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REV. JAS. P. PRICE, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—SERVICES, SUNDAY 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school Sundays at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 o clock. REV. G. F. JERARD, pastor.

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REV. WM. GAY Pastor.

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SOCIETY NOTICES.

W. OF THE W.—NEWBERG CAMP, No. 113 meets every Monday evening.

W. C. T. U.—BUSINESS MEETING THE SECond and fourth Wednesday in each month.

I. O. O. F.—SESSIONS HELD ON THURSDAY evenings in Bank of Newberg building.

K. & L. OF S.—NEWBERG COUNCIL, NO. 168, meets every Friday evening in Masonic hall.

A. F. & A. M.—MEETS EVERY SATURDAY night in C. V. Bank building.

A. O. U. W.—MEETS EVERY TUESDAY EVENing at 7:30 P. M. in I. O. O. F. Hall.

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6:05 P. M.	Lv.	Newberg	Lv.	7:55 A. M.
7:40 P. M.	Ar.	Sheridan	Lv.	6:20 A. M.

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BRYAN OF NEBRASKA

Nominated for President by the Democrats.

DELEGATES STAMPEDED TO HIM

He Was Elected on the Fifth Ballot—Arthur Sewell, of Maine, for Vice-President.

Chicago.—W. J. Bryan, "the boy orator of the Platte," and ex-congressman from Nebraska, was nominated by the Democratic national convention at Chicago, upon the fifth ballot.

Ever since Bryan's brilliant oratorical effort on the third day of the convention, he has been steadily gaining strength in the convention, and after the first ballot former supporters of other candidates rapidly transferred their allegiance, singly, in pairs and in droves, to the young statesman who had so ably defended their free-silver cause in and out of convention, and at all times.

After Mr. Bryan was nominated the convention unanimously ratified the choice of the majority.

The decks were cleared for balloting, which was to begin as soon as the Democratic national convention reassembled, at 10 o'clock on the fourth

W J Bryan

day. The real struggle opened with the delegates wrought to an intense pitch over the sensational developments of the previous day, when the Bryan wave swept through the convention, and threatened for a time at least to stampede it then and there. It had disturbed all calculations and thrown the ranks of the other candidates into confusion.

The Brayn forces were making the most of the phenomenal rise of the young orator of Nebraska. The adjournment at midnight had given the leaders of other candidates an opportunity to rally their forces, and it served also to give some hours in which some cool counsel might prevail against the wave of sentiment which was at high tide the night before.

Delegate Miller, of Oregon, added to the list of nominations the name of Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon. The names of Bland, Bryan, Boies, Blackburn, Matthews, McLean, Pattison and Pennoyer were before the convention.

There were no other nominations, and Chairman White announced that the roll-call of states for the nomination of president, would proceed. Great excitement swept over the hall. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Blackburn, 15; Bland, 233; Boies, 86; Bryan, 105; Campbell, 2; Hill, 1; Matthews, 37; McLean, 54; Pattison, 95; Pennoyer, 10; Russell, 2; Stevenson, 2; Teller, 18; Tillman, 17; not voting 183.

On the second ballot Massachusetts deserted Bland for Bryan, which created a sensation and started the other states, and in the two following ballots Bryan kept gradually gaining, one state after another, until the result of the fourth ballot showed Bryan in the lead with 276, Bland having fallen to 241. This precipitated another demonstration which lasted for forty minutes. Twenty thousand people yelled themselves hoarse cheering for the Nebraskan. Several of the states delegates then retired for consultation and when they filed back into the hall the fifth ballot was taken, resulting in Bryan receiving the necessary two thirds. On motion it was made unanimous.

The Vice-Presidency.

A caucus of delegates was held until 2:30 in the morning, but no agreement could be reached on the vice-presidency.

When the convention opened in the morning the following names were presented: Bland, of Missouri; McLean, of Ohio; Williams, of Massachusetts; Sibley, of Pennsylvania; Fithian, of Illinois; Daniel, of Virginia; Pennoyer, of Oregon, and Sewell, of Maine.

Five ballots were taken. Up to the fourth ballot Bland and McLean led. Their names were then withdrawn, and on the fifth ballot Arthur Sewell, of Maine, was elected.

After the third ballot was taken Bland sent a telegram to the convention, asking that his name be withdrawn and that the nomination be given to some man east of the Mississippi river.

W. J. Bryan's Career.

William Jennings Bryan, who is popularly known as "the boy orator of the Platte," is the youngest man ever nominated for the presidency by a political party in the United States, exceeding, as he does, the age limitation fixed by the constitution by only sixteen months. He is the editor of the Omaha Daily and Weekly World-Herald, one of the leading silver organs of the country, and has for many years, advocated the free coinage of silver.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Villages upon the island of Crete are being pillaged by Turks.

James Stansbury, the Australian, won the sculling match with "Wag" Harding the English champion, on the Thames.

The new searchlight at Barnegat, N. J., near New York harobr, throws a light which can be seen nearly 100 miles at sea.

Patrick Carney, 60 years of age, was kicked to death in Chicago by James Wilson. The killing was a most brutal affair, the result of a family row.

English bimetalists convened in London. They declared for the remonetization of silver, and think it should be accomplished by international agreement.

The Northern Pacific receivers were given judgment in the federal court in Seattle by default against the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad for $1,258,690 63.

For the restoration of sight to his rapidly failing eyes, Charles Broadway Rouss, a millionaire of New York, will pay $100,000. This offer is open to any one who may wish to try, man, woman or child.

The city authorities of Tacoma indulged in another wire cutting party, during the progress of which the wires of the Commercial Electric Light & Power Company were again removed, the company having replaced the wires during the day.

The boathouse in connection with George & Baker's cannery, near Astoria, was burned, together with a two-masted plunger and a barge. Prompt work saved the cannery proper from destruction. The fire was of incendiary origin. Loss not stated.

In the federal court in Seattle, Judge Hanford, made an order dismissing Oakes, Rouse and Payne, the old receivers of the Northern Pacific, excusing them and their sureties from further liability, and wiping out the charges of contempt of court, which have been pending against them because of their failure to show up in court when they were under the firebox, as the court directed.

WERE MURDERED AT NIGHT

Chris Vejin and F. O. Nelson Killed Near Astoria.

Astoria, Or., July 14.—Chris Vejin and F. O. Nelson were murdered on the Washington side of the Columbia river, near Point Ellis, about 2 o'clock this morning, and as yet no information has been obtained that points to the identity of the assassins. Vejin owned a whisky scow, which he had anchored near the scene of the murder since the fishing season opened, and was also engaged in fishing. Nelson attended J. G. Megler's fish station a short distance above Point Ellis, and started out from the whisky scow in company with Vejin shortly after 1 o'clock. This was the last seen of them alive. Several shots were heard near by about 2 o'clock, and at daybreak the body of Vejin was found in his boat and that of his companion among the rocks on the shore, a short distance away. Vejin's breast had been pierced by a revolver bullet, and a similar messenger of death had penetrated the side of Nelson's head. Both shots had been fired at close range, the faces of the murdered men being powder-burned.

At noon today Sheriff Hare and Coroner Pohl proceeded to the scene and brought the bodies to this city.

The Point Ellice Disaster.

Victoria, July 14.—An action has been commenced by Martha Kane James against the city of Victoria for damages caused by the death of Francis Thomas James, which was brought by the negligence of the defendant in and about Point Ellice bridge. The plaintiff brings the action for the benefit of herself and Maria Louise Langdon, Maud, Willie and Charles Thomas, children of the deceased. In this action the tramway company is not made the defendant, for the probable reason that the deceased was not on the car, but was crossing the bridge on his bicycle at the time that the ill-fated car went through the bridge May 26 last. So far there is only one other case pending for damages arising out of the accident. It is brought by A. S. Potts against both the city and the company. He alleges that the city was negligent in allowing the bridge to become out of repair, and the company also negligent in allowing the car to be overloaded. The damages are named at $30,000.

Havana, July 9.—It is reported from Santiago de Cuba that Jose Maceo, the well-known insurgent leader, and brother of Antonio Maceo, has been killed. Insistent rumors have been circulated that Jose Maceo died in the last engagement in which he took part in Santiago de Cuba.

A Two Hours' Fight.

Havana, July 14.—A fight between Colonel Pinera's forces and men under General Capet in the San Lorenzo hills, near Moscenas, in the Holguin district, lasted two hours and resulted in the defeat of the insurgents. They left seven killed and carried off seventy killed and wounded. The troops had four killed and fifteen wounded.

Brooklyn Catholic Church Destroyed.

New York, July 14.—The Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation, in Brooklyn, with its contents, was destroyed by fire tonight. The loss is estimated at $150,000; insurance, $60,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Swept Over a Dam.

Lawrence, Kan., July 14.—A rowboat containing six people was swept over the dam across the Kaw river just above town at 8 o'clock tonight and four lives were lost.

MAD WITH EXCITEMENT

Wild Scenes Enacted in the Chicago Coliseum.

BRYAN'S PASSIONATE ORATORY

Delegates and Spectators Alike Carried Away by His Speech—Stampede for the Nebraskan.

Chicago.—On the third day's session of the national Democratic convention, ten acres of people on the sloping sides of the Coliseum saw the silver-helmeted gladiators in the arena overpower the gold phalanx and plant the banner of silver upon the ramparts of Democracy. They saw what may prove the disruption or the success of a great political party, amid scenes of enthusiasm such as, perhaps, never before occurred in a national convention.

They saw 20,000 people, with imaginations inflamed by the burning words of passionate oratory, swayed like wind-swept fields; they heard the awful roar of 20,000 voices burst like a volcano against the reverberating dome overhead; they saw a man (Bryan of Nebraska) carried upon the shoulders of others intoxicated with enthusiasm. Amidst the tumult and turbulence, they listened to appeals, to threats, to cries for mercy (from Hill of New York), and finally, they watched the

David B Hill

jubilant majority seat its delegates and the vanquished stalk sullenly forth into the daylight. The battle for supremacy of Democratic principles was fought in a session that lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until shortly before 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Each side sent its champions to the forum. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina; Senator Jones, of Arkansas; ex-Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska, crossed swords with Senator Hill, of New York; Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, and ex-Governor Russell, of Massachusetts.

The sinister-looking senator from the state of Calhoun (Tillman), with his eye blazing defiance which manifested its unfriendliness by a storm of hisses, opened the debate with a wildly passionate speech, in which he affirmed that the battle for the restoration of silver was a war for the emancipation of the white slaves, as the war of 1860 had been for the emancipation of the black slaves. Disruption of the Democracy had brought one, and he invited another disruption if it would result in this other emancipation.

He went to the extreme of glorying in the suggestion presented, that the issue was a sectional one, a declaration which aroused the resentment of Senator Jones, and he repudiated it in a brief speech which aroused the first demonstration of the day. Even the gold delegates joined heartily in this demonstration against sectionalism.

Senator Vilas bitterly denounced what he termed an attempt to launch the party in a career so wild that the world stood aghast. With a wave of his arm, that was full of impressive portent, he sounded his warning.

Ex-Governor Russell, the keen Massachusetts statesman, who has thrice carried the standard of Democracy to victory in the Old Bay state, pleaded for a word of concession, of conciliation, and concluded with a solemn warning that the country, if not the convention, would listen.

Demonstrations followed at frequent intervals throughout the speeches, but it was Senator Hill who aroused the gold forces to their wildest enthusiasm, and Bryan, the "boy orator of the Platte," who set the silevr men aflame.

The demonstration for Hill, who with close logic and trenchant blade sought the very heart of the convention as he bitterly assailed as undemocratic the new creed which the majority was to proclaim, lasted about 18 minutes. Although more protracted than that which greeted Bryan, it was of a different nature.

The latter was the spontaneous outburst of an enthusiasm kindled by the touch of magnetic eloquence. The star of the brilliant young orator from the plains of Nebraska has burned brightly on the horizon of the convention for two days. There were several demonstrations in his behalf the day before, but this was the first opportunity he had to show himself. The audience had been warmed up, and was full of pent-up enthusiasm. The powder magazine needed but the spark, and Bryan applied it with the skill of genius. His very appearance captured the audience. Dressed like a plain Westerner, in a black suit of alpaca, he stood with a smile playing over his handsome, mobile, clear-cut face, while with uplifted hand he invited the waiting thousands.

He has a face whose lines might have been chiseled from alabaster by some master sculpter. His mouth is firm, his eyes bright, his nose Roman, his raven hair is brushed back from his forehead and falls to his collar.

With well-modulated voice, which gradually rose in pitch until it penetrated the furthermost limits of the hall, he wove the spell upon his audience. His speech was a masterpiece of fervent oratory. With consummate eloquence he stated the case of silver and parried the arguments of the gold men. Marc Antony never applied the match more effectively.

His closing remarks were:

"Having behind us the commercial interests, the laboring interests, and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for the gold standard by saying to them: 'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon the cross of gold.'"

The convention took fire with enthusiasm. It crackled as with the war of flames. Hill was forgotten; all else was forgotten for the moment. Cheers swelled to yells, yells became screams. Every chair in the valley of the Coliseum and every chair in the vast wilderness on the hillsides became a dock on which frantic men and women were wildly waving handkerchiefs, canes, hats and umbrellas—anything movable. Some, like men demented, divested themselves of their coats and flung them high in the air.

A Texas delegate uprooted the purple standard of his state and bore it frantically to the place where rose the standard of Nebraska. In a twinkling others followed the example. Two-thirds of the state staffs were torn from their sockets and carried as trophies to Nebraska, where they danced in midair. A dozen delegates rushed upon the stage and shouldered the half-dazed orator and bore him in triumph down the aisle. Louder and louder shrieked the thousands, until the volume of sound broke like a gigantic wave, and fell only to rise and break again.

For almost ten minutes this maddened tumult continued, while the delegates with the state standards paraded the inclosure. Old political generals were stupified. If the ballot for the nomination had been taken, it would have been a stampede.

When it was all over the votes were taken first on the minority substitute for the platform offered by Senator Hill, which was defeated 626 to 350. Then, on the resolution to indorse the administration, which was beaten, 357 to 564, and lastly on the adoption of the platform, which was carried, 628 to 301.

Senator Tillman, after the rejection of the resolution to indorse the administration, withdrew his resolution to censure the administration.

The Night Session.

At the night session, in the presence of fully 25,000 people, the nominating speeches were made, and there was a repetition of the exciting scense of the afternoon. The Bryan enthusiasm continued. The galleries went frantic at every mention of his name, and the wild demonstrations of the afternoon were duplicated when he was placed in nomination by Hon. H. T. Lewis, of Georgia, and seconded by W. C. K. Lutz, of North Carolina; George F. Williams, of Massachusetts, and Thomas J. Kernan, of Louisiana.

Senator Vest placed Bland in nomination, and Governor Overmeyer, of Kansas, seconded the nomination. The name of Claude Matthews, of Indiana, was presented by Turpie, of Indiana, and seconded by Delegate Trippett, of California.

Fred White, of Iowa, placed Boies in nomination, and the Waterloo statesman owed a magnificent ovation to the enthusiasm of Miss Minnie Murray, a young woman from Nashua, Ia., who led the Boies demonstration, as Miss Carson Lake did the Blaine demonstration at Minneapolis four years ago.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Declares for Free Coinage of Silver at the Present Ratio of 16 to 1.

We, the democrats of the United States, in convention assembled, reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government, as established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings, the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of states, and its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States. Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution named silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver-dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the price of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of taxation, and of all debts, public and private, the enrichment of the money-lending classes at home and abroad, prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and can be fastened on the United States only by the sinking of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776, and won it in the war of the Revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in silver or in gold coin. We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometalism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to incorporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the national banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the treasury department, to be redeemable in coin, and receivable for all debts, public and private.

We hold that the tariff duties should be levied for the purpose of revenue, such duties to be so readjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of government, honestly and economically administered.

We denounce as disturbing to business the republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industries, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled, we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to make up the deficit in revenues caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax. But for this decision of the supreme court, there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by the democratic congress, in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having under that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench.

We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially divided, to the end that we may all bear the due proportion of the expenses of government.

We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system, which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories. The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railway systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce.

We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of the railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

We denounce the profligate waste of money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation, and the lavish appropriations of recent republican congresses, which have kept the taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price until they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befit a democratic government, and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government interference by injunction, as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executors, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate, and now pending in the house of representatives, relative to contempts in federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

No discrimination should be indulged in by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors.

We approve of the refusal of the 53d congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present congress to enact a similar measure.

Recognizing the just claim of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of Commissioner Murphy that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension rolls, and that fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as states, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work, until permanent improvement is secured.

We are opposed to life tenure in public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunity to all citizens of a certain fitness.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man shall be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

Confident in the justice of our cause and necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them, and desire to have them made effective through legislation, for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

The salmon catch has been rather light for the past few days, but the July run ought to be along soon, and, with what wheels are catching at the Cascades, will help to swell the pack to fair proportions. Old potatoes are very scarce, and, as the new ones are also scarce, the price has gone up with a jump. Butter has advanced. Eggs are firm and scarce. Chickens, ducks and geese are dull, with receipts much in excess of the demand.

Wheat Market.

There is considerable uneasiness expressed over the safety of the wheat crop, and this impending trouble to our greatest staple is bound to have a bad effect on business. 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, 26@28c per bushel; choice gray, 24@26c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, $4.25@5.25; barrels, $4.50@7; cases, $3.75.

HAY—Timothy, $11.00 per ton; cheat, $6.50@7; clover, $6@7; oat, $6.50; wheat, $5.50@6.50.

BARLEY—Feed barley, $13.50 per ton; brewing, $14@16.

MILLSTUFFS — Bran, $14.50; shorts, $15.50; middlings, $18@20; rye, 90c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 30c; fancy dairy, 22½c; fair to good, 17½c; common, 12½c per roll.

POTATOES — Burbanks, 40@65c per sack; Garnet Chiles, 40@45c; Early Rose, 50c; new, $1.40 per sack; sweets, best, 4½@5½c per pound.

ONIONS—New, $1 per sack.

POULTRY—Chickens, mixed, $2 50@3.00, broilers, $1.50@2 50; geese, $4.50; turkeys, live, 12½c; dressed 15@17c per pound; ducks, $2.50@.350 per dozen.

EGGS—Oregon, 12½c per dozen.

CHEESE—Oregon, 10c; California 9c; Young America, 10c per pound.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, $3.00@4.00; choice, $3.00@3.50; Sicily, $6.50; bananas, $1.75@3.00 per bunch; California navels, $3.25@2.75 per box; pineapples, $3.50@5.00 per dozen.

OREGON VEGETABLES—Garlic, new, 10c per pound; artichokes, 35c; green onions, 10c; hothouse lettuce, 20c per dozen; Oregon peas, 2c; new cabbage, 1c per lb; tomatoes, $1.75@2 per crate; rhubarb, 1½@2c; asparagus, 6c; string beans, 5@6c per lb; radishes, 15c per dozen; cauliflower, 70@75c per dozen; Oregon, do, $1 per dozen; cucumbers, 50c@$1 per dozen.

FRESH FRUIT—Tasmania apples, $2 50@2.75; California, do, $1.50; Oregon cherries, 50c@$1 per box; gooseberries, 2@2½c per pound; currants, 6c per pound; peaches, $1.15 per box; apricots, 75c.

STRAWBERRIES—5@7c.

DRIED FRUITS — Apples, evaporated, bleached, 4@4½c; sun-dried, 3½@4c; pears, sun and evaporated, 5@6c; plums, pitless, 3@4c; prunes, 3@5 per pound.

WOOL—Valley, 10c, 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; cocoanuts, 90c per dozen; walnuts, 12½@14c; pine nuts, 15c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; chestnuts, 17c; Brazil, 12c; pecans, large, 14c; Jumbo, 16c; filberts, 12½c; fancy, large, 14c; hard-shell, 8c; paper-shell, 10@12½c.

PROVISIONS—Portland pack: Smoked hams are quoted at 10@10½c per lb; picnic hams, 7c; boneless hams, 7½c; breakfast bacon, 10c; bacon, 7c; dry salt sides, 6c; lard, 5-pound pails, 7½c; 10s, 7½c; 50s, 7½c; tierces, 7c per pound.

HIDES.—Dry hides, butcher, sound, per pound, 11@12c; dry kip and calfskin, 10@11c; culls, 3c less; salted, 60 lbs and over, 5c; 50 to 60 lbs, 4@4½c; 40 and 50, 4c; kip and yeal skins, 10 to 30 lbs, 4c; calfskin, sound, 8 to 10 lbs, 6c; green, unsalted, 1c less; culls, 1-2c less; sheepskins, shearlings, 10@15c; short wool, 20@30c; medium, 30@40c; long wool, 50@70c.

BEESWAX—20@22 per pound.

TALLOW—Prime, per pound, 3@2½c; No. 2 and grease, 2½c.

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, 1½c; Lima, 3½@4c.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1¼-inch, is quoted at 8c; White sisal, hard twisted: Rope, 1¼-in. cir. and upward, 6½c; rope, 12-thread, 6½c.

SUGAR—Golden C, 4⅜c; extra C, 4⅛c; dry granulated, 5c; cube crushed and powdered, 6c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, ¼c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 20@23½c; Rio, 20@22c; Salvador, 19@22c; Mocha, 27@31c; Padang Java, 30c; Palembang Java, 26@28c; Lahat Java, 23@25c; Arbuckle's Mokaska and Lion, $20.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, $20.30 per 100-pound case.

RICE—Island, $3.50@4 per sack; Japan, $3.75@4.

COAL OIL — Cases, 20½c; barrels, 17½c; tanks, 15½c per gallon.

WHEAT BAGS—Calcutta, $4.25@4.37½ for July and August deliveries.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, $3.25; cows, $2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers, $3.00; ewes, $1.50@2.75; dressed mutton, 5c per pound.

VEAL—Gross, small, 4½c; large, 3@3½c per pound.

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, $3.00@3.25; light and feeders, $2.50@2.75; dressed, 3½@4c per pound.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

FLOUR—Net cash prices: Family extras, $3.75@3.85 per barrel; bakers' extras, $3.55@3.65; superfine, $2.85@3 00.

BARLEY—Feed, fair to good, 71½c; choice, 73¾c; brewing, 86½c.

WHEAT — Shipping, No. 1, $1.07½; choice, $1.10; milling, $1.17½@1.22½.

OATS—Milling, 75@82½c; surprise, 90@95; fancy feed, 82½@87½; good to choice, 75@80c; poor to fair, 67½@72½c; gray, 72½@80c.

POTATOES— Sweets, $2.50@2.75; Burbanks, Oregon, 60@80c.