

EUGENE CITY GUARD

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE

The number of suspects imprisoned in Portland on the 13th.

The Maine republican convention met in Portland on the 13th.

The Rhode Island general assembly has rejected Senator Anthony.

House committee on pensions agreed to recommend a pension of \$800 per year for ex-President Taylor's daughter.

Mrs. Scoville reports that the morning mail of the 12th brought in over 600 signatures for her petition in behalf of her brother.

A daughter was born to the Empress of Russia on the 13th. Public buildings were decorated with flags in honor of the advent of the little princess.

McShane, member of the Canadian parliament, and Manager Stuart of the Montreal Herald fought on the 13th inst. over a political quarrel.

The steamer Alhambra arrived at St. Johns, New Foundland, on the 13th, and reports discovering a quantity of wreckage near Cape Bullard.

The President has nominated Samuel B. Axtell, chief justice of the supreme court of New Mexico, and Rollin M. Daggett of Nevada, U. S. minister to the Hawaiian Islands.

Lovy, the English claimant of the Ennals estate, is dead. It was difficultly about the possession of this property which was the cause of the French movement against Tunis.

A letter from the ship Harvey Mills, tells how the vessel was struck by the bark Etta, sixty miles south of Cape Clear, and how the latter sunk and the captain and crew saved themselves.

By a violent gale at Moscow on the 13th the exhibition building was greatly damaged. Fire broke out during the storm in Bagoski's quarter and one hundred houses, mostly wood, were destroyed.

A bust of Garibaldi is placed in the municipal hall in Rome. The president of the Paris municipal council, in remarks at the Garibaldi memorial service, said: In all parts of France, hands are stretched out towards Italy.

The prince of Wales, duke of Edinburgh, duke of Albany and nearly all the members of the government, voted with the minority in the house of lords on the 14th, ordering the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, to its second reading. The bulk of conservatives and all the bishops voted with the majority.

Pacific railroads are making an effort to prevent passage in the house of the bill which passed the senate recently, compelling payment of state taxes on lands granted to roads. They have heretofore only obtained patents for their lands when a bargain is made to sell them to settlers, thus avoiding payment of millions of dollars of taxes. This bill compels payment of taxes on all lands granted them, whether there is a prospective sale or not.

Representative Phelps has introduced in the house by request a bill similar in its provisions to one introduced in the senate early in the session by Senator Windom, authorizing the construction of a north branch of the Union Pacific railroad, and a telegraph line from Sioux City westward to connect with the Union Pacific railroad. The authorization to construct the road is extended under provisions of the acts of 1862 and 1864 to the Missouri & Niobrara Valley R. R. Co.

The following is the compulsory retirement clause of the army appropriation bill as it finally passed the house: "That on and after passage of this act, when an officer has served thirty-five years either as officer or soldier in the regular or volunteer service he shall, if he make application therefor to the president, be retired from active service and placed on the retired list; and when an officer or soldier is 64 years of age he shall be retired from active service and placed on the retired list and no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict retirement as herein provided for."

Circulars issued from headquarters of the republican congressional committee appealing for contributions for campaign purposes, are being circulated in every department of government in Washington, among all classes of employes, apprentices, laborers and mechanics in the navy yard, employed at the capitol and messengers in the departments, are asked to pay in assessments amounting to from \$6 to \$22. This circular sets forth that the committee is organized in the interest of the republican party and that funds are needed for preparing, printing and circulating documents in the coming congressional election.

A dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, of the 14th says: The bodies of the engineer of the English iron-clad Superb, and two seamen of the Ennals, killed in the riot recently, have been buried at sea, as it was deemed imprudent to risk the dangers that might have arisen from a funeral on shore. As the barge containing the bodies passed up, the steamer Galea Marquis fired a salute, and all on board uncovered heads. The sultan invited the British ambassador to the palace Tuesday, and expressed to him his regret at the affray Sunday in Alexandria, and especially at the wounding of the British consul and killing of the engineer of the British man of war.

Representative Payson, of Illinois, in behalf of the minority of the house committee on judiciary, has submitted to the house a statement of their views in opposition to the report of the majority which is favorable to the company on the subject of the land grant in aid of the Northern Pacific railroad. The minority asserts that power to declare absolute forfeiture of this land grant is in congress, and that the question of policy of action to that end should be considered and decided, after careful examination of existing conditions as well as past transactions, and with a liberal view of what has been done under disadvantageous surroundings of promoting construction and equipping the railroad through unimproved sections of the country traversed by this road. The questions are important as involving title to upwards of 39,000,000 acres of land, estimated by the company to be worth \$2 50 per acre, or \$97,750,000.

THREE NEGROES WERE DROWNED BY FLOODS AT WINCHESTER, KY., ON THE 15TH.

Rodney Curtis has tendered his resignation as melter at the Denver mint.

James Mitchell was lynched by a small mob at Mt. Sterling, Ky., on the 15th.

Specie engagements for the steamer of the 14th inst., at New York, amount to \$1,200,000.

Sherman Lumber Co.'s mill at Eau Claire, Wis., burned on the 15th. Loss \$50,000, insurance \$20,000.

Greenbackers of the 11th Indiana district nominated Evan Thompson, a farmer of Kokomo, as congressman.

James Pendergast's house at Monson, Mass., burned on the 14th, and his father and mother were fatally burned.

A severe rainstorm at Indianapolis on the 14th flooded streets and caused great alarm. Several persons were drowned.

John C. Sullivan has been sentenced to imprisonment in the California state prison for 50 years, for the murder of William Shields.

The governor-general of Canada has received a very cordial reply from her majesty, Queen Victoria, to the address presented on behalf of the women of Canada.

Pennsylvania independent republicans held the first meeting of the campaign at Pittsburg on the 13th. Attendance was large, and many former stalwarts took an active part.

Five bodies have been discovered from the Indianapolis flood of the 14th. Other bodies have been seen floating, but could not be reached. It is supposed at least ten persons were drowned. By 3 o'clock on the following afternoon the water had about disappeared.

A band of counterfeiters have been arrested in Caterville, Missouri. The names of the men arrested are Wm. Devall, Jim Mann, Wm. E. Davidson and Dan Kearney. Coining was carried on under ground in the drift of an old shaft in Caterville mines. Plaster of Paris moulds for casting were found.

Specials from the region of the forest fires in Wisconsin to the Republican-Sentinel state that at least 30,000,000 feet of standing pine has been destroyed in Pike River county, and the fire is still raging in the region of the northwestern portion of Wisconsin and the peninsula of Michigan. Reports from the line of the Wisconsin Central road state that rain on the 10th checked the fire somewhat, but doubtless did not extinguish it. Later reports from Melville, in the central portion of the state, and where the most serious fires were, state heavy rains have extinguished the fires and all danger has passed. Many million feet of pine have been destroyed, but even the approximate loss cannot be determined.

When work was stopped on the evening of the 13th at Cleveland rolling mill, a greater part of the hands were put in railway cars in the yard and sent down town. Perhaps seventy-five Bohemians who live in an adjacent district were formed in line and marched between squads of police numbering about fifty altogether, to the street cars, an eighth of a mile from the mills. The streets were filled with people, so the police had to clear a way for passage, and when about half way to the cars the mob began a lively fusillade with stones and cinders, aimed first at the workmen, but as the excitement increased policemen were pelted as well. Scarcely any of the officers or laborers escaped being hit, and many were severely cut and bruised. Six stone-throwers, some wearing strikers' badges, were arrested. On the following morning 100 additional men went to work in the mills and no one stopped on account of the violence of the previous evening. Union men will not be re-employed until they renounce the union. Mills are guarded.

The troubles of the New York Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society have multiplied so rapidly in the last three months, that notwithstanding unceasing work by Mr. Kirshee, agent of the society, and his aids, the number of immigrants upon its hands increases every day, faster than can be sent away or placed found for them. The agent says, if European commissions continue to send them here at the rate of the last two weeks he shall have to apply to the public for aid. Sunday afternoon the society had a meeting to consider the problem before it. A dispatch was received during the meeting announcing that in Eodly on the Russian and Galician frontier, were 12,000 Russian refugees, living on quarter rations, and waiting for transportation to America. The New York society had sent a dispatch some weeks ago to Europe, requesting that no old people or large families of children should be sent, but they were disregarded and prospects are the whole 12,000 will be sent here as fast as transportation can be found. European societies organized for the care and transportation of those people found themselves overwhelmed with penniless emigrants, and according to their view of the matter, the sooner they got rid of them the better. Most of the Russian immigrants are entirely destitute, but there are, however, exceptions.

Exercises attending graduating day at West Point Military academy took place on the 12th. Gen. Howard presented a diploma to each graduate as he responded to his name, being loudly applauded. After the regular address Gen. Sherman was presented and had a most cordial reception. He told the graduates if he had them in a section room he would talk to them like a father. He thought they had been favored with good sound advice by the speaker, and with his whole heart he welcomed them into the brotherhood of the army. With Senator Harrison he charged them not to gamble nor drink, and said it is the usual practice in the army to abstain from these vices. He said he was now 63 years of age and was sent from West Point 40 years ago, and not having time to wait for his diploma it was sent after him. He held a list of graduates in his hand, and in looking back found the first admission to West Point academy was at the beginning of the present century. The first man came from South Carolina and another from Massachusetts. He was glad to know there are two Missouri boys in the class, also one from Iowa; but he found no one in the list from Virginia. He wished all the graduates a glorious career, and told them he would try to secure to a large portion of them posts of duty in the Indian country, as there is more happiness out there than hanging around doing a clerk's duty in this way.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

San Francisco, June 16.—Sterling exchange on London bankers, 90 days, \$1 50; do commercial, \$1 4 1/2. Transfers—Par to 5. Bank of England rate of interest, 3 per cent. New York, June 16.—Sterling exchange, prime bank, long, \$1 5 1/2; short, \$1 5 1/4; do commercial, from 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; do documentary, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4. Silver million, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, 11 1/4. U.S. Bonds—3 1/2, 99 1/2; 4 1/2, 114 1/2; 5, 120 1/2. London, June 16.—Consols, 100 1/8 money, 100 5/8 account. Silver million English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, 52.

Gold and Stock Reports

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET. SAN FRANCISCO, June 16. Receipts—Wheat, 17,000 cts; flour, 11,000 qf; oats, 2000 cts; potatoes, 2100 sacks; eggs, 15,000 doz; fruit, prices unchanged. Wheat—The new crop is coming to hand; market quiet. Demand is better. Prices are firm for choice; \$1 35 bid for choice Oregon. Sales of good Oregon at \$1 30. No. 1 September, \$1 45. GRAIN—The market is steady. Standard size California quoted at 9 1/2 c; sp 1; 9 1/2 c. Inquiry for bags is very good, but buyers and sellers are apart in their views. Salinas—Columbia river—Market quiet; jobbing rate is \$1 40 1/2. It seems impossible to effect sales of round lots at proportionate figures, which bring 2 1/2 c. Poor qualities abundant at 20 1/2 c. Potatoes—The market is very soft; poor, 4 1/2; good, 5 1/2; extra choice quality, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. Canned—Market higher, 1/4 to 3/8 c.

Portland Produce Prices

FLOUR—Standard brands \$5 00; country, \$4 50 1/2. 47 1/2 superfine, \$5 50. 75. RYE—1 1/2 to 1 3/4. BARLEY—1 1/2 to 1 3/4. HAY—Bellevue timothy, \$18 21/2. 8 ton. GREAT BALTIC—Bellevue Oregon sugar cured 14 1/2; eastern 15 1/2; bacon, 15 1/2; shoulders 10 1/2. LARD—Quotations are 15 1/2 in kegs; 14 1/2 in kegs and 15 1/2 in kegs. DRIED APPLES—Sun dried, 6 1/2; Plummer dried 5 1/2. DRIED PEAS—With pits, 6c; pitless 9 1/2; for sun dried; 11 1/2 for machine peeled. BUTTER—Fancy 25 1/2; good to choice, 20 1/2; 22 1/2; fair, 19 1/2. In bulk, 19 1/2; in tins, 20 1/2. EGGS—Quotation \$1 25 1/2. CHICKENS—Per doz, \$4 50; small and medium, \$3 50. DUCKS—Per doz, \$7 00. EGGS—Per doz, \$1 50. PINEAPPLES—Per M, \$2 75 to \$3 00. MUTTON—3 1/2 to 3 3/4. VEAL—5 1/2 to 6.

Fruit Farming by Women

The fruit farm is near Fresno City, California. The ladies owning it and working it are four in number, all teachers. Two of them are resident owners, the other two are still teaching in San Francisco. Of the two residing there upon the farm and assisting in the actual labor of the place, one was principal of a ladies' seminary, the other at one time holding a professor's chair in a college in Kansas, and for many months associated with me in Maplewood Seminary. Both these ladies sought their present occupation as a rest from the wear and tear of school life. They all find it health-giving and delightful. When I allow my friend to tell her story you may judge with what profit to the pocket they tickle Dame Nature. She writes:

"We have a corporate farm of eighty acres all devoted to fruit raising, part of it bearing and part not yet old enough, therefore the returns are but partial, while the larger part is in anticipation. Of these eighty acres, forty are in grapes, about fifteen are in bearing, five acres of apricots, a small part of which bear now, but as this is a fruit grown only in favored localities, and is in great demand, it is a profitable fruit to raise; five acres of peaches, which grow rapidly, bear early and heavily; in great demand for canning; two acres of nectarines, a very delicious fruit related to the peach; this promises well and is a great favorite; two acres of Bartlett pears, the very perfection of excellence anywhere, but especially so in this climate; six acres of prunes, French variety; these do well. We have also an assorted orchard of apples, plums, quinces and cherries for our own use. The small fruits are not well adapted to this climate, on account of the heat, but as our trees grow to shade them we expect a good supply of varieties of berries. I almost forgot to mention two acres of almonds, from which we gathered forty pounds the first year, and four hundred the second year they bore. The original cost of this eighty acres was \$4,000. There is now \$15,000 invested, including all I have mentioned, also a bored well with windmill and a 10,000 gallon tank, a good barn, small dwelling house, a house for packing raisins, chicken houses, and some rough outbuildings occupied by the man. With age added to our vines and trees, we anticipate a handsome remuneration. We find a ready market for all our fruit, and our raisins have already won a good reputation. Ten tons is our largest yield yet.

"Labor, unskilled, is high in this part of California. We average three men all the time. Miss A. and myself spend the greater part of our time among trees and vines, and the pruning knife has become our badge of honor.—Orpha C. Dinsmoor, in Western Woman's Journal.

A TURKISH ROMANCE.—The death of the Sultan's young sister recently at Constantinople has caused a great sensation, especially as it is believed that the young Sultana died of a malady which probably often kills than coarsened people suppose. The Princess Naibessaid had fallen in love at first sight with Sadyk Bey, a young Turk she met at sweet waters, the usual recreation of Ottoman ladies. On his side, Sadyk fell also desperately in love with the Princess. Seven months ago the Sultan gave his sister in marriage to Mehemed Bey, and the girl had not the courage to tell her brother how deeply her affections were engaged. Had she done so, it might not have been a fatal passion, for the Sultan loved his sister tenderly, and Sadyk was a gentleman. When the despairing lover heard of the marriage he resolved to end his days. But before killing himself he wrote a farewell to the Princess, who fell ill, and in a few weeks died.

The cracking of glue, which frequently occurs when glued objects become very dry or are subject to the heat of a stove, it is said, may be prevented by the addition of chloride of calcium to the glue, which prevents its drying so completely as to become brittle. Glue thus treated will adhere to glass, metals, etc., and can be employed for affixing labels to bottles.

THE OLD MAN OF FORTY.

"Only one more week, and then we shall reach home," said Kitty Howell, as she threw herself down on a sofa in the little tavern.

"Tired of travel, Kitty?" asked her father.

"I am tired of railroad cars and hotels at any rate."

"I was thinking of staying here a few weeks."

"Here?"

Kitty sat bolt upright in the excess of her astonishment. You like stories, Kitty. Come here, and I will tell you one."

"Tossing aside her bonnet and sacque Kitty complied with the request, and while her father softly stroked her long hair he said:

"When I was in college, Kitty, I had a room mate, to whom I was warmly attached. He was a shy, silent young man, very studious, rather good looking, and with a love of quaint books and pursuits. My dear, to make a long story short, we both fell in love, and, unfortunately, with the same woman. He was so reserved, while I was so hot-headed that I never dreamed of my passion till I told him I was an accepted lover, and then his secret came out."

"It was painful to me to be the rival of my warmest friend," continued Mr. Howell, "but your mother loved me and did not dream of Walter's passion, and he begged me to keep his secret. He left college to return home and we did not meet again. When you were born he wrote me a congratulatory letter, and two years later, when I lost your mother he wrote again, but that was all. Being very rich he has never had any business or profession, but lives a bachelor in his shy, quiet way. To-day I met him; he resides near here; and he begged me to pass a few weeks with him."

"How old is he?"

"Let me see—Walter was nearly two years my junior; he must be about forty. How time flies! Well, Kitty, shall we pay the visits?"

"I suppose we must."

"How stupid!" soliloquized Kitty, drumming impatiently at the window pane. "An old man of forty in a country town. It's October, too, and I haven't a thing fit to wear this winter. I wonder how long papa will stay. My first winter in society, and auntie promised an unlimited amount of parties."

"Things looked brighter the next morning, for the drive to Mr. Soule's residence was through a lovely part of the country, and when they stopped Kitty could not repress an exclamation of delight. The house, a large, beautifully built marble mansion, was nestled at the end of an avenue of tall trees, and at the base of a wooded hill which rose behind it. On the porch stood their host, still a very handsome man.

"This is kind," he said, grasping Mr. Howell's hand, "and this—" He stopped and looked at Kitty, saying softly: "Very like, very like, I am glad to see you, my dear child."

Kitty, in all her life, had never heard a sweeter voice than the one that welcomed her, and she followed the maid to her room thinking the visit might not prove so great a bore, after all. The two gentlemen stood on the porch looking after her.

"Kitty! You call her after her, then?" said Mr. Soule, in a low tone.

"Yes; she is very like, is she not?"

"Exactly!"

"Just the age—18—poor Kitty was when we were married. We are old boys now, Walter."

Kitty was soon home at Clairmont. Now, in her pretty habit and hair scouring over the country on horseback, or riding demurely behind her father through the town; now knocking at the library door, where Mr. Soule spent most of the time, and under pretense of finding a book, winning her host from his studies to explain to her the shells on the library table.

"Do I bother you very much by coming in here?" she said one day, looking up from her low seat to the handsome face bending over her.

"Bother me? No, dear, I am glad to have you."

"I like to come in, it is so cosy and home-like; and—do not be angry—I think that you stay here alone too much. You are so wise and good, why do you shut yourself up so?"

He made no answer, but his pale cheek flushed and here the conversation stopped.

They had been at Clairmont nearly six weeks when this conversation took place, and Kitty had been the object of the most tender care during all the time. But the pleasant visit was destined to come to a sudden end. That evening her father told her that Mr. Soule had made her an offer for marriage.

"Why, he's old enough to be my grandfather!" cried Kitty.

"Not quite so bad as that, seeing that he is younger than I am. And he is very wealthy."

"But you wouldn't have me marry for money?"

"No, dear, but it's only right to tell you all the advantages. You have been happy here?"

"Yes, but I can't marry that old man of forty. I'm sorry he asked me, for we must now go home."

"Of course."

That night Kitty went up stairs, feeling as if she would like to cry. Still she rather prided herself upon rejecting the rich offer of Clairmont. Like other girls of her age, she had her dreams of true love, with a hero young and handsome, and perhaps poor. Yet Kitty, in spite of all this, cried herself to sleep.

The parting next day was brief. But as Kitty stood on the steps, waiting for the trunks to be brought down, a hand fell gently on her shoulder, and Mr. Soule said kindly: "I'm sorry I pained you; but remember, if you ever want a friend, call on me."

Kitty burst into tears for reply and ran down the steps.

In the whirl and tumult of the gay winter Kitty looked in vain for her dear friend. Of beaux there were plenty, for Mr. Howell was wealthy, and Kitty his only child; but no one was exactly what she wanted. She found herself contrasting Mr. Soule with others; she missed his voice, his gentle, kind watchfulness, and she wondered if next summer her father would go to Clairmont.

Early in the spring an uncle died,

leaving Kitty a large fortune. Yet restless, and at times sad, Kitty seemed to have left her girlhood behind her at Clairmont.

"Dear, dear! This is bad!" said Mr. Howell, laying aside a letter one day at breakfast.

"What, father?"

"A cousin of Walter's has come home from India, and claims the property at Clairmont. Walter's uncle was a bachelor, at least they all thought so; and Walter succeeded as next of kin; but here's a private marriage proved, and this cousin is the only child. Walter says that as the claim is just he will not go to law, but give up the property."

"What, the house and all? Oh, father! How can he live away from all that he loves?"

"He writes to me to know if I can get him anything to do."

"He, so shy, so refined, so—oh, father!" and Kitty burst into a flood of tears and ran away.

Mr. Soule had left Clairmont to come to New York, had gone to an obscure hotel, and from there had written his note to Mr. Howell. He was sitting, silently waiting, when there came a knock at the door, and Mr. Howell entered, and with him Kitty. Before he could speak Kitty was beside him, and had grasped his hand in both of hers, laughing and crying all at once.

"You will come home with us—for I will try to be a good wife, indeed I will, and you must help me if I do wrong. We will be so happy!" and here she broke down in sobs.

"My wife—you—Kitty?" was all the bewildered man could say.

Mr. Howell persuaded the new heir to sell Clairmont, and invested part of Kitty's money in the purchase; and it would be hard to say which was the happier in their beautiful house, the "old man of forty" or his little wife.

Duty of Rest.

There is a false idea prevalent about resting enough in the few weeks of the summer to last the year. However full of delight and peace the lazy hours in the country, however freighted with rest and strength the long days by the sea, we cannot hoard and carry away enough of the precious store. Every twenty-four hours is a circle of its own in which to tread down and build up, and whatever is spent between one sundown and another must be made good from food, recreation and rest, and whoever commences the morning already tired is spending too much somewhere, and will find that a system of paying nature's past debts by drawing on the future will make him bankrupt. But we do not need to wait till in the fullness of time we can join the throng at watering places. To any one, unless shut up between four brick walls, if there belong a green spot somewhere round the house, if he can sit under one vine and fig tree of his own, there is at hand a perennial spring, if he but knows how to drink of it. Perhaps you say "I cannot stop to rest; I have no time; I will be by, but now I must do my work." Ah! but are you sure of your by and by? the one this side of eternity I mean? Are you not doing the very thing now that may lose it for you or if entered upon, will it not, instead of being spent in rest, as you fondly hoped, be spent rather in vain regrets for the strength so unwisely and hopelessly lost? Moreover, what is this work you must be constantly doing? If to do good be your ruling motive, have you not learned that it is what you are as well as what you do that blesses the world; and though the toil of your hands is worth much, a beautiful spirit of good cheer surrounding you is worth more, and you are not becoming the best you might be if you have no time to entertain this spirit of rest and strength which cannot live with weariness.

Mysterious Stranger.

"Hi, Jimmy, dere's one o' dem fellers."

The two newsboys clutched their papers closer as a tall, gaunt individual in an ulster that was included in his ticket came ranging along Montgomery street, his eyes sharply taking in the whole thoroughfare. As his eye rested on the boys they timidly drew into the shadow, and a backman on the corner who had never seen them "fazed" before, looked on and wondered. The man squared up in front of them, preventing their escape. Then he said in a dry, baked-beans voice, intended to be winning:

"What paper is that, sonny?"

"Igsaminer," said the boy, with a fourth-cut frown.

"How much do you charge for them?"

"Fif cents."

"You look like a good, honest little boy. Lem me see one if it's this morning's?"

"Now, yer doat" (frowning deeper.)

"Just lem me look at it a second. I only want to see the overland passengers. Come, I'll give you this," and he drew an orange (included in the ticket) from his overcoat.

"T. T. I et ten orrings fur breakfast."

"There's one of them that's dirty. You couldn't sell that for full price, could ye?"

"Dere's o'ny one price in dis shop, dirty or no dirty."

The stranger, with knit brows, drew an iron pipe from his pocket, and raising its portcullis, fished for a moment in the donjon keep and drew forth a coin. It had been a five-cent piece, but there was a wild, despairing look on the Goddess of Liberty's face, and she had been squeezed down into the surface of the coin. A faint cry came from her as the man held her a moment. Then he passed the coin to the boy, who, awe-struck and woe-linger, looked it carefully over without finding it counterfeit or perforated. The stranger took the best paper in the lot and then walked away. The boy stared at him, still dumfounded. Then he said, in solemn italics:

"Oh, Jim; I did sell one o' dem fellers a paper."

"Who is he?"

"A Boston towerist."

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that one of the great mysteries of these modern days is why a tea store always finds it necessary to bloom out extremely in red paint and gorgeous gas fixtures, like a flash butcher shop. Perhaps it is to induce people suffering from pinkeye to come in and get blown up with gunpowder.

Send \$1.00 to W. D. Palmer, Portland, for one year's subscription to the Pacific Over-seer, the great semi-monthly A. O. U. paper.

TURKISH EGGS.—Send to John B. Garrison 167 Third street Portland, for catalogues of designs.

George Kane and Frank Howard, the great sketch artists, are filling the Elite theater, Portland, every night. Old and popular prices 25c and 50c.

Garrison repairs all kinds of sewing machines. Any book in the Seaside or Franklin Square Library sent on receipt of price by the L. F. News Co., 1471 First street, Portland. Dealers in all kinds of books and stationery.

Portland Business Directory

MUNICAL.

THE MUNICIPAL PANTHEON.—A monthly journal, every address for 50c per year. Address: Walter H. Allen, publisher and music dealer, 124 Third street, Portland, Oregon. Catalogue free.

SURVEYORS.

W. B. MAYHEW.—Civil Engineer, Contractor and Surveyor. Office—22 Stark street, Union Block, Astoria. Surveying done in any part of Oregon or Washington.

BAKERS.

EMPIRE BAKERY.—222 Washington. Von & Fahr, Props. Manufacturers of Pilot brand, etc. Orders from the trade solicited and promptly attended to.

ASSAYERS.

W. G. JENSEN & CO.—119 Front street near Washington. Ore, metals, mineral waters, etc., carefully analyzed. Assays for gold and silver, etc. Other metals from \$10 to \$50. Gold dust, coins and bars made. Orders by mail carefully attended to.

J. B. MINTON.—Cor. Front and Stark. Chemical analysis made of coal, mineral waters, etc. Ordinary assays of gold, silver, lead or copper, from \$1 to \$5. Dr. P. Harvey, Consulting Chemist.

ATTORNEYS.

D. P. KENNEDY.—Attorney and Counselor at Law. Room 5 Deikum's building. Legal business pertaining to Patent, Patent for Inventions, before the Patent Office, or in the Courts, a specialty.

EYE & EAR INFIRMARY

SANITARIUM, OR HOME FOR THE SICK.

Macdonald Road, bet. Porter and Wood Sts., South Portland, Or.

Dr. Pilkington, late Professor of Eye & Ear Diseases in the Medical Department of Williams University, has erected a fine building on a beautiful elevation in the south part of the city, and is