BY TELEGRAPH TO BATE

The Boston board of aldermen has ssed an order that the entire city be

illuminated by the electric light, It is stated that Parnell, Sexton and probably Egar, of the Irish land league, will visit the United States in March.

One thousand hands are out of employment in New Bedford, Mass., by an accident to the Wamsutta mills machinery. Josiah C. Reed and stockholders of the

Western Union have begun action to prevent the lease of the Mutual Union. The employes of Bakewill & Co.'s ax factory, Pittsburg, have decided to strike against the proposed 20 per cent. reduc-

The first annual meeting of the Flax and Hemp Spinners and Growers' Asso-ciation of America was held in New York on Feb. 14th.

There are some reports of smallpox in the west yet. The last place of outbreak is at French Ford, Ia., there being 10 cases of the disease. It is far less frequent all over the west than last winter.

The state senate ordered a resolution requesting the Massachusetts delegation to congress to make every effort to secure the expunging from the records of a vote of censure passed upon Oakes Ames by the 42d congress.

It began raining in Chicago on the 14th inst. Vast quantities of snow were in the streets and piled higher than the sidewalks. The gutters are now opened. Fears are entertained that serious loss from flooding of basements will result if the rain continues.

Considerable pressure has been brought from various directions for high license for Chicago saloons, and the council are considering the matter. As the city council contains several saloonkeepers of no very lofty type, the prospect for abolition of the low groceries in Chicago is not flattering.

A dispatch from Des Moines of Feb 15th says: Young Ballard, who robbed his sick and helpless father, a few weeks ago, being arrested, disclosed the fact that there is a large and well organized band of robbers engaged in all kinds of outlawry in the northwest. Knowlton, the leader, has probably fled.

An executive order will soon be issued at Washington, withdrawing from Chief Moses' reservation in the northern part of Washington territory, a strip of land fifteen miles deep running the width of the reservation. The strip embraces valuable gold mines and will probably be thrown open for settlement.

Preparations are being made for Senator David Davis' wedding to Miss Burr, of Fayetteville, N. C., immediately after the adjournment of congress. Mrs. Hodge has completed the purchases for the bridal trousseau. It is learned that as soon as the wedding occurs Judge Davis will take the bride away with him on a trip to California. Some time will be spent before returning to settle down at Bloomington.

A St. Louis dispatch of Feb. 15th says: In hunting up defrauders of the revenue, the government inspectors have been very anxious to find Miss Cora Baker, a leading belle here and a protege of Ike Cook, California champagne manufacturer; but her absence from the city has made it impossible to complete an examination of her case. If reports are true, she spent money with such discrimination in European capitals that the duty she evaded was about equal to the expenses of her trip.

The Chicago Tribune has a two column article devoted to showing how oppressive is the tax on matches, and cheaply they can be made. It says: "The Diamond Match company has a practicable monopoly in the country and regulates the rates. The chief interesting facts are that one gross of parlor matches cost the manufacturers just \$1 82 and they are sold at \$3 10 per gross to the retailers. Ordinary matches can be made for 60 cents per gross, but the monopoly will not make a cheap match for poor

people." A Louisville dispatch of Feb. 14th says: The river continued to rise slowly all day, and is now about 66% feet at the foot of the canal, and 41 feet at the head. The weather is warmer and a light rain falling, with indications of an increase during the night. The rise is now an inch above the flood of 1846, and but eight inches below that of 1832. A thousand houses are under water. A vast majority are owned by poor people. The authorities are taking steps to provide lodging and the board of trade is raising funds. Entertainments for the benefit of sufferers will be held. Those anxious ones who demand homes for the dead must wait till the flood is gone and miles of hidden lands and hundreds of sunken houses once more come to view. It is folly to attempt to give the loss of prop-

Unprecedented floods have taken place in the valley of the Ohio during the week ending Feb. 17th. At Cincinnati the water was 65 feet and one half inch above low water mark. It began to recede on the 14th but very slowly, backing only half an inch in 14 hours. The distress of the residents of inundated portions of cities is extreme. A Cincinnati dispatch says: The situation would require the publication of a greater portion of the directory to name the business men, particularly those in tobacco, produce, grain, commission, whisky and all kinds of manufacturing interests, whose business is wholly suspended. Many of these also lost goods. Manufacturers also lose heavily in damage to machinery and stock, as for a time more than a thousand business firms and manufacturers are thus prostrated. Some men for two days have poured in contributions to the fund for the relief of suffering among that much greater class-the poor-who are driven from home and deprived of work. It is estimated that 30,000 to 40,000 workmen are out of employment by the closing of the manufactories. The dampness in the houses after the flood subsides must bring sickness and suffering. No just estimate of the damage can be made now. When the attempt is made the people only talk of millions. The legislature sitting at Columbus passed a bill a famine on account of the difficulty of authorizing the city of Cincinnati to receiving livestock, but several thousand borrow \$10,000 to aid the homeless and

Ex-Gov. Morgan died at New York on

The country around Evansville, Ind., is flooded for miles.

The revenue steamer Corwin has received orders to sail for Oregon at once. The trial of the Cavendish-Burke murderers is now in progress at Dublin, Ireland.

It is understood the interview between Eugenie and Prince Napoleon at London was most cordial.

The London Daily News says: "However we may now improve its condition, the wheat crop of Europe will be short. One million dollars' worth of gold coined at New Orleans is short \$2 50 on a hundred. An investigation is proba-

The fine Globe Rubber Jewelry factory, at No. 21 Canal street, New York, burned on the 15th inst. Loss, \$100,000; insured.

The death of Wagner, the great music composer, is received with profound regret all over Europe as well as in this The Albany senate passed the five-cent

fare bill for the elevated railroads in New York. The bill now awaits for the governor's signature. The funeral of ex-Gov. Jewell took

place at Hartford, Conn., on the 14th inst. Thousands viewed the remains while lying in state. He was buried in Cedar Hill cemetery. The house of representatives recom

mend a duty of twenty-five per cent. on quicksilver. It is said that 6000 men are employed in the manufacture of quicksilver and \$30,000,000 capital invested. The Boston Post says: Insurance-com-

missioner Clark resigned because Gov. Bulter showed proofs where he received money, in one instance \$4000, from insurance companies for favorable mention in his report.

A dispatch from St. Louis of Feb. 15th says: It is stated that one firm has paid the government \$7000 duties on goods brought from Paris on which customs were evaded; also, that other firms will refund beavily.

Jay Gould starts on his tour around the world in the middle of the summer, intending to be gone two years. He intends making a business trip to the south west shortly. It is reported that he has sold his interest in the New York World.

Lem Hanbaugh pointed a needle gun at a party of school children at Florence, Neb., the other day, merely to frighten them. The gun was loaded, accidentally discharged, wounding three children. Hanbaugh is in jail awaiting an investigation.

A New Albany dispatch of Feb. 15th less than \$250,000. No lives lost. Farmers along the Ohio river suffer greatly, many losing their entire crops. Six hundred families are homeless and nearly destitute. Manufactories are all stopped.

The Railway Age has tables showing the number of passengers carried for the | zenith of his fame. It is related that year ending June 18, 1880. According during Clay's visit at Lindenwald a reto the census it was 170,000,000, and of ception was given him at the village employes 419,000. Of passengers only hotel. A young lady made her appear-61 were killed, without their own care- ance to be introduced, but the master of lessness, or one to every 4,419,000, while of employes 260 were killed, or one to her name. Mr. Clay happily released every 1611. One passenger to every the gentleman from the dilemma by say-814,421 received injuries, and one eming: ploye to every 417. One passenger to every 328,800 was killed by his own carelesaness, and one to every 1,266,000 was injured. An astonishing feature is the small danger to ordinarily careful passengers. The injuries of emyloyes shows a very high rate and the mortality is terri-

A Chicago dispatch of Feb. 15th says: An accident occurred to-day on the Flint | bowls were brought in, and were viewed & Pere Marquette railroad. Three coaches and one Pullman were ditched. The engine, mail and baggage cars passed safely. The engineer, with commendable bravery and presence of mind, stopped the engine immediately, and got two pails of water and stopped the flames that had broken out in one of the coaches, thus preventing a holocaust. Mrs. Hulda Seaman, aged 74, was killed instantly. She resided at St. Vincent, Outario, and was going to Nebraska to her daughter. Mrs. Hill was injured badly and has become insane. Thomas Lindsay was injured fatally in the chest. He jumped from the cars and was thrown under the trucks. Sixteen others were more or less hurt.

A Louisville dispatch of Feb. 15th says: The Ohio is 41 feet and 6 inches and rising an inch an hour. There is immense excitement on account of the rise above here. Business is at a standstill. No boats are arriving and many trains are stopping, running only irregularly. River men predict that the river will not soon recede. The water surrounds the entire city. The wildest estimates of the damage are made, but none are reliable. Nothing more is known about the loss of life, the houses being still cut off, except to divers. The highest water ever known before was 42 feet at the head of the canal, and 68 feet at the foot of the falls, and worse is coming. All along the seven miles of the Louisville river front to-day the water has been creeping in the second stories of buildings, widening in extent toward the western boundaries of the city.

A Cincinnati dispatch of the 15th says: An additional gloom overpowers the city, caused by the fact that the river, after falling to 64 feet 101/4 inches, began to rise under the influence of a steady hard rain, which has advanced from the west, thus checking the fall, and extends as far east as Pittsburg. Unless it stops speedily there is no hope of the river receding, while the gravest fears are felt. The rain seriously embarrasses the work of the committee, but they are doing all they can to distribute food. Soup houses were opened to-day in various parts of the city to feed those able to get to them. Bishop Elder has ordered all Catholic churches thrown open immediately to the homeless, and sends a circular to the churches to-day, asking that contributions be sent to the chamber of commerce and city council relief committee fund. In some cases the frantic cries of starying children for food are heartrending. Bakeries not inundated are pressed to their fullest capacity to keep up a supply of bread. There has been some fears of

in case of necessity.

Lindenwald.

On the old post road about two miles south of Kinderhook village, N. Y., stands a square brick mansion shaded by pines and lindens, whose present in-terestis mainly due to the fact that it was for many years the residence of the eighth President of the United States. "Lindenwald" received its name from Martin Van Buren, the "little magician," whose social tact and hospitality made it a famous resort until the day of his death. It was the resort of many famous men. Among the visitors were Henry Clay, Thomas H. Benton, David Wilmot, Silas Wright, William L. Marcy, Washington Irving, the Earl of Carlyle, Charles Sumner, Prince John Van Buren, Frank Blair, and many other noted literateurs and politicians of the day. It was here that Irving wrote part of the "Sketch Book," and "Knick-erbocker's History of New York." In an autograph letter, in the writer's possession, written by Irving to Jessie Merwin, who taught school near Lindenwald, reference is made to their piratical prank in plundering John Moore's canoe of perch and pickerel, and setting it adirft on the lake to make up for their own bad luck. The house in which Van Buren was born was in the southern part of the village, nearly opposite the old Dutch church. A few years ago it was torn down, and a new one was built on the old site. Many legends haunt the spot where

once stood the old church, long since removed. It was here Martin Van Buren attended service when a tow-headed boy, in his homespun gray suit and a little broad-skirted butter-nut colored coat. Matty's parents were illiterate and poor, but were noted for serviceable, homebred common sense. His father kept a tavern which contained less than a halfdozen rooms for guests, and a small "choice-stocked" bar. At an early age the boy was sent to school, and at fourteen was apprenticed to Francis Silvester, the village attorney, with whom he remained several years. Removing to New York, he read law with Judge Van Ness and met Aaron Burr. Returning to Kinderhook in 1803, he hung out his shingle, and rumor says was soon engaged in a cause which was rendered memorable from the fact that "Little Matty" was obliged to stand on a table when he made his argument in court, in order to be seen and heard. From that day he made rapid rise in his profession. Politics opened a new field for his energies and set his mind aglow. It is said that Van Buren got his political code from Thomas Jefferson and his tactics from Aaron Burr. His enemies, who called him the "Kinderhook Fox," were eager to believe that his private tutor was either Machiavelli or the devil.

After leaving the White House the ex-President retired to Lindenwald, where he spent the remaining years of his life. His hospitality was unbounded, and if there g .thered around his table a staid and sober company, Prince John, the greatest of wags, let in a gleam of fun. Henry Clay's visit made a great stir in the community, for he was then in the ceremonies, Dr. Beckman, had forgotten

"Mr. Beckman, never mind the young lady's name now; she will change

it soon." An amusing anecodots is told by an old inhabitant of Thomas H. Benton when the guest of Mr. Van Buren at one of those famous dinner parties for which Lindenwald was noted in its palmy days. After the dessert had been served finger with some suspicion on the part of one or two of the guests. Later Benton said to a friend: "I observed Mr. Van Buren immerse the tips of his fingers in one of those little glass bowls and wipe them daintily on his papkin, but I just rolled back my cuffs and took a good, plain re

publican wash." One day the principal of Kinderhook Academy called at Linderwald with an autograph album which contained Baron Humboldt's signature, and requested Van Buren's autograph. "Where shall I put my name, Mr. Post?" asked the expresident. "Oh, anywhere, Mr. Van Buren," was the reply; "you will find plenty of blank pages in the book." The ex-president turned the leaves over carelessly, and, seeing Humboldt's signature, paused, took up a pen and wrote

his name directly under the Baron's. The ex-president in his old age did not lose his nerve and vim, and was universally respected and loved here. Though he could not boast a commanding presence, he had an elastic figure and carried himself erect. His features were animated when conversing and wore a constant smile. When relating an anecdote or relishing a good story, his eyes twinkled with fun. In fair weather it was his custom to take a horseback ride every morning until his final illness, sitting erect in his saddle and wearing a skull cap, under which his snow-white hair could be seen. One morning, when riding past Stuyvesant Falls, he was hailed by a barefooted urchin, who shouted out: "Hey, mister! is you preaident of the United States?"

"I used to be, little man," was the prompt reply; "what can I do for you?"
"Oh, nothin', sir; I only thought Jimmy lied to me; I didn't think such a little man as you could be president of the United States,

After Van Buren's death Lindenwald passed out of the hands of the family and became the residence of Isaac Jerome, brother of Leonard Jerome, of New York. A few years ago it was purchased by a neighboring farmer, who enlives its broad acres. If the glory of the old place has departed, its name is kept in active service, for Kinderhook now boasts a "Lindenwald" hotel and a "Lindenwald" knit cap.

A Frontier Romance.

Yesterday, though the weather was bitter cold, there was a lull in the storm, and word was brought over to the saloon that there was to be a horse race between the Indians and the half-breeds on the other side of the Elbow. There was a general stampede for the foot bridge and I made my way over in company with a cowboy whom I know only as "Shorty." As we were crossing the stream he gave me a handful of nuts, and remarked that I thought has never been revealed.

he was taking a pocketful over to his

"Where did you get a girl?" I asked. "I bought her over here at the Black-

foot camp, last night."
"What did you give for her?"
"Thirty-five dollars, Oh, here she is, he added, as a little six-year-old Blackfoot came capering down the bank to meet him and take possession of the nuts. The little one had on a new dress, warm stockings, new shoes and a little black blanket, all of which had evidently come out of the store within the last twentyfour hours.

After loading her with the nuts, Shorty allowed her to start back toward the lodge; but, thinking her blanket did not fit closely enough, he called her back, and, taking off the empty cartridge belt which held his own overcoat together, he belted her little blanket snugly about her waist, and then sent her off, the happiest youngster in the Blackfoot camp. "What will you do with her?" I asked.

"Her mother is to keep her till I go back to Montana, and then I'll take her down and give her to the old woman (his mother) and then," he added very seriously, "she's a nice, innocent little girl now, but if she stays here she'll starve till she grows up and then go to the bad. I'll take her home, and mother will make a woman of her.-Corr. Toronto Globe.

Lead Poisoning in Dressmaking.

Lead poisoning is often produced in an unsuspected manner. The occupa-tion of dressmaking might be regarded as one likely to be exempt from it; yet a dressmaker just admitted into the Leeds Dispensary, in England, was found to have a distinct blue line on her gums, with simultaneous symptoms, such as a furred tongue, inflammation of the lips, and general debility-all signs pointing to the probability of poisoning by lead. The physician in attendance for some time failed to discover the source of the lead poisoning, and was beginning to think the blue line had been caused in some other way, when he accidentally learned from a merchant that silken thread, being sold by weight and not by length, is sometimes adulterated with sugar of lead. He then questioned the patient, and she informed him that it had been a common practice with her, when at work, to hold silk as well as other kinds of thread in her mouth, and that she had done this the more readily with silk, inasmuch as it often had a sweet taste. This is a sure indication of the presence of lead, and all thread possessing it should either be rejected or used with caution. It will be found that the silk thread of the best makers is tasteless, whereas some inferior threads are sweet .- American Medical Weekly.

Silk Kerchie's and Sore Throats.

Sore throats vanish when encircled in a silken kerchief. This is established beyond per adventure. The grandmothers knew all about it a hundred years ago. They believe, too, that silk would cure all other diseases, and some of them thought it would heal a broken leg, "if only taken in time." We do not go so far as that, but we know that silk will absorb electricity as readily as a Leoden jar. It forms an essential curtain for the Davis never assisted in that great task, electric cylinder, and rubbed with quicksilver, has a mysterious power that im- the essential merit of solidity, positiveparts to its retention. The curative force of silk is due to its electricity and the medical faculty recommend silken hose and shirts for a thousand diseases. As we are not professional, we only take silk by the throat, and know its wonderful powers. We will give a sure recipe: When you have the throat trouble, give a nice, clean, siik handkerchief to your sweetheart, with the request to tie it around your neck. If you are not cured or choked by tender hands, we have made a mistake. The more expensive the kerchief the surer the cure, because your pet takes so long to examine the quality and get it just right so it won't hurt you. Try it and go home cured. We expect silk handkerchiefs will advance in price when this matter is understood.- Dry Goods Bulletin.

What Happened at Prayers.

It was at the hour of morning prayer in the girls' school at Hamilton, Mo., and the pupils were performing their devotions with becoming reverence, when one of them, in the act of seating herself after singing of a hymn, missed her chair and came down upon the floor with what the Missouri papers would call a sickening thud. The other girls, with extraor dinary self-control, refrained from laughing, the teacher did not observe the catastrophe, the unfortunate one in her confusion and embarrassment remained apon the floor, and the exercises might have been concluded without interruption except for one of those extraordinary and malicious coincidences which are forever upsetting every calculation. The teacher arose and giving out the first lesson of the morning prayer read from the fifth chapter of Amos as follows: The virgin of Israel has fallen; she shall rise no more; she is forsaken upon the land; there is no one to pick her up." This was too much. A long suppressed titter pervaded the schoolroom the teacher looked up, and the devotional exercises closed forthwith.

The Census Marshal.

The men who go from house to house at this time of the year collecting the returns of births, as is required by law, meet with some queer experiences One of them who was at work a while ago in a "sister" city came to a house of two elderly maidens of means. The hired girl answered his ring and he made his usual stereotyped remark:

"I called to see if there were any births in this house last year.' For some reason the domestic failed to

understand him, and made this report to her mistresses: "There is a man down stairs who

wants to know if you had any bursts last year. They hurriedly discussed the possible meaning of such a query and concluded

that it must refer to the water pipes. Then one of the women went to the door and asked the canvasser if he had authority to ask such questions. He said that he was acting under the law,

whereupon she remarked: "Well, we did have a little one here NEWS NOTES AND COMMENTS.

R. McKinstry, of Hudson, N. Y., owns the largest apple orchard in the world-30,000 trees on 300 acres.

The manufacture of fine porcelain pottery is among the new industries which have recently sprung up in Ionia, Mich.

The total number of manufacturing establishments in the United States is 253,852, according to the last census bul-American furniture is coming into use

in Scotland "because it is so comfortable and easily kept clean," says Consul Wells of Glasgow.

A falling off in the trade of Raleigh, N. C., the past year is credited to hos-

discrimination in the matter of freight charges by the railroads. The first order ever received in the United States for wood-working machinery for China has been given to a manufacturing concern in Concord, N. H.

A co-operative store in Philadelphia, began eight years ago by a few workmen, now does a business of \$250,000 a year and pays the stockholders 6 per cent. dividends.

The Lexington, Ky., Press says that never before at this time of the year has wheat looked so bad in that State as it does now, and much of it will have to be plowed up in the spring. .

No one ever supposed the prairie dog towns to be of any value in the West until a Yankee besieged one and began to capture the animals for their skins, which, it is said, can be made into gloves that rival the finest kid.

Men in India cotton mills get as much as seven shillings a week. Women can earn about two-thirds as much, while children do not make more than about fifty cents a week, and yet these wages are about twice those paid to farm labor.

The prices of labor have materially ad vanced in Paris during the past few years. Laborers' wages have risen from forty to sixty centimes, and nearly all mechanics get 40 to 60 per cent. more now than 1877. The average is fully 40 per cent, higher.

A Russian grain merchant is reported as saying: "The American cheap grain has completely undermined us. It is clear we cannot compete with our trans-Atlantic friends. Do you think that a man with a hoe can compete with a man with a steam plow? That represents our respective conditions. Our agriculture is in a primitive state, and our transportation in its infancy. In spite of dear labor, American grain costs the producer one-half as much as Russian grain; and besides in America an acre of cultivated soil yields three times as much as we get from our soil, which as

vet knows no manure.'

' David Davis was a good judge, but he has only been a tolerable senator. His professed independence and unique attitude toward the two parties alone gave him his prominence in the senate. His brief and interesting public career goes far to demonstrate that our best men in public life are those who manfully declare their allegiance to the doctrines of a party, and who bring the affirmative force of those doctrines to the work of broadening and elevating the statesmanship of the day. Mr. for his political convictions have lacked

Bon't Frighten Children.

We never had any patience with peo-ple who take delight in frightening children. Children will never outgrow a systematic frightening as some people are in the habit of giving them. It is the extremest kind of cruelty, and we cannot see where the pleasure in it comes in. The Macon (Go.) Graphic tells the following sad story: Those who were at the depot the other

evening might have seen a sight that would have forever acted as a terrible warning against the senseless and almosi criminal practice of frightening children. Mr. T. C. Armstrong, of Heard county, was carrying to Milledgeville a driveling idiot only ten years old, that a few months since was a bright and intelligent boy. It appears that he and his elder brother were in their bedroom one night when some one thoughtlessly or maliciously stuck a horse-head or masked-head of some kind in at the window frightening the little boys so badly that they at once lost their reason, and shortly afterwards went blind. The older brother was first taken to Milledgeville, where he died, and now the younger is going over, probably to share the same fate. Death, in fact, would be a relief to him, blind and idiotic as he is.

The perpetrator of such a hideous piece of folly, will, no doubt, carry through life the lesson thus learned; and it is to be hoped that this sad story will be circulated throughout the country and have its due effect.

Courting Under Difficulties.

The Oswego Palladium publishes the following:

He came up a little late, stepped in without ringing, and striding softly into the parlor, dropped into an easy chair with the careless grace of a young man who is accustomed to the programme. "By Jove," he said to the figure sitting in the dim obscurity of the sofa, "By Jove, I thought I was going to see you alone again. Your mother never goes away from the house dowadays; does

she, Minnie?"
"Well, not amazingly frequently,"
cheerfully replied the old lady from the sofa. Minnie is away so much of the time now that I have to stay in."

In the old hickory at the end of the house the moping owl complained to the moon much in its usual style, the katydids never sang more clearly, and the plaintive cry of the whip poor will filled the night with poetry, but he didn't hear any of it, all the same.

"And by George," he said to a friend, fifteen minutes later, "if I didn't leave my hat on the piano, and my cane in the hall, I'm a goat. Think of 'em? Forget Strike me blind if I knew I had any clothes at all. What I wanted was fresh air; and I wanted about 30 scres of it, and that mighty quick, too."

Iceland does not seem to be a misnomer if the statement is true that the natives are being frozen out of their homes by the encroachment of the glacial fields. but it was so slight we were not obliged. It is believed to be only a question of to call in outside help." What the man time when the whole island will be an time when the whole island will be an inhospitible waste.

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