### THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1906.

showed no change of importance in the

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Grain, Flour, Etc.

Wheat-Walla Walla, steady, 50@504/c; Val-ley, 57@574/c; bluesten, 59@900c per bushel. Flour-Best grades, \$2 85@3 10 per barrel; graham, \$2 50.

Gats-White, 41@43c; gray, 88@40c per bushel. Barley-Fecd, \$15@15 50; brewing, \$17 per

on. Millstuffs-Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$20;

shorts, \$15; chop, \$15. Hay-Timothy, \$11912; clover, \$767 50; Ors-

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Etc.

wild bay, \$6@7 per ton.



THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

DISCOVERERS AND EX-

en de

X.,

(Concluded.)" Even to mention all of Boone's adver tures and hairbreadth escapes in an article of this kind is impossible. He was che of this kind is impossible. He was present at the famous battle of the Blue Licks, the most woeful defeat ever suf-ferred by the Western woodsmen. This occurred in 175 near the end of the Revo-lutionary War. The Indians and a party of British rangers from Detroit had at-tacked a settlement known as Bryan's Station, but after a serious conflict had been repulsed and were in retreat. They were pursued by a much smaller hand of ploneers. Contrary to the advice of Boone and the cooler heads in the company, the little band of whites, urged on by the reckless bravado of some of their number, crossed the Blue Licks and attacked the anvages on the farther side. Boone commanded the left wing and did valiant service; but the frontiersmen were soon repulsed and driven back through the stream. Seventy of them were killed and others taken prisoners, Boone escaped by dint of his customary agility and skill, dashing through the savages, swimming the river and making his way back with unerring accuracy to the settlement.

one lived to be 86 years of age, dying in 1820. He lived to see the great Western forests which he had traversed dis-appear before the advancing throngs of settlers: he saw Kentucky, Tennessee Mississippi. seissippi, Alabama, Ohio, Indiana, nois and Louisiana enter the Union; he, who was almost the first white man from the Eastern colonies to penetrate the remote solitude of the interior lived to see that region dotted with thriving cities and villages and peopled by over a million inhabitants, with such marvel ous rapidity did the American people extend themselves over the Mississippi bas-in and turn the wilderness into plowland. The difference between French colonization on the one hand and English and American colonization on the other is brought out by this fact: the French, who had explored the Mississippi Valley in the seventeenth century, had in the middle of the eighteenth only a few thousand men west of the mountains; Tennessee and Kentucky, which were first settled by the English just before the beginning of the Revolution, were ad-mitted into the Union as self-governing states before the end of the century. .As Boone was the best example of a daring, adventurous woodsman who loves the solitudes of the forest and took keenast pleasure in hunting, so James Rob-ertson and John Sevier can be called the best examples of a type of men and founders of the new commonwealths that in the last century sprung into being in the Mississippi Valley. For success in their great undertakings they needed courage, wisdom, sound judgment, vigor, constancy and hope; they needed to be skillful woodsmen, for every step was taken in the presense of a watchful and dangerous enemy; above all, they needed the masterful qualities of leadership which enable men to impress themselves on their followers. There were all sorts of elements to be dealt with in this task of Western softlement-the Indians, who were for years blood-thirsty enemies of the ploneers; the reckless, degenerate "poor whites," many of them the off-scouring of the colonies cast of the mountains; the better class of settlersmen of virile nature, sturdy, honest, en-ergetic, but men who were often instinctively averse to following the lead of another because of their own inherent strength and self-confidence.

In 1769 a settlement was founded by ploneers in the Watauga Valley in the extreme eastern portion of what is now Tennersee. Hither as a permanent set-tler in the new land came Robertson in The in the new init came boostion in Th. He had, as I have already sug-gested, many of the qualities of greatness and a capacity for command. He is justly described by one writter as a supple greated, many of the qualities of greatness and a capacity for command. He is justly described by one writer as a supple and robust man "whose blue eyes and the alert habit of a hunter and whose mative air of command attracted notics whorever he went, and perhaps the mative air of command attracted notics whorever he went, and perhaps the weightiest man of all the trans-Alle ghany ploneers." It was under his lead-orship that the new community was or-ganized, with written articles of agree-ment known as the Articles of the Wa-tauga Association. As the pligrims on board the Mayflower, when they found themselves on the New England shore and aut of the jurisdiction of the Leadon commany, within whose startiers the head. This is not our church, nor the church of any man on earth. It company, within whose territory they had intended to settle, drew up the famous Mayflower compact, so these Western colonists in the new country beyond the mountains entered into a solemn convention for self-government. Meeting together in a sort of primitive folkmote, the settlers provided for the election of 13 representatives, who in turn chose a committee of five and intrusted them with executive and judicial functions. The scheme was simple and effective, but there are few facts in American history more deserving of careful attention than the easy self-confidence with which these backwoodsmen organized themselves into a body politic and entered upon the task of orderly self-government. ft is this capacity for organization, this political instinct, which secured the American continent for the Anglo-Saxon race. Among these men none were learned and some had almost no school-ing, Robertson bimself having had even fewer opportunities than the majority, had just been "learning his letters and to under the tutelage of his educated wife. But they were men of sense and judgment, and they knew how to make stable government without reference to theories or philosophic doctrine. Robertson's services as a leader of Western settlement can hardly be overestimated. A story of his career is a histery of the carly life of Eastern Tennes-One of his first exploits was to go SPE. alone on a long expedition to the all alone on a long expedition to the Cherokee country to persuade the Indiana not to begin hostilitics against the set-glers. The deed required great courage, but the masterful spirit of the man, his utter freedom from fear and a certain ntnanding presence had their influence He accompliated his purpose and returned In safety. A few years later he was pres-ent at the battle of the Great Kanawha, where an army of backwoodsmen over-whelmed the Indians under the great Shawnee chieftain, Cornstals, This was one of the flercesi and must bloody bat-ties ever fought in the West. He commanded the Watauga fort in 1776, when it was attacked by the Cherokees. The In dians in the attacking party numbered over 300. Not more than 40 whites were fit for active service. For three weeks the sloge continued, varied by midnight attocks and daily assaults, but the brave little garrison, alert and watchful, under \* leader of resolution, resourcefulness and energy, repulsed the attacks until the suvages retreated. Only three years after this part of the superstant this Robertson and a few companions moved farther westward into the wilderness, founding, near what was then known as French Lick, on the Cumberland, a little settlement, which grew into the City of Nashville. In some ways the most interesting and fascinating figure in Southwestern history is John Sevier. A man of education and with a certain native refinement, courtcous, handsome, strong, of charming mien, bold to the point of absolute recklessness, loving danger for danger's sake, or seemingly courting it with a lighthearted enthusiasm for excitement, he was the most famous Indian fighter in a region where every man was perforce a woodsman. He was more brilliant and dashing than Robertson, but had something of the same skill in commanding men and curbing the rougher spirits of the frontier. He was one of the early settlers at the Watauga and a member

of the first committee of thirteen in that PLORERS OF NORTH AMERICA association. He was second in command when the Cherokees attacked the settlement, and valiantly aided Robertson in the defense of the fort. He was one of the leaders at the battle of King's Mountain, where the hardy frontlersmen, aimed with their clumsy flint-locks, mowed down the British and Tory troops and showed what a terrible weapon the long rifle could become in the hands of unerring marksmen. Returning from this great victory, Sevier led a band of rifle-men against the Cherokees and defeated the red men in a series of fierce conflicts. Again and again in the course of the coming years the Indians were beaten back or overwhelmed in their own country by this masterful man. He was perhaps the most successful Indian fighter on the border, because his followers be-lieved in him and obeyed him as much as the restless woodsmen could obey any one; because with marvelous adroitness he adopted the factics of the red men and with superior intelligence beat them their own methods, and because he gathered about him the best and truest

nen of the frontier. Sevier's career is connected with the foundation of the would be independent state of Franklin, which was formed by the frontiersmen in Tennessee, a territory then legally a part of North Carolina. The story of the little commonwealth and its final downfall cannot be told here. Sevier was for a time Governor of the self-constituted state. When Tennessee was admitted into the Union Sevier was its first Governor. He was beyond question a frontier state-man as well as an Indian fighter; a lender of men and po sersed of a marked capacity for organization. No weak or dreamy idealist could do the forceful work of the border. Sevier was hold, energetic and full of in-tense vitality-a fit man to be the founder of the first commonwealth established beyond the mountains, a commonweath won against fea ful olds by the travery and patient fortitude of the hardy ploneers who were leading on the murch of civilization. S c'i deeds are too often passed over unnoticed by the writers of American history, as if the salient fact in our history were not the marve ous skill a d energy with which a continent h s in the sourse of hardly more than a century been turned from barren wilderness into farm land and poepled with millions of prosperous and hap-y people

## A.C. ME Lawy an University of Michigan.

## CHURCH-OF-GOD HOMILY. An Elder of the Church Describes Its

## Nature and Work.

LODI, Cal., Aug. 31.-(To the Editor.)-There has recently come into my posses-sion a clipping from your paper under date of July 13, giving a brief account of a conversation between one of your re-porters and myself, at the Grand Central Station, Portland, You will find the item under the title, "No Register on Earth." in which there are some statements made which should be corrected. I come to you at this iate date to ask if you will kindly give room in your columns for a word of explanation

Your reporter has evidently depended too much upon memory and has quite failed to record the conversation as it was held between us. It is true that I had been in Whitman County, Washington, preaching the gospel at a camp meeting. and that I did exhort the people to de-sert their sinful ways; but no minister

In the church of God ever asks people to identify themselves with our denomina-tion, for we claim no denomination of human origin. We preach the anostolic doctrine of repentance toward God, and of faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ, which attitude on the part of man brings him victions and faithful to his pledges. They point with justifiable pride to the firm-ness with which he refused, for the sake of any temporary advantage to be gained by it, to allow the Democratic convention to omit from its platform the explicit reiteration of the demand for un-limited free coinage of sliver, though it nor the church of any man on earth. It is the church of God. We do not ask men to join it. All who repent of their sins become added to it by God himself. was included in the indorsement of the platform of 1896. They cite his declara-tion that he would not take the nomina-(Acts, H:47.) I am happy to state that the people of God are becoming enlightened upon this subject and as we obtain a better under-standing both of the plan of redemption And they are quite right. But if Mr. Bryan be so firm and unselfish and un-hesitating a champion of the financial doctrine of 1896, he will certainly apply sthading both of the plan of revemption and of the deeper spiritual life, we see that there is but one church, which is neither Methodist, Baptist, Roman Cath-olic nor Episcopalian, but the body of Christ, which is the church of God, pur-It as soon and as far as he has the power chased, founded and built by Christ him-Mr. doubt Mr. Bryan could order his Secre-tary of the Treasury to make payment in self. This church was founded on the day of Pentecost, and has never been de-stroyed. Although the superstitions of the silver of all of the public debt payable in coin, and for all current disbursements of the Government as well, which amount to \$1,500,000 to \$1,750,000 per dark ages have materially obscured much of the truth, the light of the pure gos-pel is shining forth again, and revealing day." It has been asserted by some of the gentlemen who are seeking excuses for believing that Mr. Bryan will not or the pure apostolic church as it was in the first century. cannot do what he is pledged to do, that there will not be enough silver in the Treasury to enable him to pay any con-The scriptures teach us plainly that Christ is the foundation, the head, and the door of his church, and the name is siderable part of the public obligations in that coin. We have heretofore pointed out, and we are glad to see that our prediction is confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the inevitable ef-fect of the first declaration of intention to make silver payments instead of cold also distinctly set forth as the church of God. It is a perfect organization as any one can plainly see by reading the Acts of the Apostles, for it is duly arranged in scriptupral order by the Holy Spirit, who qualifies the elders and dea-cons for their respective offices in the hody. This divine organization is all that to make silver payments instead of gold payments will be to substitute silver for God has ever recognized as his church, and all who by the Holy Spirit discern this body, find to our blessed satisfaction that all the operations for church work, both at home and in foreign lands, are as successful as in the days of the apostles. The term church as used in the New gold in the receipts of the Treasury. ver certificates as well as silver dollars are a full tender for all dues to the Gov-ernment. They are kept in circulation now because they are convenient, and because they are limited in amount, and because they are impractice, though not in law, exchangeable at the desire of the balder for gold. But the moment they The term church, as used in the New Testament, never signifies more than one congregation in one city or locality. Where holder for gold. But the moment that It was known that the Treasury would no longer maintain uniform gold payit is used in the plural, in every instance It signifies the different congregations of a country or province, and not of a city or locality. This would be the same toments, and that groenbacks only could

day were it not for the different creeds and sects that have been made by man and have divided the people of God into many factions. If all were to be con-formed strictly to the divine pattern, as In the apostolic days, there would still be but one church in any one locality, and all the different denominations would van-

With reference to the register or class book, we have much scripture to prove that the book of life is the only record which contains all the names of the people of God. Jesus told his disciples that their names were written in heaven. This is the divine family record, which is kept by God himself, who is the father of his family. None but those who are born of God are written there, and all who ablde in faithfulness and obedience shall never have their names erased from this record.

In all the various operations in the church of God, the expenses are sustained church of God, the expenses are sustained by voluntary contributions. Every divine-ly ordained minister who devotes his life to this heavenly calling of preaching the gospel, whether at home, or a missionary in foreign lands, is supported by the gos-pel. It is a well authenticated fact and demonstrated by many faithful men and moment today. That do not be fully the women today, that God never fails to provide for those who are out in his ser-vice in the gospel, without salary or any of the common means of support which are brought into use by the so-called churches today. Your reporter made a misstatement when he said that the headquarters of the church of God is at Moundsville,

the church of God is at Mountainer. W. Va. That place is only the headquarters of the Gospel Trumpet Publishing Company. There are various places throughout the world where this people meet in annual camp and assembly meet-ings, where many of the ministers and workers come together and thus keep in touch with each other in this great refertouch with each other in this great refer-mation which is sweeping over the earth. Thousands are becoming awake to the progress of this movement and falling into line, rejoicing in the deep spiritual life and power that God is bestowing upon his people in these last days of this gospet dispensation, restoring his church back to the gifts and graces of the apostolic days. This church has been in existence, not only for the last 25 years as your reporter stated, but ever since the day of its Pente-costal birth at Jerusalem, which passed through the centuries of the dark and middle ages, and by a series of reforma-tion from the days of John Huss and Mar-

tin Luther up to this present day has moved upward and onward, and for the last 25 years has been rejoicing in the glorious light of the full gospel. J. W. BYERS,

# WHAT BRYAN WOULD DO.

# iness and Credit.

greatest propriety abstain from taking any part in a political campaign. The interests that are confided to his care are so vast and so delicate, they are so essentially National and involve so di-rectly every part of the country and all classes of citizens, that it is incumbent consists of childran, that it is incoment on him to preserve the utmost freedom from mere partisan activity and from the suspicion of partisan feeling. But this year, as in 1886, by far the most import-ant effect of the election will be the ef-



**Chamber of Commerce** BOTH TELEPHONES

lambs, 10@15c lower; good to choice weth-ers, \$3 60@3 80; fair to choice mixed, \$3 40 @3 65; Western sheep, \$3 45@3 80; Texans, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

\$2 50@3 35; native lambs, \$4 25@5 75; West-There was not very much doing in the wholesale districts yesterday, except among the produce commission-houses. ern lambs, \$5@5 75. OMAHA, Sept. 3 .- Cattle-Receipts, 5600; market, active and stronger; native beef steers, \$4 60@5 \$0; Western steers, \$4@4 75; Texas steers, \$3 40@4 35; cows and heif-The steamer arriving Sunday night brought some fruit and produce, which had to be looked after, regardless of Labor dar, and in a number of other lines there was enough business to dispel the holiday appearance of the street. Eggs are scarcer, and sales were made

ers, \$364 40; canners, \$1 5562 85; stockers and feeders, \$3 5064 70; calves, \$265 50; bulls and stags, \$2 2564 25. Hogs-Receipts, 2700; market, shade low-er; heavy, \$4 35@5 0214; mixed, \$5@5 05; light, \$5 0214@5 0714; bulk of sales, \$545 05. yesterday as high as 20 cents per dozen. A carload of bananas came in late Sat-urday, and another carload is due today Sheep-Receipts, 10,000; market, steady to slow; wethers, \$2,2072.60; yearlings, \$2,2072.60; common and choice sheep, \$240 or tomorrow. The wheat markets were closed everywhere in the United States, and the few private cables from abroad 3 55; lambs, \$4025 29.

KANBAS CITY, Sept. 3.-Cattle-Re-celpts, 10,000; market, steady, others weak. Texas steers, \$2 5505 15; Texas Iay, Oct. 9. From San Francisco-Leaving Spear-Street Per No. 24, San Francisco, at 11 A. M., as ollows: Columnia, Wednesday, Sept. 5, Sat-riday, Sept. 15; Turesday, Sept. 26; Friday, Net. 6; Monday, Oct. 15, State of California, Monday, Sept. 10; Turesday, Sept. 20; Sanday, Sept. 30; Wednesday, Oct. 10. cows, \$2 2563 00; native steers, \$4 0067 75; native cows and heifers, \$1 0065 00; stock-ers and feeders, \$3 2565 00; bulls, \$2 756

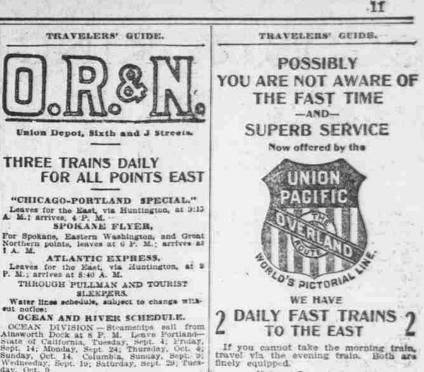
Hogs-Receipts, 3000; market, steady to hade lower.; bulk of sales, \$5 1065 15. Heavy, \$5 0065 15; packers, \$5 1065 20; mixed, \$5 1065 15; lights, \$5 1065 20; yorkers, \$5 15675 20; pigs, \$4 50%75 10. Sheep-Receipts, 2000; market, steady; lambs, 34 50%5 00; muttons, \$3 00%4 00.

## AT THE HOTELS.

THE FORTLAND. THE FORTLAND. Thos E Perkins, N Y Geo D Lunt, Chicago Ora Prestor, N Y R N Vinnedge, Buffalo James Elder, San Fr John Coffrey, Sun Fr W F Boardman & W. San Francisco Philip Force, Wilkes-barre, Pa Mrs Steinnier, Boise Mr & Mrs W Broyen A Stoddard, St Paul C G Jacobs, city Louis Becker, N Y E S Holstead & W, NY Miss Emma Holstead, N Y Miss Rell Holstead, A N Gen C Chambers, S F Sentile C C Jacobs, city J W Rino, city Germany Geor E Chambers, S F Sentile C C Marker, Marthouse, S F Sentile C C Steller, Daston, O Henry Swart, Marthouse, John B Sulford, S F Sentile Fred K Bolker, Marthouse, John B Sulford, S F Mirs J Dhistead, K Miss Reil Holstead, M Miss Reil Holstead, M Miss Reil Holstead, K Mirs Chiler, Senttle C Steller, Cather, Sonthe L C Aller, Senttle Fred K Bolker, Marthouse, John B Sulford, Mirs H B Fletcher, Paradenn, Cai Mirs H B Fletcher, Paradenn, Cai Columbin River Scenery. Regulator Line, Steamers, frum Oak

Columbia River Scenery.

ant effect of the election will be the effect on the finances and currency of the country, on those very interests which is even interests which the secretary has in charge. Nor is if is the public credit, the private credit which is vitally bound up in the public credit. The public credit, the private credit which is vitally bound up in the public credit. In a the public credit, and the stability and prosperity of all business enterprises from the largest to the smallest. In these circumstances it is not, only the privilege but the duty of the Secretary plainly to state what the consequences of the popular verdict will be. This duty he fins system with becomes and with becomes soft at his state of Mr. Bryan's action of form. He bases his estimate of Mr. Bryan's faction on Mr. Eryan's cown works in 1896." "If there is any one who believes that the bases his extimate of Mr. Bryan's faction of cast his vote for me, because I promise him that it will not be maintained. I want him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise into the further in the total the total to the total total



If you cannot take the morning train, ravel via the evening train. Both are pped.

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PORTLAND AND ASTORIA. Steamer Hassain reves Portland daily, except Eunday, at SiOO P. M.; on Saluriay at 10:00 P. M. Returning, heaves Astoria daily, except sub-day, at 7:00 A. M. Steamer Porter, for Astoria and Hwaco, leaves Portland every morning. Returning, haves Hwaco every evening, when the tide sorves. Tickets good via Sait Lake City and

Denver. It is to your interest to use THE OVER. LAND ROUTE. There and sleeping-can berths can be secured from OEO. LANG. City Pass, and Ticket Agent-

J. H. LOTHHOF, General Agent, 125 Third St., Portland, On



Are You Going East?

It will pay you to call at our office or write for particulars before making other arrangements, as we can give you choice of any line, best accommodations

COODEN & SHASTA and the very lowest rates. TICKET OFFICE Cor. Third and Stark Sts. R. W. FOSTER. City Ticket Agent. \*7:45 A.DI CALLOUAD er al **100 HOURS** 

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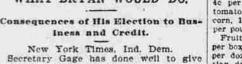
MONTREAL

TORONTO

OTTAWA

ST. PAUL

Mudel Ac



New York Times, Ind. Dem. Secretary Gage has done well to give out a statement of the consequences of Mr. Bryan's election so far as concerns the Treasury and the public credit. Or-dinarily the Secretary of the Treasury is the one Cabinet officer who can with the createst propriety abstain from taking

bases his estimate of Mr. Bryan's action on Mr. Bryan's own words in 1895; "If there is any one who believes that the gold standard is a good thing or that it must be maintained. I want him not to cast his vote for me, because I promilee him that it will not be maintained in the

Butter-Fancy creamery, 45@500; store, 250 7%c per roll. Ergs-10620c per dozen, Ergs-10620c per dozen, Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$3@4 per dozen; hens, \$4@4 D0; Springs, \$2@32; ducks, \$3@4; geess, \$4@4 D0; Springs, \$2@32; ducks, \$3@4; per pound; dressed, 15617c.

Cheese-Fuil cream, twins, 11@121/c; Young America, 121/@13c per pound. Vegetables, Fruit, Etc.

situation.

Vegetables-Parenips, \$1: turnips, \$1: car-rots, \$1 per sack; onlows, \$1 2504,50 for Cal-ifornia Tellow Danvers, \$1251 55 for Oregon Yellow Danvers; cabbage, \$1 7522 per cental;

below Banvers; chouge, 31 logiz per cental; potatoes, 40@55c per sack; peas, 3@4c; beans, 4c per pound; cucumbers, 10@15c per dozen; tomatoes, 40@50c for two-titer boxes; green corn, 10@12%c per dozen; sweet potatoes, 1%c per pound, in macks; celery, 60@55c per dozen. Fruit - Lemons, \$4 50@5; oranges, \$1 50%4 per box for inte Valencias; pin-sapples, \$4 50%4 per box for inte Valencias; pin-sapples, \$4 50%4 per box for inte Valencias; pin-sapples, \$4 50%4 per dozen; Bananas, \$2 5093 per bunch; Per-sian dates, 70 per pound; penchés, 400%0c; pears, 15000c per box; apples, 500756 per box; watermeions, Rogue River, \$1 5062; cantavales, Royas Fiver, 41 0002. Cantal 'oupes, Si@125 per dozen for Callionia; Ore-gon nutmegs, \$1@150 per orate; casabas, \$2 per dozen; plums and prumes, 40@50c per crate; grupes, Sweetwater, 50c; Muscat, 75; S5c; black, 75@85c; Tokay, \$1; Oregon Black

Hamburg, 50c per crate. Dried. fruit - Apples, evaporated, 6@7c per pound; sun-dried, sacks or hoxes, 4@5c; pears.

sun and evaporated, 500c; plums, pliles, 40 big; prunes, linlian, 35905; aliver, extra cholce, 5 6 0c; fb; Smyrin, 125; California black, 500c; do white, 10c per pound.

### Grocerles, Nuts, Etc.

Coffee-Mocha, 20(220); Java, fancy, 20(320); Java, good, 20(2240) Java, ordinary, ISalue; Costa Lica, fancy, 18(220); do good, M02186; de

Regulator Line steamers, from Oak rtreet dock daily, except Sunday, 7 o'clock A. M. The Dailes, Hood Hiver, tasende Locks and return. Call on, or 'fone Agent for further information.

THE PERKINS.

PORTLAND AND SALEM. OR Owing to the low water in the Willamette the boats are unable to ascend further than the mouth of the Yamhill. For schedule see THE PORTLAND. YAMHILL RIVER HOUTE. FORTLAND AND DATTON, OF Steamer Ruth, for Oregon City, ButtevÜle, Champoog, Dayton and way flandings, leaves Portland Theseaves, Thursdays and Saluridays at 7 A. M. Leaves Dayton for Pertland and way points Mondays, Wednessays and Fridays at 6 A. M. SNAKE RIVER ROUTE.

ay, Oct. 1

COLUMBIA HIVER DIVISION.

WILLAMETTE RIVER DIVISION.

CHINA AND JAPAN, FROM PORTLAND, In connection with THE OREGON EVILENCED & NAVIGATION CO. schedule, 1900 unbject to change);

Steamer. Due to Leave Portland. "MONMOUTHISTIRE". Sept. 20 BRAEMAR" Sept. 20 Pof rates, accommodations, etc., appl DODWELL & COMPANY, Limited, General Agents, Portland, Or. To principal points in Japan and Chins.

OVERLAND EX-PRESS TRAINS

VIA

ERN

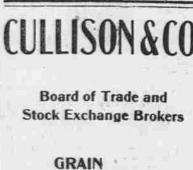
SMAKE RIVER ROUTE. RIPARIA, WASH., AND LEWISTON, IDAHO Steamer Lewiston leaves hiparia Sept. 1 and every other day at 5:40 A. M. for Lewiston. Returning, luxes Lewiston Sept. 2 and every other day at 7 A. M., arriving at Riparia sume evening. W. H. HUPLUCRT. W. H. HURLBORT, General Passenger Agent. Y. A. SCHILLING (10): Ticker Agent. Telephone Main 712. So Third street, cor. Oak.

NewSteamshipLinetotheOrient

EAST

Leave Repot fills and Streets Arrive

\*S:30 P. M \*8:30 A. M.



crease.

ruinous, Mr. Bryan thinks that it would

Prune-Drying at Milwankie.

At the Richard Scott farm the work

Mr

of drying prunes has been completed, but the output was only fair. Marion John-

Grasle expects to take East in October from three to five carloads of prunes. The prunes taken will be carefully and thoroughly graded, and in all there will be 18 varieties. There are few sections of the state when the are few sections

of the state where that number of varie-

ties could be gotten together.

PROVISIONS STOCKS and COTTON

son is drying, and expects about four tons. Through the efforts of J. W. BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH OR Grasle, a variety of prunes grown in the vicinity of Milwaukie will be exhibited in the State Horticultural Department, CARRIED ON MARGINS there being about 12 varieties.

214-215 Chamber of Commerce Portland, Oregon

11 - 1 - 1

country longer than I am able to get rid of IL" Mr. Bryan's admirers insist that Conl oll-Cases, 20c per gallon; barrels, 16c; tanks, 14c he is an honest man, sincere in his con-

Rice-Island, 6%; Japan, 5%; New Orleans, 4%; 5%; Tancy head, \$7@7 50 per sack.

Meat and Provisions.

Mutton - Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, sheared, \$3 50; dressed, 64@To per pound. Spring lambs, 4c per pound gross; dressed, se 1Hegs-Gross, choice heavy, \$5 60@5 75; light \$5; dressed, 6@8%c per pound. Seal-Large, 6% Bige per pound; small, 8% Sisc per pound.

tion that he would not take the nomina-tion if free sliver were not put distinctly in the platform of this year, as proof of his courage and his unfaltering integrity. ptenië hams, 9½c per pound; brenkfast bacon, 13½c; bucon, 10c; backs, 9½gfiloc; dry sait sides, 10½c; dred best, 17½c; lard, 5:-pound patis, 10c; 10 - pound patis, 9½c; 50s, 9½c; lierces, 1946 per pound. Eastern pack (Hain mond's): Hains, large, 1246; medium, 1246; small, 1346; picnic hams, 946; shoulders, 346;

Gage declares that "there is no breakfast bacon, 13c; dry salt sides, 3@9%c bacon sides, 9%@10%c; backs, 10%c; butts, 9%c; lard, pure leaf, kettle rendered, 5s, 10%c; 10s, 10mc.

#### Hops, Wool. Hides. Etc. Hops-2@Sc, per pound for 1899 crop, 3@10a

for new crop. Wool-Valley, 12@13c for coarse, 13@16c for best: Eastern Oregon, 10@13c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Sheepskins-Shearlings, 15@20c; short-wool, 25 @35c; medium-wool, 30@50c; long-wool, 60-@41 Tallow-555%c; No. 2 and grease 3%@io per

bound. Pélis - Bearskins, each, as to size, \$5615; cubs, each, \$165; badger, each, 500; wildont, 256756; housecat, \$19256; fox, common gray, inc@\$1; do red, \$1 7563 50; do cross, \$2 5096; for Sillynx, \$294 50; mink, 40c@\$1 75; marten, dark

Northern, 55@10; do pale, pine, \$2@4; musik-rat, 8@12c; skunk, 59@30c; otter (land), \$4 @5; panther, with head and claws perfect, \$1@3; reaccon, 25@50c; woll; mountain, with head perfect, \$3 50 @ 5; wolverine, \$2 50@5; beaver, per skin, large, \$607; do medium, pe skin, \$460; do small, per skin, \$102; do kits per skin \$1@3. Hides-Dry hides, No. 7, 16 pounds and up

ward, 14@15c; dry kip, No. 1, 5 to 16 pounds, 15c per pound; dry calf, No. 1, under 5 pounds, 16c per pound; dry caif, No. 1, under 5 pounds; 15@15c; dry saited, one-third leas than dry fint; saited hides, sound steers, 60 pounds and over, 7@8c; do 50 to 60 pounds, 7%c; do un-der 50 pounds and cows, 7c; kip, 13 to 30 pounds, 7%@Sc; do veal, 10 to 14 pounds, 7%c; do caif, under 10 pounds, 7%c; green (unsaited), 1c per pound less; culls (bulls, stags, molti-esten, badly cut, scored hair slipped, weather-beaten or grubby), one-third leas. be redeemed on presentation in gold, the sliver certificates would begin to flow into the Treasury and the volume of silver dollars at the disposal of Mr. Bryan for public payments would rapidly in-It is unnecessary to go into details as beaten or grubby), one-third less, to the effect of such a policy. No rea-sonable man doubts that it would be

#### EASTERN LIVESTOCK.

be advantageous and just. We do not regard him as reasonable. We look upon CHICAGO, Sept. 2.-Cattle-Receipts, 24,000, including 6000 Westerns and 1600 Texans: steady to 10c lower; butchers' him as the victim of a monstrous and threatening delusion. It is for the sen-sible business men who see this matter stock steady; good to prime steers, 35 6 @6 10; poor to medium, \$4 50@5 50; stock-ers and feeders, \$3 35@4 75; cows. \$2 80@ in its true light, and understand the ter-rible consequences that must follow the repudiation of the gold standard and the \$260@4.50; calves, \$5@8; Texas fed steers, \$260@4.50; calves, \$5@8; Texas fed steers, \$260@4.50; calves, \$5@8; Texas fed steers, \$2564.70; calves, \$2.80@ establishment of silver payments, to unite in keeping Mr. Bryan out of the office in which he would have the power to do such irreparable mischief. to \$4 25@5; Texas grass steers, \$3 25@4 20; bulls, \$2 50623 40.

bulls, \$2 5063 40. Hogs-Receipts, 34,000; tomorrow, 18,000; left over, 2700; steady to a shade lower, closing stronger; top, \$5 40; mixed and butchers, \$4 90@5 37½; good to choice heavy, \$5 20@5 37½; rough heavy, \$4 75@ 4 95; light, \$5 05@5 40; bulk of sales, \$5 10@ 5 30



For sale by Aldrich Pharmacy, Sixth and Washington streets, Portland, Or.



on or about Aug. 25 enervations can now be made upon applica-to any railroad or sub-agent of the inter-ional Navigation C mpany, or to EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION CO., SEATTLE, WASH. Pacific Coast Steamship Co. FOR ALASKA THE COMPANY'S elegant transers Queen, Cottage City, City of Topeka and Al-Ri have TACOMA II A. M. SE-ATTLES 9 P. M. Sept. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 25, 0ett. 2, 7, 13, 17, 22, 25, Nov. 1, and every fifth day thereafter. Further nith day thereafter. Further information obtains company's folder. The company reserves the right to change steamers, saling dates and hours of saling, without previous notice. AGENTS-M FORTION 240 Washington st., Portland, Or.; F. W. CARLETON, N. P. R. Dock, Tacoma, TICKET OFFICE, 018 First ave., Seattle, E. W. MELSER, Ticket Art.; H. H. LLOYD, Puget Sound Eugl., Ocean Dock, Seattle, C. W. MILLER, Asst. Supt., Ocean Dack, Scattle. beek, Seattle; C. W. MILLER, Abet, Supt., Rean Dock, Seattle, 2000/ALL, PollNINS & CO., Gen. Agts., S. F. Astoria & Columbia River Railroad Co.

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UNION	Clatskanle, Westport,	UNION
DEPOT.	renton, Flavel, Ham-	DEPOT.
and the	Genenart Fark, Seaside.	11-10 6 10
8:00 A. M.	Supress.	11:10 A. M.
0:55 P. M.	Astoria Express, Dally,	9:40 P. M.
	DEPOT. 8:00 A. M.	UNION DEPOT. Clifton, Astoria, Wastport, Fenton, Finvei, Ham- mond, Fort Stevana, Generatt Park, Seastic Astoria and Seashors Stroress, Daily,

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