

POLYGAMIST NOT ADMITTED

The House Voted That Roberts Not Be Admitted.

CLOSING DAY OF THE DEBATE

Majority Resolution Carried—Votes on the Two Propositions—The Result Was Received With Cheers.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative-elect from Utah, which has occupied so much of the attention of the house since the assembling of congress, was decided today by the adoption of a resolution to exclude him by a vote of 268 to 50. The exact language of the resolution was as follows: "That under the facts and circumstances of the case, Brigham H. Roberts, representative elect from the state of Utah, ought not to have or hold a seat in the house of representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant."

The amendment to expel Roberts without seating him, offered by Lacey, was ruled out on a point of order, and the house only voted on the resolutions of the majority and minority of the committee. The latter—to seat and then expel Roberts—was defeated, 81 to 244. An analysis of this vote shows that 170 Republicans, 72 Democrats and two Populists voted against it, and 72 Democrats, six Republicans, two Populists and two Silver-Republicans for it.

The affirmative vote on the majority resolution—to exclude Roberts and declare the seat vacant—was divided as follows: Republicans, 168; Democrats, 96; Populists, 4. The negative vote: Democrats, 47; Silver-Republicans, 2 Populists, 1.

There were over a score of speakers today, and the closing speeches on each side were particularly able. Lanham, of Texas, closed for the majority, and DeArmond, of Missouri, for the minority. The announcement of the result of the final vote was received with cheers. Roberts was present throughout the day, and left the hall after the result of the last vote had been announced. As he did so, he gave out a statement justifying his retention of his plural wives, on the ground that his moral obligation was more binding upon his conscience than technical obedience to statutory laws, and saying that there was little excuse for the extraordinary efforts to crush a system already abandoned and practically dead. He said he was a martyr to a "spasm of prejudice." He would not, he said, attempt to run for congress again, although he would go back home with a light heart confident of the future.

Old Slavery Question.
Washington, Jan. 27.—Just at the close of today's session of the senate, a speech delivered by Money, of Mississippi, on the race question in the South precipitated a heated colloquy between him and Chandler, of New Hampshire, in which the latter alleged that the Southern senators, by intemperate statements, were reopening the whole Southern question in the senate, after it was supposed to be dead. The charge which Chandler particularly noticed was made by Morgan, of Alabama, who is absent at present, but as it had been reiterated substantially, in Chandler's opinion, by other senators, he declared he did not purpose to permit it to go unrefuted. The charge was made that the civil war had been precipitated by deigning politicians of the North for the purpose of putting the slaves on a political and social equality with the Southern whites. Chandler's refutation of the statement was made with characteristic vehemence and aggressiveness, but as no reply was offered, the incident ended there.

The urgent deficiency bill, carrying about \$9,000,000, passed without division, and practically without debate.

Runaway Freight.
Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 27.—A freight train on the Central railroad of New Jersey, coming down the Wilkesbarre mountain, this afternoon, ran away. At the foot of the mountain, near the Ashley siding, the cars left the track and were piled high in a big wreck. There was dynamite in one of the cars and it exploded with great force. The shock was felt for a distance of 20 miles. The windows in nearly every house in the town of Ashley were broken. Three men, all of them brakemen, were killed, two unknown men were fatally injured and several others were badly hurt. The dead are: Frank McLaughlin, of Mauch Chunk, aged 27; Michael Bird, of Ashley, aged 23, and William Buckley, of this city, aged 28.

Dynamite Outrage at Denver.
Leadville, Colo., Jan. 27.—Another dynamite outrage—the fourth since Sunday—was committed at 4 o'clock this morning, when an explosion in the rear of the Western opera house caused slight damage. When the police arrived, they found two sticks of giant powder that failed to explode. The city is greatly excited and a force of night watchmen will be employed.

Petition For Mediation.
Brussels, Jan. 27.—Nearly 100,000 signatures have been appended to the address promoted by M. Le Juene and other members of the Universal Peace Society, asking President McKinley to mediate, which will be forwarded to Washington in the course of a fortnight.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 27.—Fire tonight destroyed one block, principally small buildings. The loss will not exceed \$5,000.

COMMISSION MAY GOVERN.

President Now Has a New Plan for the Philippines.

New York, Jan. 27.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: The proposition made by the Filipino leader, Senor Mabini, for a civil commission to treat with the Filipinos will not be considered by the administration until Aguinaldo surrenders, and in official circles the general disposition is to regard Mabini's request as another play for delay.

It is the purpose of President McKinley to inaugurate a civil government to supersede military rule in the Philippines at the earliest possible moment, and he is favorably inclined toward a commission in lieu of a governor-general, and is discussing the question of available men for such a commission. If his present plans are carried out the Filipinos will have all of the commissions they want to confer with, for in addition to a commission for the government of the islands, it is not unlikely that congress will appoint a joint commission to investigate the islands next summer and report to the next session as a guide for future legislation.

A great deal of interest was manifested in congressional circles in the communication from Senor Mabini. There is some diversity of opinion over the proposition and its feasibility. Senator Hoar, leader of the anti-administration forces in this fight, was deeply interested in the proposition.

"That sounds fair and just," said he, "and I do not see how such a proposition can well be declined. As I understand, all the Filipinos ask is that congress listen to them before deciding their fate."

Senator Lodge, who represents the administration's views of the Philippine question, said: "It will be time enough to talk of commissions when these people lay down their arms and stop fighting our soldiers."

Senator Beveridge, a most pronounced annexationist, regards Mabini as the equal, as a conservative statesman, of any man in public life in America. Of his proposition, however, the senator said:

"I would have to study it more closely before giving an opinion that would be of value, but if I were to answer off hand, I would say that it seems to me his suggestion has been anticipated by the appointment of the civil commission which visited the islands and which did everything possible to bring about an understanding with the natives."

John Barrett, former minister to Siam, said:

"Whatever comes from Mabini is certainly worth considering. I am inclined, however, to think it is too late for anything to be done on the line he suggests. The only thing to do is to go in and complete American victory and then get to work and help the Filipinos develop the largest amount of self-government of which they are capable."

PLAGUE SCARE IN HAWAII.

Hilo in Open Rebellion Against the Government.

Honolulu, Jan. 19, via Victoria, B. C., Jan. 27.—Up to and including January 15, there were 34 cases of bubonic plague reported, 17 of which proved fatal. Since that date five cases have been discovered. The most important and alarming was that of a white woman, the wife of George Borman, an old resident. This case was reported the 6th. The woman lingered for two days and then succumbed. This case created great alarm among the white people here, and a citizens' meeting was called and active steps were taken to district the city, and now a house-to-house inspection is made twice a day and each occupant must be accounted for. It is believed that this plan will do more to stamp out the trouble than any steps yet taken. The board of health still continues to burn all infected buildings. About one-half of Chinatown has been destroyed by fire. Before the month is out it is expected that this plague spot will be entirely reduced to ashes.

The town of Hilo has come out in open rebellion against the government, and threatens to resist by force any attempt to carry out the rules made by the authorities here. Reports from the Hawaiian town indicate a condition bordering on panic among the people, who seem ready to offer mob violence to representatives of the government.

TO SEE JUSTICE DONE.

A Body of Armed and Determined Men Invade Frankfort, Ky.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 27.—A special train bearing more than 1,000 men, carrying Winchester rifles, arrived in Frankfort this morning. The men hail from the counties of Bell, Allen, Knox, Harlan, Whitley, Metcalf and Edmonson. Frankfort is overflowing with visitors, but none except those arriving today carry arms. Governor Taylor stated to the press representative that the men were not soldiers.

The men marched to the statehouse, stacked their guns and took up positions in groups about the building. Adjutant-General Collier states he had no knowledge that the men were coming. Many of the visitors are members of the state guard.

Ex-Secretary of State Finley addressed the visitors from the step of the state house. He said the object of the gathering was to see justice done. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions. Stephen Sharp, of Lexington, was chosen chairman.

Chinese Emperor Is Dead.
London, Jan. 27.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, it is reported that Emperor Kwang Su has committed suicide.

Warren Abandons Spionkop.
London, Jan. 27.—The war office announces that General Warren has abandoned Spionkop.

FARMERS OF FOUR STATES

Coming Session at Salem Will Be Important Affair.

WILL DISCUSS STATE FAIRS

Fruitgrowers, Stockmen, Hopgrowers and Horticulturists Will Be Present at This Important Meeting.

Salem, Or., Jan. 29.—The farmers' congress to be held in Salem February 7 and 8 will probably be the most important meeting of the kind ever held in this state.

The gathering will be of more than state importance, for the agricultural interests of California, Washington and Idaho will also be represented. It will be more than a meeting of farmers, as that term is generally understood, for fruitgrowers, stockmen, hopgrowers, horticulturists, in fact, men of all occupations related to agriculture, will be present. The congress is intended to comprehend all the departments of the diversified agricultural industries of the coast, and it is expected that a permanent organization will be effected.

This movement was started by the Salem chamber of commerce, working in unison with the state board of agriculture, and one of the chief objects to be attained is the arrangement of dates of the state fairs of Oregon, California, Washington and Idaho so that there will be no conflict. By such an arrangement horsemen and exhibitors will be enabled to make the circuit of the coast states each season, and the various fairs will be improved accordingly.

Secretary of State Dunbar has offered the use of either of the legislative chambers for the congress, and it is expected that the meetings will be held in one of these spacious halls. The date has been arranged so as to be convenient for those who may come from various parts of the state to attend the meeting of the League of Republican clubs, to be held in Portland February 6. Secretary H. B. Thielsen, of the Salem chamber of commerce, has prepared a programme for the congress and all who attend the sessions will be assured a rare treat.

MERCHANTS ARE PLEASSED.

Change Satisfactory—They See Benefit Coming to Business Interests.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—George H. Medhurst, a prominent merchant of Hong Kong, while in Chicago today, on his way to London, said:

"The commercial interests of Hong Kong look with favor on the American rule of the Philippines. In the past it has been the misfortune of those islands to have been most wretchedly governed, and in general the conditions which have obtained there have tended to check progress on the part of the people and the development of the undoubtedly great natural resources of those islands. Under the rule of this country, all those conditions will be changed, the resources of the islands will be developed, business will expand greatly and the policy of this country will make them inviting fields for commercial venture and enterprise."

"The business interests of Hong Kong will unquestionably be benefited by these changed conditions and in other ways we hail the advent of the United States into the Orient."

Philippine Scientists.

San Francisco, Jan. 27.—Father Jose Algue, director of the Manila observatory, the largest of the kind in the Orient, and his assistant, Father Jose Clos, have arrived here, en route to Washington, with many folios of valuable scientific data, which they hope to have published by the government. They have come to America upon the urgent invitation of President Schurman, of Cornell university, who was president of the Philippine commission, and also by the request of Governor-General Otis, of the Philippines.

Both of them are Spaniards and Jesuit priests. Father Algue is a typhoon expert, and his companion is an authority on earthquakes. They bring with them besides 12 manuscript volumes on scientific subjects, many valuable maps of the Philippine islands.

Six Americans Shot.

El Paso, Jan. 29.—The mail tonight from Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, brings the news that a report is current there that six Americans, David Cusick, John Eldredge, George Lunt, Charles Burns, Lon Webster and Henry Williams, were shot last week near the foot of the Bacatete mountains, east of Guaymas, by order of General Torres, who is in command of the Mexican troops now operating against the Yaqui Indians in Bacatete range.

It is further reported that the matter was brought to the attention of the American consul at Guaymas, but the latter declined to act. It is said the Mexican troops found the Americans in friendly intercourse with the Yaqui, whom the troops have surrounded in the range. Some of the Americans are known here, and are prospectors. Americans at Guaymas warn all Americans to keep away from Yaqui country.

Dynamite Exploded in a Train.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 29.—Five men were killed and eight badly injured as a result of a runaway train and the explosion of dynamite that followed, on the Central railroad of New Jersey, at Ashley last night. The complete list of the dead is:

Frank McLaughlin, brakeman; Michael Bird, brakeman; Peter Frey, engine wiper; Charles Haney, one unknown tramp. Haney went to the engine house to idle time away instead of going to night school.

MINES AND MINING.

Mayor Cashel Tells of the Richness of the Cape Nome District.

Mayor Cashel, of Nome, tells of his wonderful riches:

When I first came to Nome, on June 27, from Dawson, some men were working on the beach to see what they could get out of it. They worked quietly at first, but pretty soon the news of the richness of the beach got out. Business men quit their business in town and went to the beach to work. The whole shore became an attraction.

As regards the gold, there are two, and sometimes three, pay streaks. In the first the gold is almost always found in a strata of ruby sand, especially when found above bed rock. This bed rock is really a false rock, for it consists of a stratum of clay or sand. It varies. I think that below it is another bed rock.

When gold is found on this so-called bed rock it is sometimes deposited with a sediment of the character of ruby sand, and sometimes otherwise. This ruby sand is nothing more than iron. The water runs over the tailings in the color of blood. The redder it is the richer the deposit.

I don't like to theorize as to where the gold comes from, but the gold is nearly always coarser near the shore than at the edge of the tundra, giving the impression that it comes out of the sea, because the finest particles are found deposited at the furthest point from the present surf action. Within a radius of two miles on the beach—from the spit to the northwest—I counted personally, about August 15, 280 rockers. There were at least two men to each, and away beyond these rockers, below the Indian village for seven or eight miles, was an almost continuous line of men.

Taking it as a conservative average, I should think 2,500 men were working on the beach between the mouth of Snake river and Cripple river. I judge very few men made less than \$10 a day, and the average was at least an ounce a day, or \$16.

I know personally two men who took out \$13,000 between July 15 and October 4. These were Cummings and Missouri Bill, and there were other that I know in a short space of time took out lots of gold. J. W. Logan, a San Francisco newspaper man, and three associates, took out \$7,000 in 30 days and left the country. They just worked one little draw. This is conservative.

I made myself, under favorable circumstances, \$100 a day for a time. Any man who went on the beach and would work ten hours a day made big money. Most men didn't work hard, and in a great many instances they rocked over and lost more than they saved. The appliances were crude and the men inexperienced. But after the introduction of copper and silver plates, better results were obtained. I estimate that an average of 2,000 men were working on the beach and that they made \$1,500 each. This would bring the product up to \$2,000,000, and I believe that at the least the product was from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. They worked nearly thirteen miles of this beach.

Mines in Rossland Streets.

Several promising quartz claims have been located in the streets of Rossland, B. C. A shaft has been sunk to a ledge uncovered by a street grade at First avenue and St. Paul street and a shaft in fine ledge matter has been sunk on the Paris Belle on Butte street, and as good croppings as have ever been found in the camp were recently discovered in a basement of a residence. It is stated that lying between Monte Cristo and Butte streets there is every indication of an immense body of ore. The Rossland Miner says that on account of the surface of the Paris Belle being covered with houses, the work of prospecting and development has been prosecuted under difficulties, but it is being accomplished and along practical lines.

Paint Mine Bounded.

The announcement of a paint mine and iron deposits, near Scappoose, in Columbia county, have led Portland capitalists to investigate. After a careful survey of the country by competent engineers and expert mineralogists, a half section of land owned by Frank Payne, on the north fork of Scappoose creek, was bonded for \$53,000 by a Portland syndicate. An amount sufficient to satisfy Mr. Payne that the investors mean business has been paid, and if the weather shall permit, work on permanent improvements will soon be started.

Lead Furnace Resumes Work.

The removal of the duty on pig lead, resulting from Canadian bullion being refined in the United States, has already had its effect in the "blowing in" of the lead furnace at the Trail, B. C., smelter. This smelter has a stock of ore sufficient to keep it in operation for two or three months, independent of any new purchases.

The members of the Dublin (Ireland) Fire Brigade are about to memorialize the corporation to increase their wages. The maximum salary paid to the employees is \$7.50, while the minimum salary is \$6. The men on escape duty also are going to apply for a reduction in the hours they have to work presently.

Determined to Stand Out.

A Sand, B. C., dispatch says: The Silver-Lead Mineowners' Association, since the refusal of the striking miners to accept the offer of compromise for the payment of \$3.25 for eight hours' work, is determined not to accede to the demands of the strikers for \$3.50 a day. Wednesday evening 52 men arrived from Vancouver to work in the mines. They are all non-union men, and come under contract, at the mine-owners' rates.

THE ARID REGIONS.

Twelfth Census Will Show Present Condition and Values of Agriculture in Arid, Sub-Humid Sections.

The preliminary work of the census office in collecting data relative to the arid and sub-humid regions shows that during the past 10 years vast areas have been reclaimed by irrigation, both by ditching from running streams and drilling for subterranean waters.

Where only a few years ago the sage brush struggled for existence in the midst of a waste of alkali and sand, today are fields of waving grain and blossoming orange-groves. Hundreds of miles of canals and ditches have been constructed; hundreds of wells have been sunk, and thousands of acres of land have been cultivated in zones where once the desolation of Sahara reigned.

Moistened by fresh waters and fertilized by the rich silt of the swift mountain streams, once trackless wastes and desolate valleys in the arid Southwest, have become as fertile as the famous valley of the Nile, and send forth crops of endless variety and exceeding abundance.

Irrigation is intensive farming. Where the water supply is ample, it is sure farming. There are no failures, and crops are enormous. The experienced irrigator is like the trained engineer with his hand on the lever. The movements of his hand regulate the amount of water supplied to his fields as those of the engineer control his engine.

In most of the irrigable sections of the West, fertilizers have never been used, although the land has been constantly cultivated for over two centuries. In many sections fields may be seen which have yielded successive crops of wheat for 40 years and show no diminution of productive strength.

Wonderful progress is shown in the methods of constructing canals, dams, and pumping machinery, and in the manner of distributing water. Modern inventions in machinery have greatly lessened the time, labor, and cost of construction and management, and made possible many gigantic enterprises of land reclamation and water utilization.

Mountains have been tunneled and whole rivers have been lifted from their beds and spread over the valleys precisely as wanted. High up in the ranges and on the elevated plateaus immense storage reservoirs have been constructed to impound the flood waters of the streams so that the thirsty land below shall not suffer during the long rainless summer.

As the successful solution of the problem of conservation of flood waters means the reclamation of millions of acres of public land, the people naturally ask the government to promote measures having this end in view. To this demand the government responds. Lands containing excellent reservoir sites have been set aside and a thorough study of the sources and permanence of the water supply of arid regions has been made to enable congress to legislate with intelligence upon this important subject.

In aid of this work the twelfth census will endeavor comprehensively to show the present condition and values of agriculture in the arid and sub-humid regions; the length, irrigable extent and cost of the various canals, wells and ditches; the character, volume and constancy of water supply; systems employed in distribution; amount paid for water and the crops, acreage and yield of irrigated farms.

This effort will be successful if those interested in irrigation shall heartily co-operate with the census office and its agents.

Within a brief period the main schedules for taking the census of irrigation will be distributed, and Director Merriam requests that all recipients prepare properly to fill them out and to return them promptly.

Pacific Coast Notes.

Mormon elders are holding meetings at points in Wallawa county. Baker City's special tax to continue her schools was carried by a vote of 50 to 1.

Eagle valley has a "whisky wagon"—presumably a concern that peddles fire water.

Another sawmill will soon be in operation on the Siuslaw. It will be owned by Saubert & Co., and will cut about 30,000 feet daily.

The Marshfield Sun understands that the Western Union Telegraph company will extend its line to all points in the county the coming summer.

There will be no debate this winter between the state universities of Oregon and California, but effort will be made to have a "meet" next winter.

A barrel of whisky, supposed to have come from the wreck of the Brother Jonathan, which was lost off Crescent City in 1865, was washed ashore last week, says the Marshfield Coast Mail. The barrel is in good condition, and the whisky should be of rare quality.

A river steamer is being built on the Coquille by D. T. White, Alex Snyder and John Moomaw, which is to have a speed of 14 knots an hour. It is the intention to make two round trips per day between Coquille City and Bandon during the summer months.

The weather continues "soft" throughout the western Big Bend, says the Waterville Empire. The depth of snow on the ground varies in different localities from six inches or less to 12 and 16 inches. It is reported that at Pleasant Hill there are 16 or 18 inches. The snow does not extend to the Columbia river level, hence the stage from here travels about half way by sleighs and the rest on wheels. Many people are thinking that the weather will continue this way for the remainder of the winter.

WOOLEN GOODS ACTIVE.

Prove an Exception to Dullness Shown in Other Lines.

Bradstreet's review says: Exceptions to the quiet and even dullness shown by the many lines of trade and speculation are found in the active demand for woolen goods for next fall's delivery, and in the active call for dry goods on spring account. In the latter direction, prices show special strength, and the bulk of the business placed in woolens has been an advance of 25 to 40 per cent. In other lines, notable steadiness is shown in prices. Weather conditions throughout the country part of the week have been against trade in seasonable goods, and there is very general complaint of large stocks of winter goods in the hands of this branch of trade. Another effect of the usually mild weather is that shown in the Northwestern lumber business. The lack of snow will probably insure a reduction on the cut of last year, and this, combined with smaller stocks, points to at least a maintenance of present lumber quotations.

Woolen manufacturers have constituted an exception to the general quiet. They opened their order books this week, and an unusually heavy volume of business is reported to have been recorded. Cotton goods are reported in good demand in nearly all markets, and the confidence as to spring business in dry goods and clothing is a notable feature, in sharp contrast, in fact, with the reports received from retailers as to the present season's business in winter-wear goods. Scarcity of water is complained of as limiting the output of New England cotton mills, which are reported as backward in deliveries.

Business failures for the week number 252, as compared with 255 last week, 246 in the week a year ago, 293 in 1898, 326 in 1897, and 393 in 1896. Canadian failures for the week number 39.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Market.

Onions, new, \$1.50@1.75 per sack. Lettuce, hot house, \$1.25. Potatoes, new, \$16@20. Beets, per sack, 75@85c. Turnips, per sack, 60c. Carrots, per sack, 75@85c. Parsnips, per sack, 75@85c. Cauliflower, 75c@1 per dozen.

Cabbage, native and California, 75c@1.00 per 100 pounds. Apples, \$1.25@1.50 per box. Pears, \$1.00@1.25 per box. Prunes, 60c per box. Butter—Creamery, 29c per pound; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 34c 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, \$23; feed meal, \$23. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$21; whole, \$22.

Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straights, \$3.00; 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, \$16.00. Feed—Chopped feed, \$20.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 4½@5c; cows, 4@4½c; pork, 4½c; trimmed, 6½c; veal, small, 6c; large, 4c. Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12½c; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 51@52c; Valley, 50c; Bluestem, 52c 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, \$15@16.00; brewing, \$18.00@18.50 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$10@12; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 42½@45c; dairy, 30@37½c; store, 22½@27½c.

Eggs—16@17½c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12½c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2.50@3.50; geese, \$7.00@8.50 for old; \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$6.00@9.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15@17c per pound.

Potatoes—55@85c 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, \$1.15@1.50; 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, 3½c; dressed mutton, 6½@7c per pound; lambs, 7½c 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, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$3@3.50; dressed beef, 6½@7½c per pound. Veal—Large, 6½@7½c; small, 8@8½c 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@12c per pound. Butter—Fancy creamery 25c; do seconds, 23@24c; fancy dairy, 21@22c; do seconds, 18@20c per pound.

Eggs—Store, 18@20c; fancy ranch, 22½c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00 @20.00; bran, \$13@14.00.