

WILL SELL CROWN CLAIMS

Canada Decides to Dispose of Mining Lands.

ARE LOCATED IN KLONDIKE

Those Properties Not Purchased Will Be Thrown Open for Relocation After List Is Published.

Seattle, Oct. 11.—Advice from Dawson, dated September 25, state that the sale of the crown claims in the Klondike country was to begin October 2 and last for several weeks, and to begin again November 2. The gold commissioner of the district estimates the number of claims to be sold at between 5,000 and 10,000. Men were at work all the latter part of September ascertaining the exact number. To do this the titles of all the claims in the district, about 20,000, had to be looked up. The claims are nearly all creeks and old timers at Dawson believe that many of them are rich.

All the claims that the public will not purchase will be thrown open for relocation 30 days after the list is published. No one knows much about the claims, as to whether they are rich or not, but it is believed that some have thousands, and perhaps millions, hid in them.

The News in Dawson.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 11.—News that the Dominion government has decided to offer for sale all government claims in the Klondike, has been received with much joy in Dawson, as it means the development of some of the best property in the Yukon valley. The claims to be offered included all the alternate claims that have reverted to the crown from various causes. It is estimated that there are between 8,000 and 10,000 such claims in the Klondike.

LOST IN THE DESERT.

Narrow Escape of Binger Hermann's Brother and Two Others.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Phoenix, Ariz., says: I. B. Hanna, cousin of Mark Hanna, superintendent of forest reserves for Arizona and New Mexico; A. F. Hermann, brother of Land Commissioner Binger Hermann, and W. E. Price, had a thrilling experience and almost lost their lives on the desert between the grand canyon of the Colorado and the Utah state line. When within 40 miles of Lee's Ferry they camped for the night and their horses escaped. Pierce was lost from the party and after journeying over burning sands all day, Hanna was so exhausted that he could not proceed. Hermann continued his search for water, which he discovered five miles further on. He returned with water to Hanna who was unconscious and almost dead. The following day a cowboy discovered Hanna and Hermann wandering aimlessly about the desert and directed them to their destination. A searching party later found Pierce, frantic with thirst. The three men were taken to Flagstaff Monday.

CONGRER HAS A LIST.

More High Chinese Officials Marked for Punishment.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The cabinet meeting today, which occupied about two and a half hours, was devoted almost exclusively to a discussion of the Chinese situation. Special consideration was given to the French note, and it is understood that a more or less definite conclusion was reached as to the nature of this government's reply, but it has not yet been put in diplomatic form. Its purport will not be made public for the present.

It developed today that Mr. Conger, in compliance with a suggestion from Secretary Hay, had submitted to the state department a list of 10 or 12 names of Chinese officials who were prominent in the Boxer movement against the foreigners and in a great measure were responsible for the assaults upon the legations in Peking. These officials, Mr. Conger believes, should be included with Prince Tuan and others in any punishments which are to be inflicted upon those who took a prominent part in the Peking outrages. It is not unlikely that the position of this government in regard to the punishment of these officials will be stated in reply to the French note.

Actor Instantly Killed.

Huntington, W. Va., Oct. 9.—W. J. McCauley, of Philadelphia, an actor playing with "A Woman in the Case" company, was killed today by Pearl Newman. McCauley and three friends had entered a restaurant and were talking to Miss Dorsey Brown, when Newman opened fire, killing McCauley instantly. Newman escaped to Ohio.

Major Seidon N. Clark Dead.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Major Seidon Naves Clark, a widely known newspaper man, who had been connected with the Washington bureau of the New York Tribune for 23 years, died here today of heart failure. He was an authority on political and economic questions.

Plague in India.

London, Oct. 11.—"Eubonic plague," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Bombay, "is becoming epidemic in many districts of the Bombay presidency. Alarming increases are reported from Poona and Belgaum, while the coast ports are infected. The cotton crop has withered in Ahmednagar and Bijapur districts in consequence of the drought."

Kruger relics have been sold at auction in London.

ARTILLERY REORGANIZATION.

Major Story Says That the Greatest Need Is More Men.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Accompanying the report of Major-General Brooke, commander of the department of the east, to the war department, was a report by Major Story, Seventh artillery inspector. Major Story states that the personnel of the artillery is manifestly inadequate to serve the armament already mounted, and he believes there is such general recognition of this fact that there will be an increase in artillery forces at the coming session of congress.

"It should be remarked in this connection," he says, "that the enlisted force required for one relief to serve the modern coast armament in this military department is estimated at 15,010 men. On the 13th of last June the enlisted strength of the heavy batteries in the department amounted to only 4,983 men, and of these quite a number of artillery soldiers are required by the exigencies of the service to garrison posts which are not properly artillery stations.

"It may also be stated that with the exception of the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va., there is not in an important harbor in the United States even the minimum number of officers and men required by the coast artillery regulations for the service of modern armament fire, control and direction."

Major Story comments upon the artillery reorganization bill now pending in congress, and says it is a serious defect of the measure that it does not supply sufficient officers for staff administration.

"The number of officers now absent from their batteries," he says, "is probably in excess of 40 per cent, and there is no prospect in the near future of improvement in this respect. If the bill passes in its present form this unfortunate condition will be aggravated, since officers must be withdrawn from the batteries for staff administration. It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the artillery be put upon the same basis as infantry or cavalry in providing officers for staff work."

STRIKERS IN A RIOT.

The Second Serious Affray in the Anthracite Region.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 12.—A special policeman was killed, another was wounded in the head, a striker was probably fatally shot and 10 nonunion men were more or less seriously wounded at the Oneida colliery, of Cox Brothers, in a clash between the officers and 500 strikers this morning.

The dead policeman is Ralph Mills, aged 50 years, of Beaver Meadow, who was one of the officers conveyed in a special train early this morning from that place to Oneida. He was shot through the back.

Those seriously wounded are: George Kellnor, aged 38, of Beaver Meadow, also a special officer, received shot wounds in the head, but will recover; Joseph Lekow, aged 38, of Shepton, a striker, shot in the groin and will probably die.

Ten nonunion men were stoned, but only two of them were seriously injured. They are John Van Blargin and James Tosh, of Shepton. The former sustained scalp wounds, and the latter had four ribs broken. The Oneida colliery had been in operation since the inauguration of the strike. The union men at Oneida and Shepton decided early this morning to close the mine. They gathered in groups on the streets as early as 3 o'clock. As the nonunion men went to work they were asked by the strikers to remain at home. Some turned back, others did not. Those who went to the colliery were stoned. Van Blargin, one of the nonunion employes, attempted to draw a revolver, but the weapon was taken from him and he received a beating. This occurred just before starting time at the mine. The strikers remained at the colliery all morning.

Japan Turns to Russia.

Yokohama, Oct. 12.—The tone of public sentiment in Japan, while it partakes of the general bewilderment arising from the middle in China, indicates quite plainly that there is a decided tendency toward joining hands with Russia, should this empire's natural allies, Great Britain and America, turn the cold shoulder to her. At the same time it is perfectly well known here that Russia's hopes are centering in an ultimate alliance with Japan—and it may be that the latter, if the Western friends forsake her, will turn to her semi-Asiatic neighbor as the only resource for the settlement of the Eastern problem. That it will be a disagreeable and unwelcome recourse goes without saying. The result of the Chinese campaign and the facilities for comparison between the soldiers of the different nationalities, which it has afforded, has been to awaken a profound contempt for Russian soldiery on the part of the Japanese.

A Three Days' Fight.

London, Oct. 11.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Vredfort, Orange River Colony: "The British column had a three days' fight, from October 5 to 7, with General Dewet's command of 1,000 men and five guns. It took place in a veritable sea of mountains near here. The Boers were dislodged and dispersed, and they fled demoralized. The British casualties were slight."

Jerome, Ariz., Oct. 12.—Miners employed on the 500-foot level of the United Verde copper mine noticed early this morning the ground giving way over their heads. The alarm was immediately given, and in a short time the 300 men employed in the mine were taken to the surface without injury. At 8 o'clock this morning the sink had extended in succession to the various levels of the mine until the top was reached, the sunken ground showing that about 300 feet square had been affected.

STATE DEPARTMENT'S REPLY

Accept in Part the French Proposition.

THREE RESERVATIONS MADE

As to Permanent Legation Guard, the Disarming of the Forts and Holding of Road to Peking.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The reply of the state department to the French note, relative to the basis of Chinese negotiations, was made public today. It reads as follows:

"The secretary of state to the French charge d'affaires. Sent to Mr. Thiebaut, October 12, 1900. Memorandum:

"The government of the United States agrees with that of France in recognizing as the object to be obtained from the government of China appropriate reparation for the past and substantial guarantees for the future.

"The president is glad to perceive in the basis of negotiations put forward in the memorandum of October 4 the spirit that has animated the declarations heretofore made by all the powers interested and would be pleased to see the negotiations begun immediately upon the usual verification of credentials.

"It may be convenient to enumerate the clauses of the memorandum and to add some observations dictated by the attitude of the United States in the present circumstances:

"First—The punishment of the guilty parties who may be designated by the representatives of the powers at Peking. The Chinese government has already indicated its intention to punish a number of those responsible for the recent disorders. The representatives of the powers at Peking may suggest additions to that list when negotiations are entered.

"Second—The continuance of the interdiction against the importation of arms. It is not understood that this interdiction is to be permanent and the duration of it and the details of its regulation seem a proper subject of discussion by the negotiators.

"Third—Equitable indemnities for the governments, corporations and private individuals. This is an object desired by all the powers. The Russian government has suggested that in case of protracted divergence of views this matter might be commended to the consideration of the international court of arbitration of The Hague. The president thinks this suggestion worthy the attention of the powers.

"Fourth—The organization in Peking of a permanent guard for the legations. The government of the United States is unable to make any permanent engagement of this nature without the authorization of the legislative branch, but in the present emergency we have stationed in Peking an adequate legation guard.

"Fifth—The dismantling of the forts at Taku. The president reserves the expression of his opinion as to this measure pending the receipt of further information in regard to the situation in China.

"Sixth—The military occupation of two or three points on the road from Tien Tsin to Peking. The same observation which has been made in reference to No. 4 applies also to this proposition. The president is unable to commit the United States to a permanent participation in such occupation, but he thinks it desirable that the powers shall obtain from the Chinese government the assurance of their right to guard their legation in Peking and to have the means of unrestricted access to them whenever required.

"The president believes that the government of France and the other powers will see in the reservations we have here made no obstacle to the initiation of negotiations on the lines suggested and he hopes it will be found practicable to begin such negotiations at an early date.

"Department of State, Washington, October 12, 1900."

The American answer to the French note has given a satisfactory turn to the Chinese negotiations and were it not for the reports of military activity in China on the part of some of the powers the outlook would be excellent for a speedy opening of the long deferred peace negotiations. In communicating the memorandum to M. Thiebaut, Secretary Hay added his personal congratulations on the course of the French government, which he looks upon as the initiation of a satisfactory solution of the Chinese problem.

Situation Is Critical.

Berlin, Oct. 13.—According to a dispatch received by the German navy league, the situation in South China is exceedingly critical. The dispatch says that Chang Weih Hong, who advised the empress dowager to enroll the Boxers in the army, has been appointed governor of the new Chinese capital, Sian Fu. It is further asserted that many Chinese have been decapitated at Chin Kiang, province of Kiang Su. Finally, it is asserted that General Yuan Shi Kai has increased his army to 40,000 men.

Nan Accidentally Killed.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 13.—Sister Bacteria, teacher in a Catholic academy for boys here, was accidentally killed this evening by the discharge of an old musket placed on the table by a small boy pupil. She was 23 years old, and came to Montana three years ago from Leavenworth, Kan. Her family name was Flynn.

An abundant life does not show itself in abundant dreaming, but in abundant living.

AGUINALDO'S PROCLAMATION.

Sixto Lopez Brands It as a Clumsy Forgery.

Colorado Springs, Col., Oct. 13.—Louis R. Ehrlich, a member of the National executive committee of the Anti-Imperialist League, today received a telegram from Sixto Lopez, in Boston, one of the foremost Filipinos and a man who stands near Aguinaldo, denying emphatically the authenticity of the proclamation purporting to have been issued by Aguinaldo in January, 1899, in which the Philippine leader instructed his followers to occupy the house tops along the line which the American soldiers should follow in entering Manila, and urging them to pour oil and boiling water on the soldiers. The alleged instructions further incited the Filipinos to use spears, which would leave the head of the weapon in the body of the victim when the shaft was withdrawn, and urged other and varied forms of torture of the American soldiers. Lopez's telegram is addressed to Mr. Ehrlich and reads:

"Boston, Mass., Oct. 12.—The proclamation to which you refer is a clumsy forgery, which is only believed by bitter opponents. It is the work, no doubt, of the Spaniards or the monks, who try to create ill feeling between the Americans and the Filipinos to the discredit of the latter. No such disgraceful or diabolical proclamation was ever issued by Aguinaldo."

Sixto Lopez's telegram was called forth by a query sent to him by Mr. Ehrlich as to the authenticity of the alleged proclamation.

PECULIAR INSURANCE SUIT.

Man Wants to Recover Policy on Wife Whom He Murdered.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.—A suit to recover insurance upon the life of his wife, whom he killed December 31, 1893, has been commenced in this city by Professor S. C. Shortridge, who is now residing at Kennet square, in Chester county. The suit, which is to recover the sum of \$7,023 from the Provident Life & Trust Company, is one of the most remarkable in the history of life insurance. The tragedy which ended the life Mrs. Shortridge was enacted in Media. Several years before Professor Shortridge had come to Media with his wife and family, and established what was known as the Media academy for young men. For several years the venture was successful, the school having a high-class patronage. Then Mrs. Shortridge died. In November, 1893, Professor Shortridge married Miss Dixon Jones. Shortly after his second marriage, the professor began to act strangely. The night of the killing, six weeks after the marriage, Professor Shortridge invited his wife to go out with him for a walk. A short distance from the house he shot her through the heart and then attempted suicide, but was disarmed. In the trial which followed, Professor Shortridge was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and was confined in an asylum until a year ago.

ROW AT MATANZAS

General Fight Between American Cavalry and Cuban Police.

Havana, Oct. 13.—At Matanzas yesterday a Cuban policeman interfered with two members of the Second United States cavalry. The quarrel culminated in a general fight between the police and soldiers, who arrived upon the scene simultaneously. After the police had shot Trooper Tuery, of Troop D, one other soldier and one civilian, a number of troopers of troop D tried to break into the gun room to get their weapons, but the quick action of Captain Foltz of troop D in forming troops L and M in skirmish order made it impossible for the excited cavalymen to pass. Lieutenant Willard is said to have been slightly hurt while endeavoring to quiet the men. The troopers declare they will have revenge, and Captain Noles has ordered all confined to the barracks. The feeling is strong between the Cubans and cavalymen. The authorities here look upon the incident as a pay-day fight, but an investigation has been ordered.

Gas Tank Exploded.

Albany, Or., Oct. 13.—Stephan Stoltz was killed and Fred Reis severely injured by the explosion of an acetylene gas tank in the basement of Reis' saloon, at 10:30 this forenoon. The gas plant had not been used for a year.

Stoltz, who was a plumber, and Mr. Reis undertook to remove the tank from the ground. They carried a lighted candle which ignited the gas, which had formed in the tank. Stoltz's left arm was torn nearly off, the axillary artery was severed, and he received injuries from which he died half an hour later. Reis was badly cut and bruised from concussion, but will recover. Stoltz was aged 24 and leaves a wife.

Rebellion in the South.

Shanghai, Oct. 13.—Cheng, the Tao-tai, has returns from General Lu, reporting that a serious rebellion has broken out in the southwestern part of Kwang Se province, that his 30,000 troops are inadequate and that the needs at least 100,000 to cope with the danger which is directed at the Manchus and threatens to be worse than the Tai Ping rebellion. It is understood that the Yangtse viceroys have sent 20,000 troops to suppress the rebellion.

Loomotive Blew Up.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.—A special telegram from Mexico, Mo., to the Post-Dispatch says: Engine 105, while hauling the east-bound passenger train on the St. Louis & San Francisco, at the usual speed, exploded at Curryville, about 30 miles east of this city, early this morning and was blown into atoms. John Mason, colored porter, of Roodhouse, Ill., had his head cut off, and several others were injured. Fifty yards of track was torn up, and trains delayed for several hours. It is not known what caused the explosion.

Mexican Major Expelled.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—A special to the Record from Monterey, Mex., says: An official order has just been issued by Secretary of War Bernardo Reyes, expelling from the army Major Carlos Glass, the grounds for expulsion being that the officer made public statements in the presence of his superiors derogatory to the institutions of Mexico.

Grain Gamblers Arrested.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Twelve prominent speculators in the Chicago Board of Trade were arrested today in the raid made by the police on the open board. Among them were Charles Albertson, president of the open board. The general charge made is "gambling in grain." It is stated that 80 more warrants have been issued in connection with the attempt to suppress the alleged gambling in grain and provisions.

THE REVOLT IS SPREADING

Uprising Extends Over Entire of Southern China.

CITY OF CANTON THREATENED

Six Districts in the Wei Hai Wei Prefecture Are Now in the Hands of the Rebels.

Hong Kong, Oct. 15.—The reformer Sun Yat Sen, according to dispatches from Canton, has unfurled the reform flag in the important town of Wei Chou, on East river. This act has given rise to considerable excitement in military circles in Canton, as it is believed the object in raising the flag in Wei Chou is to denude Canton of troops, so that they can seize the city.

London, Oct. 15.—The Times has the following from Hong Kong: "The situation in the Wei Hai Wei prefecture is serious. In six districts the cities are in the hands of the rebels. If an outbreak should occur in Canton, its suppression would be difficult.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—A dispatch received here today from Shanghai says a very serious view is taken at Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's headquarters in Tien Tsin, of the revolutionary movement. At Canton a false alarm October 7 caused the Chinese officials to protest against any occupation of Chinese territory. The Yangtse viceroys, the dispatch adds, openly affirm that they will oppose any advance of the Germans into Shan Tung province.

CENSUS OF PORTO RICO.

Only 25 Per Cent of Population Educationally Qualified to Vote.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The recent census of Porto Rico has developed the fact that there are 201,071 males of voting age in the island, but that only 25 per cent are educationally qualified to vote. The native-born whites of the island number 120,295, and the colored natives 73,010. The Spaniards who now live in the island number 5,662, and whites born in other countries are 2,104.

Of the whites of Porto Rican birth, 35,397 were literate, forming 29.4 per cent of this class. Of the colored, 12,576 could read, or 17.2 per cent of the race. Under the educational voting qualification, therefore, the number entitled to vote in the island would be 47,973, or 25 per cent of the native-born males of voting age, and 24 per cent of all males of voting age.

In the cities of San Juan and Ponce is concentrated a considerable part of the foreign element of the island, and here, if anywhere, will the restriction of the suffrage to the literates give the foreign-born an advantage. It is well, therefore, to examine the conditions in these two cities. In the cities of San Juan and Ponce the number of persons 21 years of age and over, and who can read, are distributed as follows:

In San Juan, 1,925 native whites, 1,100 Spanish-born, 592 born in other countries, and 1,823 colored. In Ponce there are 2,190 native whites, 409 Spanish-born, 268 born in other countries and 1,265 colored.

It appears that in the city of San Juan the native whites and the colored each outnumber the foreign element. In Ponce this proportion is even greater, the native whites being more than three times as numerous as the foreign element, while the colored is double its number.

Family Burned to Death.

Boston, Oct. 15.—Three persons, a father and two sons, were burned to death in a shanty in Roxbury at 2:30 this morning. The victims are: Edward Tousealin, aged 45; Edward Tousealin, aged 27; James Tousealin, aged 14; Tousealin had lived in the place 10 years. He carried on the business of wood peddling and one side of his abode had a shed where he prepared the wood for market. The bodies of Tousealin and his sons were almost consumed. Several years ago Tousealin's wife was burned to death in this same place, her clothing having caught fire while she was cooking a meal.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 54@54½c; Valley, 60c; Bluestem, 58c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.40; graham, \$2.60.

Oats—Choice white, 42c; choice gray, 41c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$15.00 brewing, \$16.00 per ton. Millet—Bran, \$15.50 ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$17; chop, \$16 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$12@13; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@55c store, 80c. Eggs—25c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c. Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00@3.00; geese, \$6.00@8.00 doz; ducks, \$3.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14c per pound.

Potatoes—40@55c per sack; sweets, 1½c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 2c per pound; parsnips, 85c; onions, \$1; carrots, \$1.

Hops—New crop, 12½@14½c per pound. Wool—Valley, 15@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@13c; mohair, 21c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½c; dressed mutton, 6½@7c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.75; light and feeders, \$5.00; dressed, \$6.00@6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$3.00@3.50; dressed beef, 6@7c per pound. Veal—Large, 6½@7½c; small, 8@8½c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 11@14c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@14c; Valley, 16@18c; Northern, 9@10c.

Hops—Crop, 1900, 12@14½c. Butter—Fancy creamery 28c; do seconds, 26@27½c; fancy dairy, 25c; do seconds, 23c per pound.

Eggs—Store, 23c; fancy ranch, 22c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$18.00@22.00; bran, \$15.50@16.50.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Business Fully Equal to That of a Corresponding Period Last Year.

Bradstreet's says: Though some measures of business volume and value make unfavorable comparison with a year ago, and speculation is certainly on a reduced scale in nearly all lines, other registers of trade activity are still very favorable and it is hard to resist the conclusion that, with few notable exceptions, the actual business of the country is as a rule fully equal to if not slightly in excess of the corresponding period of 1899. This, too, in the case in spite of the distinctly repressive tendency exercised by the present presidential campaign.

Prices of staples as a whole are firm, after a sustained advance for a month past, succeeding a summer of quiet steadiness, but unhealthiness of the short side in speculation has been brought forcibly to the attention of dealers in a number of staples, notably hog products and flaxseed.

The event of the week in the iron and steel trade has been the taking of 150,000 tons of rails by the Pennsylvania at \$26 per ton, announced on Friday. This action, which will probably be followed by other companies, disposes of the steel rail puzzle satisfactorily to the rail-makers, and constitutes another element of strength to the industry generally. Despite a decrease of over 20 per cent in the current pig iron production from four months ago, furnace stocks are reported increasing and prices are rather weak.

Wheat, including flour shipments, for the week, aggregate 4,292,855 bushels against 4,459,167 bushels last week. Business failures for the week in the United States number 210, as against 177 last week.

Failures in the Dominion of Canada number 36, as copared with 18 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1½c.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
Potatoes, new, \$15.
Beets, per sack, 85c@\$.1.
Turnips, per sack, \$1.00.
Beans, wax, 4c.
Squash—4c.
Carrots, per sack, 90c.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.25.
Cauliflower, native, 75c.
Cucumbers—10@20c.
Cabbage, native and California, 2c per pounds.

Tomatoes—30@50c.
Butter—Creamery, 26c; dairy, 16@19c; ranch, 18c per pound.
Eggs—25c.
Cheese—12c.
Poultry—12c; dressed, 14c; spring, 13@15c.

Hay—Puguet Sound timothy, \$14.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$19.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.

Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; blended straight, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.25; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.
Millet—Bran, per ton, \$12.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 7½c; cows, 7c; mutton 7½c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 9@11c.
Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12c; dry salt sides, 8½c.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 54@54½c; Valley, 60c; Bluestem, 58c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.40; graham, \$2.60.

Oats—Choice white, 42c; choice gray, 41c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$15.00 brewing, \$16.00 per ton. Millet—Bran, \$15.50 ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$17; chop, \$16 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$12@13; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@55c store, 80c.

Eggs—25c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c. Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.

Poultry—