LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO BATE.

The cornerstone of Garfield Memorial church at Washington, will be laid July

A Little Rock special telegram received at Chicago on the 20th says: During a fight between cowboys and Indians on the border of Indian territory, four of the former were killed. Col. Alexander Polk, of Howard Co., had employed some cowboys to drive a herd of 2000 cattle to Colorado. The boys were herding the stock in the Nation, en route for their destination, and were ordered to remove the stock, but failed or refused to do so when the fight ensued.

Mrs. Dunmire, Guiteau's divorced wife, writes to the Leadville Evening Chronicle in reply to an article based on a letter alleged to have been written by her to C. H. Reed, counsel for the assassin, authorizing the use of her name in the petition for his pardon, in which she repudiates the letter and adds: "With ference to my seeking a pardon for Guiteau, I have never entertained the thought. As I am still in possession of an average degree of common sense and ordinary intelligence, I could not reasonably or honestly entertain such an idea."

George Q. Cannon, the recently deposed delegate from Utah, passed through Omaha on the 19th homeward bound. He is disgusted with the result of his season's work and will remain in Utah the rest of the summer. In regard to the Utah commission he said they knew but very little of any of them except Paddock and Ramsey, who be had known at Washington. The others were men of no particular reputation and their action could not even be surmised. Mr. Cannon also mentioned the subject of the move on the part of his territory for admission as a state and said even if the request was refused it would indicate that the people of Utah were alive to their rights.

The number killed by the Iowa cyclone recently is not less than 100. In Burlington only rain and hail fell, but a mile south of the city the hurricane blew down barns, houses and orchards, and destroyed a large amount of property, but no one is reported killed. The electrical display was remarkable. The sky was aglow constantly for two hours. At Mount Pleasant, 28 miles west of here, the hurricane was very destructive. The two storms met over the town at 11:30, and accompanied by rain and hail, broke in fearful fury, demolishing entirely the Baptist church which cost \$25,000; lifting the spire from the Presbyterian church high in the air, and inverting it; the point struck the sidewalk in front of the church and was driven into the ground many feet. Towers and roofs of all churches in the place were unroofed and otherwise damaged, and the park in the public square filled with tin roofing rolled into bunches like wads of paper. The rain damaged much merchandise, and lasted but 40 minutes. Three hundred dwellings are unroofed and damaged. Not a single chimney is left standing and thousands of trees are twisted off. In Mt. Pleasant the damage is about \$150,000.

A circular just issued to the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company sets forth the desirability of extending the company's system of constructing branches and the inability of the company to undertake the work. The at least \$300,000 to put people there bebranches, therefore, are to be built by the Oregon and Trans-continental Company, under the direction of the railroad company. The stock of the branches so constructed is to be held in trust for the Northern Pacific Railroad, so that it shall the hamblest of roofs over their heads. exercise all the right of ownership, and they are to be operated by it under traffic contracts, the minimum guarantee being \$14,000 per mile, equal to six per cent. on a bonded indebtedness of \$2000 per mile and a sinking fund of one per cent. The Northern Pacific is not to become liable for this guarantee for two years after the completion and acceptance of the branch roads. The Oregon and Trans-continental is to provide the means for building these branches by placing in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company the bonds of the several branch roads at the rate of \$20,000 per mile and issuing therefor its own forty year six per cent. gold bonds. These bonds are offered to the Northern Pacific stockholders of record June 12 pro rata at ninety and interest. The branches to be built aggregate about six hundred miles of road in Minnesota, Dakota and Washington territory.

The steamer Escambia sailed from San Francisco wheat laden on the 19th, bound for St. Vincent, Portugal. When about five miles off the heads, the vessel capsized and sank. The captain and stevedores who stores the vessel furnish the following information: Owing to the empty condition of the water ballast tanks and to coal carried on deck, the ship was cranky. On getting outside she encountered a heavy sea, one of the journals became heated, and the engines were stopped. The ship losing headway fell off into the trough of the sea and a wave boarded her, throwing her on her to traverse every inch of space and that beam ends. All hands rushed on deck and water began to pour in through the skylights and hatches on deck. Owing to the dangerous position of the ship no one would go below to start the engines and get her head to sea again, and she filled rapidly and sank. The captain, engineer and seven others got into one boat and nine men took a life boat. The latter boat was full of water and had no oars. The captain supposed that the remainder of the crew, eleven in number, went down with the ship. The captain's town in the east, to put comfort and boat, pulled around in darkness until safety between these stricken people and about I A. M., when the attempt was made to land on Ocean beach. The boat swamped, and only four of its occupants | and intelligent, with the lowest rate of succeeded in reaching land. Next morning search was made along the beach for the bodies of other occupants of the revenue cutter Richard Rush is now out lieved to be insured in Liverpool. It is half a million dollars of uninsured propstated that it is customary to empty erty. Iowa college has had all its buildbility. The general impression is that \$75,000 in uninsured property. The the disaster was due to piling coal on condition of other towns and farming

Fire in the Diamond mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa., is now under control.

Editor Cowles of the Cleveland Leader wrs found guilty of technical assault on Father Hauck, Bishop Gilmour's secretary, and paid costs.

Two children of Joe Snyder, of New Albany. Ind., were fatally injured on the 21st by an explosion of wet gunpowder, which Snyder placed near the fire to

A dispatch from Bradford of the 21st says: Lightning struck two tanks of oil of 65,000 barrels capacity, to-day, and set them on fire; 65 others are now in danger.

Political pressure is being brought to bear on Gov. Cornell of New York to induce him to refrain from signing the Elevated railroad tax bill. It is thought, however, it will become a law.

The Scheoner St. George, which left Port Townsend with lumber and shingles for San Francisco on the 1st of February was cast ashore, bottom up on Shoal-water bay on the 13th inst. All hands are supposed to be lost.

The London Times says the lord lieutenant of Ireland and his subordinates, after careful investigation, are convinced that crime in Ireland is not sporadic, but its machinery is deliberately set in motion through organized agencies commanding large resources and obeying impulse of foreign origin.

The fire at Diamond mine is confined to a large pillar of coal, 600 feet from the face of the gangway. If it can be kept back of that it can be extinguished in ten days. On the 21st a strong explosion occurred and was felt at the surface. It is reported a great quantity of gas has accumulated in the workings and fears are entertained it may explode.

More men left the union and went to work on the 21st at Cleveland rolling mills. The number of strikers resuming places is small, but company officers re port that applications are made daily and that skilled workmen from other cities, presumably strikers, are arriving; while few men from here have gone elsewhere seeking employment.

The lord mayor of London has a telegram from Dr. Mackee, consular surgeon at Alexandria, stating that a thousand poor Christian families are fleeing from Egypt. He says they are leaving all their possessions and are destitute, and asks the lord mayor to organize a fund for their relief. Another dispatch says natives talk of quitting the country. Next year's crops are ruined and it is difficult to see what can prevent a fam-

The new pooling passenger arrange-ments between Chicago and southwestern points, went into effect on the 20th. I is freely predicted the arrangement will be broken soon, because the through rates from New York to Kansas City, which have been \$25, via Chicago and via St. Louis \$28 65, will under the present plan be \$23 60 via Chicago and only \$21 65 via St. Louis. This is a greater discrimination in favor of St. Louis than the St. Louis roads ever elaimed. Chicago roads are likely to

A Des Moines dispatch of the 21st says: Probable fifty of the wounded by the recent storm were fatally hurt. Over 300 families have had their houses totally destroyed, and there are at least 1300 omeless and in want. The loss in property will exceed \$2,000,000, and may reach \$3,000,000. In Grinnell alone over \$400,000 in property was destroyed, on none of which was a cent of insurance, as in the case of fires. It will take youd need and distress, and it will take \$100,000 at once to put wounded people in a condition to be cared for. It will take \$100,000,000 at the lowest to keep sufferers from want and help them put The people of Des Moines and Iowa are responding generously. Citizens of this city have subscribed \$8000 this morning and will make it \$20,000 before night, in money, and are also sending provisions and clothing besides.

The following appeal for aid for the Iowa sufferors is furnished the associated press: To the public: After two days and nights spent in traversing the track of the tornado, and having reports from scores of reporters sent to all parts of it, I find the condition of the stricken people | them. so piteous and needful of instant and generous help, that I send this appeal to people in the United States in their behalf. The tornade made a swath of de"What is a boy to de struction through a thickly settled portion of Iowa, some 150 miles in length and about one and a half miles in width, | not.' extending from a point south of Ames io the center of the state, and swept in the shape of a crescent to South English, in Keekuk county, in the southeastern part of the state. We have names now of 69 dead and 500 wounded, half o' the latter pitiable and helpless. All that the people of Iowa can do will be done to allevi ate the condition and repair in part the losses of sufferers, but it will take \$1,000,-000. Children with both parents killed were left maimed and wounded themselves. Every condition of woe exists that most tenderly appeals to the pity of human hearts. The wounds inflicted by the debris that filled the air like chaos, by the electric balls of fire, that seemed exploded with a fearfully fatal effect, will, many of them, defy all skill and nursing. The storm took up in its great spiral or funnel houses a thousand feet high, and took up and carried large flocks of cattle through the air for thousands of feet and dashed them down dead in heaps. Many thousands of cattle, horses, hogs and other animals now lie in the track of the tornado. It will take the help of every humane city and town in the west, and every liberal city and safety between these stricken people and further suffering and fatality. Grinnell is a town of New England people, thrifty crime and illiteracy in the state, and the highest rate of intelligence and morality. The moloch of the air has killed 50 of boat, but no trace of them found. The their people, destroyed 160 of their houses, mained and mutilated 200 more looking for the life boat. The Escambia of its people, many of whom will soon had on board a cargo of wheat valued at die and all of whom must be cared for \$90,000, fully insured. The ship is be for months, and wiped out totally nearly water tanks on loading, and as coal is ings destroyed, its four hundred students used up, to fill the tanks to preserve star are homeless, and has suffered a loss of communities is fully as bad.

PINANCE AND COMMERCE.

San Francisco, June 25. Sterling exchange on London bankers, 60 days, \$4 85%; do documentary, Transfers—Par to 216.

Bank of England rate of interest, 3 per cent.

New York, June 23.—Sterling exchange, prime
canks', long, \$4 87; abort, \$4 80 M. Good commercial, from 16 Mc lower; documentary fers-Par to 214.

nanks', long, \$4.87; short, \$4.80\text{\overline}, \$\text{Good conmercial.}\$ from lapic lower; \$\text{documents}\$ and to lower; \$\text{documents}\$ and to lower. Bilver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, \$13\text{\overline}\$. U. S. Bonds = 3\text{\overline}\$, \$10;4\text{\overline}\$, \$114\text{\overline}\$; \$4.12\text{\overline}\$, \$1.55 account. 3-16 account. Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine unce, 51 4.

Gold and Stock Reports. BAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Ban Francisco Markets.

Ban Francisco, June 23.

Becsipts—Whest, 95,000 ctts, including 80,000 aboard ship; flour, 3500 k sks; potatoes, 1500 sks; eggs, 16,050 doz.

Whest—There is very little demand for any purpose; prices unalitered.

Barley—The market is active for futures but the undertone is weak; sales of No. 2 feed, June, \$1 22%; No. 1 feed, July, \$1 22.

Oats—Offerings are larger than the demand; prices are decilining; No. 2, June, sold at \$1 65 from wharf; Nw. 1 Oregon offered at \$1 80, seller ten days.

Potators—Early Hose, 75cos\$1; Garnet Chiles the same; offerings are liberal.

Grain bags—Market is finactive; standard size quoted at \$1 100 D 20 June and \$9 3500 37 8 July.

Provisions—The market is hardly strong, but is decidedly firm with a buoyant tendency. Prices would advance under less active competition smoog sellers. Hams, exstern sugar cursel, choice to fancy, 174018c. Bacon, Cals light, 16gild kc. Lard, eastern refined, 3 to 10 10s. 154 halfe.

Wool—Market is dull with next to nothing doing. No change to note.

Fige Steady, unchanged.

Egge Steady, unchanged.

Butter-Prices and general features of the market inchanged.

Balmon—The Inglewood takes 1100 cases to Liver-

pool and the Australian steamer takes 1980 cases. Prices unchanged. Hides—Dry, usual selection, 19c; market unfavor-bly affected by eastern advices.

Portland Produce Prices.

FLOUR-Standard brands \$5.00; country, \$4.50@ 70; superfine, \$3.50@3.75.

OATS-55@900c per bushel.

BARLEY-11.50@2 per cental.

HAY-Baled timothy, \$16.218 @ ton.

CURED MEATS-Hams, Oregon sugar cured 1400.

5c; castern 17:0015c; bacon, 10:015c; shoulders 10.

atte. LARD-Quotations are 15@16: in kegs; 14@15 in tine, and 15% lec in pails.

DRIED APPLES.—Sun dried, 6-57c; Plummer dried

969'ac.
DHED PLUMS—With pits, 6c; pitless 9510: for sun dried; 116912c for machine plums.
HOPS—94c.
BUTTER—Fanry 25692'&c; good to choice, 2049
22%c; tar, 166918c. in bulk, 266925c; in brine, 26692'&c.

Sag 27 Me. ONIONS—Quotation \$1 25 % ctl.

CHICKENS-Per doz, \$4 50065; small and medium 3 5044. DUCKS-Per doz, \$7668. POTATOES-Garnet Chitt. 50660c, per bushel. SHINGLES-Per M, \$2 7563 0.

MEATS,
BEEF-363 No B D gross.
PORK-66 7c, net 75658.
MUTTON-262 Nc, gross.
VEAL-58 8:

Dust on Your Glasses.

I don't often put on my glasses to examine Katy's work; but one morning, not long since, I did so upon entering a room she had been sweeping.

"Did you forget to open the windows when you swept, Katy?" I inquired; "this room is very dusty." "I think there is dust on your eye

glasses, mamma," she said modestly. And sure enough, the eye-glasses were at fault, and not Katy. I rubbed them off, and everything looked bright and clean, the carpet like new, and Katy's face said .-

"I am glad it was the glasses, and not me this time."

That taught me a good lesson, I said to myself, upon leaving the room, and one I shall remember through life.

In the evening Katy came to me with some kitchen trouble. The cook had done so-and-so, and she had said soand so. When her story was finished, I said, smilingly,-

There is dust on your glasses, Katy rub them off, and you will see better."

She understood me and left the room. I told the incident to the children, and it is quite common to hear them say to

"Oh, there is dust on your glasses." Sometimes I am referred to. "Mamma, Harry has dust on his

glasses; can't he rub it off?" When I hear a person criticising an other, condemning, perhaps, a course of action he knows nothing about, drawing inferences prejudicial to the person or persons, I think, "There's dust on your giasses; rub it off." The truth is, every-

body wear these very same glasses. I said to John one day, some little matter coming up that called forth the remark,-

"There are some people I wish would begin to rub, then," said he. "There is Mr. So-and So, and Mrs. So-and-So, they are always ready to pick at some one, to slur, to hint; I don't know, I don't like

"I think my son John has a wee bit on

He laughed and asked,-'What is a boy to do?' "Keep your own well rubbed up, and

you will not know whether others need it "I will," he replied.

I think, as a family, we are all profiting by that little incident, and through

life will never forget the meaning of "There is dust on your glasses."

Turning Negroes White.

turns the negro's skin white. The discovery, according to the editor of the St Louis Post-dispatch, was accidental. He was treating a dark mulatto woman for a tumor, and shortly after beginning the treatment white patches appeared on her skin. As she took more of the drug the patches increased in size, and at the present time more than one-half of her person is white. She has been taking the medicine for three years. The color of the altered epidermis is warm white, undistinguishable from the ordinary Cancasian hue. might be something peculiar in the woman's case which affected the skin, Dr. Quirell has experimented on a negro boy who came to him for treatment for a disease which permitted the use of the same drug. Shortly after it was administered the white blotches began to ap-Dr. Quirell declines pear on his skin. to tell the name of his drug as yet, as he has not completed his investigations, but he believes that he holds in his hands the sponge that will wipe out the color line entirely. Now that science has taken up the problem it will be altogether impossible to tell whether a new acquaintance is a white man or a galvan-

French astronomers are preparing to observe the forthcoming transit of Venus The general impression is that \$75,000 in uninsured property. The and are seeking proficiency by practicing on a dummy representing that planet crossing the sun's disk.

The Competent Customer.

"Is the gentleman who knows every thing in?" stammered a vision of golden hair and sea-blue eyes, as she stood timidly beside the managing editor's desk one afternoon.

"Everything about what?" asked the editor, clawing around under his deak for his shoes and trying to hide his stocking feet under him. "Upon which particular branch do you seek for information?

"I don't exactly know what to do pouted the strawberry lips, "Pa says I can only have one dress this spring, and don't know how to make it up. I thought the gentleman who answers questions could tell me."

'H'm!" muttered the managing editor. 'He has gone up in Maine to find out why cheese always walk in single file. An 'Anxiour Inquirer' wants to know. What kind of a dress bad you thought of getting?"

"That's what I want to know. I want something that will look well with terra cotta gloves."

"Yes, yes," murmured the editor. "Then you should get one of these creen things with beads that turn all cinds of colors, and some fringe and fixings of that kind."

"Would you have it cut princess or wear it with a polonaise?" she inquired, looking at him searchingly. "You-you might have it princess

around the neck and a row of polonaises at the bottom," suggested the editor. 'That's going to be very fashionable, and a couple of hip-pockets would set it off royally." "I don't know,"murmured the beauty

"I haven't seen any of that style. Do you know whether panniers are worn bouffant this season, or whether the skirt is tight?"

"Oh, certainly!" replied the editor. 'Tkey are made with all the bouffants you can get on 'em. Some have even sixteen button bouffants, and there was a lady in here yesterday who had a pannier that came clean up to her neck. I should have it pretty bouffant if it was my dress.

"Well," stammered the blushing blos som, "would you box-plait the skirt or shirr i?"

"Shrr it, by all means!" exclaimed the edfor. "Shirr it straight up and down, and fasten it with these loops of black tape.'

"You mean frogs?" asked the beauty. "No, to. These big loops that slip over two buttons. That sets off the shirrs and gives a sort of tout to the ensemble,"and the editor leaned back and smiled superior. "Don'tyou think revers of a lighter

shade would look pretty?" she inquired. "They'l do to fix up the back, but I wouldn't jut them on the front," answered the editor sagely. Revers are very well to trim a hat with, but they don't set of a dress front.'

"How would you have the corsage?" "I wouldn't have any at all. You would look much better without one." "Sir!" she exclaimed, rising.

"Oh, if you insist. you might have a small one, certainly not over three inches long, for short dresses are the style now.

"You-youdon't seem to understand she commenced.

"Oh, don't I?" he retorted. "That's what I'm herefor. I think there is nothing so lamentable as to see a young lady lragging her corsage through the my and dust. Stil, if you want one, should have it to you can take it off when you go on the sreet, and only wear it at home. They are hard to handle, and not one woman n a hundred can kick her corsage gracefully." "I-I am verymuch obliged to you,"

she murmured. "You are very good,

I'm sure. "Don't mention it," replied the editor, politely, "I think when you get it shirred and reverel and polonaised and princessed, you'll like it very much. You might get a sah and some big buttons to put on behind, or if you'd like another style better you might trim the whole front with bouffants and wear the

panier for a hat." "Oh, thank you, sir," exclaimed the blushing bud as she scuttled down the stairs.

"Swipes," roared the managing editor, with a complacent smle and a glance of approval at himself inthe glass, "Swipes, you may tell the forenan to send me a proof of the "Fashion Notes" as soon as they come in. I have observed that a great many errors have crept in lately."

Oil on Troubled Waters.

At Montrose, one day reently, an hour before high-water, a number of the crew of the lifeboat went out to try the experiment of stilling the waters by pouring oil on them. After cossing the bar, on which there was a prety heavy sea running, about a galloh of il was thrown out. The effect was instananeous, and considered very satisfactor. The boat A Cincinnati physician, one Dr. was afterwards pulled rount by a bank Quirell, has discovered a drug which on which a heavy sea was lashing, and was afterwards pulled rount by a bank another quantity of oil being discharged a like effect was produced. Other ex- ing? asked the young man, and when periments were made farter out, in every case the waves being smoothed down round the boat. The fishermen home. After this she did not wear her expressed themselves highly pleased with the success of the experiments and have agreed that oil should becarried in in the army and got killed. Mary's their boats when going to sea. Outside husband died, and about two years ago the north harbor at Peteraeac, an apparatus has been laid down forthrowing and I reached her house she was dying. oil on troubled waters, therey, it is Calling me to her bed, she said: "Papa hoped, making the entrance to the har- lean over." I leaned over, and taking bor safe in all weathers. The pparatus It will take but a couple of years will be put to the test on the recipt of a put it around my neck and said; 'Papa, more to transform the woman into a warning from the meteorological departitude care of my watch.'" The old man pure white female. Thinking that there ment of a storm or full gale rom the looked at the merchant. The eyes of north or north-east. But there is nothing new under the sun. The Universal that boy out there on that wagon?" he Magazine of a hundred and twent years sail. "Well, that is Mary's child. I ago contains an account of the effect of wouldn't part with this money, but my precisely similar experiments without on old wife, who always loved me, died this stormy waters.

Indeed, the stilling of waves by heans of oil is mentioned by Pliny. "Philosophical Transactions," printed in watch in the other. - Little Rock the Universal Magazine for January, 1775, is a curious letter from Dr. Fank lin, in which he says: "In 1757, beitg at sea in a fleet of ninety six sail, bond | and the West as "The Cattle King," is a against Louisburg, I observed the wkes of two of the ships to be remarkally smooth, while all the others were rul-d by the wind, which blew fresh. Beng puzzled with the different appearance I his herds of cattle and his troops of at last pointed it out to our capta n. ad horses and mules are estimated at 500,asked him the meaning of it- 'Te | 000 head in all. His ranch, the Santa cooks,' says he, 'have, I suppose, ben | Gertrudas, is seventy-five miles in length just emptying their greasy water through and includes nearly the whole of two the scuppers, which has greased the counties in south estern Texas.

sides of those ships a little;' and this answer he gave me with an air of some little contempt, as to a person ignorant of what everybody else knew. In my own mind I at first slighted his solution, though I was not able to think of another. But, recollecting what I had formerly read in Pliny, I resolved to make some experiment of the effect of oil on water when I should have opportunity. Being again at sea in 1762, an old sea captain told me he had heard it was a practice with the fishermen of Lisbon when about to return into the river (if they saw before them too great a surf upon the bar, which they appre-hended might fill their boats in passing) to empty a bottle or two of oil into the sea, which would suppress the breakers, and allow them to pass safely. All these informations I at times revolved in my mind, and wondered to find no mention of them in our books of experimental philosophy." These circumstances are related in the now scarce magazine referred to, and have not yet, to the writ-

er's knowledge, been mentioned in con-

itself to Dr. Franklin in no less a place than the classic region of Clapham. There was-probably is yet - on the common there a large pond, which one day being "rough with wind," the worthy doctor marched off and fetched a cruet of oil, a little of which he dropped on the water. The soothing unction spread itself with "surprising swiftness" upon the surface. Though not more than a teaspoonful, it produced an instant calm over a space several yards square, which spread amazingly, and extended itself gradually till it reached the lee side, making all that quarter of the pond, perhaps half an acre, as smooth as a looking-glass. After this the delightful doctor took with him whenever he went into the country a little oil in the upper hollow joint of his bamboo cane, with which he repeated the experiment as opportunity offered, and found it always to succeed. In these trials, one circumstance, probably unnoted by recent Scottish experimentalists, struck Dr. Franklin with particular surprise. This was the sud-den, wide and forcible spreading of a drop of oil on the face of the water. If a drop of oil is put on a polished marble table, or on a looking glass that lies horizontally, the drop renains in its place, spreading very little. But, when put on water, it spreads instantly many feet round becoming so thin as to produce the prismatic colours for a considerable space; and beyond them so much thinner as to be invisible, except in its effect of smoothing the waves at a much greater distance. It seems as if a mutual repulsion between its particles took place as soon as it touched the water; a repulsion so strong as to act on other bodies swimming on the surface, as straws, leaves, chips, etc., forcing them to recede every way from the drop, as from a center, leaving a large clear space. The quantity of this force, the distance to which it will operate, and its cause, would form the subject of curious inquiry by some of our scientific readers.

Little Children's Watches.

Recently an old man entered a Little Rock store, and taking from his pocket an old buckskin pouch, he emptied two coins on the counter, and then, after regarding the silver for a few minutes,

"Mister, I want to buy some goods to make a dress."

"That money is mutilated, old gentleman. This twenty-five-cent piece has got notches filed in it, and this fiftycent piece has been punched. You see they bave been abused. I can't take

them. "Abused," said the old man, "abused," and he took up the fifty-cent piece and looked at it tenderly. "And you won't take it on account of the holes. Heaven grant that I did not have to offer it to you. Years ago when my first child was a little girl, I punched a hole in this coin and strung it around her neck. It was her constant plaything. At night when she went to bed we'd take it off, but early at morning she would call for her watch. When our John-you didn't know John, did you? No.

"Where is he now?" not knowing what to say, but desiring to show appreciation of the old man's story.

used to come to town a good deal."

"He was killed in the war. I say that when John was a little boy I strung this quarter around his neck. One day his watch got out of fix, he said; and he filed these notches in it. He and his sister Mary-that was the girl's nameused to play in the yard, and compare their watches to see if they were right. Sometimes John wouldn't like it because Mary's watch was larger than his, but she would explain that she was bigger than him, and ought to have a bigger watch. The children grew up, but as they had always lived in the woods they were not ashamed to wear their watches. When a young man came to see Mary once she forgetfully looked at her fifty cents, "What are you doshe told him she was looking at her watch, he took it as a hint and went watch in company. Well, Mary and the young man married. John went off Mary was taken sick. When her mother something from under her pillow, she both men were moist. "Do you see morning, and I have come to buy her a When the old man vent out shroud. It the be carried a bundle in one hand and the Guzette.

Richard King, known all over Texas small, swarthy Irishman, with limping gait. His lam-ness is due to the careless way in which a broken broken leg was set. His flocks of sheep and goats,

EYE & EAR INFIRMARY

SANITARIUM, OR HOME FOR THE SICK

Macadam Road bet, Porter and Wood St. Bouth Fortland, Dr.

Dr. Pikington, late Professor of Eye & Ear Disease in the Medical Department of Williamette University has erected a fine building, on a beautiful cievation in the south part of the city and is prepared to accuse the south part of the city and is prepared to accuse the south part of the city and is prepared to accuse the part of the city and is prepared to accuse the prepared to accuse the prepared to accuse the prepared to the city and is prepared to accuse persons laboring under Chronic Nervons affections and to diseases peculiar to women, and recleve a limited number of cases expecting confinement.

The intention is to provide a Home for such cases with all the best hygienic accuse, combined with the best medical skill to be had in the metropolis. Consulting physician and surgeon Dr. Philip Harvey Prof. of decases of women and children in the medical department Willamette University.

Also Dr. J. M. F. Browne, Prof. of Physiology med dept. Willamette University.

For any amount of references and circular, address the professor of the professor of the present the professor of the professo

For any amount of references and circular, addin DR. J. B. PILKINGTON. Cor. 1st and Washington Sts., Portland, Or.

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