

EUGENE CITY GUARD

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

Three hundred hands in the wire mills at New Haven have struck, owing to notice that hereafter payments would be made fortnightly instead of weekly.

During the fiscal year ending June 30th there were used by distillers in Peoria, Ill., 4,861,568 bushels of grain, producing 18,563,156 proof gallons of spirits.

Mrs. Scoville claims the autopsy shows her brother was insane and asserts she will begin legal proceedings to get possession of his body willed by him to Dr. Hicks.

Phillip Hodson was hanged at Clinton, N. C., on the 11th for the murder of Henry Sellers. A great crowd was present at the scaffold, which was in an open field. Hodson never flinched. The drop was five feet.

General Barrios, president of Guatemala, arrived at New Orleans on the 11th. A salute was fired and committee of reception consisting of the mayor and other prominent citizens welcomed the president and party.

Geo. A. Lofton, pastor Third Baptist church, St. Louis, whose erratic condition on a train recently occasioned so much scandal, has resigned his pastorate. He will also leave the ministry and it is estimated will go into business.

The national archery tournament began on the 11th at Lincoln park, Chicago, 48 ladies and a large number of gentlemen participating. Miss Morrison, of Cottage Hill, Cincinnati, won the highest honors at the sixty yard range.

Excitement among fishermen at Gloucester, Mass., is caused by preparation to put a steamer into the mackerel catching trade. The fish to be manufactured into oil and guano. It is feared the mackerel will be driven off as manhaden have been.

Michael Hart and Jesse Wild, striking freight handlers, the latter of Pittsburgh, have been arrested at Jersey City on the charge of boycotted grocers, who charged conspiracy. Wild and Hart placed themselves near the grocery admonishing customers not to enter.

A dispatch from Vienna says it is admitted in government circles that England is perfectly justified in her vigorous action against Arabi Pasha's attitude of provocation, and so long as England keeps on this line of conduct she will meet with no opposition from the powers.

Frank Cobb, residing in the township of Texas, Mich., who has been six months in the insane asylum in California, stepped up the breakfast table on the 10th; drew back his younger brother's head and nearly severed it from the body with a razor, causing instant death.

The Harmony mills, Cohoes, stay-out, which began three months ago, continues. Of 5000 striking employes of Harmony mills, not more than 100 are now available to start the work. The relief committee funds were exhausted on the 10th, and if evictions are forced upon company tenants, the suffering of operatives will be great.

The treasurer of the international cigar makers' union, Milwaukee, who has been keeping strikers in funds, has refused to do so longer. This is likely to produce a war inside the union. Charges are made against the union of misappropriation, and on the other hand it is held the flow of money from the east will shortly be resumed. Developments are awaited with interest.

The bombardment of Alexandria was carried on fiercely during the 11th. At 6 o'clock P. M. all the forts had been silenced except one or two in the outside harbor. The British loss was 40 wounded. The magazine at Fort Adna was blown up. Egyptian loss not known. Ships have been stopped from entering Suez canal. Eight English war vessels were engaged in the bombardment.

A London dispatch of July 11th says: The Paris agent of the Suez canal telegraphs that DeLesseps has written the naval commanders protesting against the action of the British consul at Port Said in preventing vessels entering the canal as a violation of its neutrality, and declaring the company will hold the British government responsible. The whole staff of the canal remain at their post. DeLesseps leaves Paris for Egypt to-morrow.

A protest has been prepared to congress by inmates of the soldiers' home against the bill providing that any in excess of \$5 per month of pensions shall be applied to the support of the home. The protest, among other things, shows that 5000 men are now at the central branch and 1500 pensioners, and the bill, if passed, will compel fifteen hundred homeless, sightless, physically wretched veterans, to sustain the remaining thirty-five hundred, who are able and in most cases do work. All work of the institution is done by these men who receive pay, while, according to the proposed bill, their more unfortunate comrades will pay their maintenance.

The 250 Russian exiles who reached New York on the 10th are being cared for by a local commission. All are destitute. Some of them tell terrible stories of their treatment in their native land. An old man said: "Two months ago I saw my own daughter, a girl 15 years old, taken by a mob and outraged so that at night she died. Other women of our family were at the sport of the mob for hours. My brother's wife, a young woman of 20, was outraged and then whipped to death by a drunken crowd of devils. So with every family. You can't find one in the house who has not lost some one. They spared neither old nor young. Children ten or twelve years old were treated as badly as those much older. People in villages suffered most. Here no police ever pretend to help Jews. Women were carried out into fields, stripped naked and thrown alive into privy vaults to stifle. Young girls were branded and scarred with red hot irons and everything that drunks brutes could think of done to torture our people." Here he went into details of brutality unfit for publication, showing how women were whipped and scolded after Jew baiters had robbed them of all that made life worth living. The story was of such savage, obscene cruelty that American ears would not credit the details as more than the ravings of a madman. All tell the same story.

Michael Davitt has taken leave of the United States.

Private advices indicate that the Suez Canal will be reopened to traffic forthwith.

Seneca, Kansas, was visited by a heavy wind and rain storm on the 11th. Fruit was damaged but other crops were benefited.

Wm. H. Chadwick head chemist in the powder works of Dupont & Co., Wilmington, was killed by an explosion of chemicals on the 12th.

At 12 o'clock noon on the 12th several flags of truce were flying from forts and city of Alexandria and the town was on fire in many places.

Jack Harris, the best known gambler in Texas was shot and killed at San Antonio on the 11th by Ben Thompson, the famous marshal of Austin.

Statistics show that the condition of stock in Iowa is less favorable than in previous years. The decrease in hogs in the last year is 176,000.

News of the bombardment of Alexandria has caused a profound sensation. The action is unfavorably commented upon in some quarters.

Wm. Ritter, a negro, was taken from jail in Henderson, Ky., on the 12th by a mob and lynched. His crime was that of raping and killing a mulatto girl 12 years old.

The London Times says it is contemplated to call out 7000 of the army reserve to take the place of unlearned men belonging to the regiments prepared to proceed to Egypt.

John B. Gaines, editor of the World, and Col. Sears, of the Post emptied revolvers at each other at Louisville on the 10th as a result of an editorial controversy. The only result was a slight wound in Sears' foot, and two bullets under the skin of an unoffending witness of the fusillade. Both were arrested.

A very high wind storm passed over Marysville, Kansas, on the St. Joseph & Western railroad, 100 miles west of St. Joseph, on the 11th. From the fact that wires are all prostrated it is thought serious damage was done to the town. A heavy storm also prevailed at Lincoln, Nebraska, and through that section of country.

Everything is quiet at the mills of the Cabinet iron and steel company at South Chicago, although a large crowd have gathered around the depot awaiting arrival of trains. Preparations are being made to start up three of the sixteen furnaces with non-union men. Officers of the company are present and there is a large force of police on hand. About fifty special have been sworn in. Union men claim they will not make any trouble.

A very heavy rainfall at Lebanon, O., on the 10th raised Turtle creek to an unprecedented height. The reservoir of the hydraulic works broke its banks and the lower portion of the city is inundated. Several small houses were carried away and all the bridges in that part of the city were washed out. Thousands of sheaves of newly cut wheat were floated off. The loss is variously estimated from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

At a meeting of the Colorado Press association at Denver on the 11th Col. John Atkins of the Rocky Mountain News was elected president, W. E. Paber secretary, Grayson McArthur corresponding secretary, and R. H. Tilvey treasurer. Fifty new members were elected. Capt. J. T. Smith delivered the oration. Eugene Field read a poem, after which they banqueted at the St. James hotel. The association accepted the courtesies extended by the C. & Q. railway and about 75 members with ladies left for Chicago to be absent a week.

The main building for the mining and industrial exposition at Denver is about completed and articles for exhibition are arriving in considerable quantities. The work of arranging exhibits will be commenced next week. All departments will be well represented. The machinery department will be exceptionally large, having nearly a hundred entries. There will be no delay in opening on August 1st. The fine art department will be the most complete and will contain about 400 works of high order of merit by American and foreign artists.

A correspondent on board the Helicon sends the following. The loss of the Egyptians must be dreadful. A number of shells repeatedly struck the works just about the guns and threw up volumes of yellow dust. It was often thought the guns must have been demolished, but they appeared uninjured when the smoke had cleared away. The funnel of the Superb is pierced, and the plate below the foremast of the Glacis torn away. One of the boats of the Indefatigable is useless and others badly damaged. The Indefatigable bore the brunt of the fire of the west end of the Ras el-Tin fort for three and a half hours. The Sultan has a shot clear through her mainmast and another through her funnel. The harem adjoining Ras-el-Tin, and an adjacent rifle tower, continued to burn all night.

A correspondent on board the U. S. steamer Quinnebang says: The Egyptians fought splendidly and ships behaved magnificently. The Quinnebang anchored only five cables away on the port beam of the Temeraire and had a fine view of the contest. Shells from the forts frequently fell quite close. A correspondent on the Invincible telegraphs: "The fort and batteries on the sea wall are a heap of ruins. The Egyptians stood to their guns until the forts were crumbling. The aim of Egyptian gunners were chiefly against the Temelope and Indefatigable and they fired principally round shot. Their elevation was bad. The Invincible was seldom hit. The armor of the Superb was penetrated. Egyptian officers set a good example to the men, often jumping upon the parapet to see the effects of their fire. The party of marines which landed from the Invincible to blow up Fort Mex saw several dead inside the fort. The Egyptians had no shells, which fact accounts for the small number of casualties on British vessels. At 5:15, on the 12th, the Helicon approached the Invincible with officials from Dervish Pasha, who had been trying to find the Ras el-Tin at night, with a letter from the ministry to Seymour to offer to dismount guns. Admiral Seymour replied that the time for negotiations had passed. The Ras-el-Tin palace was still burning at the time this dispatch was sent. Men were called for on board the Invincible at 1 P. M., to go ashore and spike the guns of the forts.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 90 days, weak at \$4 84; 60 days, 47 1/2. Transferable, 7 1/4. Bank of England rate of interest, 3 per cent.

New York, July 14.—Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce—113 1/2 @ 113 1/4.

Exchange. Prime banks, long, \$4 86; short, \$4 89. Good commercial, long, \$4 86; short, \$4 89. Documentary, \$4 86; lower.

U. S. Bonds.—3 1/2, 100 1/2; 4 1/2, 114; 4 1/2, 118 1/2.

London, July 14.—Consols, 97 1/2; money, 99 1/2.

River bullion. English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, 61 1/2.

Gold and Stock Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.

Market.—The market is very firm, 60 asked for iron to Cork for orders U. S. E.

Wheat.—The market is firm with a good demand. Choice shipping, \$1 75 @ 1 76; 1 1/2; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100.

Portland Produce Prices.

FLOUR.—Standard brands \$5 00; country, \$4 50 @ 4 75; superfine, \$3 50 @ 3 75.

GRAIN.—Wheat, 100 lb, \$1 10; 100 lb, \$1 05; 100 lb, \$1 00; 100 lb, \$0 95; 100 lb, \$0 90; 100 lb, \$0 85; 100 lb, \$0 80; 100 lb, \$0 75; 100 lb, \$0 70; 100 lb, \$0 65; 100 lb, \$0 60; 100 lb, \$0 55; 100 lb, \$0 50; 100 lb, \$0 45; 100 lb, \$0 40; 100 lb, \$0 35; 100 lb, \$0 30; 100 lb, \$0 25; 100 lb, \$0 20; 100 lb, \$0 15; 100 lb, \$0 10; 100 lb, \$0 05; 100 lb, \$0 00.

The Great Cemetery of Paris.

The cemetery of Pere la Chaise was consecrated in the beginning of 1804, and on May 21st of that year the first grave was made and filled, and now about 65 interments a day take place there; two-thirds of them are in "Fosses Communes," or open graves, where forty or fifty coffins are laid side by side, and three deep, in a trench, which is covered with earth. The charge for this is twenty francs, and it is usual to erect near the spot a small wooden railing, crosses, etc. At the end of six years the ground is covered with four or five feet of earth, dug from the hill above and a tier of coffins are deposited. The next class of graves are the "Fosses Temporaires," where, for about fifty francs, a separate grave and ten years' occupation are secured. Here each grave has a little railing and a garden. More solid sepulchral monuments are built on land bought absolutely, which is called "concession a perpetuite," the price being 500 francs and upwards for a piece of ground six feet square. There are over 27,000 stone monuments, on which about \$25,000,000 have been spent. As one enters the solemn precinct it is a question which way to turn. But having had some experience here before, I went and visited the tomb of Rachel, the great tragedienne, which is becoming very disfigured from the numerous names which have been scratched on the door, etc. Almost opposite the large but plain tomb of the Rothschilds is to be found. One minute's walk will take a tourist to the tomb of Abelard and Heloise, which is considered one of the finest in the cemetery.

No other cemetery of Paris can compete with Pere la Chaise in the number and costliness of its monuments. Some of them are of large dimensions and elegant architecture, representing temples, sepulchral chapels, mausoleums, pyramids and obelisks. In 1801 the insurgents of the Commune made their last refuge. From batteries erected there they fired shells loaded with petroleum, which set fire to many buildings in the city. That reign of anarchy left there among other results, two huge graves, in one of which 200 and in the other more than 300 corpses of Communists were piled together between layers of quicklime. The damage which they did in this cemetery has been almost entirely rebuilt.

This celebrated cemetery covers over 700 acres, and covers the bones of over 700,000 persons, whose tombstones succeed each other like steps in a stair. It is situated at the extremity of the Rue de la Roquette, and on the slope of a hill extending from Belleville to Charonne. The ground now occupied by the cemetery was in the earlier ages of the monarchy called Champ l'Evêque, and belonged to the bishop of Paris. In the first part of the fourteenth century the place passed into the hands of a wealthy grocer named Regault, who built a magnificent house which the people called "La Folle Regault." After his death this place was bought by a female devotee, and presented to a community of Jesuits. It continued to bear its former name until Louis XIV. authorized the Jesuits to call it "Mont Louis." That monarch being very much attached to Pere la Chaise, his confessor appointed him superior of this establishment in 1705, and Mont Louis then became the focus of Jesuitical power in France. Upon the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1763 it was purchased for 160,000 francs, by the Prefect of the Seine, to be converted into a cemetery. Up to this the dead had been buried in churches or churches yards within the city, and the idea of making a cemetery outside the walls, seems to have originated at Frankfurt, and thence to have been introduced by Napoleon into France.

"What's that you're playing?" said a New Haven man to his daughter, who was pounding on the piano keyboard with more noise than skill. "It's Wagnerian; that's the music of the future." "Oh, is it?" Let it be a long time in the future before I hear any more of it. Play me, 'Comin' through the Rye." "Oh, pa, ain't you horrid; a ways thinking about 'a-mething to drink' 'Honor are easy in that family."—New Haven Register.

Garibaldi.

Giuseppe Garibaldi was born at Nice on July 22, 1807. In early life he developed a taste for nautical adventure and made frequent voyages to Odessa and Rome. In 1832 he became implicated with Mazzini in a conspiracy against the king of Sardinia, and was forced to leave his home. Only two years later he was condemned to death for complicity in a similar conspiracy. Escaping to France, he sailed for Africa and offered his services to the Bey of Tunis. In 1836 he crossed the Atlantic, and for several years fought gallantly for the Republic of Rio Grande in its war against Brazil, was taken prisoner and experienced a variety of exciting adventures. Returning to Rome in 1848, he was enthusiastically received, and took such an active part in the defense of that city against the French, that when the latter proved victorious he was forced to flee for his life. Coming to the United States, he became a successful manufacturer of soap and candles on Staten Island.

After flying trips to Peru and England, Garibaldi settled down as a farmer on the island of Caprea. A pastoral life naturally proved irksome to his adventurous spirit, and the Crimean war having broken out, he organized a band of 17,000 Alpine chassateurs, whom he led in several of the great battles of that war. In 1860 he landed at Marsala, captured Palermo, and proceeding through Italy, forced King Francis II. to abandon Naples. Saluting Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy, he continued his victorious course and compelled Capua and Gaeta to surrender. Then becoming disgusted with the Sardinian subalterns of the King, he returned to Caprea. In 1862 he issued a revolutionary address to the Hungarians and joined a small force of volunteers at Tienzza. The insurgents were pursued by a strong body of royal troops, brought to bay on the table land at Aspromonte and forced to surrender after Garibaldi had received a rifle ball in the ankle. He was pardoned and again went back to Caprea. In 1864 he visited England and was treated with distinguished honors.

Garibaldi was engaged in the campaign against Austria in 1866, and in the following year organized an invasion of the States of the Church. He was arrested and sent to Caprea, where he was guarded by a man of war. Notwithstanding this, he escaped, assumed command of the insurgents, and defeated the Pontifical troops at Monte Rotondo. A few days later he was defeated, placed under arrest and imprisoned in the fortress of Varignano. Claiming to be an American citizen, he was released and voluntarily returned to his island home, where he could not be made to stay against his will.

On the establishment of the French Republic in 1870, Garibaldi went to France and was made commander of the irregular forces on the Vosges. In February, 1871, he was elected as Deputy to the National Assembly, but resigned on the first meeting of that body, stating that he "loved the republic, but hated the priesthood." He also relinquished his army command, and once more became a citizen of Caprea. In 1874 he refused a gift of money voted him by France, although he accepted other donations from his admirers. Garibaldi took a seat in the Italian Parliament in 1875, and the next year was presented with 100,000 lire by the Government.

After living in retirement for some time, occupying his time in devising industrial and engineering plans for the improvement of France and Italy, all of which came to naught, Garibaldi again grew restless on his island and sailed for Rome, where he arrived on April 7, 1879. He was received with great enthusiasm by the populace and was honored by a visit from King Humbert. His avowed object in coming to Italy was to try the effect of the mineral springs near Civita Vecchia in alleviating the pains of the gout with which he was afflicted. That his real motive was far different his actions proved. On April 14th, one week after his arrival in the Holy City, he published a vigorous letter, declaring that universal suffrage was the only basis of reform, and that even the presence of the clericals in parliament would be desirable if they would dispel the languor which rendered that body impotent. On April the 24th a subscription was opened by Garibaldi to purchase 1,000,000 rifles with which to arm the nation for a war with Austria. His efforts to provoke a war, however, were unsuccessful, and after attempting for a divorce from Madame Ratmond, his second wife, he retired to Caprea in an unhappy frame of mind. Soon afterward he contracted a civil marriage with Madame Francesca, and recognized two of his children, Manlio and Clelia.

Garibaldi last came into public notice on May 28, 1880, when he published a violent letter in "La Capitale" of Rome, recommending the disbandment of the army, containing a bitter attack on the king, and advising the people to kiss prominent members of the Chamber of Deputies. The paper containing this letter was seized by the police. Since then the health of Garibaldi has been gradually failing, though his death is attributed to an attack of bronchitis.

HOW TO MAKE GRAHAM CRACKERS.—A young housekeeper wishes to know how to make graham crackers. To seven cups of graham flour—sifted or not as she chooses—allow one cup of cream or a little over two thirds of a cup of butter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one pint of sweet milk; mix the powder thoroughly with the flour, then stir in the butter or cream and the milk and a teaspoonful of salt, so that it is distributed through the dough, mix with a spoon till you are obliged to use your hands, then roll out as thin as you roll ginger snaps and bake in a hot oven. These crackers require only a few minutes baking if the oven is in a proper condition. Do not put them away in a jar or in a box until they have been spread on a platter near the fire for about two hours, so that they will be perfectly dry and will not absorb moisture. Of course their excellence depends on their being crisp and brittle.

When the V shaped waistcoats appear in walking jackets, they are fastened with a double row of bright silver or gilt bullet-shaped buttons, but the lower part of the waistcoats with large flat, or round silver buttons.

SHORT BITS.

An Indian meal—missionary. In Iowa, when a man has been married thirty-five years, he is called a War Governor.

It is the fashion in Florida to placard captive alligators with, "Idioti will please stir him up."

A western paper heads an account of the drowning of four young men "A Fatal Pleasure."

The honest milkman does not put water in his milk. He lets it stand over night and then skims it before serving it to his customers.

Thos. Hardy's new novel is "Two on a Tower." If he refers to a newly married couple, his spelling is erroneous.—[Marathon Independent.

The man who has ten thousand dollars has not a one to spare. But he who has a dollar bill can lend it anywhere. —Emerson.

The Kludive, it is reported, passed the other day to remark that Don Cameron is no manager. How easy it is to see other people's blunders.—Boston Post.

"At what age were you married?" asked she inquisitively. But the other woman was equal to the emergency, and quietly responded: "At the parsonage." —[Unidentified exchange.

Boiled Cabbage.—Talking of cabbage, Mrs. Reeves says that we can get rid of the abominable smell of cabbage-boiling by putting in the water a piece of bread-crumbs tied up in a fine white rag.

The flat hat that is so prevalent at this time is liked by the young men who wear it, because they can reach over the edges and hold it on with their ears when the wind blows.—[Burlington Hawkeye.

The latest plan for civilizing the Indians contemplates teaching them ticket scalping at first, in order that their departure from savage practices may be gradual, and that they may not become discouraged at the outset.

Strawberries with Whipped Cream.—Prepare in layers as above. Take one pint of cream, whites of three eggs and a cup of powdered sugar, whipped together, flavored with strawberry juice, and pour over the top.

Persons with boys in the family should know that the boys have a platform, and that they always stand on it. It reads: "Scolding doesn't hurt; whipping doesn't last long; kill, they don't."—[Louisville Courier Journal.

Attractive advertisement.—An intelligent, neat, orderly American woman, who has partially lost her voice and speaks in a whisper, desires a situation to take care of china, dust furniture, and do the lighter work of a family.—[Woman's Journal.

"What will I do with my hens if they do not lay?" Let them go into your neighbor's garden among the vegetables. If they do not lay, the neighbor will probably lay for them. The only trouble about that method is the hens are laid out so soon.—[Texas Sitings.

Enterprising Chicago dealers have already bought and sold next year's wheat crop several times over. The only "future" crop they cannot speculate in is their own. It is hardly necessary for anybody to speculate about that future. It is a sure thing.—[Lowell Courier.

A Feat of S. C.

A lawsuit, which was begun in Pittsburgh, Pa., last Saturday, will bring before the courts for the first time the affairs of a peculiar sect known as the Harmonists, who dwell together in the township of Economy, in Beaver county, seventeen miles north of Pittsburgh. The suit was brought by Elias Spiedel, an old man, against Jacob Henrich and Jonathan Lantz, successors to George Rapp, as trustee of the Harmony Colony funds, for an accounting of the money in their possession, and for the recovery of his share of the money as the heir of Matties Spiedel, one of the original colonists. The light of history, as it falls upon Rapp, reveals a grimly picturesque figure. He appears to have been an enthusiast, but he was withal shrewd and covetous. He first learned his own power to govern his fellow men, when, toward the close of the eighteenth century, he began to preach the gospel in the city of Wurtemberg, Bavaria. A large congregation gathered around him and Rapp became so notorious that the priests feared him, and the government frowned upon him. He claimed to have received a revelation, and asserted that his mission was to purify the church and re-establish the simple worship of the early Christians. He exacted of his followers a most rigid simplicity in their mode of living, and he discarded every approach to ritualistic form in his church service.

In 1803, priestly opposition having become too strong, Rapp and his faithful subjects fled to the new land of liberty and established the village of Harmony, Butler county, Pa. Here they remained for twelve years, during eight of which the law of celibacy, promulgated by Rapp in 1817, was enforced. The children in the colony at that time became the wards of Rapp and knew no parents. The dictator, for he was nothing less among his people, held all the money originally owned among the colonists, and took all that they earned in farming and manufacturing. The money was profitably invested, and the colony rapidly became wealthy. In 1815 the Harmonists removed to Indiana, and in 1824 they returned to Pennsylvania and established the town of Economy. Rapp died in 1847. The population of the colony to-day is, perhaps, 1500. The law against marriage has from time to time caused trouble, and in 1862, 200 colonists succeeded in that account. Elias Spiedel, however, had married and escaped from bondage long before. He was brought to this country an infant, and grew up under the austere influence of Rapp; but he fell in love, nevertheless, and married his sweetheart. He is now living in Louisville, Ky., and he demands of the trustees \$2000, which his father deposited with Rapp, together with the interest from the year 1800. The trust fund of the Harmonists is said to be more than \$8,000,000. As Spiedel is a man more than 80 years of age, and without means, and as his individual claim does not amount to \$14,000, it is probable that he is not alone in his proceeding against the trustees, and that this particular suit is a test case, which, if successfully prosecuted, will be followed by further demands for a division of the Harmony millions.—[N. Y. Times.

SECRET MESS.—Jury stock on the northwest coast, orders filled promptly. Send stamp for catalogue and journal, Wiley B. Allen 153 Third Street, Portland.

Frank G. Abell, the Portland photographer and winner of the gold medal, returned by the last steamer from the East, where he has been to procure new improvements and novelties in his art. He brings a large number of accessories and will more than ever lead the profession in Portland. Call and see him when you go to the city.

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. W. paper.

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Explained at foot of this column

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ATTORNEYS.

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

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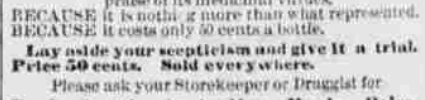
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