

HE HELPS EVERYONE

O. M. Moore, an Old Newspaper Man, and His Work.

MANAGES A BUREAU OF INFORMATION

A Seattle Enterprise That Benefits the Entire Northwest, but More Particularly Washington and Alaska.

For two years Seattle has sustained a Bureau of Information in addition to its excellent Chamber of Commerce. It is called the Puget Sound Bureau of Information, and it might reasonably be supposed that its field is limited to the Puget Sound country—or to still closer limits—the city of Seattle, from whose business men the bureau gets its support. But the bureau is organized on broader grounds and has made its field the entire state of Washington and Alaska—on their merits, and never in odious comparison with any of its sister coast states.

The work of the bureau is little understood, even by its home people, and apparently much less by the other cities of the commonwealth. It has formerly and usually been the custom of all cities of the Northwest to stand on their own resources and probabilities, allowing all others to do the same—though generally subject to contention for supremacy. The Bureau of Information was organized on the broad platform that "whatever helps the state, helps the leading city thereof," and its works have been governed accordingly. Its secretary, O. M. Moore, being a newspaper man of considerable experience, and last year the president of the Washington State



O. M. MOORE.

Press Association, has practically had the management of the bureau in his hands. Most of his work has been in the direction of furnishing Washington and Alaska correspondence to Eastern and Southern papers—sending from 30 to 150 letters per week. Mr. Moore is a conservative writer, believing that even less than the whole truth about the advantages of the Pacific coast states is much better than overstating things. Among his latest contributions may be mentioned illustrated articles on "The Climate of Washington," "The Puget Sound Route to the Orient and Alaska," and another on "Puget Sound and Sound Cities." The Bureau of Information has several publications descriptive of the Great Northwest—the latest a paper called "The New Northwest," 20,000 copies, 24 pages. Its different publications and other expenses, under the present secretary, have aggregated a matter of \$300 per month for nearly 20 months—a total of about \$6,000. Of this sum less than \$200 has come from the general public—the bulk having been provided by less than a half dozen surprising Seattle firms.

Chas. L. Denny, of the Denny-Blaine Land Co., and son of the old pioneer, the late A. A. Denny, has been the financial head of the bureau since June, 1899.

The bureau desires the co-operation of all the cities of the state for more effective work, and is about to publish a handsome album of 1,000 views of Washington and Alaska, to be placed in public libraries, hotels, railway cars, and for distribution at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, May to November, 1901. It is expected that every section of the state will be represented in this album.

The newspapers of Washington, especially, should be on good terms with Secretary Moore and the bureau, and through these every community should be brought within the scope of the good work of the Bureau of Information.

It may be mentioned in this connection, for the convenience of Washington newspaper men, that the Seattle representative of the American Type Founders Company is located with the Bureau of Information, in room 9, Colman block, First Avenue, between Columbia and Marion streets. He is the genial O. R. Ball—facetiously known to the craft as "Hi-Ball."

Wrecked in the Mediterranean.

Lachiappa, Island of Corsica, Jan. 16.—The Italian steamer Leone has been lost. Many bodies from the wreck have been washed ashore.

Fighting in Gambia.

Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa, Jan. 16.—The British punitive expedition arrived at Bathurst January 11, and completely surprised and routed the rebels. The troops captured the town after an hour's fighting. Sixty rebels were killed, 80 were wounded and 200 were captured. Six important chiefs were brought to Bathurst. The British casualties were six West Indians wounded.

FILIPINO CHIEF SURRENDERS.

Delgado and His Command Lay Down Their Arms in Panay.

Washington, Jan. 16.—General MacArthur reports the surrender of Delgado, commander-in-chief of Ilo Ilo province, Panay. He also reports that other important surrenders are expected during the next few days. General MacArthur's telegram to the war department is as follows: "Delgado, commandant in Ilo Ilo province, Panay, surrendered January 11 to Brigadier-General Hughes, with four officers, 21 men and 41 rifles. His command was scattered. Other surrenders are expected during the next few days. Important signs of the end of 'organized armed resistance in Ilo Ilo province, Panay.'"

The dispatch gives much satisfaction to the war department, although the command surrendered is not a large one. It also was noted by the officials that the assurances were for the end of "organized armed resistance," indicating that there was considerable unorganized marauding still in progress.

A Brighter Outlook.

Manila, Jan. 16.—Optimism is taking the place of conservatism among the military men here, the cause being the numerous surrenders, captures and destruction of insurgent camps, coupled with the increasing understanding of the Americans' intentions among the natives. The propagation of the principles of the Federal party and the knowledge that they are approved by the United States Philippine commission and the military authorities and the carrying out of the terms of General MacArthur's proclamation, which classes all who commit acts inimical to the interests of the army as rebels and traitors, are having pointed effect. The cutting of communications and supplies has destroyed the remnants of the insurgents' organization. The inhabitants of the towns are disinclined any longer to contribute to a hopeless cause, and it is generally believed that the pacification of the necessary number of provinces to inaugurate the scheme of provincial government will be accomplished before many more weeks have elapsed. The most pronounced resistance at present is in remote southern Luzon, northern Mindanao, Cebu and Bohol.

The first batch of 30 leading insurgents who were ordered deported to the island of Guam will sail on the transport Rosecrans tomorrow.

General Wheaton reports that 53 armed bolomen have surrendered at Benguet.

Sixteen of Geronimo's band were captured Sunday night and brought to Montalban.

SALT LAKE CONVENTION.

Everything in Readiness for the Livestock Meeting.

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 16.—Everything is in readiness for the fourth annual convention of the National Livestock Association. The hall has been gorgeously decorated and every convenience provided for the delegates and members of the press. The indications are that it will be the most successful convention in the history of the association. The headquarters of the association and the principal hotels are thronged with visitors tonight. A large number of delegates arrived during the day. It is safe to say that nearly every prominent stockman west of the Missouri river will be present. A large delegation is present from Chicago, and a fair attendance from other points east of the Missouri river. The famous Pueblo Cowboy Band arrived this afternoon and was met at the depot by the local committee and escorted through the principal streets of the city. The executive committee of the association held a meeting this afternoon and discussed, in a general way, the subjects to be taken up by the convention.

From Spokane to the Mines.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 16.—A new railroad line is being planned to run from Spokane to Republic, with branches to the Methow and Okanogan mining districts in Eastern Washington, about 250 miles of road in all. The estimated cost is about \$4,000,000. H. W. Mangold, the promoter, claims he has the necessary capital in sight. He promises to cut the present freight rates from those districts squarely in two when the line is completed. He proposes the building of a big smelter in Spokane to handle the ores of these districts to be brought in by the new railway.

Assaulted by Highwaymen.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Edward Kelly, a prominent race horse man, is at home in a dangerous condition as the result of a desperate battle with two highwaymen. Kelly was on his way home and in an effort to save his money and valuables resisted when the footpads presented revolvers at his head and ordered him to hold up his hands. In consequence he was knocked down and then brutally beaten and robbed of money and valuables to the amount of \$500.

Work of Trainwreckers.

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 16.—Train wreckers are believed to have caused the derailment of a West Coast Plant system train a few miles south of Dunnell, Fla., causing the death of Engineer Tom Roachand, the injuring of several passengers. The names of the passengers said to have been hurt are not known here. A survey of the track at daylight showed that a rail had been removed. Five men suspected have already been arrested.

TORTURE IN KANSAS

A Negro Murderer Burned at the Stake.

HORRIBLE FATE OF FRED ALEXANDER

Suspected Slayer of Pearl Forbes Was Taken From Jail by a Leavenworth Mob, Chained to a Rail and Cremated.

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 17.—Fred Alexander, the murderer of Pearl Forbes and the fiend who attempted to criminally assault Miss Eva Roth last Saturday night, surrounded by a yelling mob, his clothes torn, his face bloody with his own blood, was dragged from his cell in the court house, pleading for his life, and, after being dragged around the court house yard for 15 minutes, was loaded into a wagon with his captors and taken to the place where Miss Forbes' body was found, to be burned to death.

"Burn him; burn him; no, burn him," re-echoed through the air, and each moment the uncontrolled passions of the mob became wilder.

The negro was taken from his cell at the state penitentiary at 4 this afternoon and loaded into a hack and brought to town, 50 deputy marshals surrounding him. Deputy Sheriffs Vance Myers and Tom Brown sat in the hack on either side of him. There were 50 buggies and wagons in the procession which followed the hack, and it was an awful march indeed for Fred Alexander. The trip to town was made quickly, and there was no attempt to create a disturbance.

When Fourth and Olive streets were reached the police, who were in the hack following the one in which Alexander was concealed, jumped out and chased several negroes. This created a diversion, which attracted the attention of every one, and, in the excitement, the hack in which Alexander was concealed, was frantically driven to the county jail, and just as the mob reached the doors, he was locked in the first cell on the east side of the court house.

In the meantime the crowd had rushed down the side gate of the stockade and in a moment there was a yelling pack in the jail yard. The side door, which was made of heavy sheet iron, was the next object of attack. Several of the thoughtful ones of the mob had provided themselves with sledge hammers and cold chisels, and it was the work of only a few moments before the hinges were cut from this and, with the help from inside, it was off its hinges in a moment. More men pushed inside, and the iron bar was again called into play, and the doors of the cell room broken down. A man with sharp eyes spied a shapeless, clinging mass crouched down in one corner of the dark cell. The mob issued in a moment, dragging the fiend by the coat collar.

At a quarter past 5 o'clock Alexander was brought to the scene of the murder of Pearl Forbes. The exact spot where the murdered girl was found was located by the leaders of the crowd. Alexander was brought up in a wagon with a dozen men.

The first thing done was to plant a railroad iron upright in the mud. This was made fast to cross irons firmly bound to the upright iron with wires. To this the man was dragged and chained to the upright railroad iron. Chains and irons were wrapped about him, with his hands still shackled fast to the post. Coal oil was then poured over him and the match touched to him.

While it was being done, Alexander called to friends of his in the crowd and bade them goodbye. He did not seem to realize that he was to be burned at the stake. Alexander was asked to make a confession, but declared himself innocent. As the flames leaped about him Alexander turned ghastly pale, and then for the first time realized that his death was near. In less than five minutes he was hanging limp and lifeless by the chains that bound him.

As soon as the crowd saw that life was extinct, it began to slowly disperse. There were hundreds however, of the more morbid, who stayed to the last. Men kept piling on wood all the time until about 7 o'clock, when the flames were allowed to die down. As soon as the flames had died down sufficiently to allow the crowd to approach there was a wild scramble to obtain relics.

The Vigilance Ashore.

Havana, Jan. 17.—The Ward line steamer Vigilancia is aground off the banks of Los Colorados, about 100 miles westward of Havana.

The Vigilancia sailed from Vera Cruz, Mex., Jan. 10, for Progreso, Havana and New York. She had 53 passengers on board, and is commanded by Captain Reynolds. She struck early yesterday morning during a fog, six miles from the main land. Word of the accident reached her agents here last night. The steamer is fast on the reefs, and is pounding in the norther which is now blowing. She is in no immediate danger, however.

Casualties at Belfast.

London, Jan. 17.—The official list of British casualties in the recent fighting at Belfast shows 29 killed, 53 wounded and 73 missing. This does not account for the British losses at other points of simultaneous attack by the Boers, namely, Wonderfontein, Nonitgedacht and Wildfontein, and shows that affairs in that quarter were more serious than Lord Kitchener reported them to be.

SAXONY SOLICITS A LOAN.

Announcement Made in New York—Amount \$20,000,000.

New York, Jan. 15.—Announcement was made in Wall street of the authorization by the kingdom of Saxony of a new 3 per cent loan for 80,000,000 marks, equivalent to about \$20,000,000. It is expected that subscriptions toward this loan will be received in this city in much the same manner as in the case of the Bavarian loan offered last week.

It is the opinion of foreign bankers that the imperial German government has decided to withhold its own national loan, stated to be for 600,000,000 marks, or \$150,000,000, until the various states of the government have made their negotiations.

In quick succession have been offered loans of the free city of Hamburg, the kingdom of Bavaria, and now the kingdom of Saxony. It is definitely known in banking circles that both Germany and Great Britain have the issuance of heavy loans in contemplation. Which will be the first announced, however, cannot be learned. It is doubtful if satisfactory arrangements can be made to finance any considerable portion of these loans here. At least, the arrangements that can be made, it is reported, are not as favorable as those made when the £10,000,000 British exchequer loan and the 80,000,000 marks imperial German treasury loan were organized. The German government, it is understood, has sounded American financiers through their Berlin correspondents on the prospects of placing a portion of the contemplated loan here, but has found that conditions were not highly favorable. The German loan could be placed in that country on better terms than here.

UNDER-SEA TELEPHONE.

Line Between Florida and Cuba to Be Constructed for the United States.

New York, Jan. 17.—The first under sea telephone built, according to the invention of Dr. Michael Pupin, is to be put down between Florida and Cuba by the United States government, by the buyer of the patent, the Bell Telephone Company. Last July Dr. Pupin, having secured his patents here and abroad, offered his discovery to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The company immediately bought an option on the invention, extending to January 1, 1901. Then, under Dr. Pupin's direction, the company equipped a line from Bedford station, on the Harlem railroad, which ran partly under water to New Bedford, Mass., thence to Albany and on to Pittsburg. There the wire ran overland. The coils were placed at intervals of about two miles, and were enclosed on glass insulators on the poles. The test was so satisfactory that about two weeks before the option expired the company paid the money and closed the contract with Dr. Pupin.

According to the statements of Professor Pupin, the American Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company has paid him, instead of the \$200,000 as originally stated, nearly \$500,000 for his recent invention of a system by which ocean telephone is made possible. This is in addition to the annual royalty of \$15,000 a year during the life of the patents.

Proprietary Tax Decision.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 17.—Judge Howe, in the United States district court here today, rendered an important decision in the case of the Rochester Brewing Company vs. the United States, involving the taxing of a proprietary medicinal preparation. The court sustained the complainant's contention that the article was not subject to taxation, and rendered a decision against the government for \$3,300, the amount paid by the brewing company under protest. The complainant company had sold what they termed a "tonic" put up in bottles, on which had already been paid the regular \$3 per barrel. The revenue department at Washington held that it was taxable as a proprietary medicinal article, while the company contended that it was a mild beer.

Woman Fatally Burned.

San Francisco, Jan. 16.—Mrs. M. A. Millican, wife of the editor of the New York Medical Journal, was badly burned in a fire which partially destroyed the house in this city in which she resided, and no hopes of her recovery are entertained. She was rescued from the flames in an unconscious condition.

To Test Washington Fir.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The navy department has notified Senator Foster and Representative Jones that it will be pleased to receive samples of yellow fir for examination and test and if found to meet requirements, will use this lumber in the construction of ships for the navy.

Senators Elected.

Senators have been elected in the following states: M. S. Quay, Pennsylvania; George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; H. E. Burnham, New Hampshire; James McMillan, Michigan; T. M. Patterson, Colorado; W. P. Frye, Maine.

Report From Kitchener.

London, Jan. 17.—Reporting to the war office under date of Pretoria, Jan. 14, Lord Kitchener says: "Byers' whole force crossed the railway near Kallfontein January 13, making to the east. There are no important changes in the positions in the colonies. Several small parties appear to be returning to the Orange River Colony. Some Cape rebels who accompanied a commando into the colony have surrendered."

APPEAL BY ROBERTS

He Calls for Five Thousand More Volunteers.

AUTHORITIES INCREASE THEIR EFFORTS

British Offensive Operations Have Ceased for the Present—Martial Law Proclaimed Throughout Cape Colony.

London, Jan. 19.—Lord Roberts, who was entertained privately at a dinner last evening by United Service Club, the guests including the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Cambridge and some 300 officers, has issued from the war office a stirring appeal to the country for a prompt response to the call for 5,000 yeomanry, whose past services in South Africa he highly commends to the gratitude of the nation.

The authorities continue to hold a hopeful view regarding the South African situation, but they seem to recognize that vigorous measures are necessary. The proclamation of martial law throughout the whole of Cape Colony, Lord Kitchener's strong measures against the population of the republics, the placing on reduced rations of the wives of men in the field, and similar measures, go to show that there is heavy work.

British offensive operations have ceased for the present. It is supposed Lord Kitchener is collecting his strength for a final effort to crush or to capture the commandos by a repetition of the tactics which caused the surrender of General Cronje and General Prinsloo. It is alleged that the Boers who are concentrating at Carolina and Ermole are preparing to descend into Natal.

The casualty list issued yesterday shows that the Boers have released 297 British who were captured at Helvetia and Belfast. The facts regarding the capture at Belfast have not been allowed to transpire.

It is asserted that more heavy naval guns will be landed at the Cape. In formation as to the doing of the invaders is hard to obtain, but it is clear that they are getting very little help from the Dutch. Twice they attempted to capture Barkley East, but both times they were repulsed. For three days they occupied Sutherland, but they cleared out on the approach of the British. Some scattered parties are reported operating in different parts. Apparently the invaders abandoned the idea of attacking Clan William on finding the town well defended. A commando of 1,000 has been active in the Richmond district, but there the Boers have secured only 100 Dutch recruits.

Boers Attacked Colville.

Standerton, Jan. 19.—Colville's mobile column, marching from New Denmark to Vredendal, was attacked by 1,000 Boers, divided into two forces. One force made a determined attempt on the baggage and the other on the cavalry constituting the rear guard. The cavalry was compelled to retire until protected by four companies of rifles, hidden by a ridge, who were waiting with bayonets. The Boers made a speedy retreat, leaving several dead and wounded from the heavy British fire. Eventually both attacks were repulsed, the Boers losing heavily. The British were not able to pursue the Boers, owing to the necessity of protecting their baggage. The casualties were one killed and 15 wounded.

TO PROTECT WALRUS.

The Indians' Food Supply Endangered by Wanton Destruction.

Port Townsend, Jan. 19.—Reports of the wanton destruction of walrus have reached the treasury department at Washington. Walrus come from the Arctic on the ice flow during the early portion of the open season to points between St. Michael and Cape Nome, and thousands of passengers on early steamers plying between those places shoot into bands, killing and wounding many. Captains of whalers have reported that thousands of carcasses are seen floating in Behring sea and the Arctic ocean. Walrus flesh is the main subsistence of Alaska coastwise Indians, and their wanton destruction threatens starvation to them. The law relating to fur-bearing animals does not apply to walrus, but Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding has issued instructions to Collector of Customs Heustis, at this port, to urge masters of vessels visiting Alaska waters to prevent the killing of walrus by persons on board of their vessels. These instructions are issued with a view of protecting the food supply of the Indians, many of whom are said to be almost in a starving condition.

Admiral Casey's Plans.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19.—Immediately upon being relieved of the command of League Island navy yard, Admiral Casey, with his wife and family, will proceed to San Diego, Cal., where he will meet Admiral Kautz, and assume command of the Pacific station, with the battleship Iowa as flagship.

Alvord Gets Thirteen Years.

New York, Jan. 19.—Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the defaulting note teller of the First National Bank, was today sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment. The amount of his delinquency was \$590,000.

To Take Part in the Inauguration.

All warships in eastern waters will be ordered to Washington to take part in the inauguration of President McKinley.

WIDESPREAD CONFIDENCE.

Improvement in Cereal Markets—Active Demand in Iron and Steel.

Bradstreet's says: Business is still of a between-season character in most lines, but a livening up of interest in several trades has been noted this week. Relatively best reports come from the iron and steel, lumber, leather and rug trades, but there has been some enlargement of wholesale distributive trade on spring accounts in the South and West. Spring trade in dry goods is just opening up, and it is noted that a heavy shipping movement in orders is now proceeding at the West. Some gain in wool sales is noted at Eastern markets, but weather conditions have not been favorable as a whole, except in stimulating the retail trade in shoes and rubber goods. A special feature is the generally good tenor of reports as to collections from all Western and Southern points, from which it is inferred that trade relations to retailers must have been quite good. Summed up briefly, the situation is one of widespread confidence in the general business outlook.

Corn is slightly higher, in sympathy with wheat and small receipts of contract.

Inquiry rather than active demand is a leading feature in iron and steel, but quite an increase of activity is noted in Bessemer pig iron and billets at Pittsburg and in plates at Chicago. Iron production is increasing, but has not yet overtaken consumption, and stocks are reported smaller than a month ago.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 5,961,095 bushels.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 322, against 368 last week.

Canadian failures for the week number 36, against 23 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Market.

Onions, new yellow, 2@2½¢.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1.60 per case.
Potatoes, new, \$18.
Beets, per sack, 85¢@91¢.
Turnips, per sack, \$1.00.
Squash—1½¢.
Carrots, per sack, 75¢.
Farnips, per sack, \$1.00@1.25.
Celery—50¢ doz.
Cabbage, native and California, 2@2½¢ per pounds.
Butter—Creamery, 30¢; dairy, 18@22¢; ranch, 16¢@18¢ pound.
Cheese—14¢.
Eggs—Ranch, 30¢; Eastern 25¢.
Poultry—14¢; dressed, native chickens, 15¢; turkey, 16¢.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$15.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$19.00.
Corn—Whole, \$24.00; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$24.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.30; blended straights, \$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, \$15.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$23; oil cake meal, per ton, \$29.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 7½¢; cows, 7¢; mutton 7½¢; pork, 7½¢; trimmed, 9¢; veal, 11¢@12¢.
Hams—Large, 11½¢; small, 11¢; breakfast bacon, 13½¢; dry salt sides, 8½¢.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 55@56¢; Valley, nominal; Bluestem, 58¢ per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.40; graham, \$2.60.
Oats—Choice white, 42¢; choice gray, 41¢ per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$15.50 brewing, \$16.50 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.50 ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$12@13.50; clover, \$7@9.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55¢; store, 32½¢.
Eggs—27½¢ per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13¢; Young America, 14¢; new cheese 11¢ per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2.00@3.50; geese, \$6.00@9.00 doz; ducks, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12¢ per pound.
Potatoes—50@60¢ per sack; sweets, 1½¢ per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75¢ per sack; garlic, 7¢ per pound; cabbage, 1½¢ per pound; parsnips, 85¢; onions, \$1.50@2; carrots, 75¢.
Hops—New crop, 12@14¢ per pound.
Wool—Valley, 13@14¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@12¢; mohair, 2¢ per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½¢; dressed mutton, 6½¢@7¢ per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.75; light and feeders, \$5.00; dressed, \$5.50@6.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$3.00@3.50; dressed beef, 6¢@9¢ per pound.
Veal—Large, 7@7½¢; small, 8½¢@9¢ per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 11@13¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@14¢; Valley, 15@17¢; Northern, 9@10¢.
Hops—Crop, 1900, 18@17½¢.
Butter—Fancy creamery 23¢; do seconds, 20¢; fancy dairy, 19¢ do seconds, 18¢ per pound.
Eggs—Store, 25¢; fancy ranch, 30¢.
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00@20.00; bran \$14.00@14.50.