

ENGINE CITY GUARD

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

TELEGRAPH TO DATE

Phelps, Marshall & Co., of London, have concluded to purchase 1,300,000 acres of land from the state of Mississippi...

Dispatch from Rome to Freeman's journal announces the appointment of a Very Rev. Nicholas A. Gallagher, vicar general of Columbus, Ohio...

The probability increases of the loss of three Atlantic steamers, the City of London, of the Centaur line, out since Nov. 13th, from London; the Henry Edye, from Antwerp, Nov. 21st, and the Lord Byron, from Hamburg, Nov. 28th...

Mr. Page of California, chairman of the committee on commerce, states that it is not true that he is hostile to interstate commerce bills; that he voted for one of those bills in the last congress, and without committing himself now to any particular one...

Special dispatches report the brutal murder of a man named Black, deputy tax collector, last Friday afternoon at Hamilton, Boone county, Ky. Mitchell Rich and Pascal Lampkins had quarreled over a trifling matter at a saloon, and Lampkins cut Rich, not seriously...

A Washington dispatch says: Oregon friends of Representative M. G. George notice with interest that a contest over George's seat has been officially included in the house elections committee, for according to their information the contestant, Dr. McDowell, of Salem, received only one vote and that was cast by himself...

It is understood when the house committee to audit expenses of the illness and funeral of Garfield meet after recess that Marshal Henry will go before the committee and ask in the name of Mrs. Susan Edson to be included in the distribution of awards to physicians, and that Steward Crump and other attendants shall also receive proper recognition...

Tribune's Washington special says: One of the interesting political papers of the session, it is understood, will be on the star route swindle, by a prominent republican representative, in which he will deny that any of the ill-gotten profits were used for the republican ticket in the last presidential campaign, and will show that contractors contributed \$20,000 to defeat Randall delegates in Pennsylvania, besides sending \$30,000 to Cincinnati which was used in nominating Hancock, and additional sums for the latter's election...

There has been a good deal of chatter about the minister of Great Britain at Washington being a bachelor and yet a father of children. The fact is that Great Britain never commissions a man to high office whose social record is not good. The present minister, when a young attaché of the British legation at Madrid, married an estimable Spanish lady not of equal rank, lived happily for years and recognized her as his wife, although court journals never announced the marriage. He was legally married, and that's the whole story. Since his wife's death he has lived single.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gibbons, who reside near Ashland Ky., went to meeting Friday night, leaving a daughter 14 years old, Miss Emma Thomas, 17 years old, and a son, Robert Gibbons, at the Gibbons homestead. During Friday night some villains came to the house, outraged both girls, saturated their clothes with oil, set the house on fire and killed young Robert Gibbons, who attempting to give the alarm. All three of the dead had their heads split open with a hatchet. No clue to the murderers. One thousand dollars reward has been offered for their capture. Gibbons' house was burned to ashes, only the chimney left standing.

Dr. C. H. Rosenhauer, a prominent physician, was assassinated at his residence, nine miles from Pine Bluff, Saturday evening. The assassin fired through the window with a double barrel shot gun and lodged fifteen buckshot in the victim's body. Suspicion points to Lee Chow a Chinese laundryman, as the guilty party. A few months ago Lee Chow was married to a beautiful but ignorant girl named Estelle Smith. Shortly after the marriage he and his wife settled in Dr. Rosenhauer's neighborhood. An intimacy soon sprang up between the doctor and the Chinaman's wife and she forsook her husband and took up her residence at the doctor's house. Subsequently Chow persuaded her to leave the doctor and return to him.

Action was brought in the supreme court by Jan. D. Brewer and others against Walter F. Hatch, J. Warren Brown and others, trustees of the Dunderburg Mining Company, to compel the accounting of 86,000 shares of that company's stock. Plaintiffs claim that they contributed 250,000 on representation that the company's 150,000 shares of stock would be needed to purchase mining lodes in Colorado. Mining property was purchased by defendant Brown for the value of 64,000 shares, and he, it is alleged, reassigned the property to the company for 150,000 shares. Plaintiffs claim that at the time they contributed Brown knew he could purchase the property for less than 150,000, and they ask that the surplus of 84,000 shares over the contract price be divided among the stockholders. Defendants demurred to the complaint, which demurrer Judge VanHosen to-day overruled with costs, granting them leave, however, to serve answer.

Senator Beck is spending the holiday season in the preparation of a speech on the tariff question, which he will deliver soon after the reassembling of congress. He is opposed to tariff commissions and is in favor of congress retaining entire control of the tariff revision.

Mormon missionaries held a conference in London on the 25th. Mormonism in London has been unsuccessful but many converts have been made in the provinces. It is proposed to take the converts to Utah early in 1882. Some of the elders will remain to proselyte but a number of them will return to Utah. Fifteen hundred converts have been made in England since August.

Scarlet fever is increasing in New York city at an alarming rate. According to returns it is unusually malignant. For the week ended December 17th 224 cases were reported and 64 deaths recorded. The record of the week ended Saturday last approaches 3000; number of deaths during the week from that disease, 82. Saturday 17 persons died from the same cause; Sunday 9 and to-day 17.

Smallpox seems to continue in Chicago at the same rate of mortality and increase as heretofore. One of the chief causes of this city for the authorities to take care for. One man was discovered on the outskirts of the city who had been taken with the disease while working on a farm in DuPage county, and at once hustled off on foot to Chicago. His face was a mass of blotches and he was steering for the pest house. The disease has also broken out at the county hospital. Three cases were discovered there. They of course were taken away and all visiting at the hospital has been stopped for the present.

Guiteau spent Christmas very quietly. Few persons are permitted to enter the jail Sundays, and only his brother and sister are allowed to visit the prisoner unless by authority from Judge Cox or Scoville. Jno. W. Guiteau, accompanied by a few acquaintances, called during the day and held an interview with his brother. Late this afternoon, after these visitors had left, Guiteau partook of a hearty Christmas dinner. The prisoner has prepared another statement for publication, which, he intimates, contains important and interesting revelations bearing upon the case. He wants \$1000.

At Mt. Carmel, Ills., several deaths from smallpox having occurred, the mayor ordered that services in all churches be stopped. One church refuses to recognize the order, and held a festival. The mayor thereupon telegraphed for advice to the state board of health, which instructed him to compel obedience to his order by force if necessary, and to call for state militia to aid him in case ordinary officers were powerless. He also instructed him to have every person who attended the festival vaccinated. This incident illustrates the activity of the state board in stopping the scourge, and also their apprehension that it will become epidemic.

Joseph McLeary, who was recently sent to St. Francis' hospital for alcoholism, was seized with the worst form of black smallpox, and refusing to go to the pest house, was allowed to go home. A friend persuaded him to go to the police station and helped him along through the streets. The police, on hearing of his approach, barred the doors, and the man was deposited on the sidewalk where he died and was soon surrounded by a large crowd, mostly children. A cloth was laid over his face, but several times lifted by curious children. The friend who was with him was locked up for trying to get into the station to see officers.

The News has an interesting Washington letter, evidently written from a stalwart standpoint, which discusses the question of Blaine's candidacy in 1884. It says Blaine, though out of office, is not by any means out of politics. He is as acute and ambitious as ever. He finds himself opposed, however, by the man in the White House, who is as great a politician as himself and who is making no mistakes, who knows that his acts are being keenly observed by Blaine and that his errors will be used to Blaine's advantage. Blaine is especially anxious not to have Chandler appointed to a cabinet position. He would prefer an entirely stalwart cabinet, as that would give him more capital. Chandler is looked upon as a man of great honor. One of the 306 said: "Chandler gave us more trouble at Chicago than anybody else, but he always fought fair." As Garfield's friend and legate Blaine will have the strongest hold on the American people, and that is the light in which his friends view him and would have him viewed.

A Washington dispatch of Dec. 24th says: It is asserted that the president had determined before he went to New York to nominate ex-Senator Sargent for secretary of the interior and Wm. E. Chandler for secretary of the navy. This decision was subject to revision after Arthur's arrival in New York. The president, however, had little or no doubt that anything would happen in New York to lead him to change his mind respecting Sargent's nomination. He was not so sure, however, that he would be given such suggestions respecting Chandler's nomination as would confirm him in his determination. A gentleman who saw the president at the White House a few days before he went to New York and who has since seen him there, returned to Washington this morning feeling very certain that these two nominations would be made and that Lincoln would remain in the cabinet. Sargent's nomination has been urged by some of the leading stalwarts, and that in spite of the fact that they realize the country will regard it as a nomination unfit to be made; but Sargent is a man of craft and cunning, and his political counsels are highly prized by stalwarts. Grant, it is said, did desire that ex-Senator Chaffee should go into the cabinet, and the president for sometime had Chaffee's name under serious consideration. It was soon learned, however, that the nomination of Chaffee would not be wholly satisfactory to stalwarts of the Pacific slope, while that of Sargent would. Besides it was believed that Chaffee had too large landed interests in the west to make it at all proper that he should accept the nomination, or that it be offered to him. Some of the leading men here, however, regard this reason as of small consequence in view of the fact that Sargent would be nominated if Chaffee was not. Chaffee has ceased it to be understood that he could not accept any nomination, as his business requires all his time.

Gems—Take one cup of corn-meal or rye-meal and two of Graham flour; put into it a pinch of salt, a spoonful of sugar, two teaspoonful of phosphate baking powder, and then sift it twice through a sieve; mix to a stiff batter with either sweet or sour milk; grease patty-pans or gem pans; put one large spoonful of batter in each and bake immediately.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

San Francisco, Dec. 30.—Sterling exchange on London bankers, 60 days, \$4 80; do, documentary, \$4 75. Transfers—17 1/2 @ 20. New York, Dec. 30.—Sterling exchange, prime bankers' long, \$4 81; short, \$4 85. Good commercial, from 1/4 to 1/2 lower documentary, 5/8 to 1/2 lower. U. S. Bonds—3 1/2, 101 1/2; 4 1/2, 114 1/2; 4 1/2, 118 1/2. London, Dec. 30.—Silver bullion, English standard, 225 fine, per fine ounce, \$17 1/2. Consols—97 1/2 @ 1/4, money, 97 1/2 @ 1/4, account. U. S. Bonds—4, 120 1/2. U. S. Bonds—4 1/2, 120 1/2 @ 1/4, 1/2. U. S. Bonds—4 1/2, 120 1/2 @ 1/4, 1/2. U. S. Bonds—4 1/2, 120 1/2 @ 1/4, 1/2.

New York Stock Quotations. New York, Dec. 30.—Silver bars, 12 1/2; money, 6 to 1-1/2 per diem; governments, irregular; stocks, irregular; W. U. 12 1/2; Quicksilver, 2 1/2; Pacific, 4 1/2; Mariposa, 1 1/2; N. Y. Central, 13 1/2; Erie, 4 1/2; Panama, 11 1/2; C. R., 31 1/2; bonds, 115 1/2; S. U. 1.

Gold and Stock Reports. SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS. San Francisco, Dec. 30. Receipts—Wheat—120,000 cwt., including 142,000 aboard ship; flour, 11,500 grs; potatoes, 3500 sks. CHARTERED.

To Liverpool, Br ship Artist, 1371 tons, 70c. Wheat—There is a good demand and market firm. Silver bullion, 100 fine, per fine ounce, \$17 1/2. Consols—97 1/2 @ 1/4, money, 97 1/2 @ 1/4, account. U. S. Bonds—4, 120 1/2. U. S. Bonds—4 1/2, 120 1/2 @ 1/4, 1/2. U. S. Bonds—4 1/2, 120 1/2 @ 1/4, 1/2. U. S. Bonds—4 1/2, 120 1/2 @ 1/4, 1/2.

Chicago, Dec. 30. Wheat—\$1 27 1/2, January. Flour—\$2 40, January. Butter—\$1 10, January. Lard—\$1 10, January.

New York, Dec. 30. Wheat—Market unsettled, \$1 22 1/2 @ 1/4. Flour—steady.

BREMER'S ENGLISH REPORTS. LONDON, Dec. 30. Floating cargoes—Firm. Cargoes on passage—Firm. Mark Lane—Quiet but steady. Arrivals of wheat of coast for orders—Very good. English country markets—Turn dearer. Foreign—Firm. Liverpool spot—Improving. Cals white wheat, highest per cental—10s 11d. Cals new winter—9s 7 1/2d. Red American spring—10s 6d.

Portland Produce Market. FLOUR—Standard brands \$5; country, \$4 25 @ 50 superfine, \$5 00 @ 75. OATS—\$2 25 per bushel. BARLEY—\$1 00 @ 75 per cental. HAY—Baled timothy, \$14 @ 16 @ ton. MILL FEED—Quotations: Middlings \$2 50 @ 25; shorts, \$1 50 @ 20; chop feed \$2 25; bran \$1 40 @ 15. CURED BELLIES—The same, Oregon sugar cured 15 @ 16; eastern 17 @ 18; bacon, 10 @ 12; shoulders 11 @ 12. LARD—Quotations are 14 @ 15 in kegs; 14 @ 15 in tins, and 15 @ 16 in kegs. DRIED APPLES—Sun dried, 6 @ 7c; Plummer dried 9 @ 10c. DRIED PLUMS—With pits, 6c; pitless 11 @ 12 for sun dried; 10 @ 11 for machine plums. HOPS—18 @ 20c. HIDES—Quotations are 15c for first-class dry; 10c for green; calfs, 5c; sheep pelts 50 @ 60 @ 75.

BUTTER—Fancy 35c; good to choice, 27 @ 30 @ 35c; fair, 20 @ 25 @ 30c; in bulk, 20 @ 25 @ 30c. EGGS—Quotation \$1 00 @ 25 @ 30c. CHEESE—Berk family, 16 @ 17c. APPLES—Per box, 6 @ 7c. PEAS—\$2 50 @ 30c per bushel. TIMOTHY SEED—Per lb, 6 @ 8c. CHICKENS—Dox, \$3 25 @ 35; small and medium, \$2 25 @ 30. TURKEYS—\$1 50 per dozen. GESE—\$1 50 per dozen. SALMON—Columbia river, \$1 00 @ 1 10 @ 1 15; hf bb, \$1 00 @ 1 10 @ 1 15. POTATOES—Garnet Chili, 45c; per bushel; Peerless or choice white varieties, 50c per bushel. CEMENT—Roanoke, \$1 00 @ 1 10 @ 1 15. SHINGLES—Shaved, \$2 75 @ 30 per M. MEATS. BEEF—\$2 25 @ 30 @ 35 @ 40 @ 45. PORK—\$1 00 @ 1 10 @ 1 15. MUTTON—\$1 00 @ 1 10 @ 1 15. VEAL—\$1 00 @ 1 10 @ 1 15.

Fashionable Jewelry.

The three leading articles of jewelry at the present time are bracelets, lace-pins, and finger rings. Earrings, except where brilliant solitaires, or other gems, are to be exhibited, are less worn than ever before. Necklaces, with the present style of dress are unnecessary, and therefore, have been almost entirely abolished, and watches with chatelaines long ago superseded the obtrusive long chains. Unique settings now receive rare and precious gems, but the fancy stones that are classed gems by mineralogists are rapidly obtaining a commercial value, according to the variety of colors they exhibit. Even the time-honored solitaire diamond for an engagement ring, frequently gives place now to an association of colored gems and diamonds. A favorite combination for rings consists of the ruby and sapphire with diamonds. The ruby and sapphire, by the way, are two exceedingly popular stones just now. Another combination is that of the white sapphire and the chrysoberyl. Among fancy stones, for which there is a special demand, is the spinel. There is a natural crystal, containing about seventy per cent. of corundum, very hard, and showing colors that are not found in any other stone. In this class comes the tourmaline and jargon. These are much used in both rings and lace-pins. A peculiar stone is a variety of chrysoberyl, called Alexandrite, after the Emperor of Russia. It is emerald-green by reflected light, and red by transmitted light, being, therefore, green during the day and red at night. "Cat's Eyes" are encircled with diamonds and mounted for a ring in a setting representing a cat's paw. A unique ornament is a brooch having a center of transparent chalcodony, overlaid with opaque white figures in relief, and set with diamonds, presenting a surface of three whites, brilliant, transparent and opaque. Another instance of unique jewelry is a brooch in form of a great spider, the legs being of oxidized silver and the body of diamonds. Limoges enamel is much used, and with good results, on medallions and lace-pins for ladies, and on scarf-pins for gentlemen. Lace-pins, while having a great variety in the designs for setting, come usually in the form of straight bars. The flexible bracelet with fancy ends has replaced the less graceful broad bands, chain and bangle bracelets, and medium-sized watches have taken the place of the miniature watches that were originally introduced with the chatelaine.

THE SUNSET STATE.

(From the Portland Evening Telegram.)

Men must move. The spirit of change is a part of our nature for which we are no more accountable than for the love of life. All change is progress. The more restless the individual the more he adds to the power of the spirit of change—that which sends the world along. Some call it enterprise. Thousands of men are thinking where they will move next. Let them come to the Northwest, which has its headquarters in Portland. Why? A wonderful civilization has grown and blossomed across the west. Each new State, or community, opened, like new flowers on a growing tree, has risen higher in the branches of civilization than the last. Each better than its predecessor though sover had in appearance, because it was last, and, therefore, that must further onward toward the ultimate destiny of man. States have slumbered sluggishly through a score of infant years and then leaped to fullest station in five more. Kansas, twenty years after John Brown and Bill Atchison, added 400,000 souls to its population in a year. Nebraska ten years after the Union Pacific, took to growing at the rate of 25,000 people per month. Minnesota, Dakota, Colorado and Texas have found their greatness and Oregon is at the door. To be here now, or soon, is to have an opportunity to reap great advantage.

The rise of a State from two hundred thousand people to one or two million in the course of ten years is more wonderful than all the conquests of crowned and savage antiquity, and the wealth created is greater than the riches wrested from a conquered kingdom. Oregon and the great Northwest, after years of inactive waiting and silent preparation now tremble with the gathered impulse which will send it upward in its turn the latest and the grandest spire of progress. It has grown the slow growth of the germ and garnered the strength needful for age. It can receive and set at work a quarter of a million people next year and the year after and the next. The mountain chains which, like mighty ligatures on the arm of earth, shut the restless blood of the times, will soon be cut by railroad grades, and bounding through these arteries of modern world life, will come an irresistibly tide of men, money force, to swell this country by ten—twenty times its present station. Even now, like the guests on board at the launch of a ship, we can hear the blows that are knocking away the blocks, and feel the grating of the keel as it takes weight on the ways. Every breath of east wind brings the swell of powder smoke from the tunnels which will soon tap the restless west and let in the flood. It is ready to come—people by the thousands. What will they find? The atmosphere, the sun, the sky, the soil best adapted to the growth of the principle of progress and working of the problem of people. Here is New England with the climate of France; but the mountains are higher, the valleys wider, the streams are larger and more clear; the soil is richer and deeper, the sky is brighter, the air more pure and nature herself always better natured. The climate of the Pacific Northwest is as varied and beautiful, as its prairies, valleys, hills and mountains. No country was ever so unjustly and persistently slandered in respect to its climate as Oregon. The title "Web-foot" given its people by Californians in derision, implies a lie which is further told in the monstrous stories about "rain in Oregon." The whole coast is a battle ground between land and ocean currents. In summer when the land-air, warmed by the sun in the valleys and over the plains, receives and absorbs the moisture that floats in from the ocean, we have the most beautiful of blue skies and cool nights. In winter when the ocean currents sweep over the land, clouds and mists of course obscure the sun, and when cold currents of air from the mountains comes down on this misty air from ocean condensing it, we have rain. Then the air clears and the sun shines. It may be ocean air or the mountain air which drives the other back over us any day in winter. If the first it is warm and misty, if the last it is clear and cool, rarely cold enough for skating. It must be borne in mind that the Pacific Northwest is made up of vast mountain chains with wonderfully large valleys intervening, in which are spread great prairies, or a succession of small mountains, hills and valleys. At the sea coast the air is humid, away from the coast it is dry. The effect of the air currents between sea and land is not the same in all places nor in all years. Yet it averages uniform for each location, one year with another. It is probable that there is no place in the world from whence a choice of climate can be so readily made or so cheaply obtained as from this city. In the coast counties, a day's journey away, the climate of Nova Scotia prevails, without its autumn and winter. Here, we have the climate of Virginia, if we bar its hot days and the summer storms of rain, hail and lightning. It is but a day's journey to the regions of perpetual snow on the backs of the huge cascades. It is a day's journey to the sunny valleys of Southern Oregon, where a White Mountain summer and a Florida winter succeed each other, barring again the terrible storms of both. Two days' journey goes to the Walla Walla country, where there are New England summers and Maryland winters. Oil cold and temperate we have all degrees; only of the deadly tropical have we none. Writers who have described the grandeur of our country and artists who have painted its peaks and waterfalls have neglected the broad sweep of the shoulders of the mountains as they rise, swell above swell to the very clouds. In the view of the mountains to the East of us on our first page there are three peaks which are perpetually snow capped. The wonderful rocks and abrupt, towering heights which have given their impression to all writings of our mountains, are in the middle of the picture where it is seen the Columbia river comes through them. There are thousands of feet of perpendicular rock, but in our tops there is everywhere a rich, deep soil. The mountains are rough and rocky only where they are seamed and cleft by water courses. On the tops of the hills, seen beyond the Columbia, there are farms from whence the grandest sunsets of earth may be seen; and not beatty alone but thrif is there. Beyond those mountains are the valleys and prairies of Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washing-

ton, and then more mountains and valleys again. Who could sum up the climate of such a country in a few words, or measure it with statistical figures of temperature and rainfall? The warm stream of air brought from the coast of Southern Asia and thrown upon this land tempers its cold in winter and heat in summer. No storms of great severity ever fall upon it. Lightning here even seen at all, is of so mild a sort, and so rare, as to be hailed as an old friend. There is no more average rain or drought in this country than in any other habitable land. There is rain enough for crops and sun enough for health. Crops give wealth, health gives happiness, and we are content. No man who had ever lived this side of the Rockies ever went East and was contented. Few have crossed and wished they had not on account of the climate.

Is It Right?

Is it right for men who profess and call themselves Christians to pray "Lead us not into temptation," and then needlessly expose themselves to the influence of drinks which have tempted and ruined thousands?

Is it right for men to ask God to "Give us this day our daily bread," and then support a system which licenses men to destroy the good grain by converting it into body and soul-destroying drink?

Is it right to build churches, chapels and schools to help to save the people, and at the same time license men and women to open shops in which liquors are sold and which will destroy the people?

Is it right to license a man to sell drink which will make people drunk, and then fine men and women for getting drunk?

Is it right to license men to make paupers and criminals, and tax sober and virtuous people to pay rates to keep them?

Is it right for people to wish the temperance cause success, and at the same time continue to drink and support the liquor traffic?

Is it right for any man or woman who wishes well to their country to stand aloof from the only certain cure for our national intemperance?

Is it right for a minister of religion to preach against drunkenness, while he continues to use the drink which alone produces it?

Is it right to admit into Christian churches, as members, liquor sellers or persons any way interested in the traffic, who, by their business, are constantly hindering the spread of the Gospel, and leading professors of religion astray?

Is it right to expect God to help Christian efforts when these efforts are tainted with the money which comes from the ruin of souls?

Is it right to do wrong, and expect wrong to produce right?

Is it right to ask these questions, and if so, what answer can each reader give to them?—John W. Kirton.

SELECTED MISCELLANY.

If a man calls another a rail spelled backward, he is said to rail at him. A London paper says that the Vice-Regal Court in Dublin has broken out in festivities. Well, that is a little better than the itch.

Base ball seems to have been of ancient origin, for we read that Rebecca went down to the well with a pitcher and caught Isaac. "Always pay as you go," said an old man to his nephew. "But, uncle, suppose I have nothing to pay with?" "Then don't go."—London Times.

It is better to yield a little than quarrel a great deal. The habit of "standing up," as people call it, for their little rights, is one of the most disagreeable and unignified in the world. The bad and vicious may be boisterously gay, and vulgarly humorous, but seldom or never truly cheerful. Genuine cheerfulness is an almost certain index of a happy mind and a pure, good heart.

No one need hope to rise above his present situation who suffers small things to pass by unimproved, or who neglects, metaphorically speaking, to pick up a penny because it is not a dollar. The Hardie coaches display a sign, which says "full" when they are loaded. The drinking man knows less than a coach. He is full before he finds it out, and always wants to take a little more aboard.

Had Guiteau got control of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, as he wanted to do, there would have been few men belonging to the paper at that time now living to tell the tale. Guiteau would probably have felt inspired to remove them all. Josh Billings disposes of Colonel Bob Ingersoll in the following quaint manner: "I wouldn't give five cents to hear Bob Ingersoll on 'The Mistakes of Moses,' but would give five hundred dollars to hear Moses on the mistakes of Bob Ingersoll."

A school teacher asked: "What bird is large enough to carry off a man?" Nobody knew; but one little girl suggested a "lark," and then she explained: "Mamma said that papa wouldn't be at home until Monday, because he had gone off on a lark." "Why are you so late, my love?" she asked, as he comes staggering home at 3 A. M. "S-S-S-S-S-S," was all he could utter. "What—Smith?" she echoed. "Did I-I-I say Smith?" he queried, "I'm meant B-B-Brown." "What—Brown?" she said, in agony. "N-no, n-n-no, not Brown," he continued; "J-J-Jenkins." "This is too much," she shrieked. "That's w-w-what I told 'em," he said, as he sat down on an invisible chair.

O. B. BIRD, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC Physician, Obstetrician and Surgeon. First above Morrison—same block with A. H. Photograph gallery—Portland, Oregon. Office hours—10 A. M. to 12 M., and 4 to 6 P. M. Residence, Sixth above Yamhill. Solds at home between 10 & 12. Telephone in residence. Circulars, Microscopic and Post mortem Examinations conducted with care. The utmost care bestowed upon Obstetric practice. Few weeks notice required, to give time for the preparatory treatment which has become so popular among Homeopaths. This medicine, with written instructions, will be sent by mail for three dollars. The Family case of medicine prepared or refilled, and books furnished, at San Francisco prices. Circles treated by mail, at office rates. Medicine always furnished without extra charge.

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