are put away for eggs, or seeds, as we call them, and the rest are reeled into

Regulating the Size of the Thread. Reeling the silk off the cocoons is

done with the automatic reel made by J. S. Kanemain. It consists of a reel, electric regulator, automatic brush and self-feeding basin. From six to 20 co-coons, according to the size of thread required, are put into a basin of water containing a small portion of alkall. The cocoons are cooked for 10 minutes in 148 degrees of water. The machine is put in coveration. An automatic brush passes

operation. An automatic brush passes among the floating cocoons in the basin and catches the filaments of silk which

are twisted several times and run onto the reel, after passing the electric regu-lator, which automatically regulates the size of thread. When the reel is full it

is taken down and the silk is dried and made into a hank, ready for the market.

Silk culture is an employment peculiarly adapted for women and children. For their idle hours there is no work more pleasant and profitable than the culture of

slikworms. With an outlay of less than \$12 for the first cost for mulberry trees

and other fixtures, which last a lifetime,

one can easily realize from \$45 to \$85 every season, for slight labor, lasting about 45 days.

J. S. KANEMATZ, A. M. Coquille City, Or.

TROY LAUNDRY COMPANY.

The Largest and Best Plant of Its

Kind in the Northwest.

Eleven years ago the Troy Steam Laundry was started in Portland at a time when the importance of modern laundry enterprises was not fully appreciated. After their fire, in 1894, they moved to 214 Grand avenue, incorporating under the title, Troy Laundry Company. By careful attention to the requirements of their

ful attention to the requirements of their patrons the business rapidly expanded un-til during the past year they had to secure

more commodious quarters, and erected for themselves a substantial building 75x 125 feet, with separate engine and boller-

room, 35x35, as also stables on East Water street. No expense whatever has been spared in constructing the new plant.

which is a model one, containing the latest mechanical devices and equipments, so as to facilitate the handling of their im-

mense trade and execute perfect work in every respect. The result is a plant eclipsing anything of the kind in the Northwest.

Few manufacturing concerns in the city

have more employes, the Troy Launory Company's payroll numbering at least 100, disbursing over \$700 per week in salaries and handling an nggregate of not less than 5000 packages weekly. The business extends hundreds of miles into Oregon and Washington, being operated through agencies and the medium of the express companies. In the collection of their work they require 11 wagons in the city, as also wasons at Oregon City. Vancouver and

raw silk.

ARID LANDS REDEEMED BY WATER

Bailronds Built to Tap the Rich Surrounding Country-Investment of Enstern Capital.

There are several substantial reasons why Lewiston made astonishing progress during 1896. First of all should be mentioned the prime cause of all Western spment-the rathroad. The coming of the railroad should also be mentioned first because it got a fair start before the close of 1886. The first train into Lewiston arrived on the afternoon of September 5, 1898. It brought 26 freight cars loaded with merchandiss. By the beginning of 1200 the freight tariffs had all been adjusted to fit the new conditions, and the road was on a working basis. The Northarn Pacific management has never had cause to regret the building of the line. It is safe to say that the business surprised the most conservative element in the Northern Pacific management. Each day witnessed a eteady growth in the freight and passenger departments. When the total additions were made in October, 1889, the increase in business was double that of October, 1898. At the close of 1839 the figures showed that Lewiston is the most important station on the entire road, except Fargo, N. D. This, of tire road, except Fargo, N. D. This, of pourse, means that the big cities must be seft out of the calculation. Lewiston has passed North Takima and Billings, which were its formidable rivals during the first half of 1858. It was no doubt the romarkable growth in revenue at this point that has made the Northern Pacific so eager to extend its lines, and control the rapidly increasing business of Lewiston valley.

Lewiston valley.

He would be but a poor historian who would leave out of his calculations for the year the rush of prospectors to Buffale fitump. It was simple good fortune and nothing else that placed Lewiston of the main trail to this famous mining the main trail to this famous mining. and nothing else that placed Lewistan of the main trail to this famous mining district: The sensational discovery and the tremendous bond that was placed on the Big Buffalo mine attracted the attention of the entire world. Prospectars "hit the trail" and stopped at Lewiston by the thousands while on their way to the mines. Such an event could not fall to benefit the town. Many men joined in the stampede who never went beyond Lewiston, but were content to settle down and layest their maney in a place that Lewiston, but were content to settle down and invest their money in a place that seemed to have a bright future. They are here yet, and do not regret the lucky star that guided them to a climate so genial and a soil so productive. The Butfate Hump mines, being quartz propo-silions, are slow in development; yet men of rare judgment pronounce them rich in

Many New Business Houses and Dwellings.

If the erection of handsome and substantial buildings is an evidence of prosperity, then Lewiston is on the wave of prexampled progress. There were built during the year dwellings and business blocks the aggregate cost of which was \$300.000. The amount was about equally diviced between the two kinds of buildings. Among the business blocks, some of them made of brick and stone and fron, may be mentioned the following: Charles Frances Adams, of Boston,

office building. \$20,000 Chris. Weisgerber, office building. \$.000 Chris. Weisgerber, brewery addition 50,000 S. Wildesthaler, office building. \$7,000 Lewiston Mercantile Co., wholesale Volimer, telephone building 2,500 Holland, De France hotel,

rebuilt 7,000
Eugene Bonhore, frame hotel 2,000
i. G. Isaman, hotel and restaurant 5,000
ewiston Milling Co., frame flour

mili
Public school building.
Normal school dormitories......
William Bollinger, hotel and restau-7,000

The Adams building is three stories high, and is heated by hot water and lighted by electricity. On the upper floor is a public hall. The addition to the Weingerbor brewery is to contain an artificial ice plant, the cost of which is not included in the original cost of the improvements. Fully 300 dwellings were ball during the year, among which may be mentioned the following:

W. F. Kettenbach shn P. Vollmer

The building operations of the city are all the more remarkable when it is considered that Lewiston has a population of only 450), fully one-half of which was added during the year. In the census of 1899 the town is given a population of 1800. At the beginning of 1809 it had about

The Lewiston postoffice is a good criterion of growth. The mail handled at the Lewiston postoffice between October 2 and November 6, 1839, was as follows: Firstclass matter, 716 pounds; second-class, 874 pounds; second-ciass, 562 pounds; third and fourth class, 567 pounds; government matter, 57 pounds; mail sucks, 516 pounds; total, 3590 pounds. The total amount of mail matter sent out over the Northern Pacific, including all mail weighed in transit, amounted to 1655 pounds. The receipts of the Lewis-ton office for October, 1899, were \$979 16. For the year ending September 30, 1899, the receipts of the office were: First quar-ter, \$925 58; second quarter, \$2964; third quarter, \$2561; fourth quarter, \$2364; total, 2010 05. At the present rate of increase, the annual receipts will soon reach \$10,000. Then Lewiston will be entitled to a free delivery system, if other conditions meet the requirements of the postal laws.

Development of the Surrounding

Country. Leaving the city of Lewiston proper and considering the improvements in the immediate vicinty, there are even more remarkable evidences of prosperity. Three years ago, E. H. Libby made the discovery that directly across the Snake river from Lewiston, in Washington, there was an arid tract containing up-wards of 2000 acros. He tested the soil and found that it was equal in richand found that it was equal in rich-ness to that of the valley of the Nile. To get water for irrigation was the seri-ous problem. Mr. Libby hired a zur-vayor and had maps made, showing that by building a dirch for a distance of 16 miles water could be brought from Aso-tin create and the whole tract brigated tin creek, and the whole tract irrigated. With his maps and charts, Mr. Libby went to Boston and succeeded in interestg a number of capitalists. He came sak with \$150,000, and began to make aprovements. He built the ditch and coded the soil. The land seemed to drink the whole stream, so arid was it. after a while there was a transformation. Flowers sprang up as if by magic. Flowers sprang up as if by magic. All vegetation began to flourish, and a veritable paradise was in prospect. The soil sent forth its best products in bounds are, and the garden-home district. Vinciand became a reality. It was beined then and is Vinciand now, alugh the postoffice is named Concording the postoffice is about to be changed to be historic name of Clarkston. When the change is made the twin cities of the

the historic name of Clarkston. When the change is made the twin cities of the Emake river valley will be Lewiston and is ample testimony to his popularity and integrity.

plorers - Lewis and Clark - who first reached the valley in 1803. But what of Vineland in the year of our Lord 1889? When the year was young, carload after carload of steel trusses were

carload after carload of steel trusses were brought from Pittsburg and thrown across the Snake river, connecting the two states of Idaho and Washington. The steel beams also bound together the commercial interests of the Snake river valley. Who paid for the bridge? Why, the indefatigable Mr. Libby had again made a trip to Boston, and came back with \$10,000 to pay for one of the finest wagon bridges in the Pacific Northwest. The bridge was opened to traffic June 24, 1889. Its length, including approaches, is 1700 feet, and the weight of steel is 636 tons. The bridge was built to promote the interests of Vineland, and to furnish the connecting link of an electric street rail-Industry Specially Adapted to

to spin their cocoons. Cococnery is a dark room filled with dried branches and twigs of hemlock trees, among which silkworms weave their silk. The busiest time of the season then commences. For three days and nights girls are kept on watch to look for the matured worms. As soon as one makes the sign of readiness, it is removed at once into cocoonery, and gently laid among the brushes. The worm, after carefully inspecting the ground, selects a spot, and with an air of satisfaction throws the first silken thread, then another, and then finally in the course of eight days completes a cocoon. On the ninth day cocoons are taken down from the twigs. A certain portion, consisting of an equal number of males and females, are put away for eggs, or seeds, as we

interests of Vineland, and to furnish the connecting link of an electric street rall-way. During 1839 Vineland doubled its population, increasing from 800 to 1600. Pully 175 buildings were erected. They cost upwards of \$100,009. Many of the residences are small, belonging to gardeners, who cultivate from five to 10 acres.

As the year closed the largest single investment in Vineland was being made. Mr. Libby made another trip to Boston in October, and came back with \$550,000 to invest. This time the undertaking is the construction of a complete electric power plant, and an extensive pipe line system. The power plant includes an electric street railway, crossing the steal bridge, and furnishing transportation between the two towns. It also will furnish power for manufacturing and electricity for house and street-lighting. When the

OREGON CADETS AT WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY

Since 1850, twenty-one young men have been appointed from Oregon as cade at the United States military academy at West Point. Ten of these graduated and entered the service. Five were assigned to the cavalry branch, two each to the infantry and engineer corps, and one to the artillery. Four of the 21 falled to report at the academy for examination, one resigned, one was discharged, two were deficient at the initiatory examination, one was discharged for physical disability, and two are at present at the academy. The full list of appointments follows:

present at the academy. The full list of appointments follows:

1859—Joseph H. Cornwall; failed to report.

1853—Samuel Cooper; failed to report.

1853—Samuel Cooper; failed to report.

1853—Samuel Cooper; failed to report.

1854—July 1—Edward T. Jennings; resigned March 4, 1855.

1856—July 1—John Adair, jr.; graduated May 6, 1881; promoted second lieutenant First cavalry.

1851—Volney Smith; deficient at initiatory examination June, 1861.

1862—July 1—Medorem Crawford, jr.; graduated June 17, 1867; promoted second lieutenant. Second artillery.

1857—July 1—Hedorem Crawford, jr.; graduated June 12, 1871; promoted second lieutenant. Schwatks; graduated June 12, 1871; promoted second lieutenant Third cavalry.

1875—July 1—George L. Scott; graduated June 18, 1875; promoted second lieutenant Third cavalry.

1875—July 1—Edward H. Brooke; discharged June 26, 1871.

1878—July 1—Edward H. Brooke; discharged June 26, 1871.

1878—July 1—Edward C. Brooks; graduated June 13, 1882; promoted additional second lieutenant Nineteenth intantry.

1882—July 1—Milton F. Davis; graduated June 12, 1890; promoted second lieutenant Eighth cavalry.

1896—June 17—William B. Ladue; graduated June 12, 1890; promoted second lieutenant, corps of engineers.

1833—June 21—Haroid B. Fiske; graduated June 11, 1897; promoted additional second lieutenant Fourtteenth infantry.

1896—June 18—Edward N. Johnston; present member of the second class.

1897—June 18—Edward N. Johnston; present member of the second class.

1897—June 18—Edward N. Johnston; present member of the second class.

1898—June 18—Edward N. Buller; present member of the fourth class.

lower plant and pipe line system are completed, the Boston syndicate will have in-vested \$1,000,000 in Lewiston valley.

Extension of Railroad Lines. The doings of the year cannot be told without mentioning the construction of new railway lines. The Northern Pacific has reached the famous Camas prairie country by the construction of two lines, both of which run out of Lewiston. The first line is 23 miles long, and follows Lapwal creek towards its source. The second is 78 miles in length, and follows the main stream of the Clearwater to where the middle and south forks meet. These lines began operations in November, except on the upper part of the Clear-The doings of the year cannot be told ber, except on the upper part of the Clear-water branch, where unavoidable acci-dents delayed the train service. All over the great Camas prairie country the march of progress has been unabated. An-other year will witness a transformation that will set the world to wondering. Lewiston, Idaho. A. R. FLANDERS.

HAMMOND PACKING COMPANY

Excellency of Their Products.

Situated at the northeast corner of East Oak and Water streets, in this city, is the plant of the Hammond Packing Company, packers and shippers of provisions and canned ments.

During a recent visit our representative was shown through the various depart-ments of this large concern, and was sur-prised to note the volume of business done by this enterprising company, as well as the care exercised as to cleanliness and quality in the preparation of their goods for the market. All of their products are shipped in their own refrigerator cars, of which they operate over 1000. Upon arrival here the cured presses are carefully pears in four distinct stages via area. rival here the cured meats are carefully washed, after which they are hung in one of their targe and commodious smokehouses, where they are allowed to dry thoroughly, and are then smoked until they acquire that rich golden color which appears so appetizing to the epicure. The Hammond Packing Company have in connection with their establishment a United States government meat inspector, under whose vigilant eye every piece of meat must pass before it is sent out for consumption, thus guaranteeing it to be absolutely free from blemish or signs of disease; this fact being attested to by the government stamp upon each case or

By a careful study of the wants of their patrons this company has, since establish-ing their Oregon branch eight years ago, succeeded in building up the largest pack-ing-house business in the Northwest, so that today their famous "Coin Special" and "Calumet" brands are referred to by all as the standard of excellence

all as the standard of excellence.

During the tour of inspection it was gratifying to see the large number of em-ployes which it requires to handle a busi-ness of this kind, as that means a large payroll in our midst, and we are informed that thousands of dollars are distributed each year for help, material, etc., by this company, all of which is spent with our company, all of wh home tradespeople.

THOMAS DUFFY.

Wide-Awake and Enterprising Portland Butcher and Packer.

Not a few of Portland's well-known citi-Not a few of Portland's well-known citi-zens came from the New England states, and among these may be mentioned Thomas Duffy, who left his home in Massachusetts during the year 1877, com-ing directly to this city and connecting himself with a retail butcher business. In 1888 Mr. Duffy launched forth in the same business on his own account, his store being located on the corner of First and Jefferson streets. About three years and Jefferson streets. About three years ago he moved to the corner of First and Madison, establishing what is known as the Emplee Market, more l'amiliarly desig-

"Duffy's."

From the very commencement of his career, Mr. Duffy believed that honesty is the best policy. With him one pound always means 16 ounces in buying or seling, and quality is an essential consideration. Furthermore, the neat, attractive appearance of his well-equipped store combined with contraction. bined with courteous treatment to all has enabled Mr. Duffy to build up a business running into hundreds of dollars daily. Not only does he supply many of our best families, but also the principal hotels and restaurants. He confines his atten-tion strictly to the retail and wholesale butcher business, bears an excellent repu-

reeling silk off the cocoons, but from considerations of economy. The mulberry trees are still too young to put the in-stitution on a paying basis. Besides, there is the further obstacle which all wagons at Oregon City, Vancouver and The Dalles. During the past five years their business has more than doubled, which fact in itself speaks volumes.

The laundry business is reduced to a scientific basis now-a-days, expensive machinery being used in the different departments over cover taken to prompte absensuch new enterprises are very apt to encounter, a lack of money to support them while they are in the state of infancy. Yet it is gratifying to note that the mulberry trees, numbering over 3000, which were planted a few years ago in different parts of the state, will, in the course of a few more years, supply enough leaves to feed a large army of silkworms, and thus enable us amply to support a central station.

new varieties of silkworms, or practica-bility of improving old stocks. The insti-tution is managed somewhat similar to our creameries. Such an institution can-not fail so long as there are enough of the patrons or co-operators.

Of its success. Using special machinery as well as effective hand methods where necessary, they secure that nicety and ex-actness in every detail which has won for them the reputation of doing work unap-proachable elsewhere. Portland needs more of such concerns—progressive, premore of such concerns-progressive, pre-

ature of the Silkworm, and Its Cul-

Every animal undergoes certain metamorphoses from germination to maturity; some within the mother, as mammals; others after hatching of the eggs, as in the amphibia; and still others by alternate generation, or series of transformations, in which apparently distinct animals occur, as in the parasite worms, distomum, which appears in four distinct forms, viz., pears in four distinct stages, viz., egg.

and put in a room or incubator in which is kept a temperature of approximately 70 degrees Fahrenheit. They are stirred

the eggs and the first moult; second, between the first and second moults; third, between the second and third moults; fourth, between the third and fourth moults; fifth, between the fourth

Taking Care of the Worms. The first age commences when the worms are hatched. Special pains are taken in growing the worms uniformly, taken in growing the worms uniformly, that is, to keep them in an equal age. For this reason they are fed from eight to 12 times in a day, giving them more than enough of mulberry leaves, which are cut to a size of about one-eighth of an inch square. Temperature of the room is kept at about 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

From the second until the last age, the worms are kept in a natural temperature. worms are kept in a natural temperature

so far as is practicable, although under no circumstances is the temperature of the room allowed to fall below 75 degrees. Once a day, the trays in which the worms are reared are cleaned. This is done just before a feeding, by means of netting. The worms are covered with a net such as mosquito bar, specially made for the pur-pose to suit the size of worms, and fresh mulberry leaves are spread upon it. The worms soon crawl upon the net to feed on the leaves. Two persons then take the

tion.

In Europe and Asia, where silk is produced, each district has a central station, called a filature, which purchases cocoons from its co-operators. The filature is also an experimental station, where an expert is kept to test the adaptability of new varieties of silkwarms or practice.

larva or worm, pupa or chrysalis, and

The newly hatched worms are but oneeighth of an inch in length, but growth is rapid, and they attain a length of and three inches in the course of 30 or 60 days. The worms undergo five periods, which are distinguished by different moultings. The period between each moult is called the age. There are five ages, viz.: First, between the first and second moults; third, between the first and second moults; third, between the second and third several times in a day, with a small camelshair brush, so that the heat may transact fully two-thirds of the game, sa also butter and cheese. They have and spoultry and fish business in the city, having six delivery wagons in constant use, and employing over 25 people, supplying the best trade, also the dining-cars, steamboats, leading hotels and clubs. An essential feature with them is strictly high grade quality at reasonable prices. Buysmit leature with them is strictly high grade quality at reasonable prices. Buysmit leature with them is strictly high grade quality at reasonable prices. Buysme that feature with them is strictly high grade quality at reasonable prices. Buysme that feature with them is strictly high grade quality at reasonable prices. Buysme that feature with them is strictly high grade quality at reasonable prices. Buysme that feature with them is strictly high grade quality at reasonable prices. Buysme that feature with them is strictly high grade quality at reasonable prices. Buysme that feature with them is strictly high grade quality at reasonable prices. Buysme that feature with them is strictly highsgrade quality at reasonable prices. Buysme that feature with them is strictly highsgrade quality at reasonable prices. Buysme that feature with them is strictly highsgrade quality at reasonable prices. Buysme that feature with them is strictly highsgrade quality at reasonable prices. Buysme that feature with them is strictly highsgrade quality at reasonable prices. Buysme that feature with them is strictly highsgrad

moult and the maturity. Before each moult, the worms also undergo a certain sickness, in which they are unable to eat for several hours. The period of illness varies from 24 to 42 hours.

on the leaves Two persons then take the net by the corners and remove it with the worms into another tray.

The worms, during the last four ages, are fed from five to eight times a day. In all, covering a period of about 40 days, reckoned from the time the eggs are hatched, the worms will be matured. They are removed at once into cocconery,

BARNES MARKET COMPANY. Leading Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Oysters, Game, Poultry and Fish,

Mr. F. C. Barnes, the manager of the Barnes Market Company, is a native of New York state, but came to the coast in 1861, and has been prominently identified with its interests ever since. About 12 years ago Mr. Barnes opened a market at the corner of Third and Morrison, later he moved to the corner of Third and Washington, where he remained for gix years, and about five years ago opened his present quarters, 105, 107 and 107% Third-street, 50x200 feet extending from Third moth.

The time of hatching of the eggs is generally reckoned by the time when firm name of Barnes Market Company, mulberry trees begin to push forth their leaves. This is usually in May in Oregon. The tiny eggs, 40,000 of which weigh only an ounce, resemble mustard seeds, being nearly round and slightly flat. They in the city, handling not only oyaters, being nearly round and slightly flat. They in the city, handling not only oyaters, same, poultry and fish, but also Oregon. game, poultry and fish, but also Oregon, California and domestic fruits and vege-tables, as also butter and cheese. They transact fully two-thirds of the game, poultry and fish business in the city, hav-ing six delivery wagons in constant use,

brands being "Defender," "General Rob-ert E. Lee," "Webfoot" and Bluebell." A thorough knowledge of his business, strict attention to details, with ample facilities and capital at his command are the scorets of Mr. Barnes' success.

AN ENTERPRISING FIRM.

Among the enterprising, progressive and prosperous firms of the city, the Forbes-Davis Fuel Company, 181-195 East Water street, are entitled to prominent mention. On September last they engaged in the fuel business, and by reason of superior ad-vantages over others engaged in this line,

they have already developed a large and rapidly increasing business.

Among their great resources is a large body of choice fir timber near Portland, which means a low cost for transportation. In this body of timber they employ a varying force of from 50 to 60 woods. a varying force of from 50 to 60 wood-choppers, who produce 1500 cords per month. By thus taking their wood direct-ly from the stump to the consumer they are enabled to handle the very best fuel,

and are in a position to figure below all other competitors.

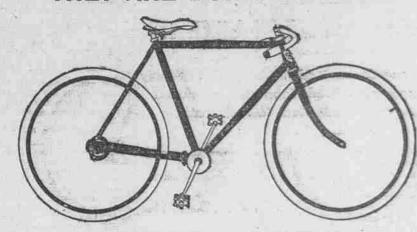
They operate the largest fuel yards in the Northwest, equipped with commodious sheds to protect at all times their large stock. They keep a stock of at least, 1000, cords constantly on hand dry and 1000 cords constantly on hand, dry and ready for immediate use, thus insuring to their patrons entire satisfaction. Their stock always consists of the choicest fir, ash, oak, maple, alder and mixed wood. They also have on hand a full supply of the most popular brands of coal. Their motto is "A cord, for a cord," and "A ton

WHEELS THAT SATISFY

 Columbia Chainless
 \$75.00 | Hartfords
 \$35.00

 Columbia Chain
 50.00 | Pennants
 \$25.00

THEY ARE BUILT TO RIDE



They are the best bicycles possible to produce by skillful workmen, from the best material, in the largest and most completely equipped bicycle factories in the world Coaster brake device (free wheel) fitted to both Columbia Chain and Chainless.

THAT PECULIAR EXCELLENCE which has always distinguished CLEVELAND BICYCLES and made them famous the world over will continue to characterize our produce in 1900.

Pennant Specials, models 31-32....\$30.00

Distributing depots for Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho-Columbia and Cleveland lines. Good live dealers wanted in all unoccupied territory. Jobbers in bicycle sundries and juvenile bicycles.

American Bicycle Company

Portland Branch-Pope Sales Department

Nos. 132-34 SIXTH STREET

PORTLAND, OREGON

Rubber-Carriages

COMFORT IN RIDING

United Carriage Co.

Seventh and Taylor Sts.

Oregon 'Phone No. 222. Columbia 'Phone No. 222.

J. A. Strowbridge IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN

LEATHER AND **FINDINGS**

Our stock is always full and complete with the best grade of goods in our line, and our prices are the very lowest.

189 Front Street Portland, Oregon

J. A. STROWBRIDGE

OREGON TELEPHONE GREEN 445

Donnerberg & Rademacher **Plumbers**

Gas and Steam Fitters

129 FOURTH ST., PORTLAND, OREGON Jobbing promptly attended to.

City Foundry and Machine Shops

J. HONEYMAN & CO.

Manufacturers of stationary and marine engines, bollers, grist, saw, and quartz mills. Iron fronts for buildings, FRONT AND COLUMBIA STS.

J. C. BAYER

Galvanized Iron Cornices Metal Skylights Steel Roofing

PORTLAND . OREGON

ATKINSON, WAKEFIELD & CO.

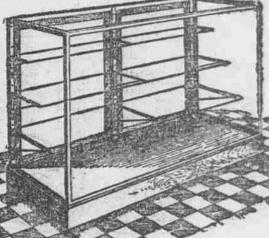
REAL ESTATE LOANS AND RENTALS

227 STARK STREET

J. L. ATKINSON H. W. FRIES D. W. WAKEFIELD

PORTLAND, OR.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO.



Manufactuers of Every Description of

JEWELERS' AND **DRUGGISTS'** WALL CASES AND **BANK FIXTURES**

108-110-112-114 Front St., Corner Washington

Portland, Oregon

PORTLAND SEED

135 FRONT STREET

Portland, Oregon

GET OUR CATALOGUE

Sherwood & Sherwood 448 SHERLOCK BUILDING PORTLAND, OREGON

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LONDON, ENGLAND,
Pickles, Lucca Oil, Jame, Olives, Curry Powder,
J. & J. COLMAN, LONDON ENGLAND,
Colman's Mustard and Asure Elue,
JAMES EPPS & CO., LONDON, ENGLAND,
Epps's Homoeopathic Cocoa.
W. A. ROSS & SON, BELFAST, IRELAND,
Ginger Ale, Soda Waier.
MEINHOLD & HEINEMAN, NEW YORK,
Anchor Brand Russet Coder.
JAMES CHALMERS' SON, WILLIAMSVILLE, N. Y.,
Transparent Gelatine.
CURTICE BROTHERS CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Blue Label' Soups, Meats, Ketchup, Vegetables.
E. R. DURKEE & CO., NEW YORK,
Salad Dressing, "Challenge" Sauce, Spices.