

The pessimists, the ignorant and the calumny shouters are very fond of prating on the "poverty of the farming community," and some agricultural journals, not conversant with the facts, have assisted in spreading the idea. They have done their utmost to destroy the farmers' credit. But the real truth is this: While many farmers have been in distress, yet, taking the farming people as a whole, it is safe to say that the farmers have passed through the years of depression better than anybody in the country. To-day farmers owe less than any other large group of people. Fewer farmers have "failed," commercially speaking, than in any other business. Some farm mortgage companies have failed that did an extensive business, especially in the semi-arid region, where agriculture is in an experimental stage, but the records of well-managed concerns in this line of business in the Central West and Northwest show that farmers' interest is being promptly met, and the principal on many mortgages reduced or paid in full. The number of farms owned free of debt in the South shows remarkable gains. In the Middle and Eastern States farmers have maintained their good credit in the face of keen Western competition.

Contrast this with the record of failures among merchants, manufacturers and railroads. The 161 railroads that have gone into receivers' hands in the last three and a half years were mortgaged for twice as much as all the mortgages on all the farms in the United States. Probably the actual loss on investments in railroad mortgages in the past six years has exceeded the amount of all the farm mortgages in the country. Our judgment is that, taking the country as a whole, 95 per cent. of the loans on farms during the past twenty-five years have either been paid in full or are to-day worth 100 cents on the dollar.

Without in the slightest degree trying to cover up any of the evils of agricultural depression, we here enter a solemn protest against the great wrong that has been done our farmers by the irrepressible calamity howler. We solemnly maintain that the farmer's whole history demonstrates his desire and his ability to pay his just debts. Railroad "receivers," corporation wreckers and trust promoters have made an unenviable record as repudiators, but the vast majority of farmers have, can or will pay 100 cents on the dollar. More capital is the crying need of many farmers, and it is to be obtained on reasonable terms by proving the farmers' credit. Let us build up, not tear down. Let us inaugurate the policy of construction, not a reign of destruction.—American Agriculturist.

Management of Poultry.
The conditions for success in poultry raising are: Warm, light and dry quarters, clean water, wholesome food, and a moderate range. My cold-weather ration for thirty hens consists of as much finely-cut hay as can be grasped in both hands, two quarts of bran, and the refuse from the table for the last twenty-four hours. This is scalded, cooled, and fed in the morning. They get grain, usually wheat, with an occasional feed of barley and corn, at noons and evenings. They get warmed water twice a day, which is liberally taken. They should be kept well supplied with cold ashes, and receive ground bone twice a week. Hens should scratch for their grain, which keeps them healthy and prevents egg-eating. The house should be cleaned twice a week, and given a sprinkling of fresh lime. To keep the fowls free from vermin, sprinkle the roosts once a week with coal oil and turpentine, supply plenty of coal ashes for dust baths and whitewash the house once a year. To keep up the stock to a high standard the hens should not be kept till over 4 years old. In the early part of March select about eight of the best hens and mate them with a male possessing as many as possible of the points desired to be perpetuated. Only the eggs from this pen should be set. This care will pay well for the doing. There is no profit in the haphazard system of management.—Rural World.

On the Care of Sheep.
It is knack and personal management, and not luck, which will keep a flock of sheep in good condition during the winter. They should enter their winter quarters in good shape, and be tended with intelligence. It is folly to try to make anything out of the weaklings, and they should be weeded out closely. It is noticeable that the expression of confidence in the future of the sheep business comes from men of experience, who have before come through periods of great depression up to greater prosperity. Those who rush into and out of it with every breeze of fortune are about shaken out of the business, and sacrifices will be fewer henceforth. People eat meat and wear clothing; sheep furnish both, and no other animal does. In the beginning of the depression some one wanted to see it go that way and began calamity howling. Low as sheep are, they will buy more which the farmer needs than they did when higher, and times point to a renewal of prosperity. The too common opinion in regard to sheep is that they are but scavengers and fitted only to consume the weeds and other waste on the farm, but out of nothing comes nothing. If there is no proper food, care or shelter provided we must expect our sheep to pine away and perish. A good sheep will make a growth of nearly three-quarters of a pound a day the first 280 days, when it becomes excellent mutton. For 600 days it will make half a pound. Such a sheep will net 6 cents a pound on the farm, usually, and such sheep, having a large carcass, will have a proportionately large fleece, be it worth what it will. In sheep breeding there is but one way of keeping an ideal flock, and that is by trying to improve it when it is seemingly at its very best. The best pays in all things pertaining to stock. The average American eats twice the

amount of mutton he did twenty years ago because he gets it better. The fleece weighs double, too, because of better breeding and handling. Good sheep will pay, but the old scrubs will not.—Germantown Telegraph.

Immense Apple Crop.
The apple crop this year amounts to about 200,000,000 barrels. In bushels it is about equal to our wheat crop. New York contributes 95,000,000 barrels, Michigan 30,000,000, New England 40,000,000, and other sections also produce largely. One-half or more of this enormous crop is wasted—allowed to rot on the ground—although it could be dried or converted into vinegar. As a "good apple year" is usually followed by small crops the succeeding season it would have been profitable to have made vinegar. This year the product was about three barrels for every man, woman and child in the country, but apples will be high, nevertheless, in a few months.

"Blood Will Tell."
The expression "Blood will tell" applies to all classes of stock. It may be noticed in the fleet running and trotting horses, the beef, butter and milk breeds of cattle, the numerous breeds of sheep which are bred for mutton and heavy fleeces, and in the swine, which possess meritorious characteristics peculiar to each breed. Stockmen must bring themselves to a point where they must recognize these facts and obliterate from the farms the thousands of scrub animals which fail to give profit because they are incapable of so doing. High farming, with improved methods, depends for success upon stock raising based upon the best breeds of stock.

Apples for Horses.
A quart or two of sweet apples per day for each horse will be worth more to it than the same bulk of oats additional to its regular ration of hay or grain. The apples are better than any kind of roots, and this year they are everywhere cheap and plenty. Sour apples are nearly as good, but the horses prefer the sweet apples when they can be had. In nutritive value there is very little difference. There is much sweet in what we call a "sour" because an acid disguises the sweet it contains.

Farm Notes.
Turnips for table use should be put in layers of sand in barrels. When stored that way they are fresh, and never wilt or shrivel up.

Fruit, bees and poultry can be kept on the same land, and a crop of buckwheat, for both bees and poultry, will assist in reducing the cost.

There are seventy-four stations and sub-stations in the United States, in which 576 trained specialists are employed throughout the year, solving by experiment and study the hundreds of important problems which confront the tiller of the soil.

Experiments made in the use of salt upon crops demonstrate that it is to a certain extent beneficial to onions, cabbage and celery when used in light applications, but injurious to potatoes, beets, tobacco and melons.

Charcoal is not considered a food, though it is used largely for both swine and poultry. It serves as a corrective of bowel disorders and is of value also when freshly burned. Wood ashes, which are alkaline, are sometimes readily eaten by hogs, especially when they are fed mostly on food of a sloppy kind which is acid.

There is far more danger of giving house plants too much water rather than too little water in winter. During the short days and long nights, with very little sunlight on the soil, it is hard to keep it at a temperature where the plants can grow vigorously. All the surplus water added lowers the temperature until it reaches a point where the plants barely exist without making any growth. If the soil has much vegetable matter, humic acid will be developed at a low temperature, and this will poison the plant roots.

Caught in His Own Trap.
He was a State street cable car conductor of most surly and disagreeable temper. When a woman carrying altogether too large a bundle for her strength boarded the car he grumbled a running five minutes straight about the perversity of human nature in general and of the feminine sex in particular. A few moments before he had viciously kicked at a newsboy who dared stand on the platform while selling a newspaper. At Adams street a portly military looking gentleman and his wife got on the car.

"That is the smallest I have," said the military gentleman, as he tendered a \$5 bill for fare.

The conductor growled again and grumbled inaudibly, but finally dug into his pockets for the change. First he gave two silver dollars, then 90 cents—all in dimes—and then the balance in quarters. He seemed in exceedingly great hurry as he handed the quarters to his passenger. The other passengers noticed it, too.

Now, it so happened that in the change made a very bad quarter was given. The military gentleman was on the point of calling the surly conductor back when he discovered the latter had handed him nine instead of eight quarters. That decided him to hold his peace; he wasn't out in any event. They had ridden quite a distance when the surly conductor came back again.

"Didn't I give you too much change?" he queried frowningly; and in a tone that plainly intimated: "Well, you're a nice fellow to try and beat a poor conductor."

The military looking gentleman looked up.

"You did," he said. "You gave me a very bad quarter which you were very anxious to shove on me, but as I could not possibly use it I'll give it back to you. Here it is."

The other passengers who had witnessed the whole performance laughed outright, their tantalizing sneers following the surly conductor to the door, which he opened and then slammed shut with a bang.—Chicago Chronicle.

His Return.

Clubberly—I believe in society, but I don't think a man ought to be entertained unless he makes some return for it.

Castleton—Return! Great Scott, old man, during the past week I have kissed fourteen girls!—Truth.

Statement of the Government's Financial Condition—Debt is Increasing.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Secretary Carlisle, in his annual report on the state of the finances shows the revenues of the government from all sources to have been \$409,475,408, and the expenditures \$434,678,654, which leaves a deficit for the year ended June 1, 1896, of \$25,203,246.

In addition to the ordinary revenues collected during the year the cash in the treasury was increased by the following sums:

From the sale of 100,000,000 4 per cent thirty-year bonds \$111,166,246; and from the issue of 4 per cent bonds in liquidation of interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year, \$4,130, making a total of \$115,296,246.

As compared with the fiscal year 1895, the receipts for 1896 increased \$19,102,215, of which the following are the principal items of increase:

Customs \$7,553,134
Internal revenue \$3,811,192
Profit on coinage of bullion deposited, etc. 1,254,515
Postal service 5,516,095

There is shown to have been a decrease in ordinary expenditures of \$4,015,852.

ESTIMATE FOR THIS YEAR.

The revenues of the government for the current fiscal year are thus estimated upon the basis of existing laws: From customs \$149,000,000
From internal revenue 194,000,000
Miscellaneous sources 20,000,000
From postal service 5,738,120

Total estimated revenue \$468,738,120
The expenditures for the same period are estimated at \$473,293,120, leaving an estimated deficiency for the year of \$4,555,000.

These estimates of receipts and expenditures, the secretary says, are made upon the assumption that there will be no substantial change in existing business conditions, and that the present scale of public expenditures will not be reduced. But if our ordinary business activity should be resumed and the consumption of articles subject to taxation should increase to its normal proportions, there may be, in fact, no deficiency in our revenues.

LAWYER STEEVES ACQUITTED

Jury Came to an Agreement After Three Days.

Portland, Or., Dec. 23.—Xenophon N. Steeves is a free man. This morning at Hillsboro at 10 o'clock the one juror who hung out for conviction capitulated, and a verdict of acquittal was returned to Judge McBride's court.

For over twenty-four hours the ballot stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. Saturday the jury stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction, but yesterday one of the obstinate jurors gave up and sometime last night the twelfth man voted "not guilty" and the jury went to sleep. This morning when the ball of the court was called he was informed that an agreement had been reached.

Juror Catchings was indisposed from the long confinement. He became so ill yesterday that he had to be taken to a physician.

The great expense of the trial and the time and care expended in trying the case demanded a verdict one way or another, and when the result was announced in Portland general satisfaction was expressed. The Steeves jury locked up last Friday evening and up to last night it was generally expected there would be a disagreement.

Steeves returns to Portland this evening. He was the recipient of many congratulations from friends to-day on his acquittal. His friends in Portland have been confident of his acquittal throughout, and have resolutely stood by him during the trial.

A HEAVY FAILURE.

National Bank of Illinois Closes Its Doors—Was a Large Concern.

Chicago, Dec. 23.—The National Bank of Illinois, one of the oldest and best-known banking institutions in the city, with assets of \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000, closed today. The following notice was posted on the doors before banking hours:

"This bank is in the hands of the national bank examiner, by order of the controller of the treasury."

This action was decided upon at a meeting of the directors last night after the bank had been suspended from the Clearing House Association of Chicago.

Of the sixteen banks that cleared through the National Bank of Illinois, two are closed—E. S. Dyer & Co. and Warrandorf & Heinemann. These two are mortgage loan banks and savings societies in a small way, and their failure is not expected to affect any business houses. The assets of E. S. Dyer & Co. are given at \$1,000,000; liabilities, \$1,200,000. Warrandorf's assets are \$650,000; liabilities, \$400,000. The Security Title & Trust Company was appointed receiver for both firms.

Six banks have made arrangements to clear through other banks, and the remainder of the sixteen are making similar arrangements as fast as possible.

The failure was a great surprise in financial and business circles. The cause of the suspension, as given in resolutions, are "unwarrantable and injudicious loans."

Cardinal Sattoli's Church.

Rome, Dec. 22.—In the presence of numerous prelates and the best-known members of the American colony, Cardinal Sattoli today took formal possession of the titular church of Santa Maria del Ara Cooi, to which he was assigned by the pope at the last consistory. Cardinal Sattoli delivered an eloquent discourse in connection with the ceremony.

The room in which Napoleon died is now used as a stable.

A Big Lump of Gold.

New York, Dec. 21.—One of the largest nuggets of pure gold of which record has been made that was found in North or South America, is now in the office of Carter, Haley & Co., Wall street. It was found in a placer mine in Dutch Guiana, on the north coast of South America. It is in the shape of an irregular honey-combed triangular plate about ten inches long on the base line by six and a half inches thick. It weighs 15.64 pounds Troy and seems to be pure enough to sell for \$20 an ounce, or \$9,753.60 for the whole mass.

Awful Fate of the Wife of a California Mining Engineer.

San Francisco, Dec. 24.—C. W. Haskell, superintendent of the Savannah mine at Grug Gulch, in Madera county, has arrived in this city with the remains of his wife, who was burned to death last Thursday night. The body will be placed in a vault here preparatory to sending it to New York city for burial in the Trinity church graveyard.

The lady was a daughter of the late Dr. Livingstone, of New York, and a relative of the Vanderbilts and Kisms. She was married five years ago in Denver to Mr. Haskell, who is a graduate of the United States naval academy at Annapolis, and was for a number of years connected with government engineering work in various parts of the country.

Mr. Haskell's hands were badly burned in attempting to smother the fire in his wife's clothing. She had placed a candle on a box in the kitchen of the house and got upon another box to get some oil and other food to prepare a luncheon for her husband and herself. The bottom of her clothing touched the candle, and in a moment her dress was in a blaze. She ran screaming out into the yard toward her husband's office, where he was engaged writing a letter. Seizing a blanket from a bed in the office, he ran to his wife's assistance and tried to smother the blaze. He was only partially successful in this effort, and only succeeded in extinguishing the flames with a bucket of water.

He carried the dying woman into the house and attempted with the remedies at hand to alleviate her agony, but she died twenty-four hours after the accident.

WILL HANG FOR IT.

Two McCann Brothers to Pay the Death Penalty.

Olympia, Wash., Dec. 24.—Two more names were today added to the list of names of men who must pay the death penalty at an early day in King county, the supreme court having affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of the state vs. Michael, James and John McCann.

Michael, the father, and John and James, sons, were charged with killing a man named Cicero, August 21, 1895. At the trial in the lower court, the father was acquitted and the brothers were found guilty of murder in the first degree. James McCann was a candidate for road supervisor, and Cicero opposed him, and much bad blood existed between the families for some time preceding the crime. The morning of the 21st Michael picked a quarrel with Cicero, while the latter was working on the road. In the afternoon, the McCann boys renewed the quarrel, and James knocked Cicero down. Cicero went home and got a rifle. The two brothers followed. Cicero shot James in the arm, and they grappled, both falling. John dragged Cicero out and shot him in the head with a pistol. The defense made a strong fight in the lower court, and upon appeal raised many objections at every stage of the proceeding, from empanelling the jury to the charge by the trial judge. However, the court finds no error in the proceedings of the superior court, and affirms the judgment. In the opinion, written by Judge Scott, and concurred in by all of the justices, the belief is expressed that there was sufficient evidence against Michael to warrant his conviction with his sons.

DRANK WOOD ALCOHOL.

And the Wonder is That Any of the Rascals Recovered.

Mattoon, Ill., Dec. 24.—Two deaths, the result of alcoholism, have occurred, and several men are under the care of physicians, and more deaths may be announced. A number of young men, ranging from 17 to 23 years of age, and belonging to a club having room in a business block, started in on a holiday celebration last Sunday. One young man supplied the crowd with crude alcohol, and the youths consumed a mixed drink of alcohol, water, sugar and cinnamon drops. About half a gallon of alcohol was used, and several gallons of the mixture was consumed. Some of the partakers became intoxicated, and yesterday John Madison died. This evening Bert Wellman died in convulsions. The investigation of the coroner's jury brought to light that the alcohol had been taken from the Mattoon gas works, and is what is known as wood alcohol, considered to be a deadly poison if taken in any quantity. Physicians express surprise that any of the young men survived.

Fatal Bridge Collapse.

Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 24.—At Littleton, a wire suspension bridge over a creek broke down while crowded with people returning home from a church entertainment. Thirty-four people were precipitated into the stream. One was killed and two probably fatally injured. The person killed was Wilber Hammond, aged 18. The dangerously injured are Miss Artie Brown and Harry Anderson, and those less badly hurt are Miss Cora Jephrey, Simmons Fox, William Mays and son and Bert Carlan.

By His Own Hand.

Parsons, Kan., Dec. 24.—E. H. Hunsacker, chief train dispatcher of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad here, committed suicide today by shooting himself with a revolver. He had been drinking to excess.

Let's take hold hands,
Mr. Grocer, and dance!

We've got some beautiful
business for you and with
you, and for and with your
customer.

Schilling's Best is the
tea. Pay every customer's
money back that don't like
it. We'll pay you.

There's money in it.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco

Downing, Hopkins & Co.'s Review of Trade.

Comparative quietness ruled in wheat last week, the volume of business falling off largely on account of the smaller cash demand and the fact that some mills have closed down. This circumstance was seized upon by the short dealers as an excuse to beat prices down. They did not stop to consider that mills in the Northwest shut up shop temporarily—that is the mills located at the head of the lakes did—for the purpose of making some necessary repairs, and also to get ready for January business. However, any excuse will do for the seller to hammer values down, no matter how absurd or ridiculous it may appear. As a result of this one piece of news from Duluth and Superior, May wheat in Chicago sold down to 79½¢, with, however, a quick recovery. Another thing that helped the descent was the continuation of the December deliveries by elevator people. They were very light on the first of the present month, as is well known by everybody in the trade, but since that date have increased to such an extent as to lead to the impression that warehousemen wanted to take their profits and let the wheat go out. Outside holders of December were, of course, alarmed over these deliveries, and liquidated post haste, thus the wheat found a final lodging place at point of origin.

The foreign news is just as mystifying as ever, cablegrams bring only partial encouragement, quoting prices weak and depressed one day with little or no change, and the next day "a turn dearer." Russian shipments were fair last week. The visible supply for the week made a good decrease, showing a reduction of 2,028,000 bushels. This was a surprise and much larger than the trade expected.

In corn there is a very interesting market to report. Prices have not changed since the last review.

In oats dullness is the rule. The market is uninteresting. Quotations show a loss of about 10.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Portland, Or., Dec. 22, 1896.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.50; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.40; Graham, \$3.75; superfine, \$2.50 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 78¢@80¢; Valley, 83¢@84¢ per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 45¢@45¢ per bushel; choice gray, 40¢@42¢.

Hay—Timothy, \$13.00 per ton; cheat, \$6.50@8; clover, \$8.00@9.00; oat, \$8.00@10; wheat, \$10.

Barley—Feed barley, \$21.00 per ton; brewing, \$22.

Mills—Bran, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$23.00; rye, 90¢ per cental.

Butter—Fancy creamery is quoted at 50¢; fancy dairy, 35¢; fair to good, 20¢@22¢.

Potatoes—California, 55¢; Oregon, 60¢@70¢ per sack; sweets, 2¢ per pound.

Onions—85¢ per sack.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$1.50@2.00; broilers, \$1.50@2.00; geese, \$5.00; turkeys, live, 10¢; ducks, \$2.00@3.00 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 30¢ per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon, 11¢; Young American, 12¢ per pound.

Tallow—Prime, per pound, 2½¢@3¢; No. 2 and grease, 2¢@2½¢.

Wool—Valley, 10¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6¢@8¢.

Hops—New crop, 9¢@10¢.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.35; cows, \$1.75@2.25; dressed beef, 3½¢@5¢ per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers \$2.00; ewes, \$2.00; dressed mutton, 4¢ per pound.

Veal—Net, small, 5¢; large, 4½¢ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.00@3.25; light and feeders, \$2.50; dressed, \$3.50@4.00 per cwt.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 22, 1896.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent \$5.25; Novelty A, \$4.75; California brands \$5.60; Dakota, \$5.50; patent, \$6.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.50; per cwt, \$5.50; Graham, \$4.00 per bbl; 10-lb sacks, \$2.50 per cwt; rye flour, \$5.00 per bbl; 10-lb sacks, \$2.50 per cwt; rye meal, \$4.50 per bbl; per cwt, \$2.40.

Rollers, \$7.50 per bbl; 10-lb sacks, \$2.50 per cwt; cracked wheat, \$2.25 per bbl; whole rolled wheat, \$2.50 per bbl; pearl barley, per 100 lb sacks, \$3.00; split peas, 4½¢; table cornmeal, yellow, \$1.05 per cwt; 10-lb sacks, 50¢; white, 10¢, \$1.75; 50¢, \$1.05; baked hominy, \$2.50 per keg.

Wheat—Chickens feed, \$27.00 per ton. Oats—Choice, \$24.50 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, \$20.00 per ton.

Corn—Whole, \$22 per ton; cracked \$23; feed meal, \$23.

Mills—Bran, \$16.00 per ton; shorts, \$19.00.

Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, \$21; oolitic meal, \$25.

Hay—Fugot sound, per ton, \$9@10. Eastern Washington, \$13.

Sugar—Golden O in bbl, 4½¢ per lb; extra C in bbl, 4½¢; dry granulated in bbl, 5¢; cube, 6¢; powdered, 5½¢ per cwt.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick 6¢; select, 2¢; tubs, 21¢; ranch, 18¢.

Cheese—Native Washington, 10¢@12¢.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per poult, 8¢; dressed, 9¢@10¢; ducks, \$2@3.50; dressed turkeys, 11¢@12¢.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 34¢@6¢; Eastern, 25¢ per dozen.

Promises—Hams, large, 12¢; hams, small, 12¢; breakfast bacon, 10¢; dry salt sides, 6¢ per lb.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, 5¢; cows, 4½¢; mutton, sheep, 5¢ per pound; lamb, 6¢; pork, 5¢ per pound; veal, small, 6¢.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22, 1896.

Potatoes—Garnet Chile, 70¢@80¢; Salinas Burbanks, 60¢@75¢; Early Rose, 60¢@65¢; River Burbanks, 25¢@35¢; sweets, 75¢@1.10 per cental.

Onions—60¢@65¢ per sack for yellow, 35¢ for pickle.

Eggs—Store, 23¢@24¢; ranch, 30¢; ducks, 25¢ per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 23¢; do seconds, 21¢@22¢; fancy dairy, 21¢; seconds, 17¢@18¢.

Cheese—Fancy, mild, new, 11¢@12¢; fair to good, 9¢@10¢; Young American, 11¢@12¢; Eastern, 19¢@22¢ per pound.

Hops—8¢@10¢ per pound for new.

Wool—San Joaquin and Southern coast, poor, 4¢@5¢; do good, 4½¢@6¢; San Joaquin foothill, good to choice, 6½¢@7½¢; do year's fleece, 4¢@5½¢; Nevada, heavy, 6¢@7¢; do choice, 8¢@8½¢; Northern, choice, 10¢@11¢ per pound.

Hay—Wheat, \$8@10.50; wheat and oat, \$7@10; oat, \$6@8; barley, \$7.00@8.50; alfalfa, first crop, \$4@5; do second crop, \$5.50@6.50; clover, \$6@8; stock, \$4.50@5.50 per ton.

Corn—Fruit—Mexican lemons, \$3.50@5.00; California lemons, \$1@1.25; do, good to choice, \$1.5