

# BILL FOR IRRIGATION

## Before Congress Creates Fund for Reclaiming Arid Lands.

IT IS WORTHY OF NATIONAL ATTENTION

History and Objects of the Newlands Bill in the House and the Hanstrough Bill in the Senate.

(Washington Letter.)  
Washington, Feb. 26.—Many Eastern people are asking what is this irrigation problem now before congress? Is it a legitimate one for the government to consider? Will it benefit the country?

Its Western advocates, regardless of political affiliations, claim that it is the most important national question today. Eastern legislators, regardless of party, are inclined to smile broadly at this assertion.

**Home-Building.**  
If the internal history of the American republic is studied carefully, however, the conclusion will be reached that national irrigation, properly wrought out, is likely to shortly come to the front as one of the most important national questions of the day. It embodies, in its truest sense, the question of home-building, and the American people have been, up to the present time, essentially a nation of home-builders.

**Homes for Millions.**  
The new homes of the future must be found on irrigated lands. There are, according to accepted government reports, some 74,000,000 acres of rich Western land capable of irrigation if the Western waters are properly conserved. Irrigation is not an experiment in the United States. Under irrigation, yields are very large and a few acres of this land would generously support a family, so that with the arid lands irrigated rural homes would be provided for millions of citizens, waiting and anxious to go upon them.

**Arid Land Fund.**  
The Newlands bill in the house and the Hanstrough bill in the senate, provide for the setting aside of the proceeds from the sale of public lands in the arid states and territories as an "arid land reclamation fund," to be used for building reservoirs, to catch the flood waters of Western streams, and that the cost of such construction shall be put upon the land reclaimed and the land then offered for sale by the government in small tracts, to bona fide settlers, upon easy terms.

**Popular Legislation.**  
More people and a greater diversity of interests than supported the home-stead act will come to the support of such a policy. Such legislation would be even more popular than the free home enactments. What other proposition is before the country upon which labor and capital can better unite and which they can support, hand in hand, without clash or jealousy. Every labor union in the United States which has discussed the question has unanimously supported it; every combination of capital, of whatever sort, which has considered it, has given it unqualified endorsement.

**Western Homes Eastern Markets.**  
The opening of the vast area of Western lands by irrigation would provide cheap homes, certain of returning the owners a comfortable livelihood. It would create a valuable and growing market for every kind and description of manufactured product and would thus be favored by all classes of manufacturing and commercial interests in the country. It would insure cheaper living in the West which would result in the opening of numberless mining properties whose grade of ore is not sufficiently high to warrant development under present wage conditions. It would create a demand for transportation which would bring to its support every railroad interest.

**Valuable Bullion Cargo.**  
New York, Feb. 26.—The British steamer Chatton arrived in the harbor yesterday from Tampico, with a cargo consisting wholly of lead bullion consigned to M. Guggenheim's Sons for their smelter at Perth Amboy. The percentage of gold in the lead is valued at \$30,000, and of silver amounts to 520,000 ounces. The whole cargo is valued at between \$450,000 and \$500,000.

**A Negro's Crime.**  
Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 26.—Ida Finklestein, aged 20, a school teacher, while walking through a lonely strip of woods this afternoon from the school house to the interurban line, three miles east of Terre Haute, was assaulted and killed by an unknown negro, who shot her in the back of the head and cut her throat, severing the windpipe. After the assault had been committed, Miss Finklestein managed to get to a farmhouse, with the blood streaming from her wounds and fell unconscious at the door.

**Inquest on Millwood Murder.**  
Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 26.—The inquest over the killing of Mrs. Rosa Hudson in the joint raid at Millwood last Monday, was held today, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that she came to her death from a gunshot wound at the hands of persons unknown to the jurors. No attempt was made to investigate those who comprised the raiding mob, or who did any of the shooting in the joint.

# WYOMING MINE HORROR.

Fifty Men Imprisoned and Probably Dead in a Burning Coal Mine.

Kemmer, Wyo., Feb. 6.—A disastrous fire in the Diamondville coal mine No. 1 late this evening was attended with serious loss of life and great destruction of property. There were 50 miners and 16 horses entombed, but one miraculous escape was made, however, by John Anderson, who was working near the mouth of the level. When he realized the mine was on fire, he, with some difficulty, reached the main lead, and, by throwing a heavy overcoat over his head and shoulders, pushed his way through the flames and reached the main lead completely exhausted and terribly burned, but will recover. He was taken out by friends. All efforts to succor those further back have failed, as the fierce flames drove the rescuers back. That all have perished is without question.

The scenes around the mine were heartrending. Mothers, wives and sweethearts were weeping and tearing their hair in terrible agony, and all efforts to calm them proved of no avail. The loss of property will reach an enormous figure, and, as the officials are very reticent, the amount and names of those imprisoned are unobtainable at a late hour. The cause of the fire is at present unknown. The mine has been plugged at the sixth level, about two miles from the mouth.

# FIRE IN DETROIT.

Wholesale and Retail Piano Dealers Were Burned Out.

Detroit, Feb. 26.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning a fire started in the fourth story of the building occupied by Grinnell Bros., wholesale and retail piano and musical merchandise dealers, 221 and 223 Woodward avenue, and in an hour the third and fourth floors of the building were completely burned out, with the fire still burning fiercely. Grinnell Bros. are state agents for a number of prominent manufacturers of pianos, and carried a stock valued at \$100,000. The insurance was \$60,000. The loss on the stock is estimated at \$50,000, and that on the building, which is owned by the Weston estate, will fully equal that amount. Tuomey Bros., dealers in ladies' furnishings, are tenants of a store in the same building, and carrying a stock valued at \$30,000. The loss on this is estimated at fully 80 per cent.

**France's Importation of Coal.**  
Of the 10,000,000 tons of coal France is obliged to import annually, 7,000,000 comes from England.

# FLIGHT OF DEWET.

Boers' Retreat Northward is Checked by a Flood—Boths Eludes Gen. French.

De Aar, Cape Colony, Feb. 26.—General Dewet, accompanied by Mr. Steyn, recrossed the railroad north of Kranskil and south of Orange river station yesterday. The Orange river rose five feet last evening. A heavy rain is still falling, and it is believed to be impossible for the Boers to cross the stream. They are being closely followed by Colonel Thornycroft, who left here yesterday by rail. Several other columns are converging on General Dewet.

**No Peace Proposal.**  
New York, Feb. 26.—Charles D. Pierce, consul-general for the South African republic in this city, tonight gave out the following statement:

"On the 19th of February I cabled to the envoys at The Hague asking them to please cable me if there was any truth in the statement that President Kruger has asked King Edward for terms of peace; if Mr. Wolverans, the envoy, had written a letter to the Boers in South Africa urging them to surrender. In reply to the above I received the following cablegram:

"The Hague, February 25, 1901.—Newspaper reports regarding Envoy Wolverans' letter are already contradicted in strongest terms in European and American diplomatic circles.

"DE BRUYN."  
"Secretary to Envoys."  
"Also the following cable received today:

"Envoys declare that President Kruger has made no proposals to the British king for terms of peace."  
"DE BRUYN."  
Boths Eludes French.

Cape Town, Feb. 26.—It is reported here that Commandant-General Botha, with 2,000 Boers, has broken away from General French's pursuit in the direction of Komatipoort.

**Steyn and Dewet Located.**

London, Feb. 26.—A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at De Aar locates General Dewet and Mr. Steyn at Petrusville. He praises the admirable work of Captain Norman Naton, a Canadian engineer, in protecting a large stretch of railroad.

**Boers Attacking Richmond.**  
Cape Town, Feb. 26.—The Boers are attacking the City of Richmond, in the central part of Cape Colony, and reinforcements have been dispatched from Hanover road.

**New Chilean Ministers.**

Valparaiso, Feb. 26.—It is announced that these diplomatic changes will take place soon:

Minister to Mexico—Emilio Bello, who has just resigned the portfolio of foreign affairs, and has been replaced by Ramund Silva.  
Minister to Peru—B. Mathieu, present minister to Ecuador.  
Minister to Ecuador—Ricardo Salas.

# A RAID AT MIDNIGHT.

Rum Destroyers of Topeka Participate in Riot—One of Their Number Shot.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 28.—J. W. Adams lies at a hospital, hovering between life and death. He was shot during a raid on a North Topeka wholesale liquor house.

At midnight a crowd of citizens, heavily armed with revolvers, sledgehammers, crowbars and a battering ram, broke into the wholesale liquor house of "Cash" Curtis, on West Curtis street, and smashed the beer casks found there. Three policemen drove the crowd back. Both the policemen and the citizens fired their revolvers, and J. W. Adams, a carpenter, was shot twice in the breast. He was taken in a hack to Riverside hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition.

Dr. M. K. Mitchell and Rev. F. W. Emerson were arrested. Rev. Mr. Emerson was taken to the police station, where he was booked under the charge of resisting an officer. His left hand was cut and bleeding. He was allowed to go upon his own recognizance. Dr. Mitchell took the injured man to the hospital and was allowed to stay and administer to him without giving bond.

The three policemen, Patrolmen Downey and Coyles and Private Watchman Conners, claim that Adams was shot by his own crowd while he was retreating from the place where the liquors were smashed, and Adams says he was shot by a policeman. Officer Downey says he did not arrive at the scene of the trouble till it was about over. Officer Coyles, who carries a Colt's 44-caliber revolver, claims that the two shots he fired were in the air, and that he did not aim at anyone. Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Charles W. Hammond, who cared for Adams at the hospital, say that he was shot with a 32 or 35-caliber revolver.

# CLASH OF AUTHORITY.

Commander of Transport Refused to Allow Custom-Bust Men Aboard.

Vallejo, Cal., Feb. 28.—The navy transport Solace, direct from Manila and Honolulu, came to the navy yard Sunday and the same evening she was followed by four customs inspectors from San Francisco.

When the officers attempted to board the vessel for the purpose of making a search for dutiable goods they were met with a protest by Commander Winslow, who refused them permission and denied their right to make a search.

Under the law, the commander of a man-of-war is recognized as an officer of the customs service, and, therefore, is bound to prevent smuggling. Consequently his ship is exempt from visits of customs officers. Commander Winslow holds that the Solace is also entitled to such exemption under this clause, and that is where he differs from the customs inspectors, who have already seized several articles that have been landed from the vessel. Commander Winslow has appealed to the collector of the port.

On the last trip of the Solace a large quantity of bric-a-brac and other goods, brought from China, was confiscated by the customs officials.

# AN ARMISTICE DECLARED.

Kitchener and Botha Meet to Arrange for the Boers' Surrender.

London, Feb. 28.—The Daily Chronicle this morning publishes under reserve a rumor that Lord Kitchener has met General Botha to arrange terms of surrender of the Boers, and that an armistice of 24 hours was granted the Boer commandant general to enable him to consult with the other commandants. According to the Daily Chronicle, the cabinet council yesterday considered this new turn of affairs.

"It is reported that General Lewis Botha is now between Ermelo and Middleburg," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg, "and that two peace delegates from Belfast, Messrs. De Kock and Meyer, have been shot."

**End of the War Seems Near.**  
New York, Feb. 28.—There are few additional details of the route of the Dutch forces in South Africa, says the Tribune's London correspondent, but there is a buoyant feeling in military circles, and the end of the war seems near. There may be unforeseen accidents, but no military expert in London expects that the war will be prolonged beyond the 1st of July. It is reported that there were wagers in Johannesburg at the opening of the year that the mines would be operated by the first week in July.

**Chinese Loss at Kueng Chang.**  
Berlin, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from Count Von Waldersee says over 800 Chinese were killed when they attacked the Germans at Kueng Chang recently. Hoffmeister's column, which started thence, will return to Pao Ting Fu.

**Cause of the Conflict.**  
The conflict between the Haytians and Dominicans, on the northern frontier of Hayti, was caused by the occupation by Haytian troops of some territory in dispute.

**Brazil and Portugal at Odds.**  
Oporto, Feb. 28.—It is understood the Brazilian government will demand explanations from Portugal for the attempt made to abduct the daughter of the Brazilian consul here, and place her in a convent against her father's wishes. A collision between the police and people last night resulted in numbers on both sides being injured. The police invade the institute in search of the students, and the professors protested to the government.

# INDIANA LYNCHING

## Negro Murderer Hanged and then Burned at Terre Haute.

JAIL DOORS BATTERED IN BY A MOB

Confessed to Shooting and Stabbing Miss Ida Finklestein, a Schoolteacher, Yesterday She Died From Her Wounds.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 28.—At 12:45 o'clock today, George Ward, a negro employe of the car works, was taken from jail, hanged and then burned for the murder of Miss Ida Finklestein, late yesterday afternoon. Miss Finklestein was a teacher in a school near the outskirts of the city, and was on her way home from school when a negro sprang out from a clump of bushes and gave chase. After running a short distance the negro overtook his victim and shot her. Then he cut her throat, robbed her of her pocket book, containing \$3, and fled. More dead than alive, the school mistress staggered to her home, half a mile distant. She told her story and then relapsed into unconsciousness. At midnight she died.

Public indignation was tremendous and poses were at once organized and scoured the country in all directions, searching for the negro. Early today Ward was arrested on suspicion. At first he denied any knowledge of the crime, but later confessed, saying the girl had taunted him about his color, and had slapped him in the face, and in a fit of anger he had shot her and then cut her throat.

Ward was placed in jail, and as soon as the fact became known, a crowd began assembling before the structure.

By noon hundreds of people surged in the street in front of the jail demanding that Ward be delivered to them. Suddenly the crowd rushed at the jail door, and in a moment had battered it down. They were driven back, however, by Jailer O'Donnell, who fired a shotgun several times over their heads. Three deputy sheriffs received slight injuries from the charges of shot, but none of the mob was hurt.

Arrangements were at once made to take the prisoner before the court at 3 o'clock to be sentenced. This was announced to the mob, but did not appear it. At 12:25 the mob again rushed at the battered front door of the jail and swept all resistance aside. Ward was found crouching in a cell, and was dragged out. A rope was placed around his neck and he was dragged to the wagon bridge across the Wabash river three blocks away, and hanged to a bridge stringer.

On the way to the bridge the victim was beaten with sticks and shot at by members of the mob and he was unconscious when hanged and in all probability dead. When the body was dropped from the bridge one strand of the rope broke and the leaders of the mob, thinking that their victim might drop into the river, hauled the body up again and it was dragged to the west side of the river and burned.

There was no attempt at disguise on the part of any member of the mob. In all the crowd not one word of sympathy for the wretch was to be heard, though many deprecated the final act of burning.

It is estimated that 2,500 people formed the mob.

**A Remarkable Escape.**

Butte, Mont., Feb. 28.—John Yocum, Tim Stevens and John Regan, employed in the Rose mine, had the most remarkable escape from death today in the history of mining accidents in this camp. They entered the bucket to descend the shaft, 450 feet. The bucket was swung clear and the brakes on the hoisting apparatus refused to work. The men descended at lightning speed to the bottom. There it struck the bulkhead and crashed through, landing with its human freight in the sump. One of Yocum's legs was broken and the other men were cut and bruised. How they escaped death is a miracle.

**Washington Postal Orders.**

Washington, Feb. 28.—A postoffice has been established at Phoenix, Spokane county, Washington, to be supplied by special service from Spokane bridge. Willis J. Kessinger has been appointed postmaster. The postoffice at Lapush, Clallam county, Washington, will be discontinued after February 28, mail going to Boston.

**A Philippine Judge.**

Chicago, Feb. 28.—A special to the News from Washington, says: L. J. Carlock, a prominent attorney of Peoria, has been appointed judge of the court of first instance in the Philippines. The salary is \$4,500 to \$5,500, according to assignment, which is directed by Chairman Taft of the Philippine commission. Mr. Carlock is only 38 years of age.

**Copenhagen to Float a Loan.**

The Copenhagen municipality has given notice of the issue of a communal loan of 20,000,000 kroner.

**Contracts for Two Battleships.**

Washington, Feb. 28.—The navy department today concluded contracts with the Bath Iron Works and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company for the construction of a steamed battleship each, at a cost of \$3,500,000. This disposes of all the battleships let at the last bidding save one, which was awarded to Moran Bros., of Seattle, and for which the contract has not yet been executed.

# OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Filipino Ex-Rebels Swearing by the Flag—American Sentiment Spreads.

Manila, March 1.—Pro-American sentiment is spreading in insurgent strongholds. Six hundred and sixty-five persons voluntarily took the oath of allegiance at Camaling, province of Albay, at one time reported as the worst insurgent center, and 584 took the oath at Calamba.

Captain Chase, with a detachment of the Twenty-first regiment, in a three days' scouting expedition, dispersed 200 insurgents and destroyed their main camp, that of Pedro Babellio. Lieutenant James, with a detachment of the Eighth infantry, raided a ladrono rendezvous at Macquil, island of Polillo, killing two men, securing 175 prisoners and destroying 20 tons of rice and other insurgents' supplies.

The armored cruiser Brooklyn has returned here from Hong Kong. Additional evidence against Carman and Carranza, the merchants accused of dealing with the insurgents, has developed. The investigation into the charges against them is being vigorously prosecuted.

**Aguinaldo's Uncle.**

Guguinto, Province of Bulacan, March 1.—Jose Serapio, an uncle of Aguinaldo, and formerly an insurgent colonel, has been appointed governor of Bulacan province. There were several candidates, including two army officers, but the United States commission was unanimously in favor of Serapio, who surrendered during General Lawton's progress northward and who has since been such a consistent friend of the United States that Aguinaldo published an order degrading his uncle. There were considerable protests against Serapio's appointment, chiefly from a delegation which represented the interests of the friars. The commission announced that it had investigated the allegations made against Serapio and found them to be untrue. Captain Greenough, of the Forty-first regiment, was appointed treasurer, and Lieutenant Wells, of the Thirty-second regiment, was appointed supervisor. The other officials appointed were natives. All the appointments practically were made on General Grant's recommendations.

Although by reputation Bulacan is not the easiest province to govern, all the local leaders and most of the inhabitants are now friendly to the United States. The question of the selection of a capital for the province was submitted to the vote of the delegations. Malolos, the former seat of the insurgent congress, is the best town, but Bulacan has always been the seat of the government and was easily first. The ballot was the first free voting in the Philippines, excepting at the town elections held under military orders. The delegates employed it immensely. Judge Taft, in admonishing the delegates, said that since they had the reputation of being gamblers, they must abide by the result and show their capability of abiding by the suffrage.

During the course of his speech announcing his appointments, Judge Taft said nowhere had a military commander shown such benevolent consideration for the interests of the people as had General Grant. The appointment of a native governor indicated the commission's confidence in the Tagalos.

The concluding scene of the commission's visit to the province was most dramatic. General Grant presented to Serapio a flag which once belonged to General Grant's father. The Filipinos received the flag enthusiastically, and cheered General Grant and the commissioners.

**Two Miners Killed.**

New Whatcom, Wash., March 1.—An explosion in the Blue Canyon mine a few minutes after 6 o'clock tonight killed Ed Mulligan and Dick Daley, two of the day gang. The night shift had not yet gone in. Daley left a wife and four children. The cause of the explosion is not yet known. The bodies have been recovered.

**Washout in Baker County.**

Ecise, Idaho, March 1.—By the washing out of a bridge on the O. R. & N. at Burnt river, traffic on the line is interrupted. The conditions are such that they cannot transfer, and there will be no through train until tomorrow evening. All trains were stopped today, but the Oregon Short Line is running specials east from Huntington.

**Washington Volunteer Pensioned.**

Washington, March 1.—Through the efforts of Senator Turner, a pension of \$8 a month, from October 8, 1899, has been allowed Henry K. Harrison, of Spokane, Wash. This is one of the first pensions granted to members of the First Washington volunteers. Harrison served as a corporal in company L of that regiment.

**Postoffices Discontinued.**

Washington, March 1.—The following Washington postoffices will be discontinued March 1: Cooper, Garfield county; Haynie, Whatcom county; Mosher, Snohomish county, and Step-toe, Whitman county.

**To Save Big Trees.**

Washington, March 1.—A committee appointed by the California club in this city making efforts to prevent the destruction of the Calaveras big trees. A bill providing for the purchase of these trees by the government has passed the senate, but at this late day it seems improbable that it will be brought before the house. The committee has decided to raise a fund by popular subscription for the purchase of the trees.

# REVIEW OF TRADE.

Activity is Becoming More Pronounced in the Wool Markets.

R. G. Dun & Co. says: Business in the East and particularly along the North Atlantic coast has been catching up with the rest of the country a little this week, so that in the lines where complaint has been heard of late the tone is better. This comes from the working off of retail stocks which the owners feared would have to be carried over to next season. In builders' hardware the buying has been notably better, and the distribution in the grocery jobbing trade has been given a considerable stimulus. Even the laggard dry goods market has shown a good measure of improvement, though in cotton goods there is still much to be desired, for the larger buying has not brought any improvement in the general tone, and in some directions the market is slower than a week ago.

Footwear is firmly held at unchanged prices, with good buying of spring lines in the Boston market. Western trade is less active and some orders have been countermanded.

No diminution appears in the movement of iron and steel products. Mills are rushed with orders and new contracts are taken at full prices. Pig iron is freely bought and prices tend upward. Billets and other partially manufactured forms are firmer, and finished goods would command higher prices if immediate delivery could be secured.

Grain markets are devoid of wide fluctuations, although many reports are circulated regarding the condition of winter wheat, but it is too early to secure definite information. News from India and Australia indicate a larger crop than last year's. Failures for the week in the United States were 253 against 301 last year. In Canada for the same period they were 39 against 33 last year.

# PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Market.

Onions, new yellow, \$3.50@5.  
Lettuce, hot house, \$1.60 per case.  
Potatoes, new, \$15.  
Beets, per sack, \$1.  
Turnips, per sack, 75c.  
Squash—2c.  
Carrots, per sack, 75c.  
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.25@1.50.  
Celery—60c doz.  
Cabbage, native and California, 2c per pound.

Butter—Creamery, 25c; dairy, 15@18c; ranch, 16c@18c pound.

Cheese—14c.  
Eggs—Ranch, 20c; Eastern 20c.  
Poultry—13c; dressed, native chickens, 15 1/2c; turkey, 15c.

Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$15.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$19.00.

Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$24.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.

Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.40; blended straight, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; Graham, per barrel, \$3.25; whole wheat flour, \$3.25; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.

Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15.00; shorts, per ton, \$16.00.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$23; oil cake meal, per ton, \$29.00.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 8c; cows, 7 1/2c; mutton 7 1/2c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 10c; veal, 10c.

Hams—Large, 11 1/2c; small, 11 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 13 1/2c; dry salt sides, 8 1/2c.

**Portland Market.**

Wheat—Walla Walla, 55 1/2c; Valley nominal; Bluestem, 57 1/2c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.40; Graham, \$2.60.

Oats—Choice white, 45c; choice gray, 43c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$16.50 brewing, \$16.50 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$16.00 ton; middlings, \$21.50; shorts, \$18.50; chop, \$16 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$12@12.50; clover, \$7@9.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; store, 27 1/2c.

Eggs—14c per dozen.  
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50 per dozen; hens, \$5.00; springs, \$2.00@3.50; geese, \$6.00@7.00 doz; ducks, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11c per pound.

Potatoes—40@50c per sack; sweets, \$1.65 per 100 pounds.

Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; parsnips, 85c; onions, \$3.25@3.75; carrots, 75c.

Hops—New crop, 12@14c per pound.  
Wool—Valley, 13@14c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@12c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers \$4.75; ewes, \$4.50; dressed mutton, 8 1/2@7c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.25; light and feeders, \$5.00; dressed, 6@7c per pounds.  
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.50@4.75; cows, \$4.00@4.50; dressed beef, 6@7c per pound.  
Veal—Large, 7@7 1/2c; small, 8 1/2@9c per pound.

**San Francisco Market.**  
Wool—Spring—Nevada, 11@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@14c; Valley, 15@17c; Northern, 9@10c.  
Hops—Crop, 1900, 15@20c.  
Butter—Fancy creamery 21c; do seconds, 17c; fancy dairy, 19c; do seconds, 14c per pound.  
Eggs—Store, 22c; fancy ranch, 26c.  
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00 @20.00; bran, \$15.00@16.00.