LATEST NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

Lord O'Neill is dead.

Booth, the actor, is playing to large houses in Vienna.

Charles A. Dans, of the New York Sun, is visiting in California.

Berlin working men are organizing for a general strike for an increase af wages. The village of Oakville, in the province of Ontario, was destroyed by fire April

The city council of Minneapolis raised the license in that place from \$100 to

The safe of H. H. McColley, of Willow Creek, Nev., was robbed of \$5000 on the

Allen Potter, a reporter of the Chicago Times, committed suicide at Cheyenne April 17th. Prince Thomas, duke of Genoa, and

Princess Isabella of Bavaria were married April 17th. Joseph Thompson, of Simmons's Gap,

Georgia, has had nine wives and fifty three children.

New York striking carpenters are meeting with success in their demands for \$3,50 per day. The British ship Enterprise, for San

Francisco, was sunk by a collision in the Tyne April 17th. Curley, one of the prisoners tried for the Phonix park murders, was sentenced

to hang May 18th. Two thousand six hundred German emigrants landed at Baltimore April 19th.

Most of them started west. The Princess Louise, who has been traveling for the past seven months, arrived at Ottawa April 17th.

Capt. Chas. C. McConnell, of the fifth artillery, was retired recently, because of disability incurred in service. The German parliament voted 54,000,-

000 marks for the construction of various branches of railways in the empire. The colored citizens of Washington

city celebrated the 21st anniversary of emancipation proclamation April The death sentence of Silas Gray, the

Westmoreland county (Pa.) murderer, has been commuted to life imprison-The Dominion government has awarded

a French company \$40,000 a year for a monthly line between Havre and Mon-Among the sums asked in the Cana-

dian parliament is one of \$18,500 for laying a cable from Victoria to Port Angeles, W. T. Seth Kennedy, a trusted clerk of M. S. Page & Co., pawnbrokers at Boston, was

recently arrested on a charge of embezzlement of \$15,000. A man named Eugene Kingston, said to be an Invincible and connected with

the Phonix Park murders, was arrested at Laverpool April 18th. The Oregon Short Line began delivering passengers at the new terminus of the Wood River brauch, 22 miles north

of Shoshone, April 18th. Apollo commandery of Knight Tem-plars of Chicago have decided to make a

European trip this summer instead of attending the conclave at San Francisco. A large fire occurred at Huntington, W. Va., April 18th, rendering 20 families

homeless and destroying \$50,000 worth of property. Five firemen were injured by a roof falling on them, one seriously The 24th of May is the day set for

opening the bridge connecting New York city with Brooklyn. A number of addresses by eminent men and a procession across the bridge is part of the pro-

Miss Kate Grifflith, school teacher at Martin's Ferry, W. Va., recently at-tempted to correct Wm. Beck, a 15-year old pupil, when he assaulted and beat her brutally, until it is thought she is fatally injured.

The Model flouring mill at Minneap He was destroyed by fire April 17th, the flames communicating with the Dakots mills, but were extinguished before much damage was done. Loss to the Model mills, \$40,000.

A Matamoras dispatch of April 18th says: Reports have been received of a terrible flood in Yahuhia. The river rose so rapidly that the people could not Six were drowned, and much valuable property and stock were swept

A report has been received by the national board of health at Washington that the cholers, which prevailed to an alarming extent in China, Japan and India some time ago, had disappeared. A report has also been received that smallpox is raging in Rio Janeiro.

The president of the American national land league cabled Parnell April 17th: "The Philadelphia convention cannot be postponed. We regret you cannot be with us, but everything indicates that the convention will be the largest and most important ever held by Irish

Throughout Illinois recently 48 cities and towns voted upon the liquor ques-tion. In balloting for municipal officers seven declared for prohibition, or anti-license, 31 declared for license, and of the latter six were for high license; four towns ignored the saloon question, and voted on straight politics.

The commissioner of internal revenue has decided to redeem stamps and to return to the owners with the word "redeemed" imprinted upon each check, all checks and drafts bearing two cent internal revenue stamps which remain unused on July 1. The checks and drafts can have been made at various points on the then be used in the regular course of river and are still going on. It is stated

A Milwaukee dispatch of April 17th liminary work had cost \$50,000 and it is designs were fanciful and unpopular, and says: George Scheller, accused of set-estimated that the entire cost will be a new issue, the one now in use, was ting fire to the Newhall house on the \$10,000,000. The central tunnel, it is brought out a month later. In this morning of the 16th of January last, was to-day acquitted by the jury. Pive ballots were taken and only one of the jurors was for conviction all that time, and he finally gave in because Judge Mallory instructed that if there was any doubt in his mind he must give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt. The court room re-echoed with cheers when the verdict was announced.

Arbor Day was a great success this year in Nebraska. It is safe to say that over 5,000,000 trees were planted in the State on that day.

The Pennsylvania senate has passed a bill making general election days a legal holiday; also a bill preventing consolidation of competing pipe lines.

The Connecticut senate, by a vote of 15 to 6, decided the bill forbidding railroads to charge a higher rate for freight for shorter distances than for long.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of April 19th says: Five hundred dwellings, telegraph station, postoffice, a number of stores, a large quantity of coal and wood, and much mining property were burned at the village of Katow Iwanoski.

John T. Coad, of Cheyenne, one of the largest cattle owners in Wyoming, says the past winter has been a very favorable one to stock raisers, and thinks that prices will continue to advance, the supply of cattle not keeping pace with the increasing population and the export

A San Francisco dispatch of April 19th says: A heavy rain storm set in this morning and continued throughout the day. Indications this evening are that there will be more during the night. The rainfall is confined to the northern part of the state, with snow falling in the

C. A. King & Co., Toledo, have received over 1300 reports covering every important wheat growing county in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri. On the quarterly report the present condition is very favorable. One quarter is fair, one-third poor, one-sixth very poor and one-quarter good. The present condition is much better than that of two weeks ago.

A San Francisco dispatch of April 19 says: Young McGreevy, shot by F. Valencia at a picuic last Sunday at San Rafael, was buried to-day at that town. The remains of the unfortunate boy were interred by the side of his late grandfather, who for many years was a highly respected citizen of the county wherein the boy met his sad fate. A large as-semblage of relatives and friends were present and floral offerings were numerons. Great sympathy is felt for the family.

The 306 medals have reached Philadelphia at last, and have been distribnted to those entitled to receive them. They have been at Senator Don Cameron's house, at Harrisburg, for nearly a year. One or two of the stalwart phalanx, who were at Cameron's house when the bronze trophies arrived, were given their medals with an injunction of secreey. The others were put away until the campaign should be over. Cameron in overhauling his rubbish before going abroad found these medals and concluded that this was a good time to distribute them. Boys here are exhibiting them as curiosities,

A Leavenworth dispatch of April 18th says: John M. Abernethy's furniture factory burned vesterday afternoon; loss, \$40,000. Forty-five men were at work in the mill at the time, and being in the midst of continuous noise it was necessary to run from one department to another and warn the men individually. While doing so, George Snyder was forced, in the last rooms to jump, with several others, from a second story win-In falling, Snyder struck the side walk with such force as to cause his body to sink between his hip bones. His are all dangerously, and it is thought, fatally hurt. The names are John Basil, W. Osborn, V. J. Westerman, B. Ander-son and George Baughman. During the fire a bose cart ran down Mamie Frees, a little girl, and it is believed she will die.

A Richmond, Va., dispatch of April 19th says: Dispatches to-day state that the announcement that a number of skeletons of dead confederates, who fell at Seven Pines, have recently been plowed up by farmers living near the historic battle-field, has caused quite a stir in this city. In many cases where the skeletons have been exposed, the waists of most of them were encircled by leather belts, cartridge boxes and buckles, bearing the legend "C. S. A." The First Virginia, of this city, and the Seven-teenth Virginia, of Alexandria, lost cores in the battle of Seven Pines. The federal dead were removed long ago and buried in the national cemetery, near the battle field. All believed that hundreds of confederates were buried with them, and now rest beside those with whom they were opposed in deadly strife. While most of the bones plowed up are undoubtedly those of confederates, yet it is believed that some of them are those of union soldiers who fell in the wame battle.

For some time past engineers in New York citp have been planning a proposed tunnel through the North river for the accommodation of freight trains, similar to the Hudson river tunnel now in course of constsuction. The project antedates the latter enterprise. It includes the Central Tunnel and Railway company movement, for which articles of incorporation were filed in March, and the newer project known as the New York and New Jersey tunnel. It was stated recently that such men as Louis and George Lorillard, Henry C. Stetsen, John McCracken, the wealthy Californian; Gouveneur Villotsen, George Woodman, W. H. Dunnery, W. F. Hatch, James Bowman, John Stone, Schyller Kent, Ogden Schiefflin and the Nichols families were interested in the first, and that of O. P. C. Billings, representing his brother of the Northern Pacific; H. Clark and J. B. Westbrook, builders of that road, were among those interested in the second scheme. The New York and the New Jersey tunnel is designed to cross the river at a point below the city hall, thus allowing the New Jersey side to forward their freight cars without breaking bulk. Several surveys at the office of the company that the pre-\$10,000,000. The central tunnel, it is brought out a month later. In this intended, will start from a point at or Franklin is on the one-cent, Jackson on intended, will start from a point at or near the city hall street, will run under Elm street, Lafayette place and Fourth avenue, and connect with the Fourth avenue tunnel. The river tunnel will be 100 feet below the surface, and the land tunnel from 36 to 50 feet under the

ground. Near the city hall, at a point where the land is lowest, it is intended

to build a depot.

About Divorces.

The divorce question is an old one, of revival, and becomes as lively a topic as preacher or legislator can discuss. The remarkable sermons now being preached by Rev. Dr. Dix are attracting national attention, and none of them more so than the one on "divorces." The current number of the North American Review discasses the question from the theological and legal stand point; in short, pick up the every day newspaper and there is some allusion to this divorce problem. Judge Elcock, of Philadelphia, said that divorces in Pennsylvania can be had more easily than in any other commonwealth in the Union. This calls the attention of our citizens to the honor of our own homes and makes us ask,"What are you going to do about it?" For some time there seems to have been but two views held concerning this social problem. The laxity of certain State laws concerning divorce were the direct result of reaction against the harsh rules of the church. Theology either made marriage a sacrament, or permitted only one reason for a divorce, viz: adultery. This was a little too rigid and overdid itself, for it is a matter of record that the crime of adultery was committed by collusion in order to obtain a divorce. Then came the law-maker, who erred on the other side and made diverce getting so easy that it has become altogether too common. It is true that marriage, so far as the law is concerned, is simply a contract, but one so far-reaching in its social consequences that it should not be idly or negligently broken. One of the chief causes for divorce in this State-that is the most common cause—is desertion for two years. All parties have to do is to live apart, and on ex-parte testimony the judge is bound to give a divorce. Concerning this Judge Elcock, in a Times interview, says:

"The first thing to be done should be to change the term of desertion, making it five or six years, and then the respondent should be required to appear in court so that the averment of the libellant might be put to test before a decree is made. As it is now, malice must be assumed from the fact of the alleged desersion. The examiner has much the same power as a master, and if the returns are in legal form, the respondent having had notice by publication, the judges having limited discretion must take the report as final, and though they may feel that the case is not right, in the absence of proof, and the impossibility of obtaining

it the decree must be made." That divorces are necessary every one must admit, but should not be granted for every whim and humor, Prof. Woolsey is of the opinion that the facilities of getting divorces and the increasing causes for divorces, increase the number of divorces themselves-hence he advocates separation instead of absolute divorce, which carries the permission to remarry. Of course no perfect law can be made, one that cannot be evaded or one which will not occasionally work an injury. Judge Jameson, of Chicago, brings to the aid of society the red tape of law. He would make diverces more difficult to get by throwing around them much legal obstruction and would have uniformity of law on the subject by passing a Federal statute. Then skain he is opposed to absolute divorces in many with the right of parties to remarry. The only thing after all is to change our law radically, but make it more decided, a recovery is doubtful. His companions little less ienient and take away the laxity of its execution. In the long run, publie opinion, not law, establishes our social relations. The marital relation cannot be preserved by law, and so Judge Jameson concludes, as all sensible men must:

"Finally, the most effective remedy will be the elevation of public sentiment in regard to the sanctity of marriage; not sanctity in the ecclesiastical sense, which makes of it a sacrament, but in that of the bighest social obligation that can bind the conscience of a man of honor and honesty-the obligation to keep the faith he pledged in marriage to his wife and to the State, and which he renews upon the birth of each of his children, to abide with her until death, unless separated by law for strictly necessary causes."

Our Postage Stamps. .

The new two cent rate of letter postage goes into effect on the 1st day of October next, and by the change the familiar green three-cent stamp, bearing the profile of Washington, will go out of use after thirteen years of service.

The first issue of adhesive postage

stamps used by the Governmentappeared in 1851, and consisted of two denominations-a five cent stamp bearing the face of Franklin, whose zeal and ability laid the foundation of our postal system, and a ten-cent stamp with the head of Washington upon it. Not very leng after a second series of five denominations was

The one-cent stamp bore Franklin's image, the three Washington's, the five Jefferson's and the ten and twelve a varied pieture of Washington.

In 1857 the series was increased by the issue of a twenty-four, a thirty and a ninety-cent stamp, and of these two dif-ferent portraits of Washington monpolized the twenty-four and ninety, while a second view of Franklin filled the frame of the thirty.

The third issue appeared in 1861, Washington still appearing on five of the denominations, Franklin on two and Jef

ferson on one. In 1863 the first two-cent stamp was printed. It was black, and bore the face of Jackson very conspicuously placed.

In 1866 the fifteen-cent stamp was introduced for foreign postage, and had placed upon it the portrait of Lincoln. These remained in use without change till 1870, when a series of ten square stamps of various designs appeared, three of them portraits. The one-cent was still reserved for Franklin; Washington was placed on the six-cent and Lincoln on the ninety-cent. The other the two, Washington on the three, Lincoln on the six, Jefferson on the ten. Clay on the twelve, Webster on the fifteen, Scott on the twenty-four, Hamilton on the thirty and Commodore O. H. Perry on the ninety. The seven was later given to Stanton and the five to Garfield.

first, the denomination in commonest use has borne the head of Washington. As the three-cent stamp will now go almost course, but it has periodical periods of entirely out of use, and the two-cent become universal, it is very proper that the postmaster general should place the image of Washington on a newly-designed two-cent stamp, as he intends to .- Boston Advertisar.

Dink Davies' Game.

The Chicago Tribune recently published the following: "Did you ever see this Dink Davies lay faro?"

'Yes, for two years." "Does he follow any particular sys-

"His policy generally—that is when he is flush—is to double his bets. I shall never forget a little incident connected with Davies which happened in a Broadway house near Union Square. He came into the back parlor, bought a hundred dollars' worth of checks, and just as he placed them on the six-spot, the doors leading to the front parlor were opened and 'Wash,' head waiter, announced that supper was ready. Leaving his bet Davies went into the front parlor, tucked a napkin under his chin, and while engaged with his soup, the \$100 on the six-spot became \$200. When \$100 on the six-spot became \$200. informed of the fact Dink said quietly to the waiter who had notified him of his luck, 'Leave it.' A few seconds later the six won again. Davies repeated, 'Leave it.' It won again, and the blonde gambler, pushing away his soup and reaching for the fish, said, 'Leave it.' For the fourth time it won, and in this way the \$100 was inflated to \$1600. The dealer concluded to get something to est himself about this time, and when play was resumed Davies had finished a supper which cost the house \$1500. 'Has Davies any favorite cards?"

"Not that I could discover. He plays all around the table. His memory of cards is surprising. He never seems to have any need of score or check-rack, and he is one of the few gamblers in this world who can tell when crooked work is being played on them. He is not superstitions, never loses his temper, and a man who is broke can always borrow a dollar of him."

The Newspaper as an Educator.

The newspaper-the universal literature of our people—is itself becoming a library of knowledge and art. No man can read habitually even one of our chief lewspapers without an immense opening of his horizon of thought, a great quickening of his intellect, and substantial relation with the thought and feeling of the whole world. The difference between a man who can read well enough to enjoy his newspaper and one who cannot is hardly to be estimated. I suppose our newspaper education is the most influential of all in this country. But it depends for its existence and its improvement on the preparation for its use and enjoyment made in our common schools. It rises in tone, spreads in intellectual breadth and increases in moral purity as the reading class becomes more numerous and varied. It is a great mistake to speak lightly of newspapers. The press, I think, has a somewhat romantic and exaggerated idea of its supremacy in creating or leading public opinion, but in its general educating influence, its likelier than myself to procure them eases—granting only simple separation stimulus for thought, it has a certain with ease." tendency to create a taste for better reading than it can itself supply. I do not believe it is easy to overrate its national importance.

The Cup that Cheers.

Now that adulterated ten is to be excluded from American ports it may be well to tell consumers what they are about to escape. According to actual analysis and common report there have been found in the alleged tea of commerce, nutgalls, current leaves, iron filings, filbert husks, sulphate of copper, oak bark, hornets' neats and wasps' nests shredded and colored, acetic acid, aloes, common green paint, lead in various forms, desiccated door mats, peach leaves, tarred rope that had been ground to powder and soaked in sea water, manilla paper, bamboo leaves, vernal grass, ammonia, arsenie, stable sweepings, and many other things too numerous and disgusting to mention. Whether any of these substances have ever paid duty according to their kind, instead of tea, is not known; but there can be no doubt that such of them as have been imported in tea boxes have been sold and swallowed as tea by people who have the happy habit of supposing that whatever comes out of a teapot is good to drink. If the tea of the past has in the main been cheering, how wildly exciting the effect of the unadulterated article will be!-N. Y. Herald.

A Strange History of Judah P. Benjamin

Mr. J. P. Benjamin, Q. C., has retired from the profession of the bar. The learned gentleman has taken this step on the advice of his physicians, who are of opinion that Mr. Benjamin can no longer undergo the fatigue and excitement of arguing causes without grave prejudice to his health, Mr. Benjamin was called to the bar at New Orleans in 1832. He soon acquired a large practice in the courts of the United States, and sat for some time as senator for Louisiana. When war broke out between the northern and southern states, Mr. Benjamin was made attorney-general, minister of war, and ultimately chief secretary of state to Jefferson Davis. When General Lee had to surrender, Mr. Benjamin came to England, and, through the personal influence of Lord Cairns. was called to the bar after keeping his terms for one year only. Within six years he was given silk, and since then he has been engaged in almost every case of importance. His rapid and brilliant success culminated in his making in his last year the prodigious income of £25,000.

The son of a Baptish clergyman is in the penitentiary of Philadelphia. He served during the war as a lieutenant, but on being honorably discharged, promptly and deliberately became a thief. He has spent most of his time in prisons. Lately an attempt was made to get him pardoned, and it was essen-tial that he should show contrition. "I have no desire to go back into respectable society," he coldly said; "having been a criminal and associate of crimiranged. I have it will be seen that, from the my days among them."

The Queen and the Quakeress.

Sharpe's London Magazine recently printed the following:

In the summer of 1818, Queen Charlotte visited Bath, commencing by the Princess Elizabeth. The waters soon effected such a respite from pain in the royal patient, that she proposed an excursion to a park of some celebrity in that neighborhood, then the estate of a rich widow lady belonging to the society of Friends. Notice was given of the Queen's intentions, and a message was returned that she would be welcome. Our illustrious traveler had, perhaps, never before any personal intercourse with a member of that persuasion, whose votaries never voluntarily paid taxes to "the man George, called King by the vain ones." The lady and gentleman who were to attend the visitants, had but feeble ideas of the reception to be expected. It was supposed that the Quaker would at least say, "Thy Majesty,"
"Thy Highness," or "Madame."

The royal carriage arrived at the lodge of the park promptly at the appointed hour. No preparations appeared to have been made; no hostess or domestic stood ready to greet the guests. The porter's bell was rung; he stepped forth deliberately, with his broad brimmed beaver on and unbendingly accosted the lord in waiting with, "What's thy will, friend?" This was almost unreasonable. "Surely," said the old nobleman, "your lady

is aware that Her Majesty-go to your mistress and say that the Queen is here."
"Nay, truly," answered the man, "it needeth not—I have no mistress nor lady; but my friend Rachel Milis expects thine. Walk in."

The Queen and Princess were handed out and walked up the avenue. At the house stood the plainly attired Rachel, who without even a courtesy, but with a cheerful nod said, "How's thee do friend? I am glad to see thee and thy daughter. I wish thee well. Rest and refresh thee and thy people, before I show thee my grounds.

What could be said of such a person? Some condescension was attempted, implying that her Majesty came not only to view the park, but to testify her esteem for the society to which Mistress Mills belonged. Cool and unawed, she answered, "Yes, thou art right-there. The Friends are well thought of by most folks; but they need not the praise of the world; for the rest, many gratify their curiosity by going over this place, and it is my custom to conduct them myself; therefore, I will do the like by thee, friend Charlotte. Morover, I think well of thee as dutiful wife and mother. Thou hast had thy trials, and so has thy good partner. I wish thy grandehild well through hers." [She alluded to the Princess Charlotte.

It was so evident that the Friends meant kindly, nay, respectfully, that no offence could be taken. She escorted her guests through her estate: The Princess Elizabeth noticed in the hen house a brood of poultry hitherto unknown to her, and expressed a wish to possess some of the rare fowls, imagining that Mrs. Mills would regard her wish as law; but the Quakeress merely remarked, with her characteristic evasion, "They are rare as thou sayest; but if they are to be purchased in this land or other countries, I know of but few women

Hey royal highness more plainly expressed her desire to purchase some of those which she now beheld." "I do not buy and sell," answered

Rachel. "Perhaps you will give me a pair?"

persevered the princess,
"Nay, verily," replied Rachel Mills,
"I have befused many of my friends—
and that which I denied to my own kinswoman, Martha Ash, it becometh me not to grant any. We have long had it to say that these birds belonged only to our house, and I can make no exception in thy favor."

This is a fact.

FOREIGN NEWS AND GOSSIP. The American colony at Florence has ust now a distinguished little literary group, including Howells, John Hav, W. J. Stillman and Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson.

There is a bill before Parliament anthorizing a raifroad pass with 100 yards of Stonehenge. The vibration would in time probably rain the monument, and it will be opposed for that reason.

In Cario there is a remarkable absence of foreign tourists. Even the Americans this year seem to have abandoned Egypt. So far only two dahabosyahs have gone up the Nile, instead of twenty or thirty

A certain precocious baby had been keenly watched by his fond mother, who wanted to discover the first signs of future genius. If he scratched the furniture with a pencil, he was to be an author. If he opened a book and made a noise with his mouth, he was to be a preacher. If he imitated some action of an older person, he was to be an actor. One day he had been forcibly emptying the pockets of his "big brother," who, struck by an idea, ran to his mother and cried: Oh, mamma, I know what the baby's going to be-a pickpocket!"-New Oreans Picayune.

French Beans a la Pumlette. - Choose some young and tender French beans, remove all fibers by breaking off the ends; wash, and boil in boiling water; when done, toss them in melted butter sensoned with chopped chives and parsley; stir in a litte flour, a pinch of salt, and some stock, reduce the sauce, thicken with volks of egg, flavor with a few drops of lemon, and serve.

The losers by the Isabella mine collapse are mad, but there's much Methodism in their madness. - Boston Transcript.

Slaven's lusemite therry footh Paste. An aromatic combination for the preservation of the teeth and gums. It is far superior to any preparation of its kind in the market. In large, handsome opel pots, price fifty cents. For sale handsome opel pots, price fifty cents. For sale by all druggists. Hodge, Davis & Co., whole-sale agents, Portland, Oregon.

DON'T BUY BOSS BOOTS UNLESS YOU WANT THE BEST. SEE THAT OUR NAME IS ON EVERY PAIR. AKIN, SELLING & CO.

The next sensation at the Elite in Portland is the appearance of El Nino, Eddie, the "Wonder of the World" and Alice Morgan, the "Queen of Clubs," Popular prices, 25 and 56 cents.

ENLARGED PICTURES. I. G. Davidson, the popular Portland photo-grapher, is filling orders for enlarged pictures of all kinds, at his gallery on the corner of Firstand Yamhill streets. He employs a number of the best artists at this work and it will bear the closes hest artists at this work and it will bear the closest inspection. His work is as good as any ever pro-duced on this coast, while his prices are extreme-ly reasonable. Mr. Davidson will receive orders by mail from any part of the northwest coast and will deliver them, all finished in the highest style of the art, within a reasonable time. A trial order from any section of the country will convince anyone that Mr. Davidson is the man to favor with orders, as fair treatment has always been his rule.

For the best photographs in Oregon, go to F. G. Abell's gallery, 167 First street, Portland. His work will bear the most searching tests, for it is made by genuine artists, who understand their

Tunkish Russ.—Send to John B. Garrison, 167 Third street Portland, for catalogues of le-

Take Wm. Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier. Garrison repairs all kinds of sewing machines

Portland Business Directory

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J. B. MORTIMER.—Portland blank hook mann-factory, 6% Washington street. Portland, Or. The reliable establishment. Third for good work. Blank hooks with posted headings made a specially MARBLE WORKS.

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BARERIES.

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

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC FAVOR IS the New No. E White Sewing Machine, on exhibition at Garrison's Sewing Machine Store, Fortland Tailors and others interested in a first-cless manufacturing machine are invited to call and examine.

SEEDS! SEEDS! WE HAVE NOW ON HAND AT THE

OREGON SEED DEPOT

the largest stock of seeds ever held by one firm orth of San Francisco, which will be sold at reason-ble figures, consisting of Grass, Vegetable, Flower ceds, cie., etc. Agouts for "Impetal Egg Foot;" lso for Wickersham's Rome Phosphates. Send for atalogue; free to all applicants. Address, MILLER BRISS, 209 Second Street, Fortland, C. E. McBREEN'S

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THE LEADING AND CHEAPEST HOUSE-formishing Store in Portland. Ten and Dinner lots a specialty. All Goods below First Street Prices.

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Full Set of Teeth for \$10. Best Set, 815. TREETH FILLED AT LOW RATES; SATISFAC-

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THE PHOTOGRAPHER, FIRST AND TAYLOR STREETS, Partland, Oregon.

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YOUNG MEN WHO MAY BE SUFFERING FROM THE EFfects of youthful follies or indiscretion, will do
well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon
ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. DR.
SPINNEY will guantitee to forfelt 500 for every
case of Seminal Weakness or private discasses of any
kind or character which he undertakes and falls to
cure.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many at the age of thirty to sixty who are trembled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation and a weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for? On examining the urbary deposits a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes small particles of albumer will appear, or the color will be if a thin mikish hus. Again or the color will be if a thin mikish hus. Again changing to a dark and torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, knorant of the value, which is the second stage of beninnil Weakness Dr. S. will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genter uninser of gam. Gana.

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