

# SUPREME COURT DENOUNCED

## Arraigned by the Kansas Populist Administration.

### MAXIMUM FREIGHT RATE LAW

#### Governor Leedy Declares the Recent Nebraska Case Decision Was Fairly and Rightly Issued.

Topeka, Kan., March 14.—The Populist administration of the state of Kansas gave out a startling public address today, one bristling with severe criticism of the recent decision of the United States supreme court in the Nebraska maximum freight rate law. The address is significant in that Governor Leedy has already taken steps preliminary to calling the state legislature in special session, with the special purpose of enacting a maximum freight rate law. While the address is given out over the signature of Governor Leedy, it had first been approved by Chief Justice Bosler, of the state supreme court and other prominent Populists. In giving the address to the reporters, Governor Leedy said:

"How long do you suppose a man can write treason like this without getting into jail? You may put my signature to it and make it a signed statement, so that if anybody goes to jail it will be me."

The governor begins his address with the statement that for a year the press dispatches have said that the opinion in the Nebraska case would be adverse to the state. Then he says:

"The opinion has been handed down, and the Associated Press dispatches say that it is a clean victory for the railroads. On the contrary, it is an unclean victory in every respect of the case, showing that no matter how carefully the robes of justice are folded about the personnel of the supreme court, the robes can no longer conceal the cloven hoof of official malfeasance and usurpation. As this decision was due a year ago, and as there was no known reason for the delay, and as the decision as rendered confirms the statements made in the Associated Press dispatches from time to time, strong color is given to the suspicion that the press dispatches emanated from some person in touch with the court, and were for the purpose of feeling the pulse of the public and preparing it for the decision which goes much further in the direction of usurping power than any that has been made."

The governor declares that the constitution of Nebraska gives the legislature power to establish maximum charges for transportation, and declared that the supreme court has tried to abrogate it. He challenges Justice Harlan's declaration that a corporation is a person under the 14th amendment to the federal constitution, and says: "I deny it, and so will everybody but a corporation lawyer or a subservient judicial tool of corporate interests."

Governor Leedy then quotes the 14th amendment, and says:

"How, in the name of God, can this apply to corporations? Corporations are not born; they are created—made by law. They cannot be naturalized; they can take no oath of allegiance; only human beings can do that."

After more in the same strain, the governor, still referring to the 14th amendment, says:

"Who are the persons who shall not, according to the provisions, be deprived of life, liberty or property, nor be denied equal legal protection? Everybody outside the asylum and off the judicial bench knows them to be—and to only be—natural persons. They are those who, beside the capacity to hold property and enjoy legal protection, also have life and can enjoy liberty, and that means human beings."

Continuing, the governor quotes "Hare on American Constitutional Law," and a decision by Justice Woods, of the United States circuit court, afterward supreme court justice, to prove that the 14th amendment does not refer to corporations, and declares that the Woods decision had been followed in California, Rhode Island and other states from 1870 to 1882, "when Justice Field and another federal justice of the peace named Sawyer decided the other way, and since then, whenever a corporation starts out to commit highway robbery, pick a man's pocket, or loot a public treasury, it disguises itself as a 'person' and goes out on its mission of plunder. Nobody but a slave or a knave will yield assent to the hideous distortion of meaning which Judge Harlan gives to the word 'person,' as used in the 14th amendment, and upon which he bottoms his infamous decision, and which shows to what depths of iniquity the supreme court of the United States has descended."

"I desire," the governor said, "to quote some of the decisions of the supreme court of the United States before it went into partnership with Morgan, Vanderbilt, Gould & Co., in opposition to the opinion they hold in the Nebraska case." (Long decisions by Marshall in 1860 are quoted):

In conclusion, Governor Leedy states that his maximum rate bill will be presented to the Kansas legislature, in such shape that to decide against it the court must reverse its decision in the Nebraska case, and he states that "if the court still pursues the corrupt and rotten practice that it has heretofore, by changing its decisions to suit the shifting interests of the railroad corporations," the remedy will be with the people in their dealings with the courts or in building railroads of their own.

In 1860 the manufactured product of St. Louis only amounted to \$27,000,000. Last year the output was about \$300,000,000.

### BOWERY MISSION FIRE.

#### Eleven Men Were Burned to Death in the Flames.

New York, March 15.—Eleven men lost their lives in the fire which swept the Bowery mission lodging-house this morning and left it a blackened shell. Their bodies are so charred that most of them may never be recognized. The dead are supposed to be:

Elias Cuddy, 29 years old, address not known.

John Moran, Stapleton, S. I. McDermott, 29 years old, address not known.

James O'Rourke.

James Soden, of Spottswood, N. J. Six bodies unidentified.

No. 105 Bowery is one of the best-known lodging-houses on that thoroughfare. It is called the Bowery mission lodging-house, and is conducted by the Christian Herald. In one part of the building there is a cheap restaurant. The second floor is used exclusively for mission purposes, gospel meetings being held there daily. The two upper floors were fitted up as cheap lodgings, with accommodations for 150 males, who paid 10 to 25 cents each, according to the location of the room.

Last night almost every bed was occupied. At 1:30 o'clock this morning, one of the lodgers discovered flames coming from a washroom on the third floor, but before he had time to alarm the house, the fire was noticed by persons on the street. By this time the flames had eaten their way to the top of the building, and were bursting through the roof when the alarm was given and the inmates aroused. Wild scenes of excitement ensued. Many of the lodgers became panic-stricken. They rushed into the halls and fell over each other in their efforts to reach the streets. Those on the lower floors got to the streets safely by the stairs, while those on the upper floors groped their way through the blinding smoke to the fire escape in front of the building. A majority of them saved only portions of their clothing, while several of them were naked. Those who made their way to the streets by the fire escapes were superficially burned by the excessive heat of the iron ladders, which in many places had become red-hot from the flames within. The firemen saved many lives.

### DOLE HOME AGAIN.

#### He Believes That Annexation Will Ultimately Succeed.

San Francisco, March 15.—The steamer China which left Hong Kong February 12 and Honolulu February 24, arrived today, bringing these Hawaiian advices:

President Dole returned to Honolulu the morning of the 4th. After a cabinet meeting held immediately upon his arrival he was interviewed by a press representative. He spoke very frankly on matters pertaining to his mission to Washington.

"Yes, I shall be very glad indeed to tell the people anything I may know relative to annexation," said the president. "The Maine disaster absorbed the attention of the statesmen in Washington previous to my departure for Hawaii. When that has quieted down interest in Hawaiian annexation will be paramount in congress. When I was in Washington I met many friends of Hawaii. They feel confident that annexation will come. While there was a doubt whether the treaty would secure the required political votes in the senate, still it was the consensus of opinion that a joint resolution would carry in both houses. I place much reliance in what was said to me by senators and representatives who are fighting for Hawaii, for I know them to be working faithfully and earnestly."

"What is Speaker Reed's attitude?" "When I was in the American capital I learned that he has always opposed annexation, although he has made no demonstration against the treaty. My impression of President McKinley? Well, I will reply that it is extremely favorable. I found him to be an unassuming, frank and sterling man. He seems to have set his heart and soul on the annexation treaty."

"Our reception was extremely cordial and hospitable. All along the line and from Washington through of people came to see me. We shook hands, and in many instances I was obliged to speak briefly from the car platform. It was from these people that I gathered the impression that the addition of Hawaii was the popular sentiment throughout the land."

### GAVE UP THE ATTEMPT.

#### Klondikers Could Not Get In by the Stickeen Route.

Port Townsend, March 15.—The steamer Cottage City, which arrived from Alaska tonight, brought a number of passengers from Fort Wrangell, who have given up the attempt to get into the Yukon country by way of the Stickeen route. Among them was A. L. Brown, of Massachusetts, who succeeded in getting about 40 miles above Wrangell with his outfit before the depth of the snow stopped further progress. Mr. Brown says about 1,000 men with their outfits are snowed in between Wrangell and Glenora.

Philadelphia, March 15.—Over \$6,000 was realized for the fund of the wounded survivors and the families of those killed on the battle-ship Maine by a monster theatrical matinee given at the academy of music.

Insane Woman's Suicide.

Pittsburg, March 15.—While insane through illness, and grieving over the death of a favorite niece, Margaret McAdams, wife of G. W. McAdams, a well-known business man, drowned herself in the Ohio river. The body was found by her 14-year-old son, an only child.

Traffic on the railroads between Tientsin and Pekin has increased so much that a double track must be laid at once.

### TWO NEW WARSHIPS.

#### Government Buys Those Building in England for Brazil.

Washington, March 14.—Hoping for the best and prepared for the worst about represents the situation in the war and navy departments these days. The officials still profess confidence that there is to be a peaceful outcome of the present threatening differences, but, meanwhile, prepare with serenity to meet their duty, if events shape themselves otherwise.

It now seems probable that the Brazilian cruisers which have been several times reported as having been sold to Spain, will become the property of the United States government, negotiations for their purchase having been opened in England. Other than these vessels, the government has no warships in sight for immediate purchase, according to department officials at Washington.

The most important and significant developments of the day were the decision of the house naval committee to place in the naval appropriation bill a provision for three new battle-ships, and a conclusion, on the part of the secretary of war, to issue tomorrow morning an order creating a new military department, including within its confines that part of the country which would be in all likelihood nearest the field of hostilities in case it would come to that. The order will cause a commotion in the South.

### New Military Department.

The present department of Texas is abolished, and the headquarters, which have been at San Antonio, Tex., for so many years, are abandoned. In place of the old department is created a new one, the department of the South. General Graham, at present commander of the department of Texas, will command the new department. This department will include the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. All of the states, save the last, are at present attached to the department of the East, under command of General Merritt, of New York. It is said at the department that General Merritt is fully compensated for the strength of the command which has been taken from him, by the addition to his forces of the two regiments of artillery now recruiting.

Headquarters of the new department of the South will be at Atlanta, chosen because of its fine strategic value and its excellent railroad connections. At present, the government has no accommodations in Atlanta for the headquarters of the department, so it will be obliged to hire the most available buildings.

General Wilson, chief of engineers, who has been in Florida, is expected back tomorrow to report to Secretary Alger on the progress of the fortification work in that section of the country and probably especially as to the defense of Tortugas.

For the first time today the officials of the war department admitted that they were straining every nerve to improve that part of the defense of the country confided to their care.

The immediate purchase of a large number of rapid-firing guns for the sea coast defenses has been authorized by Secretary of War Alger. So urgent is the necessity for prompt action in this matter deemed that the allotment of the \$50,000,000 carried by the Cannon defense bill will not be awaited before making the purchases. Orders have been given to the various arsenals and armories controlled by the government to increase their working forces to their fullest extent in order to expedite the completion of existing projects.

### PROCTOR SAW A SKIRMISH.

#### How the Spaniards Are Crushing the Rebellion.

New York, March 14.—A Herald dispatch from Key West says: Senator Proctor and Colonel Parker give a most graphic and amusing description of a skirmish between a company of Spanish cavalry and a handful of insurgents which took place while they were on a train near Matanzas and which was undoubtedly prepared for their special benefit.

Before they reached the station they noticed that the telegraph wires had been cut, and some slight obstructions placed upon the track. On a hill in the distance they could see the silhouette of a dozen insurgents outlined against the sky. In the valley the Spanish cavalry had started toward them, but they were brought to a sudden halt by the bullets from the enemy. The Spanish halted and formed a hollow square, while the officers found safety behind some convenient trees. Meanwhile the insurgents called for a truce and withdrew into the dense woods and the Spaniards returned to the station in time to meet the train and receive the congratulations of the commander of the district.

All this byplay struck Senator Proctor as most amusing war tactics. An old Confederate veteran who accompanied the party asked the Spanish officer why he had not given chase to the insurgents. His reply was that there were more than a thousand behind the hills. The story is told that each member of that cavalry has already received a medal in commemoration of his bravery in that battle.

A Kentuckian says the luckiest man he ever knew was drowned in a vat of whiskey.

### A Triple Alliance.

London, March 12.—The New York correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "I have it on the highest authority that a triple alliance between Great Britain, the United States and Japan is pending."

Projectile Machine Makers Busy.

Cincinnati, March 12.—Eastern projectile companies today placed orders with the Davis & Egan Company, of this city, to rush work on several large projectile machines.

# BUILDING UP THE NAVY

## Uncle Sam Not Buying Any Cast-Off Warships.

### CUBAN INTERVENTION RUMOR

#### Arming and Manning the Merchant Marines—Work on Coast Defense Guns Being Rapidly Pushed Forward.

Washington, March 12.—The United States government has not acquired a single additional ship for the navy. This is true, not because of a lack of offers of warships from abroad, but simply for the reason that the navy department is proceeding with all the circumspection consistent with the needs of the case in looking to the prices and qualities of the craft. There is a strong disposition to refrain from being drawn into bad bargains and to insist on getting good vessels at prices not extortionate.

Secretary Long was in receipt of a large number of cable messages today, almost all relating to offers of ships. Lieutenant Niblock, United States naval attaché at Berlin, St. Petersburg and Vienna, is particularly active in quest of vessels.

There was a good deal of talk during the day about the assignment of officers to the command of auxiliary cruisers, the St. Paul and St. Louis being especially mentioned, but Secretary Long set these stories at rest by the statement that he had not made any such assignments, and had only progressed to the point of informing himself of the possibility of getting the ships officered and manned quickly.

While looking after new ships, the officials of the navy department are not neglecting the other vessels, and arrangements have been made to make short repairs on several ships that in the ordinary course would not be treated in that fashion, but would require an entire overhauling. Thus, in the case of the Philadelphia, which has had five years hard work, and has never yet been gone over, as is the custom, orders have gone to Mare Island to put her in shape for sea within 40 days. The Yorktown, at the same yards, is not to be touched at present, not only because she is in fair condition, but also because she is so formidable a craft as to make it desirable to divert to her repair the attention required elsewhere. At Norfolk the Newark is set down for 30 days' repairs, and as a good deal of work has already been done on her, she will be almost a new ship when she comes out of the yards. The big monitor Puritan has practically completed her repairs. The monitor Comanche at Mare Island has been examined and found in tolerable condition. At League Island the Monitor Miantonomoh and the ram Katakadin went into commission today, although they have not yet received their orders. They will probably remain in the Delaware river or drop down into the bay. The torpedo boat Dupont sailed today from Mobile to attach herself again to the flotilla at Key West. Again it was said at the navy department that nothing had been heard from the court of inquiry at Havana, nor from Admiral Sicard at Key West.

The presence in the city of persons connected with steamship lines and steel works led to the circulation of a number of sensational stories during the day, but perhaps none of these had the persistence of one, which met summary denial at the hands of Assistant Secretary Day, to the effect that Minister Woodford had notified the Spanish government that the president intended sending to congress a message announcing his recognition of Cuban independence.

A conference was held at 3 o'clock in the office of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, to map out plans for arming and equipping merchant vessels as auxiliary cruisers. This work, it is said, could be accomplished readily within two weeks' time, as all materials, except the guns, are on hand. The bureau of ordnance could not supply all the guns required within that short time, although some 70 or more are now available. The supply would be adequate, however, for the most effective auxiliary cruisers and the complete armament of the merchant ships could proceed as rapidly as possible thereafter.

As to the question of manning the auxiliary fleet, the navy department feels that the most effective step would be to enlist in the United States naval service the present merchant crews of the several ships. These crews are thoroughly familiar with the vessels, and could handle them with far greater effect than green crews of bluejackets. The ships would be officered from the line of the navy. In the case of enlisting a merchant crew, the pay and allowances would be about equivalent to the rates paid ordinary sailors, and the time of enlistment would doubtless be limited to short periods.

In the Interest of Miles.

Washington, March 12.—The senate committee on military affairs today decided to recommend the passage of a bill authorizing the revival of the grade of lieutenant-general of the army. The bill authorizes the president to nominate any officer to this grade. The bill is in the interest of General Miles.

Shot and Shell for Fort Warren.

Boston, March 14.—A consignment of ammunition, consisting of 24 tons of shot and shell, came in today, and is being transferred by lighter to Fort Warren and the fortifications at Long Island head.

Bulgarian Editor Assassinated.

Constantinople, March 14.—Yesterday a Bulgarian visited M. Makedonsky, first minister of the Bulgarian republic, and editor of the Bulgarian newspaper Novinor, and shot him. Makedonsky died today. The assassin, who escaped, had demanded the reason for the non-publication of a certain paragraph.

Detectives detailed to look after professional shoplifters always look to see if their suspects are wearing gloves.

### SPURIOUS COINS IN PRISON.

#### Two Convicts at Folsom Are Caught in the Act of Counterfeiting.

Folsom, Cal., March 14.—A counterfeiting plant has been discovered within the walls of the state prison here. The work was done in the engine-room by convicts L. H. Coyne and James Brown, and so far as known only nickels were coined, presumably because no precious metals could be obtained.

The men were discovered in the act of making bogus coins by guards, who had been told of what was going on. When the officers rushed in Coyne and Brown leaped through a window and threw their dies and crucible into a canal leading to the American river.

A large number of well-executed 5-cent pieces were found. They were made of Rabbitt metal, taken from the engines which run through the prison grounds to haul rock from the quarries. It is thought the dies were not made by the men who coined the money, but by some of the expert counterfeiter in the prison.

The impression prevails among the officers that it was the intention of the convicts to coin a great quantity of nickels and ship them out on the freight cars, where their friends on the outside could receive them in exchange for opium. Several of the bogus coins have been found in circulation in the town of Folsom.

### A Yukon Coal Mine.

Seattle, March 14.—Coal in paying quantities has been found on the Yukon river about 1,000 miles above St. Michaels, and a company is about to be formed of Oregon and California capitalists to operate the mine. This discovery will be of vast importance to the river interests, as coal depots will be established at various points along the river so that steamers can depend on getting a supply of fuel at intervals of 300 or 400 miles. The promoters of the scheme say they can mine and transport coal to St. Michaels and intermediate points to sell at \$5 a ton, which they say will reduce present fuel bills over 300 per cent. The mine is close to the river bank, so that coal can be dumped direct into barges on the river.

### A Terrible Fatality.

St. Louis, March 14.—Mrs. Helen Schwann was burned to death yesterday while lighting a gasoline stove. She spilled some of the liquid on her dress while filling the tank. When she struck a match to light the stove her dress ignited. Her screams attracted her three small children, who ran to her and attempted to pull the burning clothes off their mother. The woman was burned almost to a crisp and died in terrible agony. The three children were all badly burned about the hands and face.

### Favorable Report Ordered.

Washington, March 14.—The house committee on public lands agreed to report favorably the Shafroth bill for the cession of all arid lands to the states in which they are located. Under the Carey act, 1,000,000 acres have already been ceded to the respective states, but none but Wyoming have taken advantage of the act.

### Rosecrans Dead.

Los Angeles, March 14.—General William Stark Rosecrans, the last great captain of the Union army, died at 7 o'clock this morning at his home near Redondo. His death was not unexpected, it having been realized several days ago that his illness could not have other than a fatal termination.

### Union Pacific Has Met the Cut.

Omaha, March 14.—The Burlington and Union Pacific announce a rate from Omaha to Portland and Seattle, meeting the latest cut made by the Northern route. The fare from here is \$20 for first-class and \$10 for second-class tickets.

Lomax, of the Union Pacific, and Francis, of the Burlington, are both opposed to the war and are doing all they can to get the rates restored.

Kansas City, March 14.—Effective today, the Rock Island announced a rate of \$20 second-class on all passenger business from Kansas City to either Seattle or Tacoma.

### Mr. Bryan's Opinion of It.

Atlanta, Ga., March 14.—Hon. W. J. Bryan spent a few hours at Atlanta last night on his way to Macon. When asked his opinion as regards the action of congress in placing \$50,000,000 at the president's disposal for the national defense, Mr. Bryan said:

"I am glad the house acted promptly and unambiguously. In fact, it might have been better to have made it a hundred millions to show the world that congress and American people, without regard to political differences, are ready to support the administration in any action necessary for the protection of the honor and welfare of the nation." "Does this appropriation mean war?" "Not necessarily," replied Mr. Bryan. "Instead of leading to war, a prompt liberality at this time may lessen the probability of war, and in the end prove a wise economy."

Shot and Shell for Fort Warren.

Boston, March 14.—A consignment of ammunition, consisting of 24 tons of shot and shell, came in today, and is being transferred by lighter to Fort Warren and the fortifications at Long Island head.

Bulgarian Editor Assassinated.

### WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

#### Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

The wheat traders are kept busy these days watching Leiter and Armour, and are unable to see their way clearly in May. They have given up fighting Leiter, and if he is to have any scrimmage it will be with Armour. The latter has been buying in the Northwest and Southwest, and will bring 900 cars of wheat from the Northwest to Chicago. Last week he was the seller of May. There was also liquidation by holders here and in the Northwest, the latter being closely identified with Armour. Shorts in the Northwest have been covering, some large lines having been taken. No one but scalpers has the temerity to sell May short, and they do not stand long, as they know that Leiter controls it, and can put the price where he desires. The attention of the trade is attracted to the July and September. There is a disposition to discount the effects of a possible large crop here and in Europe this year by selling the new crop futures at the wide difference under May. Those who have been bulls on May, if they are in the market at all, are selling July and September. The former has the preference, but there is more risk in selling it, owing to the crop uncertainties. Some traders on July at 90c think that September at 78c is about on a right basis. On the other hand some very good traders who have been and are still long on May are bearish on September and believe it should be sold on all bulges. They are afraid of the short side of July, but think the September a safe sale at 12c under the July. No one is selling May wheat now except Armour and those who have case stuff to deliver. The shorts are getting out, and the market is narrowing so that the speculative shortage by the first of May is liable to be very small. Those who have the wheat bought will get the cash shift in May. As Chicago is the highest market in the country, May wheat here being 5c over New York and Baltimore, 4 1/2c over St. Louis, 6 3/8c over Toledo, 6 1/2c over cash wheat in Minneapolis and Duluth, it is natural that wheat should be drawn from other than the regular sections and shipped to this market.

### Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 75@77c; Valley and Bluestem, 78@80c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.85; Graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.35 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 36@37c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$17@18.50; brewing, \$20 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$18 per ton; middlings, \$23; shorts, \$18. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50; clover, \$10@11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—Oregon, 11@12c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; fair to good, 40@45c; dairy, 35@40c per roll. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12 1/2c; Young America, 13@14c. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@3.50 per dozen; hens, \$3.50@4.50; geese, \$6.00@7.00; ducks, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11@12c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental. Onions—Oregon, \$2.25@2.60 per sack. Hops—14@16c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@12c; mohair, 20@22c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 6 1/2c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3; dressed beef, 6 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 6@6 1/2c; small, 7@8c per pound.

### Seattle Market.

Potatoes—Yakimas, \$14 per ton; natives, \$11@13; sweets, 2c per pound; box of 60 pounds, \$1. Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 27c; ranch, 22@23c; dairy, 18@22c; Iowa fancy creamery, 25c. Cheese—Native Washington, 12@13c; Eastern cheese, 12 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 15c; California ranch, 14c. Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 8c; cows, 7 1/2c; mutton, 8 1/2c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 8c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 11@12c; dressed, 14c; turkey, live, 12c; dressed, 16c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 6@7c; steel heads, 6@7c; salmon trout, 10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; tom cod, 4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2 1/2c@4c; herring, 3c. Olympia oysters, per sack, \$3@3.50. Corn—Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, \$23 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$23; whole, \$22. Flour—Patents, per barrel, \$4.25@4.50; straights, \$4.00; California brands, \$4.65; Dakota brands, \$5.40@5.75; buckwheat flour, \$6. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$17; shorts, per ton, \$18@19. Feed—Chopped feed, \$18@20 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$24; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35. Hay—Pugot Sound, new, per ton, \$12@14; Eastern Washington timothy, \$18; alfalfa, \$12; straw, \$7. Wheat—Feed wheat, per ton, \$23. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$23. San Francisco Market. Wool—Nevada, 11@13c; Oregon, 12@14c; Southern coast lambs, 7@8c. Hops—12@17 1/2c per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$20@22.50; California bran, \$16.00@16.50 per ton. Onions—Silverskins, \$2.40@2.75 per cental. Eggs—Store, 11c; ranch, 11 1/2c@12 1/2c. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 9 1/2c; old, 8c per pound.