it reveals possibilities in the stock industry which are bound to be of much importance in the future development of the country. The company has for many years kept cattle, sheep and Angora goats on some of the small islands near the town of Kadiak. On one of these islands it was not found necessary to feed or shelter the cattle at all, winter or summer. Year in and year out they lived in the open and were maintained solely by the native grasses, which are abundant in all of Southwestern Alaska. The herd increased yearly about 75 per cent of the breeding cows. A flock of Angora goats increased 60 per cent annually and gave very good results in mohair. A flock of sheep has been kept for the past 16 years on pasture, the year around. The increase was something over 60 per cent, and the clip averaged about five pounds of wool per head yearly. There seems to be no doubt that animal husbandry can be successfully prosecuted in different parts of Alaska.

Land for agricultural experiment stations has been reserved at three places in the coast region; namely, at Sitka, Kadiak and Cook Inlet, and development work was begun the past season at Sitka and Kenai. A headquarters building was erected and partially completed at Sitka. It is to contain offices, laboratory, library and quarters for the person in charge. Most of the scientific work will be done at Sitka.

The stations are equipped with work oxen and all the tools necessary for pioneer farming. The report enumerates also the lines of experimentation which are of chief interest to that country. They include those which relate to the improvement of the soil, the selection and improvement of small grains, experiments with vegetables, the introduction of fruits and experiments relating to the various branches of livestock industry.

Northwest Notes.

An opera house to cost \$12,500 and to have a seating capacity of 1,000, is to be erected at Albany, Or., this year.

Mrs. Jane Kees, who died near Lebanon, Or., left an estate valued at about \$120,000, mostly in realty. She left no children, and the money goes to her brothers and sisters.

The hoisting engine at the government works at Bandon, Or., was crushed to smithereens. A big blast was set off, and a rock weighing 25 tons fell on the engine, fairly pulverizing it.

Fairhaven, Wash., claims to have not only the largest salmon cannery in the world, but also the largest shingle mill, and the daily capacity of the latter is now being increased from 500,000 to 700,000.

A. C. Pettys, ex county assessor of Morrow county, Or., who has a fine farm and orchard three miles east of lone, is of the opinion that the late frost injured the peach crop. His trees were nearly in bloom when the frost came. He also states that the codlin moth was doing a great deal of injury to his orchard.

Pendleton, Or., will have a Chinese voter at the June election by the name of Eng Chung, who was born in San Francisco. He is well educated and reads and writes the English language as well as the average American, and to hear him talk without seeing him it would be impossible to say that he was not an American.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

General Trade Distribution Has Shown Tendency to Expand.

Bradstreet's says: Relieved from the hampering effects of stormy weather, general trade distribution has shown a tendency to expand this week, prices of many staples are firmer and higher, and generally there is a better tone than noted for some weeks. Easily holding first rank in the matter of speculative activity, cotton early in the week touched the highest level, not only for the present season, but for at least six years past.

Wool is rather weaker, following the drop in prices at the London sale, and the rather slower demand from American manufacturers.

By another of the short swings which have distinguished wheat prices for a long time past, quotations have been advanced this week to the level touched some time ago.

Boot and shoe manufacturers are actively employed, and leather is firm, but hides are weaker or lower at most markets.

Building materials are firm, except at cities where labor troubles are apprehended.

The industrial situation is rather irregular, owing partly to the combined strike and lock-out of 50,000 building hands, building material workers and machinists at Chicago, and partly to isolated strikes of small numbers of men throughout the country.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,208,758 bushels, against 3,863,387 bushels last week, 4,399,821 bushels the corresponding week of 1899, and 4,844,761 bushels in 1898.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 189, against 173 last week, 177 in this week a year ago, 247 in 1898, 227 in 1897 and 282 in 1896.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, \$2.25@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. Prunes, 60c per box. Butter—Creamery, 31c per pound; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 30c per pound. Eggs—15½@16c. 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, \$23; feed meal, \$23. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$30; Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straights, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$12.00; shorts, per ton, \$15.00. Feed—Chopped feed, \$20.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$20.00. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 7½@8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 7½c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8½@10c. Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13½; breakfast bacon, 12½c; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 51@52c; Valley, 52c; Bluestem, 54c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.00; graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$14@15.00; brewing, \$17.00@17.50 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$15; chop, \$14 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$9@10; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 42½@45c; dairy, 30@37½c; store, 25½@32½c. Eggs—11c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4.50 per dozen; hens, \$5.00; springs, \$2.50@3.50; geese, \$6.50@7.50 for old; 4.50@6.50; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound. Potatoes—50@55c per sack; sweets, 2@2½c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1½c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, \$1.50@2.25; carrots, \$1. Hops—3@8c per pound. Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@14c; mohair, 27@30c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4½c; dressed mutton, 7@7½c per pound; lambs, 7½c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$6.00@6.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00@4.50; cows, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6½@7½c per pound. Veal—Large, 6½@7½c; small, 8@9c per pound. Tallow—5@5½c; No. 2 and grease, 3½@4c 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@15c per pound. Butter—Fancy creamery 21c; do seconds, 19@20c; fancy dairy, 17@18c; do seconds, 15@16c per pound. Eggs—Store, 13½c; fancy ranch, 16c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00 @20.00; bran, \$12.00@13.00.