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BRYAN IS NOMINATED

Selection of the Populist National Convention.

WATSON FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

The National Committee Given Plenary Power in All Things Connected With the Party.

William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, who was nominated by the Democratic national convention at Chicago, a fortnight ago, was, Saturday, at St. Louis, made the standard-bearer of the People's party by a vote of 1,042 to 321.

The Democratic candidate was nominated in the face of his own protest, in the shape of a telegram, directing the withdrawal of his name, sent to Senator Jones, after Sewall, his running mate, had been ditched for the vice-presidential nomination Friday night, and Thomas F. Watson, of Georgia, had been named for the second place on the ticket. It was also made in the face of an opposition so bitter that, after the convention adjourned, some of the radicals held a "rump" convention.

The last session of the convention, which lasted from 9:30 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, was marked by scenes of turbulence



W. J. Bryan

and noisy excitement, which several times bordered on actual riot, and which almost precipitated personal collisions. The Texas delegates headed the opposition and clung to the middle of the road to the last.

The Populist Bryan managers decided early Saturday to disregard Mr. Bryan's telegram of Friday and to nominate him and straighten out the tangle afterwards. They started out to rush his nomination through before any other candidate could be put in the field.

General Weaver, of Iowa, the Populist candidate in 1892, in a masterly address, placed Bryan in nomination, and General Field, of Virginia, who was formerly Weaver's running mate, after a brief speech, moved to make the nomination unanimous.

About fifty seconding speeches were then made, and some of them were both eloquent and brilliant. The middle-of-the-road contingent insisted upon knowing at every opportunity whether, in view of his telegram, Bryan would stand on the platform and accept the nomination. But all these pointed questions were neatly parried. Judge Green, of Nebraska, and others, vouched for Bryan's sympathy with Populist principles, but that was all the satisfaction the radicals could get.

A roll-call by states was taken, and when it was completed, it was found that Bryan had 1,042 out of the 1,347 votes in the convention. Frank S. Norton, of Chicago, was the only other candidate. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, and General Coxey, of Ohio, were nominated, but their names were withdrawn. Norton received 321 votes, Debs 10, and Donnelly 1. Norton got the majority of the solid vote of Texas, Michigan, Missouri, Rhode Island and Wisconsin, and a respectable portion of the votes of Alabama, California, Kentucky, Illinois and Ohio.

The demonstration when Bryan was declared to be the choice of the convention lasted fifteen minutes, and was fully as enthusiastic as that tendered the Nebraska man at the Chicago convention.

Saturday morning a motion was introduced and carried that the national committee be given plenary power in all things connected with the party.

The Vice-Presidential Nominee, Thomas F. Watson, of Georgia, who was a member of the Fifty-first and Fifty-third congresses, unsuccessfully contested Colonel Black's seat, was nominated for vice-president by the convention on the first ballot, shortly after midnight Friday night. The nomination was made unanimous before the result of the roll-call was announced.

The nominating speeches occupied exactly six hours.

The convention adjourned after Bryan had been declared the nominee. After the adjournment of the convention the national committee held a meeting, and after a spirited contest, elected Senator Butler, of North Carolina, on the second ballot as national chairman.

The first three days of the convention were consumed in organizing, appointing of committees, etc. The platform was adopted Friday afternoon.

Senator Butler was temporary chairman, and Senator Allen, of Nebraska, permanent chairman. General Weaver was chairman of platform committee.

POPULIST PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Convention Held at St. Louis.

Following is the Populist platform, as agreed upon by the committee on resolutions and adopted by the St. Louis convention:

The People's Party, assembled in national convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that, through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that, while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be obtained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers of the country, for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control by the adoption of the following declaration of principles:

Finance.
First—We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the government.

Second—We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, and without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

Third—We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and the population of this country, and to restore the just level of prices and labor production.

Fourth—We demand the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt, made by the present administration, as unnecessary and without authority of law, and we demand that no more bonds be issued except by specific action of congress.

Fifth—We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetizing of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

Sixth—We demand that the government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligation securities.

Seventh—We demand a graduated income tax, to the end that aggregate wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the supreme court, relative to the income-tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution, an invasion of the rightful powers of congress on the subject of taxation.

Eighth—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation.

First—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a nonpartisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny of political power, now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment, if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberty of the citizen may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

Second—The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroads should never have been alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof by the debtor companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government should purchase the same, if it becomes necessary, to protect its interests, or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price, and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people, and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all the transportation interests equal privileges and equal rates for fares and freights.

Third—We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding the said debts, and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

Fourth—The telegraph, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transaction of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

Land.

First—The true policy demands that

the national and state legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should, by lawful means, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited.

Second—We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to Pacific railroad companies have, through the connivance of the interior department, robbed multitudes of bona-fide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before, patenting.

Third—We demand that bona-fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided in the national homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

Direct Legislation.
We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, under proper constitutional safeguards.

General Propositions.
First—We demand the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Second—We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent state.

Third—We favor home rule in the territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of the territories as states.

Fourth—All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

Fifth—In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

Sixth—The arbitrary course of the court in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling them by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation.

Seventh—We favor just pensions for every disabled Union soldier.

Eighth—Believing that the election franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for and by the people, the People's party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some of the states as un-republican and undemocratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several state legislatures to take such action as will secure a full and free and fair ballot and an honest count.

Ninth—While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform which our party stands upon and for the vindication of its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the presidential election will turn, is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

A METEOR IN MEXICO.

Carried Down the Side of a Mountain in Its Fall.

Mexico, July 27.—A remarkable phenomenon at the mine of Carlos Reyes, in the state of Chihuahua, occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday. A tremendous explosion was heard and an enormous mass of burning matter was seen to fall from the heavens, striking the side of the mountain and bringing with it in its course entire cliffs, and finally plunged 700 feet into the ground making a hole from which boiling water still issues. One of the most singular phenomena observed was the heavy rain falling from the sky immediately after the descent of the meteor. The people are very superstitious, as this is one of the many realizations of the prophecies of the vision-seeing girl of Tobacco. The same meteor destroyed the house of a miner killing his two children.

Fired on an American Ship.
The schooner Governor J. Y. Smith, Captain Patrick, from Gibraltar, Cuba, to Wilmington, N. C., has arrived at quarantine, at Southport, N. C. The schooner left Gibraltar July 14. Two days later, while off the Cuban coast in the neighborhood of Nevitas harbor, she passed a Spanish gunboat about a mile and a half away. The gunboat opened fire on the schooner, sending a solid shot over her deck. The shell fell in the sea a quarter of a mile to starboard, doing no damage. Captain Patrick immediately ran up the American ensign and left the neighborhood as quickly as possible. He was not able to learn the name of the gunboat, which remained stationary, firing no more shots. It is expected that Captain Patrick will make an official report, as the schooner is entered at the custom house.

Fatal Shooting Accident.
A fatal shooting accident occurred at Addy, Wash. Thomas Smith's boy, 17 years old, shot and instantly killed the son of H. Skel, about 14 years old. The Smith boy had taken a rifle with him to school for the purpose of killing birds on his way. Returning home with a number of children, he shot at a mark on a tree, the bullet glancing and penetrating the heart of the Skel boy, killing him instantly. There were a number of children standing around at the time. An inquest will be held, as different rumors seem to exist.

THE SILVER CONVENTION.

Bryan Nominated for President and Sewall for Vice-President.

St. Louis, Mo.—At the first day's session of the silver convention not much headway was made. The programme of the conference was all arranged in advance. It included simply the adoption of a 16-to-1 platform and the nomination of Bryan and Sewall, but those in charge of it deemed it good policy to go slow in the belief that they might, by remaining in session, be able to exercise an influence in shaping things in the Populist convention. To this end, they appointed a committee of seven, headed by Judge Scott, of California, to meet a similar committee of the Populists for the purpose of reaching a common plan of action. The convention was called to order by National Chairman Mott, who introduced Francis B. Newlands, of Nevada, as temporary chairman. Mr. Newlands addressed the convention at some length, and was followed by other speakers setting forth the claims of the silverites.

The Second Day.
The second day's session of the silver convention was given over to speeches and songs. No business of any importance was transacted. The ladies were in evidence, and the assembly was addressed by Mrs. Helen Conger, of Indiana, who denounced the gold-bug monopolists as "Wall street plutocrats" and "English bond sharks," and said the only salvation of the people from serfdom was to declare for the free coinage of silver.

The Third Day.
It was ten minutes to 11 o'clock when Chairman St. John called the silver convention to order. G. W. Baker, of California, said that the People's Party convention had appointed a conference committee and moved that the convention defer action on the platform and postpone the nomination until 3:30 P. M. The motion prevailed.

No business was transacted during the day, the time being taken up in the rendering of silver speeches, poems and songs.

Friday night, after the committee of seven appointed to confer with the Populists, had reported that no agreement could be reached, the convention proceeded to close its business. The platform was read and adopted without change. A motion was then made to nominate Bryan and Sewall by acclamation. Amid much excitement the motion carried. The convention then adjourned sine die.

The Platform.

The demonetization of silver in 1873 enormously increased the demand for gold, enhancing the purchasing power and lowering all prices measured by that standard, and since that unjust and indispensable act, the prices of American products have fallen upon an average nearly 50 per cent, carrying down with them proportionately the money value of all other forms of property. Such fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the producer for the benefit of the non-producer, increasing the burden of the debtor, swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the American people, relegating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the shadows of despair into the home of the honest toiler, filling the land with tramps and paupers, and building up colossal fortunes at the money centers.

In the effort to maintain the gold standard, the country has, within the last four years, in a time of profound peace and plenty, been loaded down with a \$262,000,000 of additional interest-bearing debt, under such circumstances as to allow a syndicate of native and foreign bankers to realize a net profit of millions on a single deal. It stands confessed that the gold standard can only be upheld by so depleting our paper currency as to force the prices of our products below the European and below the Asiatic level, and enable us to sell in foreign markets, thus aggravating the very misery of which our people so bitterly complain, degrading American labor and striking at the foundations of our civilization itself.

The advocates of the gold standard persistently claim that the cause of our distress is overproduction; that we have produced so much that it has made us poor; which implies that the true remedy is to close the factory, abandon the farm and throw a multitude of people out of employment, a doctrine that leaves us disheartened and without hope for the future.

We affirm it to be unquestionable that there can be no such economic paradox as overproduction and at the same time tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens remain half-clothed and half fed, and who are piteously clamoring for the common necessities of life.

Inasmuch as the patriotic majority of the Chicago convention embodied in the financial plank of its platform the principles enunciated by the American bimetallic party, promulgated at Washington, D. C., January 22, 1896, and herein reiterated, which is not only paramount, but the only real issue in the pending campaign; therefore, recognizing that their nominees embody these patriotic principles, we recommend that this convention nominate W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for president, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for vice-president.

A cloudburst occurred at Springfield, O., flooding everything. People in the East End moved up stairs on account of the overflow of Buck creek. Front and North streets were partially under water. A crowd of campers at Redmond mill were perched in trees all night. The magnificent Snyder Park, costing \$25,000 is almost ruined.

In Europe thrushes build their nests as near to human habitations as they can, to escape the persecutions of the magpies.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Business for the month of July has been better than was expected, and the majority of the merchants are well satisfied. Our enormous wool crop is still in the hands of the grower, the salmon pack is several thousand dollars behind, wheat has not yet commenced to move, and yet there is a marked improvement in trade, as compared with the same period last year. The loss to wheat will no doubt be considerable, but there is every assurance that the value of the crop in this state, clear of all damages, will be \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000.

Wheat Market.

There is no movement and no transactions on which to base prices, and until the new crop commences to move quotations will be nominal. Quotations are: Walla Walla, 49 to 50c; Valley, 52 to 53c per bushel.

Produce Market.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$2.85; Benton county and White Lily, \$2.85; Graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 29@30c per bushel; choice gray, 27@28c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, \$4.25@5.25; barrels, \$4.50@7; cases, \$3.75.
Hay—Timothy, \$10.50 per ton; wheat, \$6.50@7; clover, \$6@7; oat, \$6.50; chest, \$5.50@6.50.

Barley—Feed barley, \$13.50 per ton; brewing, \$14@16.
Millet—Bran, \$14.50; shorts, \$15.50; middlings, \$18@20; rye, 90c per cental.

Butter—Fancy creamery is quoted at 45c; fancy dairy, 35c; fair to good, 17 1/2@20c; common, 12 1/2c per roll.
Potatoes.—\$1@1.25 for new, 90c per sack for old.

Onions—Red, 75c; white, 1 1/2 per sack.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.00; broilers, \$1.50@2.50; geese, \$4.50; turkeys, live, 10@11c; ducks, \$2.50@3.50 per dozen.

Cross—Oregon, 15c per dozen.
Cross—Oregon, 9c; California 8c; Young America, 9c per pound.
Tropical Fruit—California lemons, fancy, \$4.50@5.00 per box; bananas, \$1.75@3.00 per bunch; California seedling oranges, \$2.50@2.75 per box; Mediterranean sweets, \$4 per box; pineapples, \$3.00@5.00 per dozen.

Oregon Vegetables—Garlic, new, 10c per pound; Oregon peas, 2c; new cabbage, 1 1/2c per lb; tomatoes, \$1.00 per box; string beans, 4@5c per lb; wax, 3@4c per lb; Oregon radishes, 10c per dozen; cauliflower, 70c@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 15@25c per dozen; egg plant, 15@17 1/2c per lb; rhubarb, 1 1/2@2c.

Fresh Fruit—California apples, \$1.25@1.50 per box; cherries, Royal Anne, loose, 5c per lb, 65c a box; Black Republicans, loose, 5c per lb, 60c a box; gooseberries, 2@2 1/2c per pound; currants, 5c; raspberries, 6c; blackberries, 6c; apricots, 1 1/2c per box; peaches, 65c@75c a box; watermelons, \$2@3.00 per dozen.

Dried Fruits—Apples, evaporated, bleached, 4@4 1/2c; sun-dried, 3 1/2@4c; pears, sun and evaporated, 5@6c; plums, pitless, 3@4c; prunes, 5@6c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 9c, per pound; Eastern Oregon, 5@7c.

Hops—Choice, Oregon 2@3c per pound; medium, neglected.
Nuts—Peanuts, 6@7c per pound for raw, 10c for roasted; coconut, 4, 90c per dozen; walnuts, 12 1/2@14c; pine nuts, 15c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; chestnuts, 17c; Brazil, 12c; pecans, large, 14c; Jumbo, 16c; filberts, 12c; fancy, large, 14c; hard-shell, 8c; paper-shell, 10@12 1/2c.

Provisions—Portland pack: Smoked hams are quoted at 10@10 1/2c per lb; picnic hams, 7c; boneless hams, 7 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 10c; bacon, 7c; dry salt sides, 6c; lard, 5-pound pails, 7 1/2c; 10s, 7 1/2c; 50s, 7 1/2c; tierces, 7c per pound.

Hides—Dry hides, No. 1, 16 pounds and upward, 95@20c per pound; dry kip, No. 1, 5 to 10 pounds, 8c per pound; dry calf, No. 1, under 5 pounds, 11@12c; dry salted, one-third less than dry flint. Salted hides, sound steers, 60 pounds, and over, 6c; do, 50 to 60 pounds, 5c; do, under 50 pounds and cows, 4 1/2@5c; do, kip, sound steers, 15 to 30 pounds, 5c; do, calf, under 10 pounds, 6@7c; green (unsalted), 1c per pound less; culls (bulls, stags, moth-eaten, badly cut, scored, hair slipped, weather-beaten or grubby) one-third less.

Breast—20@22c per pound.
Tallow—Prime, per pound, 3@2 1/2c; No. 2 and grease, 2 1/2c.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, \$1.25@1.60; No. 2, talls, \$2.25@2.60; fancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.90@2.25.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 2c per pound; butter, 3c; bayou, 1 1/2c; Lima, 3 1/2@4c.

CORNAGE—Manilla rope, 1 1/2-inch, is quoted at 8c; White sisal, hard twisted; Rope, 1 1/2-in. cir. and upward, 6 1/2c; rope,