NOT SO BAD AS PAINTED

General Wheeler Describes Army's Condition.

HE BLAMES THE NEWSPAPERS

Says the Soldiers at Camp Wikoff Are Contented and Well Treated.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Major-General Joseph Wheeler gave the following to the press today:

"Headquarters United States Forces, Camp Wikoff, Long Island, Sept. 5.—The following is a sample of the letters which are constantly received regarding the soldiers in the camp:

" 'In regard to my stepson, we feel very uneasy about him on account of the newspaper reports of the privation and suffering inflicted upon the privates. Although he has never uttered a complaint since he has been in the army, we hear from other sources of the cruel and horrible treatment inflicted upon our soldiers under the pretense of humanity for our neighbors, and the whole country is in a state of terrible excitement. I should not be surprised if the feeling should lead to a revolution of some kind, for I assure you I hear on all sides the most violent and bitter denunciations of the war department and the administration. It is, indeed, a great pity that the glory of our triumphs should be dimmed by such a shameful thing as the ill treatment and starvation of our brave

GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER.

soldiers, while the Spanish prisoners have the best treatment that the country can afford.'

"It will be seen that this letter says that not a word of complaint has been received from this soldier, and so far as my investigation goes, no complaint has been made by any of the brave soldiers who have added glory to our arms in the Cuban campaign.

"A great many anxious fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters, arrive here from all parts of the United States to look after their relatives, whom they say the papers tell them are suffering, and many of them have heard that their relatives are in a condition of starvation. Most of these people are little able to expend the money for such a journey, and they are surprised when they come here to find their relatives surrounded with everything to eat which can be produced by money, and, if sick in the hospital, they are grateful and surprised to find that they are given every possible care.

"Every officer and soldier who went to Cuba regarded it that he was given a great and special privilege in being permitted to engage in that campaign. They knew they were to encounter yellow fever and other diseases, as well as the torrid heat of the country, and they were proud and glad to do so. They knew that it was impossible for them to have the advantage of wagon transportation, which usually accompanies an army, and yet officers and men were glad to go, to carry their blankets and their rations on their backs and be subjected, without any shelter, to the sun and rains by day and the heavy hazes by night. They certainly knew that the Spanish had spent years in erecting defenses, and it was their pleasure to assault and their duty to capture the Spanish works.

"They were more than glad to incur these hardships and these dangers. They went there and did their duty, each man seeming to feel that American honor and prestige was to be measured by his conduct. The brave men who won the victories did not complain of the neglect of the government, but, on the contrary, they seemed grateful to the president and secretary of war for giving them the opportunity to incur these dangers and hardships. They realized that in the hurried organization of an expedition by a government which had no one with any experience in such matters it was impossible to have everything arranged to perfection; and they will testify that under the circumstances, the conditions were much more perfect than any one would have reason to expect, and that the president and secretary of war and others who planned and dispatched these expeditions deserve high commendation.

"I have just finished my daily inspection of the hospitals. With rare exceptions the sick are cheerful. I have nurses and doctors to care for them, and in all my tours I have not found a single patient who made the slightest complaint. It is true there has been great suffering. The climate of Cuba was very severe upon all our soldiers, but instead of complaining the hearts of those brave men are filled with gratitude to the people for the bounteous generosity which has been extended to them

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

Bank Clearings Largest Ever Known for August.

New York, Sept. 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The smallest failures ever recorded in any month for five years were those of August. No other month since the monthly reports were commenced by Dun's review, exclusively, has shown defaulted liabilities as small, within $1,000,000, and the ratio of such defaults to solvent business, represented by exchanges through all clearing-houses, only $108.70 in $100,000, is smaller by 26.5 per cent than in any previous month. The clearings have been the largest ever known in August, and 23.0 per cent larger than in 1892.

The enormous volume of business in a month usually one of the most inactive of the year, demands attention. Postponement during the months of war of some contracts and purchases which have not come forward explains part of the increase, and the strong absorption of securities explains part, but there has also been a great decline in the average of prices of all commodities, so that it takes a much larger volume of business in tons or bushels to make up transactions amounting to a million more than in 1892. It is, therefore, strictly true that business is larger than in the very best of all past years, and yet there is every prospect of much further increase.

There is no room to doubt that the wheat crop, even though it may fall a shade below some estimates, will prove the largest ever harvested, and although Beerbohm estimates Europe's crop at 232,000,000 bushels more than the last year, that would be only about an average yield, while other evidence is less favorable. Foreign buying has been strong, Atlantic exports for the week having been 3,326,878 bushels, against 5,534,757 bushels last year, and Pacific exports 458,881 bushels, against 258,651 bushels last year. But receipts at the West are increasing, and the price has dropped 5 cents for spot, though the September option is 7-8c lower for the week.

The improvement in the iron industry has not only continued, but becomes more impressive because enormous business sales have satisfied the needs of great consumers for months to come, the demand for products is so great that both materials and products gradually advance in price.

Bessemer pig has arisen to $10.55 at Pittsburg; local coke at Chicago, and anthracite foundry at the East, are strong, and also bars and plates advanced a share, with most structural and plate mills filled with orders for months to come, and 25,000 tons of rails sold at Chicago for delivery next year. The advance in tin plates, in spite of production far greater than was thought possible not long ago, is evidence that the consumption of steel in that branch will be heavy. The wire-nail works also report a better demand, and the output of Connellsville coke has started up, gaining 10,000 tons for the week.

The woolen mills have rather better orders this week, but not enough as yet to warrant running nearly full force, with the price of wool held at the West much above Eastern markets, and by those markets above 1c higher than the mills are bidding.

Failures for the week have been 171 in the United States, against 191 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 25 last year.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Four Men Killed and Many Injured at Bloomington, Ind.

Indianapolis, Sept. 5.—A special to the Sentinel from Bloomington, Ind., says: A horrible accident occurred at Stintsville this afternoon, in which four men were instantly killed by a dynamite explosion, and many others were seriously injured. The men were blasting rock for a new pike when the explosion occurred, instantly killing the following:

John Williams, John Grubb, Buck Wampler, Edward Watts.

The fatally injured are: Ben Fyffe, Milton Hike and Willie Liford.

The injured were brought to Stintsville, and the coroner was summoned from Bloomington. The men killed and injured were well-known citizens of this county. All had families and some had grown children. They ranged in age from 40 to 50 years. Hike lost an arm and leg, and is dying tonight.

London Railway Disaster.

London, Sept. 5.—A terrible accident has taken place at Wellingborough railway station, on the London & Northwestern road, near Manchester. Two boys pushed a loaded luggage van on the track just as the express train was approaching at a speed of 50 miles an hour. The train was derailed and fearful scenes ensued. The railway carriages caught fire; the engineer, the fireman and two passengers were killed, and many others were seriously injured.

Million Feet Lost.

San Franscisco, Sept. 5.—What was left of the big raft, which was started down the coast for the Bibb Lumber Company, and which broke in two off Point Reyes a few days ago, was towed into port this morning. Almost 1,000,000 feet of lumber was lost, but the section saved will cover the loss and expenses.

Yellow Fever Spreads.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The marine hospital service was officially advised today of 10 new cases of yellow fever which have been discovered at Orwood, Miss.

Fever at Minton Station.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 5.—The board of health has received a telegram from Inspector Grant, stating that yellow fever has appeared at Minton Station. No report of the number of cases.

KEY TO THE PACIFIC

Vast Increase in Trade Is Within Our Grasp.

WE MUST HAVE PHILIPPINES

Speech of Professor Gardiner Before Social Science Convention—Stupendous Stake at Issue.

At a session of the American Social Science Association, in Saratoga, N. Y., the principal address was delivered by Charles A. Gardiner, A. M., Ph. D., counsel for the elevated railroads of New York city. The subject of the address was "The Proposed Anglo-American Alliance."

Mr. Gardiner spoke of the tendency to national concentration in the present age, declaring that already three nations, Russia, Great Britain and America, comprising two races of people, the Slavic and Anglo-Saxon, practically dominate the world. He spoke of the continual aggression that has for more than eight centuries marked the policy of Russia and has spread her sovereignty over areas in Europe and Asia too vast almost for human conception. Against this aggression, he said, Great Britain has admitted that she can, unaided by some other great power, make no successful opposition. Attention at the present moment, he said, is directed to the Russo-British contest for supremacy in China. At this critical moment, he says, the possibility of an alliance with America, through consideration of her interests in the Philippines, is seemingly Great Britain's only hope of triumph. Said he:

"Shall America keep the islands? This question has become fundamental to the consideration of an alliance. Without the Philippines, the prejudices and environment of the past might control discussion, but without them an alliance becomes the most important problem of our New World relations.

"It has taken us nearly a century to push our domain across the continent and along 4,000 miles of the Pacific coast by conquest, annexation and purchase. Within 100 years we have expanded our territory westward over 3,250,000 square miles. We are now engaged in pushing our coast line 2,000 miles further out to Hawaii. We own the Aleutian islands, almost at the gates of Japan. In Samoa we have naval and coaling rights. An island in the Ladrones will soon be ours. Why turn back from the Philippines?

"It is objected that the islands are extraterritorial and noncontiguous; but Porto Rico is 1,000 miles from Florida; Hawaii is 2,000 miles from San Francisco; the nearest point of Alaska is 500 and its farthest point 1,600 miles from Seattle; and the Aleutian islands extend not only 2,400 miles from our borders, but into the geographical system of another continent.

"It is objected that military government may have to be maintained for years, contrary to the spirit of our institutions; but military government existed in the Southern states from 1868 to 1870, and in Alaska from 1868 to 1884.

"It is objected that colonial or territorial government may exist indefinitely, while statehood is contemplated in the constitution; but Alaska has been a territory for 31 years, and Arizona and New Mexico for 52. It was 59 years before Wisconsin and 83 years before Montana became states.

"It is objected that the inhabitants are alien races habituated to other institutions and forms of government, but Florida, when acquired, was peopled by Indians and Spaniards; Louisiana by Spaniards, French and negroes; alien races and institutions existed in New Mexico and Arizona; and Alaska had Indians in the Yukon and Russians in Sitka.

"It is objected that we will abrogate the Monroe doctrine; but that doctrine, freed from its academic cobwebs, is the nonintervention of European powers in matters relating to the American continent. Its converse is nonintervention of America in matters relating to the European continent. That has nothing to do with American intervention in Asia nor with legitimate expansion of our territory in the Orient. If we are abrogating the doctrine, it must be because the Orient is exclusively for Orientals, and not for English and Russians, and Germans and French and Hollanders, who are all there now and are fast appropriating the Orient to themselves.

"Finally, it is objected that we will be involved in entangling alliances, and will depart from precepts of Washington's farewell address; but Spain provoked continuous trouble at our very doors for a hundred years. Mexico and Central and South America have had revolutions without number; Great Britain bounds our territory for thousands of miles; and yet, for a century, we have avoided entangling alliances, although both propinquity and provocation exist.

"The nations of Europe are concentrating their energies on the shores of the Pacific. England pushed through the Canadian railway to foster her Pacific trade. Russia is building a trans-Siberian road for the same purpose; Germany and France want ports and trading areas. Of all the nations struggling for the trade of the Pacific, ours is the only one naturally entitled to it. London and Paris and Berlin and St. Petersburg are on the other side of the globe, but we have a Pacific coast line of 4,000 miles. The Philippines means our ultimate supremacy in the Pacific. They are the easternmost boundary of the markets of the East. On one side is China, on the other they look across to our own shores. Stretching 1,000 miles from north to south and 660 from east to west, they form a natural barrier between the East and the Pacific. Scattered over 600,000 square miles of the ocean's surface, the whole vast area would serve as an outpost from which to protect and develop the interests of America.

"Facing the Pacific and Indian oceans is more than half the population of the globe. Excluding North America, the foreign commerce of these peoples already amounts to $2,500,000,000 a year. History shows that whatever nation controls this commerce controls the trade of the world. The stake at issue is stupendous. Nothing less than an entire and undivided control of the Philippines would give us a base adequate for our needs. Manila bay, or even Luzon, for a naval and coaling station, would be too perilous and costly a possession, will all the other islands partitioned and garrisoned by European powers. Let England's experience with India and China be a warning. India, conquered and governed, has been a mine of wealth. China, exploited through the trading posts, is a burden and a constant peril.

"We want the Philippines, not Manila, just as England today needs Central China, and not simply Hong Kong. We own the Philippines by right of conquest; no other nation does. We are in possession; no other nation is. We can maintain stable government; Spain cannot, and the natives are incapable of self-rule. I can conceive no reason to give away, or sell or lease or abandon a single foot of the territory. It would be to lessen in that proportion the greatest opportunity Providence ever placed before the nation.

"With the Philippines, Ladrones, Samoa and Hawaii, our possessions will reach across the Pacific, and its commerce will become the commerce of America in a larger degree than of any other nation. The Pacific itself will be ours pre-eminently; our territory will bound it on two sides; our islands will dot its surface; and with the ocean and its trade in our possession, our political predominance will be assured among the nations of the world.

"Such is the broad plane of international relations upon which alone it is wise to discuss an Anglo-American alliance."

Professor Gardiner then explained that he did not mean an alliance as the word is understood in Europe—a military co-partnership—but a strong commercial alliance, protected an arbitration treaty which would, in his estimation, better assure universal peace than any other thing that could be brought about. He then went on to show that America had profited more by the markets opened through Great Britain's efforts than any other nation, save Great Britain herself. For these great benefits, he held, America should give something in return, and an alliance such as he suggested would make the Anglo-Saxon race masters of the world, not less to the advantage of America than of Great Britain.

A DESTRUCTIVE TYPHOON.

Many People Killed and Great Damage Done in Formosa.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 2.—Oriental advices received today give details of the destruction caused by a typhoon which passed over Formosa early in August.

At Tailpeh, 768 houses were destroyed, 395 seriously damaged and 23 washed away. Nineteen people were killed, and the injured ran up into the scores.

At Kelung the damage caused to small boats and cargo lighters cannot be calculated. The steamer Enoshima Maru was blown on the beach. The railway station and go-downs and soldiers' barracks were totally destroyed. Many people were rendered destitute.

The storm began about midnight, August 5 and lasted until the morning of the 8th.

AN EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Package of Bills Stolen From a Delivery Wagon in Omaha.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—A special dispatch to the Times-Herald from Omaha says: Robbers secured $6,000 in cash from the Pacific Express Company in Omaha today. The money was consigned by the First National bank of Omaha to the Citizens' National bank of St. Paul, Minn. It was placed in a small iron safe in the delivery wagon of the express company and in the custody of George Archibald, driver, started toward the depot. En route, Archibald stopped at several wholesale houses for other packages. He drove down an alley and went in for a package of jewelry at the shipping door of a jewelry house. When he came out the door of the safe was standing open and but one package was removed. This was the one containing $6,000 in bills. The driver reported the matter and was at once arrested.

Not Allowed to Land.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Telegraphic advices were received at the state department today to the effect that Clara Barton arrived at Havana yesterday on the steamer Clinton, No. 2, with supplies for the starving inhabitants of that country, and the Spanish authorities at Havana refused to allow the supplies to be landed and imposed a fine of $500 upon the master of the relief ship because he had no manifest. The vessel cleared from Santiago for Havana.

No Sign of Andree.

Tromsoe, Norway, Sept. 1.—The steam whaler Fritjof, having on board Walter Wellman and members of expeditions to Greenland, has resumed her voyage, after landing an expedition at Cape Tegethoff on the southern point of Hall's island. While the Wellman party was returning they met an expedition to Franz-Josef Land, under Dr. A. G. Northorst, and were informed that all search for Andree, the missing balloonist, had proved futile.

BIG PACK EXPECTED

Fall Fishing Season Soon to Open.

GOOD PRICES ARE PROMISED

Nearly All the Lower Columbia Canneries Will Operate—Packers Offering Two Cents.

Astoria, Sept. 3.—From present indications, the fall fishing season this year will be the most important in the history of the salmon industry. Nearly all the canneries on the lower Columbia will operate, and it is probable a large pack will be put up. The packers are offering 2 cents per pound for fish, but the price will, no doubt, be raised before the season is over. The shortage in the spring pack is nearly 100,000 cases, and all the canneries are oversold. To make up this deficiency a large quantity of fall fish will be packed.

The canners will have lively competition in the fall fishing industry. An agent of a big Portland cold-storage concern has been in the city for some days past, and has notified the fishermen that he will pay 5 cents a pound for silversides and steelheads delivered in Portland. His company supplies the Eastern markets, where the supply of salmon is never equal to the demand, and the price is correspondingly high. Doubtless the cold-storage people will be able to get all the fish they can handle, as the price offered by them is much higher than that offered by the packers. This will probably result in a decrease of the supply for canneries.

During the spring season the boats belonging to the canneries sold at least one-quarter of their catches to the cold-storage companies, and it is more than likely that this action will be repeated during the fall season. The packers who operate traps will not be as seriously handicapped as those who depend entirely upon the gillnet fishermen.

The packers cannot possibly pay 4½ cents for fall salmon, if, as they claim, that price cannot well be paid for spring fish, so the cold-storage people will get the bulk of the season's catch, if their offer hold good.

Every indication points to a good run of salmon, which are large and of excellent quality. Many fishermen, trappers and seiners, are ready to begin fishing September 10.

Shipments of spring salmon to Eastern and European markets continue, mostly on sales made early in the year. Most of the salmon goes by rail, although the San Francisco steamers take large quantities south.

As a result of the short pack, the price of Columbia river salmon has been on the rise, and talls are now quoted at $1.15. It is expected the price will reach still higher figures.

Yesterday the Union Fishermen's Co-operative Packing Company shipped a carload of salmon to Pittsburg.

NO TIME FOR INQUIRY.

Sternberg Opposed to an Investigation at the Present Time.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Surgeon-General Sternberg today sent the following letter to a New York medical publication which had made inquiries of him concerning the conduct of the war with reference to the medical department, and especially about the subject of having an immediate investigation of his bureau. He says:

"I am ready at any moment for a complete investigation with reference to my administration of the affairs of the medical department, but the war department is not disposed to make such an investigation as the result of sensational newspaper articles. There is at present an evident craze to criticise, without regard to truth or justice. I have no doubt there will be a congressional investigation into the conduct of the war, but I do not feel at liberty at present to insist upon an investigation for my own vindication, because it is contrary to the general interests of the service. It would be wrong for me to give up all the important official work which at present almost overwhelms me, for the purpose of devoting myself to a presentation of the facts relating to my administration. It would make it necessary to take clerks away from their daily tasks in order to look up the documentary evidence on file in my office, and in the meantime important matters would necessarily be neglected and the sick in all parts of the country would suffer. It would make it necessary to call upon the medical officers, who are now urgently needed for the care of the sick in our various camps and hospitals, to come to Washington as witnesses, and all this to satisfy the clamor of irresponsible newspaper reporters. There has been no official campaign with reference to my administration of the medical department.

"With regard to Montauk point, I intend to send at once, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Smart, an experienced officer and the professor of hygiene in our army medical school, to make a thorough sanitary investigation. To go myself, much as I should like to do so, would be to neglect important official duties in connection with the supply of hospitals, the movement of my hospital trains, of hospital ships, etc."

San Francisco Custom House.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—The custom-house receipts for the port of San Francisco for the month of August amounted to $567,273.49, the largest receipts for a single month in the records of the department.

Corunna, Sept. 3.—The Spanish transport Isla de Panay, from Santiago about August 26, has arrived here with a detachment of surrendered Spanish troops. There were 17 deaths on the steamer during the voyage.

A Sample of a Good Moro.

Prof. Dean C. Worcester contributes to the September Century an article on "The Malay Pirates of the Philippines." Speaking of his guide, Professor Worcester says:

Toolawee was considered a good Moro, and we were therefore interested in certain incidents which gave us an insight into his character. After satisfying himself by observation that we could use our rifles with some effect, he made us a rather startling business proposition in the following words: "You gentlemen shoot quite well with the rifle." "Yes; we have had some experience." "You desire to get samples of the clothing and arms of my countrymen for your collection?" "Yes." "Papa (General Arolas) told you, if you met armed Moors outside the town, to order them to lay down their arms and retire?" "Yes." "Papa does not understand my people as I do. They are all bad. When we meet them, do not ask them to lay down their arms, for they will come back again, and get them, and probably attack us. Just shoot as many of them as possible. You can then take their arms and clothing, and I will cut off their heads, shave their eyebrows, show them to papa, and claim the reward for killing juramentados." He never really forgave us for refusing to enter into partnership with him on this very liberal basis.

A Friendly Ceremony in Old Cuba.

The Century for September prints an article on "Life and Society in Old Cuba," being extracts from the journal of Jonathan S. Jenkins, an American painter of miniatures, written in 1859. Mr. Jenkins says:

When an acquaintance visits a private residence, cigars are handed round on a silver salver; if the visitor be an intimate friend, one of the young girls of the family, called a "donzallia," lights a cigar and giving it a few draws to get well lighted, gracefully presents it to him. If the guitar is brought in, as usually occurs (for there is one in every house), and the visitor plays, his cigar is kept lighted by the donzalia, and at each pause in the music she politely hands it to the guest. This may occur several times in an evening, and this friendly ceremony is pleasant enough when the cigar comes from the pouting lips of a rich Spanish beauty just ripening into womanhood, but in any case it must be thankfully accepted.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 54c; Valley and Bluestem, 57c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, $3.35; graham, $2.85; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 36@37c; choice gray, 34@35c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, $20; brewing, $21 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, $14 per ton; middlings, $21; shorts, $14; chop, $18 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, $10@11; clover, $9@10; Oregon wild hay, $9@10 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; seconds, 40c; dairy, 35@40c store, 22½@25c.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11@12c; Young America, 12½c; new cheese, 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3@3.50 per dozen; hens, $4 00; springs, $1.50@2.50; geese, $5.00@6 00 for old, $4.50@5 for young; ducks, $4.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@12½c per pound.

Potatoes—45@50c per sack.

Onions—California red, $1.25 per sack; silver skins, $1 25@1 40.

Hops—5@12½c; 1896 crop, 4@6c.

Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 7½c per lb.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $4.75; light and feeders, $3.00@4.00; dressed, $5.50@6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50@$3.75; cows, $2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6¼c per pound.

Veal—Large, 5@5½c; small, 7c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Vegetables—Potatoes—$12@14 per ton.

Beets, per sack, $1; turnips, 75c; carrots, $1; radishes, 12½c; new California onions, $1.00; cabbage, 1¾@2c.

Fruits—California lemons, $6.50@7.00; choice, $3.50; seeding oranges, $2.50 case; California navels, fancy, $3@3.25; choice, $2.50@2.75; bananas, shipping, $2.25@2.75 per bunch; peaches, Yakimas, 75@90c; Wenatchees, small, 60@65c.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 25c; ranch, 15@20c; dairy, 15@20c; Iowa, fancy creamery, 25c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 11½@12c; Eastern cheese, 11½@12c.

Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 7c; cows, prime, 6½c; mutton, 7c; pork, 7@7½c; veal, 5@8c.

Hams—Large, 10½c; small, 11c; breakfast bacon, 11½.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 14c; dressed, 16c; spring chickens, $3.50@4.00.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 3½@4½c; steelheads, 4½@5c; salmon trout, 9@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; herring, 4c; tom cod, 4c.

Wheat—Feed wheat, $20@21.

Corn—Whole, $24; cracked, $24; feed meal, $23.50.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, $24; whole, $22.

Feed—Chopped feed, $17@21 per ton; middlings, per ton, $17; oil cake meal, per ton, $35.

Flour—Patent, $3.80, bbl; straights, $3.60; California brands, $4.00; buckwheat flour, $4.00; graham, per bbl, $3.70; whole wheat flour, $3.75; rye flour, $4.50.

Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, $14; shorts, per ton, $16.

Hay—Puget Sound mixed, $9@10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, $13.

Eggs—Paying 19@20, selling 21c.