PORTLAND'S TRIBUTE.

How This City Honored the Memory of Grant.

ENTIRE CESSATION OF BUSINESS. Furnde of the Military, the Grand Army of the Re-

public and the Militia-Masterly Oration

by Judge Geo. H. Williams. The tribute paid yesterday by the people of Portland to the memory of Ulysses S. Grant was general, sincere, and dignified. Italiy avocations were inid aside as completely as upon the national memorial day, and the number of peo-ple who tried to gain admission to the pavillon was greater than the main floor of the building could accommodate.

THE DECORATIONS. The windows and doorways of the first floor of the custom house building were handsomely festconed in black and white. In the center of each window a large tri-colored shield crossed with a black band added greatly to the effect of the deporations. Over the east side doorway a large picture of the dead general, heavily draped in black, was placed above a furied American ling. The decorations were made by the employes of the customs and postoffice departments

at their ownexpense. The window of Wm. Pfunder's drug store us beautifully decorated with fan palms, lilies, begonias, ferms and other beautiful plants in pots. In the midst was a portrait of Grant fes-teoned with crape, and overhead a basket of suitiax and a pair of white doves with wings expanded, the whole forming a very attractive dis-

play.

Mellis & Co.'s handsome show windows on
Morrison street pay tribute both to trant and Mellis & Co.'s handsome show windows on Morrison street pay tribute both to Grant and Montefore. The former's picture is surrounded by pyramids of black and white plumes, and lears the following motto: "Loved by his friends, feared by his foes, honored by all." Montefore's is an excellent oil painting with the following legend attached: "He lived one bundred years: his memory will live forever." In the window of Sanborn, Vail & Co. were portraits of Grant, Washington and Lincoln, the first dramed in black and very vive. the others the first draped in black and my vine, the others surrounded with wreaths of my.

H. Ackerman's store was tastily draped in black and white; as were also Walter Broa, and

eith's restaurant. The office of the Western Union Telegraph Over the entrance to Ladd & Tilton's bank ung two large flage draped with black.

The window of Wimdom's drug store conains a portrait of Grant draped in black.

The stores of W. B. Ayer & Co., Simon Harris and J. B. Frigham were appropriately draped.

The entire front of Lipman & Co.'s stores were hung in black. In each window was a large flag, crossed with black.

The front off A. Hoberts store was hung with

black and white, and a portrait of Grant susanded over the entrance.
Major E. Cabalin had the front of his store
stefully draped in black and white.
The store of Jones Bros. and the Pacific shoe

ore were plainly draped.

The main entrance of the First National bank was obscured by folds of black cloth. A partrait of Grant was displayed above and the massive iron pillars on each side were trimmed with black cloth, which also hung across the entire The front of G. A. R. ball was tastefully

immed with flags and crape.

The window of Cran's store was dressed very stilly. Below a handsome lithograph of Grant, amed with nuns' veiling on a black velvet ground, was arranged a symmetrical shield and the name of "U. S. Grant," all very plain, made entirely of white thread wound on black spools. The awaing of Woods, the hatter, was deco-rated with flags and festions of black and

Baum, Brandes & Co.'s place was plainly draped with the usual portrait of Grant above The balroup of the Gilman house was hung ith white and black Beck & Waldman's store was neatly trimmed

The front of Henrichsen & Greenberg's es-The front of Henrichsen & Greenberg's establishment was heavily draped with black. In the window of Humaner & Co.'s was a portrait of Grant trimmed in black, around and below which, painted on white cloth, was the following: "Appendance, Shiloh, Donelson." "Patient of toll, errene and slarms, inflexible in fath, fashinghis in ama."

Joe Myer's cigar store was neally draped. Over the center on white cloth was a picture of Grant as on a page of an open book, while on the opposite page is the following motto: "Let me be judged by my acts."

udged by my acts. Suffum & Pendleton's was hung with black

ooped over the entrance.

A. R. Steinbach's clothing store was hand-smely draped with white and black.

The library winds are a second with was covered with a large The Berein window was covered with a large flag surrounded by a heavy drapery of black. Above was a portrait draped and trimmed with

Above was a portrait draped and trimined with ity.

The windows of the Golden Rule bazaar were revered with dags crossed diagonally with hands of black, with white roseties in the center. Olds & Summers' store was handsomely trimined with white and black.

S. Gump's store was tastily trimined with black and white and evergreeas.

J. Selfing & Co. 's place was hung with black and white in heavy feetoogs.

The agency of the Brownville woolen mills was handsomely trimined with black and white.

The agency of the Brownville woolen mills was handsomely trimmed with liack and white. Daylon & Hall, the Farmers' and Mechanics' store, Mrs. Adoock's, Walker & Thayer's, Henry Schmidt's and the Pertland liquor store, all displayed emblems of mourning.

The arch of gas jets in front of the Tivoli was festoaned with white and black.

J. S. Keller's place was neally trimmed with white and black, so were the German lakery, S. Herman's store, Hoyal coffee house and J. M. Birmingham's store.

Meier & Frank's store was draped with black and the awnings tastely festoaned.

Meier & Frank's store was draped with black and the awnings tastely festooned.
Haussman's claur store was handsomely trimmed with black and white.
The stores of Murphy, Grant & Co., Corbett & Miscleay and Frank Bros, were trimmed with black and white festoons along the front.
The entrance to the Portland savings bank was testily trimmed with white and black.
The window of Dekum's book store was neatly trimmed with black paper, in front of which was a portrait of Grant.
The stores of B. Hartman & Co. and L. Katten were neatly trimmed with black and white.
The windows of Behlow's fur store were richly trimmed with black and white fars, shields and motions of swansiown and portraits.

Collinson & Ahpel's windows were very taste-fully and richly trimmed with black and white and contained a broken column surmounted by a notted of Grant

and contained a crossed column surmounted by a pottrait of Grant.

Mozart's store and that of Wiberg, Holis-buigh & Co., were tastly decorated.

There were only two Chinese stores decorated, Wing Sing on Front street displayed a portrait of Grant festioned with flags and crape, and the whole front of the store festioned with black and white.

and white.

Twin We & Co., Yambill street, was tastily chaped in black and white, with a large portrait of deneral Grant over the door.

Scores of other places were displayed portraits of General Grant, trimmed with craps, and on hundrode of buildings were craps stream-

THE PROCESSION. Promptly at 1:30 P.M. the various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic formed on First street, and the state militia on Stark, the right resting on First. They marched to Ash street wharf and received the Fourieenth In-fenity and Elisworth Post, G. A. E., who arrived at 2:20 from Vancouver. The procession formed at the foot of Ash street and moved over the route of march published yesterday, in the

following order:

Squad of Pelicentex.

Department Commander of the G. A. R., Gen. F. H. Landt, Accompanied by his Puil Staff.

The Fourteenth Inflastry Band.

Hieren Companies of the Pourteenth Inflastry.

Under Command of Licotemant-Colonel

bellussey, L. S. A.

The First Reciment Oregon State Militia, Liceterant-Colonel Unitipe Commanding. Battery

A Oregon Light Artiflery.

East Portland Band.

Members of the Grand Army Under Command of Command Colonel C

center was a lithograph of the dead chieftain. Bunning around the galleries were two rows of black, between them festoons of red and blue, and beneath the whole, festoons of black and white. The galleries were further adorned with portraits of the honored hero, and between them resettes and streamers in black and white Posts supporting the gallery were wound in black and white, and each bore a monogram "U. S. G." On the platform stood the G. A. R.

"U. S. G." On the platform stood the 6. A. R. altar supporting crossed swords and the hible. The altar was appropriately decorated with flowers and a wreath of ivy.

Mayor dates presided. At his right sat Judge George H. Williams, the orator and at his left, Rev. T. I. Eliot, chaptain of the occasion. Around and back of him sat the members of the memorial committee, the officers of the Fourteenth Infantry, the department officers of the G. A. R., the commanders of the enrious posts of the 6. A. R., the city council and officers of the city government, foreign coincils, and a few invited guests. To the left of the platform was the volunteer choir of seventy-five voices, and to the right, the Fourteenth Infantry hand. The United States troops occupied the gallery on the left; the Grand Army of the Republic took seals immediately in front of the platform in the body of the hall. By three o'clock every available foot of space on the main floor was taken up and hundreds could not get within sound of the speakers.

peakers.

The exercises opened with a dirge, "Dust to Dust" (E. Brooks) by the Fourteenth infantry band. Res. T. L. Eliot then offered the following prayer:

PRAVEB:

O, God, in whom we live and move and linve our being, may we acknowledge together, now and always, our dependence upon thee for life and all we are: that thy providence is perpetual and unceasing; and that thy eternal law and love encompass us. We adore the wondrous dealings with our nation, and with our race. We thank thee for the gathered experience through which the world is taught by thee to henor truth and justice, and learns to believe them more powerful than any force and selfish might; that in the fullness of time, our own nation was born, and has lived to vindicate truer principles of human brotherbood, under justice and liberty, and by faith in one another. We thank thee for our history, as an American people, for our leaders, for our moral inspirations—without which material gifts would curse us, and we pray that the time may never come, when we shall sell our birthright or barter justice and humanity for riches or seeming peace! O, God, in whom we live and move and linve

when we shall sell our birthright or barter justice and humanity for riches or seeming peace!
We remember before thee this day especually, our nation's trial hour and new birth, and those by whom our land was saved from disunion and long shame. For the high resolves and counsels, the sacrifices of home and battlefield which ended in the victory of humanity, and for the future assured us by these means, we bless thy overruling grace, and thy vindicative ordering. And with such thankfulness and revering love we commemorate to day him who, by thy leading, was our captain of armies, whom living we bonored, and who, fallen asleep, leaves us his bonored, and who, fallen asleep, leaves us his great name, and the example of his virtues, his great name, and the example of his virtues, his courage, his manliness, his exalted patriotism and his long service in war and peace. May the solemn call to the nation, in every community and household, this day to honor their sacred dead, be answered with the tribute of every heari, and so our children's children learn what it means for great men to give themselves for their country, and what a grateful nation does for their memory. May we have, as a people, aspirations for such qualities as made hun, whom we to-day mourn, great. May our rulers emulate his self-courted and singleness of purpose and our soldiers his magrandmity and severe sense of duty; and may we all share that spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotism, which overshadowing every dafect or missake carried him, as our chief, to the end from the beginning, and leaves his name honfrom the beginning, and leaves his name hon-ored by a world. May we meet life and death, as he did, at the post of duty. O God, visit America to-day, with a deep sense of privilege and trust, and dwell in us all, by thy grace, in our appointed relations of citizenship; and may thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in beaven.

it is in heaven.

The choir then sang "Rock of Ages."

The memorial services of the Grand Army of the Republic were then said by the department officers. Following this, the choir sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Judge Williams then delivered the oration. It was listened to with profound attention. Forgetting the amenities of the occasion, the audience several times broke into marked applianse. Following is the full text of THE GRATION.

plause. Following is the full text of THE CHATION.

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—I have been invited by the bereaved family of General Grant on account of our former personal and official relations, to join the great procession that is now marching with his mortal remains to their last resting place at Riverside in New York. I regret my inability to accept their invitation because I wanted, before he passed forever from human view, to look once more on that face though composed in Seath, whose smiles of recognition and favor are among the most cherrecognition and favor are among the most cherished and valued memories of my life. I know what is expected at a public funeral—the long processions, the mouraful missic, the toiling of bells and the bush of business indicate the style of speech suited to the occasion, but if I were to give vent to my feelings I should speak not so much to swell this public display, as to express my personal sorrow at the loss of one who has been to me the best and most unselfan of friends. I appreciate the significance of this demonstration. I know it is the only way in which the people of a country can about wheir estimate of the distinguished dead, but withat there is an oppressive sense of empliness and inadequacy in this parade, which grates barshly upon the severed ties of friendship and affection. Death is a thing of awful import to the living. The grave is dark, unyielding and silent. Stillness seems suited to the desolute home, and the bleeding heart and seclusion is sacred to the serrows of the afflicted, but the great world mourns for a day with noise and show and then relapses back into its accustomed grooves of business and pleasure. Multitudes who have read or heard of Gen. Grant will participate in the ceremonies of this day from a sense of propriety or duly, but there are many others in every part of our land whose hearts are bowed down with unaffected sorrows. I do not speak of the stricken family, but I speak especially of those who have been associated with Gen Grant in milliary or civil life.

Some of the serious mistortunes of the Union army in the war of the rebellion, were due to the jealousy by commanding officers of each other, and some have gone so far as to say that the Confederacy was seriously weakened by jealousy among its leaders, but there was nothing of this in the noble nature of Gen. Grant in milliary or civil life.

Some of the serious mistortunes of the Union army in the war of the rebellion, were due to the jealousy and on the field of battle by winning victories for the Union cause. He was recognition and favor are among the most cherished and valued memories of my life. I know what is expected at a public funeral—the long

conviction that he would be just to all his con-ades in arms. Priendships begotten under such circomstances take hold with the strength of brotherly affection, and to the bearts of those affects of the Union army who survive; the beath of their great commander will carry a feel-

can be of their great commander will carry a feeling of sorrow to which the pageantry of this day can give no expression.

Thousands of the soldiers of the Union army tare callived the man who so often led them to victory. Confidence by soldiers in their commanding officer rapidly ripens into affection until the perits of war. Geo. Grant believed that armies were organized to fight, and that tag rous and sometimes bloody work was essontial to success; but he was always anxious for the bealth and comfact of the common soldier, and tenderly considerate of his rights and interests. He was not instifictent to the value of discipline, but there was no train of treamy in his disposition. No man over fived with less regard for the distinctions of rank or effice, and no man ever placed a lower estimate upon those differences which the accidents of fortune sometimes create among men. He was accordant to the lowest private as to the bighest effect. Geo. Grant was not an emails at his bighest Second of Policemics.

Second of Policemics.

Department Communder of the G. A. R., from F. H. Land, Accompanies by this Foll Staff.

The Footwealth Infantry Band.

The Footwealth Infantry Band.

Liven Companies of the Four-cent Infantry.

Under Command of Licoteneant Colonel

Selfansey, U. S. A.

The First Revinent Origon State Mints, Liceter ant-Colonel Light Commanding. Battery

A Overon Light Artiflery.

East Position Band.

Massic Gales and State Mints, Liceter ant-Colonel Commanded of Licotenest Colonel

Massic Gales and C. R. Cachin.

Massic Gales and Department.

Sidewalks along the line of march were classely crowded. As the processing sintled, the great fire alarm bell began folling the church bells joining in the sucurial sounds.

AT THE PAVILION.

As the procession bad reached the parlion the great room was half filled with persons anxious to be alsead of "the crowd."

Most of these who came early were ladies. Most of the members of ten. Grant's political call be parlion to the great room was half filled with persons anxious to be alsead of "the crowd."

Most of these who came early were ladies. Most of the sand word to these who came early were ladies, Confidence these is, crought to be, unfinitely to be amounted for the building, hong an inmense flag, about fortified with the parlion the great room was half filled with persons anxious to be alsead of "the crowd."

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the time being; but in the council chamber of the cabinet, there is unrestrained freedom of intercourse and speech. Gen. Grant while he was president appeared to public view to be one person, but to his confidential advisers he was quite another and different person. He was called a silent and not unfrequently a stolid man by those who came to see and hear him talk, and sometimes he seemed to be an indifferent intener, when in fact he was treasuring up every word that was uttered in his hearing. Possibly his reserve in general speech was somewhat due to a habit acquired in the army, where great caution in speaking of milliary plans and operations is an absolute necessity. Gen. Grant was not accustomed to talk much to visitors, but what he did say was plain and simple and directly to the point. When in the cabinet chamber he threw off his reserve, he was frank, fluent and exceedingly interesting in conversation. Here was where he unfolded the real elements of his nature. Here was where exador, troth and faith prevailed in all that was said or done. I believe it to be universally true that the better Gen. Grant was known, the better he was liked. Those who knew him best loved him most. There was not graceful in action or refined in his lastes; he knew little or nothing of poetry or fine literature, and less, if possible, of music. the time being; but in the council chamber of was nothing about him to captivate the fancy; he was not graceful in action or refined in his tastes; he knew little or nothing of poetry or fine literature, and less, if possible, of music. He was a strong, solld, robust man. His nature was not like the brilliant, babbling, sparkling brook, imparting music to the ear and beauty to the eye, but it was more like the slow and steady fiver, whose force and power and value lie in the hidden depths of its waters. Notwithstanding all this there was around Gen. Grant an atmosphere as soft as the baze of a summer's morning. There was no moroseness or harshness or cruelty in his temper, but in all his words and looks there was kindness and benignity of expression. When haniel Webster lay dead at Marshfield a neighboring farmer garing into his coffin, said, as if talking to the great statesman: "Planiel Webster, the world will seem lonesome without you." I am sure that this simple language of the New Hampshire farmer can be properly appropriated to this occasion by every surviving member of Gen. Grant's political family.

My intimate acquaintance with Gen. Grant commenced in 1800, when in some way I became one of his advisers and counsellors in a controversy he then had with President Johnson and his cabinet. I was exasperated at the unjustifiable attempt made to impeach his veracity, but I found him cool and undisturbed, though his honor was at stake, and undismayed by the formidable array of power and influence against him. I had frequent consultations with him after he became president and before I was connected with his administration, and I always, and under the most trying circumstances, found him the same serene, self-reliant, conscientions man and officer. I was called to his cabinet in 1871, and for nearly four years my relations to him were of the most intimate nature, and I believe

and officer. I was called to his cabinet in 1871, and for nearly four years my relations to him were of the most intimate nature, and I believe I enjoyed his unbounded confidence. Flattery cannot soothe the "dull, cold ear of death," but for the sake of those who live, I want to say and lay this tribute upon his tomb, that I never heard Gen. Grant, under any circumstances, breaths a thought or a sentiment that was not consistent with perfect integrity and the most exalted patriotism.

During his second administration, especially the sluice ways of slander and fifthy abuse.

During his second administration, especially the sluttee ways of slander and filthy abuse were opened upon his devoted head. Most of the New York city newspapers, whose politics are like an open sewer on the surface of the earth, carrying pollution and stench wherever it goes, vied with each other in assaults upon the integrity and capacity of the man whose wisdom and virtues they are now extoiling to the skies. When one of these mercanary journals made an accusation against a public man, congress responded with an investigating committee, and more than one goot man and true patriot was hounded to his grive by hirelings, whose bread was purchased by the then current coin of falsehood and calumny. Much of this grew out of fixent's administrative policy as to the South, but more out of an apprehension that he Grant's administrative policy as to the South, but more out of an apprehension that he would be a candidate for re-election in 1876. One day a newspaper reporter came into my office and inquired about some matter and in answer I stated to him the facts, but in a day or two I saw in his paper a total misrepresentation of what I had said, and when I asked for an explanation he said, in effect, "We have nothing in particular against you, but we want to break down the administration so as to prevent the election of Gen. Grant." No man, excepting possibly Abraham Lincoln, ever administered the government under such difficulties cepting possibly Abraham Lincoln, ever admin-istered the government under such difficulties as surrounded Gen. Grant. When he became president the southern states were a seefthing always of discord and disjointed elements. The fires of the rebellion were situmbering in its ashes. White masters and negro slaves had just been made equals before the law, with all the bitterness of race prepatice between them. Sectional hate was deep and bitter. The noi-mostlies of the war were unextinguished, and the mortification of defeat rankied in the bosoms of the southern people. No man was ever wise enough to administer the government under these conditions and attempt reconcilia-tion, harmony and peace without arrousing a tion, harmony and peace without arousing a fierce and formitable opposition. Little or no allowance was made to Gen. Grant for this state of things. He was always slow and rejuctant to interfere in Southern matters, but necessary to use the strong arm of the govern

when disorder, violence and murder made it necessary to use the strong arm of the government, the cry of military usurpation came up from the South, and the cowardly politicians and newspapers of the North re-school the cry. Grant's administration was attacked from all quarters for an alleged oppressive use of military power in the Southern States, when the only thing he ever attempted to do there with troops after the rebellion was crushed, was to conserve the public peace. I do not heaitate to say that in my judgment the kind heariedness of Gen. Grant for the defeated meaning that in my judgment the kind heariedness of Gen. Grant for the defeated meaningents was a weakness in his Southern policy. Knowing what I do, if I had been president I would have made my little finger heavier than the loins of Gen. Grant. I would not have persecuted or proscribed anybody. I would have had no forfeitures of life or property on occount of the rebellion, but at all hazards and at any expense of blood or treasure I would have protected the men in the South, white or black, who supported the Union cause when the Union was trembling to its fall. Considering all the circumstances and all that was accomplished during the eight years of Gen. Grant's administration, he ought to be placed in the front rank of American statesmen. I do not say that his administration was free from errors, but I do say that these in the light of the great achievements of his political life were like misty clouds before the morning sun. His too trusting heart was the weakness of his character. He was not sudden in his friendships, but when they were once formed they took haid with hooks of steel. His faith was whole-hearied, unreserved, and hard to be shaken. He was easily influenced by those around him in whom he had confidence, as to appointments and minor matters, but when the weightier matters of state demanded his attention with them they were once formed hear took haid with hooks of state demanded his attention with the minor matters. in whom he had combined, as to appointments and minor matters, but when the weightier matters of state demanded his attention "Richard was himself again." I have to say without aiming at extreme accuracy, that Ged. Grant appeared to me to be a small man in small things and a great man in great things. There has been much written and esid about the correction of the Grant administration. The There has been much written and said about the cerruption of the Grant administration. Tennyson well says: "That a lie which is half truth is the most dangerous of lies." There was a mustard seed of truth and a mountain of lies in the stuff published upon this subject. During his administration in consequence of war the revenues of the government were immense and its expenditures large, applying the best test that can be applied, and it appears that the loss on the receipts, in proportion to the amount, was less than that of any former administration. Much of all this, however, is buried in the potter's field of

that of any former administration. Much of all this, however, is buried in the potter's field of party warfare. Under his administration order and system were established where choos and confusion had prevailed. He sent his compli-ments to Great Britain and she paid as \$15,050,-000 for her dalliance with the rebeillen. His velo of the inflation policy opened the way to specie payments, but without going further into particulars I am willing to leave the record of his administration in the bands of impartial history. history.

To-day, Gen. Grant goes down to the darkness and silence of the grave but truth is radiant with its long delayed victory and "returning justice lifes anott her scale." Falsehood, stander and cal-

faith and courage were the northern echees of this great victory. It was the beginning of the end. I cannot and need not tell you of the campaign sieges and batties of the now nerveless warrior, but suffice to say, that battle followed battles and victory succeeded victory to the final triumph at Appomattox court house. To what position with Bonaparte, Wellington and the other great soldiers of mederu times history will assign Gen, Grant I do not know, but it may be that in the clearer vision of future times he will appear greater than any of them. Bonaparte said that "success was the test of merit," and if this be true, then Grant was greater than Bonapart; but the assertion of the French emperor is only relatively true. Bonaparte possessed adventitious axis which Grant did not have. He governed the state and commanded the army: Everybody and escrything in his constry was subordinate to his will. France was united and enthusiastic in his support; but in the end he was defeated, his army destroyed, and he died a prisoner and in exile. Grant, on the other hand, in his highest command was subordinate to a higher authority. He was fighting his own countrymen, upon their own soll. His foes were brave men, inspired with the idea that they were fighting for independence. Treason was in his front and treachery in his rear; but in the end he overcame all these difficulties and won a permanent peace. My opinion is that Bonaparte was the greater genius, but Grant had the better judgment. Bonaparte had more dash, and Grant more tenacity. Either might have failed if placed in the position of the other. I am not aware that Gen. Grant was ever charged with an unnecessary destruction of confederate life or property in the prosecution of the war. Bonaparte and most of the other. I am not aware that Gen. Grant was ever charged with an unnecessary to the occasion. There was no offensive exultation. No indignities to confederate officers or troops. No boastful or arbitrary exercise of power, but quietly and gently as it could be

the captured officers and men dismissed to their homes with their horses and equipments in their possession.

Grant's magnanimity was one of the most remarkable traits of his character. He was wholly without vanity or egotism. I have frequently heard him talk of his military operations, but he seldom spoke of himself, and never boastingly of his own actions. His success he ascribed chiefly to the skill and bravery of his subordinates and soldiers. He indicated no fear that his laurels would be appropriated by others. He gloried in the great reputations of Sherman, Sheridan and other distinguished officers of the army. I have noticed particularly the relations between Grant and Sherman, Judging from what we know of others it might be expected that there would be some feeling of rivalry or jealousy, or distrust between them, but nothing of the kind was discoverable. They always spoke in the highest terms of each other, and both agreed that a "friend should bear his friend's infirmities."

Grant differed, in his innate and inflexible

Grant differed, in his innate and inflexible simplicity, from all the military men who have figured in history. No one in his presence would be apt to discover from his conversation or actions that he was a man of great military distinction or experience. When he inid down his sword he laid down all semblance of the soldier. Few men could have risen as Grant his sword he laid down all semblance of the soldier. Few men could have risen as Grant did, from obscurity and poverty, to be the laureled chieftain of a victorious army—the chief magistrate of a great nation—to be the guest of emperors and kings—without some visible effect upon their personal bearing; but it is absolutely true of Grant that at the head of the army, or in the executive mansion, or at the courts of kings and emperors, he made no more display of conscious importance than he did when hauding wood in St. Louis or tanning beather in Gaiena. He never said or did anything under any circumstances for effect. When persons distinguished in the political, literary or social world called upon him at the White house, he was civil and courteous but he never tried to show off, or make them think that he had any extraordinary civic or military attainments. He had none of the politician's policy. When senators and representatives and political leaders called upon him he received them with urbanity and listened with politeness to what they had to say, and then with a few words disposed of the business in hand, apparently as indifferent to the effect upon his popularity as though he had been discussing the play of a theater. He had none of that misleading palaver from which all our presidents have not been free. When the gay and fashionable worsh through the performances with as little apparent excitement or attempt at effect, as though he was going through the routias of a military drill. From the time that Grant appeared as the evangel of victory to a bleeding country down to the closing scenes at Mt. McGregor there was no affectation or the strical display in his private or public life. Everywhere he bore himself with the same rigid sincerity and sinceptic of manner. White

theatrical display in his private or public life. Everywhere he bore himself with the same rigid sincerity and simplicity of manner. While he was waiting with the cold hand of death upon his brow, nothing was said or done by him to excite public sympathy. Though the harpies of the press hung around his dwelling for sensational news, he ministered nothing to their mercenary purposes or to the morbid appealte that would feed its curiosity upon the heart throbs of a dying man. His physicians published bulletins as to the progress of the disease, and something now and theu leaked out from the sick chamber, but nothing emanated from the sick man that might not have come from the lowlest son of obscurity. He made no religious lowliest son of obscurity. He made no religious parade for the public eye; there was no farewell thetoric of last words to be repeated. Nothing of that, but giving his case to his physicians, he walted pattently, working when he could, for the night of death to come when no man can work. Whether this stubborn simplicity was of any advantage or not to Gas, Grant in

tor the night of death to come when no man can work. Whether this stubborn simplicity was of any advantage or not to Gen. Grant in life, it gives him a conspicuous individuality among the great men of history. Bonaparte and Wellington, and even Washington, assimilated their bearing and manners to the fashions of their office and power.

I know nothing of the religious views or opinions of Gen. Grant further than may be inferred from the fact that he was a regular attendant of the Methodist church and had close relations with some of its ministers. I know that he was no bigot or fanatic, but liberal and tolerant in his views; and I know too, that he was a man of unbending morality. I do not mean to say that he would not play cards and drink wine when so disposed, but I mean to say that no purity of word and deed, as to idelity to his family, as to truth, honor and charity, he was without reproach. I never heard him utter a profane or obscene word in my life, and I have seen him greet a few attempts to tell smutty stories in his presence with a sickly smile of disgust.

I have tried without much success to form a satisfactory opinion as to what intellectual or other onalities made him a creat military leadpresence with a sickly smile of disgust.

I have tried without much success to form a satisfactory opinion as to what intellectual or other qualities made him a great military leader. No doubt his imperturbability was one great element of his success. Included in this is the power to keep cool and self-possessed under exciting causes and personal courage in the face of danger. Wellington has been called the fron Duke, but of Grant it may be said without much exaggeration that he was a man of fron nerves. I believe that Grant was so constituted, that if in battle where he commanded news came to him that one part of his army was routed, he could reason as coolly upon the simation as though he was among the maps and papers of his office. I never saw him in battle but I have seen him unmoved when all others around him wore excited. I was with him on the evening of the day when he was re-elected in 1872 and the returns of the election were coming in from different parts of the country. Washington City was in a white heat of excitement and everybody in a fever of anxiety. Telegram after telegram came announcing great republican unajorities in New York, Pennsylvania and other states, but they seemed to have no more effect upon him than apon the portraits of his predecessors hanging in the executive mansion, his made no expressible to detect the movement of a nerve or a muscle by the surrounding excitement.

Persons may be qualified for the command of

of a herre of a directe by the curronisting of themsent.

Persons may be qualified for the command of a corps or a brigade and not be qualified for genomi-in chief of all the armies, which latter office Grant filled with signal ability. He had one peculiar talent which may have had something to do with his fitness for this position, and that was, his almost intuitive knowledge of the through which he had that was, his almost intuitive knowledge of the copography of a country through which he had passed. He made a brief visit to Colorado while he was president and when he returned he seemed to have the state mapped out in his mind and tailed of the roads and towns and cities as though he had been a resident therefor years. I have heard him discourse in the same way of Mexico, Texas and orgon and other piaces where he had been, telling of localities, situations and distances with a fullness and accuracy which few men could acquire with the same opportunities for observation. How much this had to do with his ability to plan campaigns and direct their execution is more than I know.

Towering however above all his other qualifications, was his rare good judgment. This as to military men and things must have been of the highest order. Whatever mistakes he

made as to his cabinet officers he made none as

made as to his cabinet officers be made none as to his military assistants. He was not unlike Bonaparte in this respect. Gen. Grant's public career was magnificent in its proportions and results, and it will stand, growing purer and brighter with the lapse of time as an imperishable monument in the world's history.

I speak now of two mistakes of his private life because I know they are the thoughts of the people. One was in allowing his name to be used in 1880 as a candidate for the presidency. I have no positive knowledge of his views at that time, but believed then and believe now that this was contrary to his own good judgment. I know that very many of his best triends were opposed to it and advised against it. Certain politicians in his party, understood to be his friends, determined to make him a candidate, and the influences around him bore in that direction, and so without any positive action and unwilling to disobilge his importunate friends, he allowed himself to be drawn into the convention to be rejected by it. I would rather have worked and voted for him than for any living man, but my conviction then was, and still is, that if he had been nominated he would have been defeated. Much as the people delighted to honor him, there were vast numbers of his admirers and friends who would not vote to make any man president for a third term. I know that at one time Gen. Grant contemplated following the example of Washington, for he told me so, but influence subsequently may have changed his mind.

His other and greater mistake was in allowing himself to be drawn into his late disastrous business connection in New York. Great as he was in the turnoil of war and in the affairs of state, as to money matters he had the weakness of an unsophisticated boy. business connection in New York. Great as he was in the turmoil of war and in the affairs of state, as to money matters he had the weakness of an unsophisticated boy. He was weak in trying to be richer when he was rich enough, and weaker still in trying to add to his fortune by speculations in Wall street, but in this respect he was not peculiar, for history shows that a great majority of the statesmen, warriors and scholars who have gained distinction as such, have been lacking in financial abilities. That Gen. Gravi, in this matter, was the victim of misplaced confidence, no one who knows him can doubt. No circumstance has come to light to raise a question in the mind of any impartial judge as to his personal integrity, and his struggles and sacrifices to make reparation to those injured by his misfortunes ought to be conclusive proof upon this point. I know not, nor can it ever be known, for he was one who would not tell, what anguish and torture he suffered by the knowledge that innocent people had been reduced from affluence to poverty by the failure of his firm, but I believe it worked like burning iron thrust into his just and generous nature, Mental suffering, as well as physical pain, reduced this mighty man of war to the weakness of a tottering child.

Whatever his errors were as to his personal interests, his judgment was unerring as to the

of a lottering child.

Whatever his errors were as to his personal interests, his judgment was unerring as to the interests of his country. When the thunder-cloud of war burst from the southern sky, he made no mistake as to the line of his duty. He pad no affiliation with the administration of Mr Lincoln by party ties, but he had fought for the glory of the flag upon the bloody fields of Mex-ico, and he could not see it dishonored by the impious hands of treason. When it was pro-

impious hands of treason. When it was proposed as a war measure to emancipate the slaves, his judgment approved the proclamation of President Lincoln, and thenceforward he was the stalwart champion of universal freedom. When he was called to be chief magistrate he consented reluctantly from a sense of duty, and because he helieved, and he was not mistaken in his judgment, that he could do more than any other man, for the restoration of peace and harmony to the union. When popular clamor for the infation of a redundent currency carried away with it such men as Morton and Thurman he stood unshaken, like Teneriffe amid the waves of the ocean, and by his veto saved the country

with it such men as Morton and Thurman he stood unshaken, like Tenerific annid the waves of the ocean, and by his veto saved the country from dishonor and bankruptcy.

Two of our presidents have been assassinated and the nation has been in mourning at their funerals, but now a private citizen has died a natural death and the nation comes to his funeral like Rachel weeping for her children, and cannot be comforted. How shall we account for this universal expression of sorrow? Every citizen of the United States is interested in the unity and happiness of his country, and therefore every citizen, in the death of Gen. Grant, has lost a benefactor and a friend. We do not know the strength of our attachments to kindred and friends until they are rent asunder by the ruthless hand of death. While Gen. Grant was alive we thought of him kindly, but careleesly—as we think of one whom we meet every day; but when it was known that a fatal disease had selzed him for lis victin, a general sympathy sprang up, which grew stronger and stronger with his severe and protracted sufferings. When he died, the heart of the nation was lenderly affected towards him.

Gen. Grant was triek in all the vicissituries of war; time and again his courage was tested at the cannon's mouth and under the fron hall of battle; his public and private life for years were a target for the poisoned arrows of malice, harred and revenge; but never was his endurance, courage or patience so tried as when for half a year in helphess, hoppeless weakness he was compelled to look into the face of advancing and inevitable deata.

hopeless weakness he was compelled to look into the face of advancing and inevitable deata Inscrutable are the ways of the almighty and we are bound to accept the wisdem of him "who doeth all things well," but to human understanding it seems hard that one so great, so good and so just should have been put to this terrible ordeal. Uncomplainingly, unflinchingly and heroically he met his doom. When the discuss pressed upon him he said, with that naturalness which he never disquised: "I should be glad to live, but if it is the will of providence, I am prepared to go." Grand in life, sublime in death.

"Calm on the besom of thy God.

th.

"Calm on the bosom of thy God.
Fair spirit, rest thee now.
E'en while with ours thy footsteps trod.
His seal was on thy brow.
Dust to its narrow house beneath,
Soul to its place on high.
They that have seen thy look in death
No more may fear to die."

Nevermore will mortal eye see this man whom a nation mourns and a world admired, but forgetfulness can never claim him for her own. Tens of thousands of veterans who still live will cherish with affection, among their live will cherish with affection, among their memories of the war, the memory of him who led them through the storm of battle to the shiming hights of victory. They will tell of him to their children, and they to theirs, and unborn generations with growing admiration shall hear the story of his deeds. Far away from where he now sleeps, and in the lowly cabins of the South, where the slave once cronched and trembled, the emancipated man shall tell his free born children how Grant fought for their freedom, and the tatelar detties of their song and story shall be, Lincoln and Grant. Wherever the stars and stripes may float on the land or on the san they shall emblardat Grant. Wherever the stars and stripes may float on the land or on the sca they shall emblazon to the world with their inspiring associations the illustrious name of Grant. Union and liberty are the monuments of his fame. To-day with mourning and icars we commit all that is morial of Ulysses S. Grant to the bosom of his mother Earth, but with pride we commit his name to the pen of History, to be written with those of Washington and Lincoln high upon the roll-call of

The few immortal names
That were not born to die.

On the banks of the beautiful Hudson a grate-

On the banks of the beautiful Hudson a grate-On the banks of the beautiful Hudson a grateful country will erect a stately monument to his
memory. Unnumbered millions in the far-off
future will gaze upon that structure with mingled feelings of gratitude and pride. Sunshine
and cloud, for centuries to come, will cast their
lights and shadows upon its summit, while the
memorial river ever murmors at its base; but
when the marble and iron and brass of that
monument shall have moldered into dust, the
name of Grant will live.

Death makes no conquest of this conqueror.

Death makes no conquest of this conqueror. For now he lives in fame, though not in life.

The choir sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and the andience was dismirsed with the following benediction by the chaplain:

Now(unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise feel to honor and glory forwar and ever. Amen. ever and ever. Amen.

Chairman Jones on Grover.

Denver Dispatch, Aug. 2.

The Hon, R. F. Jones, of Pittsburg, chairman of the national republican committee and one of the heaviest backers of Blaine during the late presidential campaign, arrived in Denver yesterday with his wife and several business men and manufacturers of Pennsyl

yesterday with his wife and several prominent business men and manufacturers of Pennsylvania.

"Mr. Jones," said the reporter, "would you say anything about the presidential election and its results?"

"Well, really, I don't want to say anything about polities. I can only say of the campaign that we did everything we could to elect Mr. Bialne, but failed."

"What do you think of Mr. Cleveland? What do you think his ideas on the tariff are?"

"I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Cleveland, but know intimately many of his friends, and don't believe he has yet given the subject much consideration. When he made that New Jersey speech during the campaign which lost him a great many votes, I know that the anti-tariff ideas were furnished him by a strong advocate of the theory, and when his unistate was pointed out the next day, he said:
"D— the tariff subject. I have never given it the least thought." I believe that after he has theoroughly examined it he will take my view, and if he does it will make him very strong."

Hygienie an nourishing: Gairardelli's Cocoa. Cheaper and better than the imported.

3

WANTED-AGENTS.

WANTED-A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS, NOT simil of work, in every county on the count. Big pay to right person. A. L. HANCROFT & CO., and Francisco, Cul. A NOTHER BOUSEA OF General Grant," new artist.

Life and Breds of General Grant," new artist without, complete, the record of an isonoravie of instantion of the immer of genius under feed but in illustration of the immer of genius under feed but in the part of the immer of pensius under feed but in the part of the instance of pensius artifices, the grandest of the entition, and once in other to lose. A L Banchory 1 of the instance of the inst A NOTHER ROUSES FOR AGENTS - THE

THE BOOMING BOOK FOR AUENTS-JOHN
R. Gough's wonderful new book, "Platform
Rehoes," their limity portary of by anocoloes, intravious,
personal experience, charleing facts and disclosures,
obe-splitting stories,
derfully graphic and fascingling, also of the most
touching pathos. Strike quick. The field will account
also of the most
aken up. A. L. BANCHOFF, CD., San Francisco. WANTED-A WOMAN OF FINE ADDRESS to sell an article needed in every house in the ety. Apply at 1834 First st., room G. Rijvim

WANTED-EMPLOYMENT.

ANTED - PERMANENT POSITION IN country by Al clothing man, who also under-is drygoods. Address L. M. H., care Oregonian, WET NURSE-YOUNG HEALTHY WOMAN would take child to nurse, Address MES, HENRY, box 23, Washongal. EMPLOYMENT WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN, not afraid of hard work; a wholesale house or warehouse preferred. Address J. M., care Oregonian. YOUNG LADY WIRGES SETUATION AS nurse for small baby; best of references, Address WANTED-A PERMANENT SITUATION BY of references, Address W. H., care Or WANTED-BY A THOROUGH BOOKKEEPER, who has evening to spare, books to write up, copying to do, etc.; expert work done; best of city references Address R. E. B., care trivernian, Highl

WANTED-HELP.

WANTED-WATER CLERK TO REPRESENT firm ship brokers at Port Townsend, W. T. preference given to one with knowledge of French and man; state experience and salary regular eP. O. box 162, Tacoma, W. T. WANTED-TWO FIRST-CLASS JOINERS, THE Portland Construction Co., No. 162 First at, Out? PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED TO DO GEN eral honeswork; \$16 a month, Call at 25 Fourt WANTED-TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG MAN OF good address. Apply at room 6, 1235, First so bet. 9 and 12 o'clock A. M. Nity if GIRLS WANTED AT MRS. PLATO'S

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Address MR. EDWARDS, No. 300 Eighth at FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-PARM OF 110 ACRES; ALL UNDER fence, 30 acres in cultivation; good dwelling house and barn; 2 miles from Cedar Mills Posteffice, Washington Cu., where apply for particulars, (20)yim

FOR SALE—165 ACRES (8) IN WHEAT & OATS
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of Yambill county; terms easy. Address J. C. COOP
ER, McMmowille, Or. 18jyim POR SALE-OR EXCHANGE FOR LAND AND A stock—Fine business chances to men of small in any part of California, Oregon and Washin Territory, Call or address H. C. HENDERSON, 51 Pinest., bet. Third and Fourth, Portland, Or. 31 SI Pine st., bet. Third and Fourth, Portland. Occ. 11/11 Third and Fourth, Portland. Occ. 11/11 Third and Fourth, Portland. Occ. 11/11 Third and Fourth and on Goose lake; A. F. Snelling, Lakeview, Or., will show this land. 30 acres near East Fortland, of rich garden and orchard land; Overton Dowell, oner Wills' Station, will show this land. 10 acres of the Jesse Applegate Domation Land Claim, near Youcalis, of rich, black alluvial prairie land, with some imber on the creek. 31 acres lying immeasaely aouth of the Jesse Applegate Domation. About one-third of this tract of land is in fine bearing young fruit trees, with a new dwelling-house on it. He acres, being the Jones Domation Claim; this land has four excellent springs out; it is red and the best of wheat, only or beauty land, like the Waldo hills near Salem. Or, and it has a new dwelling-home on it. The last three tracts of land is near the You only. The last three tracts of land is near the Young and the land is mearly a last the Company of ONE FIVE AND TEN AURE TRACTS OF LAND for sale on the instalment plan; near the city of Portland. For particulars call on or address HAR-RISON R. OATMAN, No 7 Mark street.

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in the confines and bollers, 60 to 25 horse powers also
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SCHER, C5 Myrtle st., Ockland, Cal.

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A SPLENDID BARGAIN A HOTEL (FURSIL) (FU FOR NALE—A GOOD CHANCE—ON ACCOUNT of being compelled to leave for Europe on pressing bissines—the candy factory and lee cream purious of G. M. Simon, for. Seventh and Washington, near Costro, is offered for sale as a great bargain. The purchasers will be learned the trade of making French candless if desired.

30jylm

candles it desired.

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WATER POWER FLOUR MIGL FOR SALE—
This is the best cheap mill in the state, where a
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claus: large substantial initiality, with storage capacity
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a good wheat section, with a dwelling bouse and use
streamdless; a very desirable place. For personiar,
aidness JAS TROMPSON, 30 E Park st. Portland, Or,

\$100.000 TO LOAN ON REAL Estables amount for investment at lowest legal interest; on improved city property only. A. J. WELICH, actoring at law, ISM, PIEST of.

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TO RENT-HOUSES AND STORES. N 0 MS SEVENTH, BET. TAYLOR AND SAL monsts; house of 7 rooms, with bath, etc., for POR RENT-COTTAGE OF a ROOMS; SITUATE N. E. cor. Water and Hooker sts.: water cities and since orchard; \$15 per month. Inquire at No. 28 and the orchard; \$15 per month.

To LET-LODGING HOUSE: IS ROOMS AND both; best location in the city, St Morrison at, near Fourth. Inquire of ATRINSON & WARF-FIELD, May First at, opposite Ladd & Till on beach. FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT CONTAIN P ing 7 rooms, besides closets and bathroom; goodson and yard; is finely located. For further particulars inquire of PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL, No. 15; Washington of. HOUSE TO BENT-ON COR. B AND SEVENTH FOR HENT-A NICE HOUSE OF SIX BOOMS. in thorough repair, with cath room, marble man china closet etc. Rent low to a good tenant. An at 151 N. Twelfth airest, between G and H. Zaif

TO RENT-ROOMS, WITH BOARD, BOARD AND ROOMS-PLEASANT LOCATION and first-class accommodations at MRS VIN-SON'S No. 66 Clay st., near Third. 30 tylus

NOTICE-DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THE city all real estate matters confided to me will b itended to by Mr. J. Fred Clark, il Stark st. 98801-63-wi 19801-63-wi W. H. CREIGHTON,

TWO HOURS A DAY, FOR A MONTH, AT THE
C. C. College will result in a great improvement
in writing; students come at any hour in the day; \$5
per month; N. W. cor. Second and Salmon. W. S.
JAMES, Principal. OLD HORSE SALE-THE B. GGAGE LEFT AT the Burton House will be sold at suction, Vaterholder's Warehouse, Fatreet, between Second Third, in 30 days from this date. J. HAAS, July 19, 1885. (1919.) Assignee Lee & Marx

N OTICE IS HERRESY GIVEN THAT THE UN-dersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Eugeno La Rocque. M. H. RALESTON, Guardian of the estate of Eugens La Rocque, Nay 18, 1888.

Hanti May 18, 1888.

HO CAMPERS:—THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREpared to do hauling, and all parcels or freight
forwarded or entrusted to my core will be safely cared
for and delivered at renomanile rates; also hay for bedding. P. L. DARLING, Hwaco, W. T.

19,604 NOTICE: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT believes will be an annual meeting of the stock-bolders of the West Fortiand Homestead Association, at the office of said association, 28 Stark st., Portiand, Or., on the second Monday (16th day) of August, 185, at 2 o'clock of said day, 10 elect directors of said association, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. (das) L. F. GROVER, Sec.

OFFICE CANAL AND LISTS COMMISSIONERS, 1
SALISS, OF, July 25, 1885, 1
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE
causi and locks at Oregon City will be closed for
necessary repairs for Is days from and after the Eth
day of August, 1885, Z. F. MOODY.
R. P. EARHART.
EDWARD HIRSCH,
28;vis Canal and Lock Commissioners.

Chison, QUACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING AND O Commission Merchants, specialities—wheat, four, salmon, grain bags, etc., N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts. Portland, Or. SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND navel stores, is N. Front st., Portland, Or. A LLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE H. E. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MER-C . CASAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMIS-TATLOR, TOUNG & CO., SHIP BEORERS AND I Commission Merchauts; agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor. Ash st. MILLER & WEST-(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST.)
commission merchants in general and datay produce, BT Front St., between Washington and Stark. J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLE-male grocers and shipping and commission mer-chants, Nos. 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., Portlane, Or.

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If ERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF
Inities, pelts, fore, wood and tailow and general
communication merchant; consignments solicited. No.
STuird attreet; P. O. Oux NS, Forthand, Oregon. Limit
MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Importer of and dealise in tropical and demand of
prest, Oried and canned fruits, mits, figs. dates and
California produce solicited.

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E. A. JONES, M. D.
D. BS. JONES & BRYANT CAN BE PUND AT
their office day and night. Midwifery and discases of women a specialty. Office 40% First, near Ash.

JOHN D. WILCOX, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Room E. No. 801 California street, San Francisca, Cal. Collections made for Portland firms. milit

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY. FRANK EROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY importer and dealer in farm and mill machiners and to Front st., Portland, Or.

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Hender, Schulter Wagons; Front, Plets and Vine six. K NAPP, BUREFILL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM-ments, farm and spring wagness, buggles, carriage, etc., portable and stationery engines; saw initis and general machiners a speciatry, reibers and learners.

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OCUNNOR, WHOLESALE AND ESTAIL
OCUNNOR, WHOLESALE AND ESTAIL
aseds foreign and demestic fruits, etc., N. E. cor Front
and Alder sta. Portland, Or. BOAT ENGINES AND SMALL POWER. TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND St. SProut at, Portland, Or, sole agents for Willard's relebrated Lake Boat Rigs and small engines for general small.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS. HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO Bradley & Dobeny, 159 Proof, bet. Washington and Sark sts. Leather and Findings, Shoe Store Supplies,

E. S. Marshal's Notice.

A BMHRALEY SELZURE - THE "GENNRAL HANCOCK," the "Mine Reak" and the "Commodore" - United States of America, Betract of Oregon, set Whereas, at like had been fined in the Datrict Court of the United States, for the district of Oregon, as the Bith day of July 1885, by Mr. John H. Woodward, product, as behalf of William J. Miller, in a cases of courters for searan's wares civil and maritime, against the Barges "General Hathrook," "Bine Rock," and "Commodore," their tackle, apparel and maritime, against the Barges "General Hathrook," "Bine Rock," and "Commodore," their tackle, apparel and monition of the court, that all persons interested in the said vetacing, their tackle, apparel and farmiture, and praying the usual process and monition to the court, that all persons interested in the said vetacing, their tackle, apparel and farmitures may be decreed to expeat and another the said vetacing, and the processes thereof so distributed as cordings being had, that the same may be decreed to be soid, and the processes thereof so distributed and monition, under the seal of the day of July, 1885, I do so the said of the said vetacing, and the court of the day of July, 1885, I do so the said of the said vetacing, apparel and farmiture, to appear before the said court, if the city of Portland, in said district, on the 7th day of September, 1885, —If the a court day, or size on the next court day thereafter—at 18 o'cluck in the foregon of said day, then and there to answer the said search, and to make known their allegations in that behalf, Dated at Portland, in said district, the July and Filler, 1885.

John H. Woodwahn, Proctor for Libeliant, 18974

Spical A. Attention of the Portland.

DR. NEW CASTILE, RESTIEL EAST-