BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

Henry Forham was hanged at Helepa, M. T., May 2d. Work began on Capt, Eads' ship canal

at Tehautepec April 30th. Northern Pacific stock sold in New

York recently at 51. The council of Danville, Ill., fixed the saloon license for that place at \$600.

Half the business portion of the town of Phelps, Mo., was destroyed by fire

A small band of Canadian Cree Indians were captured near Fort Assinibone re-

The United States will have 800 cases of fish at the fish exhibition to begin presently at London.

At Paw Paw, Mich., at 1 o'clock, May 1st, Mrs. Mary Jones started for a trip to California on foot. Algernon Sartoris, Grant's son-in-law,

arrived in New York on April 30th, and intends visiting this coast. The eigarmakers of Cincinnati re-ceived the one dollar advance, and there-

fore no strike in that place. W. B. Searight, mayor of Vincennes, Ind., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head May 2d.

John Walsh, the murderer of T. Garvin, was taken from jail at Lordsburg, N. M., April 30th, and hanged by vigil-

Coinage executed at the various U. S. mints during April was \$7,811,000, of which \$2,350,000 were standard silver

Nearly all the coal miners living in the vicinity of Pittsburg struck on May 1st for a raise, and few mines are being operated at present.

The demand of the Pittsburg eigarmakers for a raise of one dollar per thousand on the first of May was accoded to by nearly all the shops.

In a duel between John Callahan and Michael Nealan, brother-in-law, near New Orleans recently, the latter was wounded and both men arrested.

Patrick Delaney and Thomas Caffrey pleaded guilty to the murder of Burke and Cavendish at Phonix park, Dublin, and were sentenced to be hanged June

Charles Avat, while painting the spire | tirely consumed. of the Catholic church at San Leandro, Cal., fell to the ground, a distance of 65 feet, and broke four ribs and his back-

Ex-Empress Eugenie has renonnced her claims to the chateau presented by municipality of Marseilles Napoleon. The municipality pays all Paymaster Wasson, of the United

States army, had a value containing \$20,-000 stolen from him while traveling on the cars near Fort Worth, Texas, re-Nearly all the principal cities in the

United States report unprecedented sales of all kinds of manufactured tobaccos on the 1st of May, in consequence of the tax being reduced on that day.

The debt statement issued shows a de crease of the public debt during April of \$2,851,402; cash in the treasury,

Mr. and Mrs. John Wiley celebrated their golden wedding in Orange, N. J., April 30th. This is the third instance of a golden wedding being celebrated in the Osgood family, Mrs. Wiley being a daughter of Dr. Osgood, of Audover,

The Rustlers, an organized band of thieves (cowboys) holding forth in Montana and Wyoming territories, drive off herds of cattle from the Crow reservation and sell them. The Indians have entered complaint against these maranders and troops were sent out from Fort Ellis to capture them.

A cable telegram of May 1st to Drexel, Morgan & Co. of Philadel-phia announces the sale to a London syndicate of \$3,000,000 worth of first mortgage bonds of the Oregon and California railroad, which, it is said, secures the completion of the road to the unction with the California and Oregon branch of the Central Pacific.

The special committee appointed to examine the books, accounts and money in the United States treasury, in ecnnection with the transfer of the office of treasurer from Gilfillan to Wyland, completed their labors May 1st. Members of the committee waited on Secretary Folger which has already been outlined. The sels. only discrepancy was three cents in favor of the retiring officer. This excess existed when Gilfillan took possession the office.

A Baltimore, Md., dispatch of May 2d, says: Monday night about ten o'clock, while Miss Anna Traverse was going from the house of her sister to her own house, three blocks distant, in the northwestern section of the city, she was assaulted by two colored men, who felled her with a stone, and then cut her throat and robbed her of a few dollars. She was found early Tuesday on a vacant lot where she was assaulted and removed to her home. It is not expected that she will survive her injuries.

It is understood that Secretary Folger will very soon issue a circular of instructions to the proper officers, directing that money due branch lines of subsidy railroads must be paid. It appears the Pacific railroads applied to the pres-ident to have money paid to them under a decision of the supreme court, and he referred the matter to the attorney-general for an opinion. It is learned that the opinion of Brewster is that the roads must be paid. The opinion was sent to Folger, and the latter will act upon it at will result in the payment to the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads of a vast sum of money, running away up into the millions. Ever since the Thurman act went into effect, under which the Pacific roads were charged twenty-five per cent. of the net earnings to satisfy the claims of the government, money for carrying the mails and for the general transportation of army and In-dian supplies has been withheld on all of inactivity on the works now in an un-the flues operated by these companies.

The woolen mills of Grimshaw & Co., of Erie, Pa., were burned May 3d.

The republican state convention of Iowa meets at Des Moines June 2d. Seven hundred cabinet-makers struck in New York city, May 1st, for an ad-

A new theater is to be built on Broadway and Thirty-fifth streets, New York, this summer.

At Ashland, Pa., James Fuller was killed and several injured by a mine explosion recently. The Danish Arctic expedition has

started for Greenland, for the purpose of exploring that country. In London a rumor prevails that the

United States government has consented to extradite Tynan, Walsh and Sheridan. The Massachusetts house voted \$90,-000 to the Tewksbury almshouse, which

vetoed charity bill. At Quiney, Ill., a large four-story building was struck by lightning re-cently, doing considerable damage to the top story and roof.

Two young girls, aged seven and twelve years, and daughters of William Jackson, were burned to death at Bailey's Harbor, Wis., May 2d.

The weekly statement of the bank of England shows a decrease of bullion of £175,000; proportion of the bank reserve to liability, 34 1-6 per cent.

James McGraft and bride were victims of escaping gas in their bedchamber at the Scranton hotel, Scranton, Pa. recently, resulting in the death of McGraft.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Central Railroad company was held in Detroit May 3d. The annual report shows the gross receipts to be \$9,941,032; operating expenses, \$6,671,726; interest and rentals, \$160,137; net revenue, \$567,-

An explosision in the Refuge oil works, near Vicksburg, Miss., recently, caused the instant death of Minnie Nanender, and occasioned injury to Tillie and Henry Parks, so that they cannot recover, and seriously wounding Watchmun Donnelly and Andy Green, a laborer.

The steamer Grappler was destroyed by fire near Seymour Narrows, off the east coast of Vancouver island, April 29. Seventy lives were lost, mostly Chinese. The fire was first discovered back of the boilers, and soon burnt the wheel ropes, leaving the steamer unmanage-able, drifting about until she was on-

The steamer Eureka, Captain Hunter commanding, on her way from Sitka to Juneau, was wrecked by running on rocks in Peril straits. The steamer was headed towards shore, and landed her passengers and crew safely, where they are at present encamped, having secured provisions enough from her to last them two mouths.

The New York World says: One of tho largest and finest selections of rare United States and foreign coins ever gathered in one collection will be sold soon, comprising over 2000 coins, and the numismatic library of Dr. Winslow Lowis, the sale lasting three days. The catalogue embraces California and local gold coinages, and continental and confederate bills and currency.

A Peterborough (England) dispatch of May Sd; says: Priest thate street, one of the principal thoroughfares in this \$819,159,401. Total reduction in ten city, was partially blown up last night. sized sheets of paper on which I write door. Just as the coffin was being closed very slowly, and cut a great deal. Here and it was thought it was the work of | now, is the manuscript of my best story the ignition of the gas in the sewer under the street. Houses on the street are much damaged.

> An Augustine, Texas, dispatch of May 3d, says: Stock men are now on the trail for Colorado, Kansas and Montana from this county, with 6000 head of cattle in good condition. Grass is in abundance and prices are high and firm. Yearlings are in demand at \$14. Cattle men here estimate that there will leave this state this year 200,000 head, going principally to Kansas and Nebraska. Nearly all are under three years old.

Captain Boynton is experimenting at New York with a kind of submerged balloon. It is made of sheet iron, and so arranged with pulleys, weights and air chambers that it can navigate the ocean at any depth below the surface. By the aid of some newly discovered chemicals the balloonist is able to make air for breathing purposes at the rate of 5000 cubic feet per pound of chemicals. The captain says he went down into the sea off the Irish coast, and remained under about sixteen hours, by the air of 50 pounds of his discovery, which, by the way, costs only 40 cents per pound. He proposes to organize a company for the and presented a report, the contents of recovery of treasury from sunken ves-

Reports from the lumber regions of Aroostook, Maine, show that spruce trees are dying off at a fearful rate In a part of one township where 700, 000 feet were expected to be cut last winter, only 75,000 feet of sound spruce could be found. The rest of the township is in the same condition as far as can be ascertained. No worms are at work. The tops are dead and the trees have a reddish color, and look as though a fire had swept over them. There are a number of townships in which it is estimated that three-fourths of the spruce is dead. To satisfactory theory for this state of things has been broached. Great alarm exists among land owners. It is suggested by one lumberman that they are dying out of

old age. Appropriations for the improvement of a large number of rivers and harbors will expire at the close of the fiscal year, and as the time approaches the loss and damages resulting from discontinuing the work is beginning to be calculated, The engineer's department looks upon the failure of congress to make provision for works now in course of construction as a public calamity, and metropolitan once. As the above indicates, the action | newspapers, which raised such a cry a year ago against the passage of the pending river and harbor bill, are now the first to call attention to the fact of the disastrous effect of the suspension of important works, as brought home to m in the discontinuance of operations at Hell Gate and other improvements in the neighborhood of New York. Then, too, the government suffers a serious loss which will result upon a long period

Girton College.

Girton college, near Cambridge, justly occupies the place of honorin this group of colleges. It is a familiar spot to all Cambridge men who take the favorite by the unboly influence that has been walk to Madingley Hall, and is supposed wielded. And when other little children to have been the place where Gray, while residing at Cambridge, composed much of the famous clegy which is still more closely associated with Stoke Pogis.

Weined. And when other into camer to come, too, often, instead of being welcome, too often, instead of being welco The ladies' colleges, both at Oxford and Cambridge, owe their beginning, and even their existence, to the aid and sympathy of members of the two universi-While Girton college was in process of being built many a don and undergraduate used to take a ramble in this direction, and to lay an occasional brick in token of their good will. The set aside as a "nobody," treated with one distinguishing feature of Girton college is that it proposes to give exactly fended by her husband. We might tell the same education to young women that is the same appropriation as that in the the university of Cambridge does to devotion; of dying hours soothed with young men. The commencement of the all a mother's faithful self-forgetfulness; movement may be said to date back to of the young spirit sinking to the grave, 1865, when the university of Cambridge clinging with fond affection the reprefirst threw open their higher local examinations to girls as well as boys. We may now sketch out the routine of life at Girton. With a few alterations it

is very much the same as in all the ladies' colleges. The hours of refection are very much the same as in all homes. Breakfast, after prayers at eight, goes on from a quarter-past eight to nine, father, but of two mothers; and is it Luncheon is a movable feast from twelve well that the young minds should be to three. The dinner hour is six. There is tea at four, and again at nine in the evening. The lectures are generally given in the afternoon. There is a reading room, with use of pianos. 'The students may invite friends to lunch or din- suffering is supposed to be most easily ner, but these friends must always be ladies, an exception being made in case hope that a truer view will be taken of this of father or guardian. There is a certain relationship; that the vulgar feeling with amount of discipline maintained. Three regard to it-a feeling showing itself so times a day the ladies have to enter their plainly in a great many localities names on the marking roll. The gates that the name of stepmother is are closed at dusk in summer, and at six given to the most painful thing o'clock in winter. Any application for on the finger, sometimes called leave of absence must be supported by a haug-nail) may ere long pass away medical certificates. There is a strict from among us; and that, at last the long entrance examination in necessary and despised "old maid" is meeting with optional subjects, except for those who justice and kindly judgment, the same have passed such difficult examinations may be meted with no stinting hand to as the matriculation examination of the the long suffering and much slandered university of London and the Oxford step mothers. and Cambridge local examinations for senior students. The standard of these stiff examinations is consistently kept up all through the scholastic term. But there is a lighter side to all these severe experiences. The fair undergraduates, for such they really are, are all very human. There is always music going on in doors, and lawn tennis out of doors. There are "At Homes," dancing, old students' dinners, and a choral society. They have their own periodical and their own debating society, and, what is now becoming very common among ladies, a Browning society. Many interesting de-

How Wilkie Collins Works.

of intelligence are very pretty and femi-

nine .- All the Year Around.

tails of college life are made public.

When the students take good places on

"How do you work, Mr. Collins, rapidly?

"No, not very; let me see. I write about nine or ten pages of a book a day when I work regularly. It usually takes me about six months to turn ont a posed for two days in a casket to the book after I get fairly started upon it. I dynamite, but it is now believed it was 'The Black Robe.' You see it is scratched and worked over until it becomes scarcely decipherable. The printer can read it, however, even if you can't, at a

glance. I couldn't read it at a glance, and I am not sure that I could read it at all. And yet I have read letters written by John W. Forney, and made out what Horace Greeley was trying to write. It was cut, interlined, the interlineations interlined again, sentences written on the side and hauled into place by a line around them, and erasures which looked as though the writer, in trying to scratch out something, tried also to push it out through the paper on the other side. There were blots everywhere.

"It is a pretty good day's work for me to get through three of these pages in a

Three of his pages would make about 1200 words; or, say, two-thirds of the

space of this column. When I come to the last I get the fever on, and I make the pages fly. Then I am in a way, and I write and write till nature either stops me or I finish. When I came near the end of 'Man and Wife' I wrote away for dear life some twelve or fourteen hours, without further rest than the exercise I took when I got on the floor to act my situations and represent my characters, and no furthur refreshment than a little dry champagne and a

few frissoles. 'Do you always act your characters?" "Yes, invariably. I have to consider what they would do, and how, before I try to tell for a certainty how under given circumstances they would behave. Finishing a book like that always exhausts me very much. By the way, have the Americans acquired the habit of having a dog run by their heels? Because, when I was in America they didn't do that, and I noticed, too, they did not carry sticks like we do."—Boston Her-

A Plea for the Step-Mother.

How many books do we we still take up in which the plot turns on the machinations of a step-mother, and surely the writers ought to be wiser now. They make the very name hateful; it seems to ring with unkindness and injustice, and far be it from us to say that the prototype is nowhere to be found. heartedness and oppression to the children of the one who has preceeded her in and home are no doubt at times to be met with, but cannot many households tell another tale-a tale of love and gentleness, and mutual affection and peace? And cannot, too, some homes tell a third story, where the sufferer is the one who is looked on as an interloper? Are there not cases where a man, whose hearth has been early desolated, and who is left with little ones whom he cannot look after, with a heart still yearning for affection, brings home some warm-hearted girl ready to pour out no stinted measure of love on the motherless ones; and what in stove ovens, it is not a good place to cently and andibly said: "I paid for four does he and she find on settling down to spend the winter, -N. O. Pic.

their daily life? That foolish relatives or ignorant servants have already poisoned the baby mind against their second mother, and that all her efforts to win their affection and trustare blighted by the unholy influence that has been so where the children, naturally, perhaps, have a feeling that they may be deprived by a stranger of part of their birthright. Cases there are where hundreds have been added to the income by such marriages-hundreds not even settled on the woman who brought them to a comparatively poor household; and yet she was cold insult by step-children and undeof sick-beds watched with all a mother's sentative of the real parent whom it soon was to greet in the spirit land; and we turn with just anger from pictures laid before us that are as false as they are illjudged. Into many household must the second mother be brought, or they never could hold together. How many families must consist of the children of one father, but of two mothers; and is it prejudiced against a state of things in so many cases a necessity? But in the novel or tale a youthful hero or heroine is more interesting the more he or she suffers under the domestic roof, and that wrought by the "stepmother." Let as

A Lady's Strange Experience.

Recently the Immaculate Conception Catholic church of Baltimore was thronged with people to witness the nuptials of Miss Mary Griffith, daughter of the late John A. Griffith, formerly a prominent merchant of this city, and Mr. Vivian Neal. The bride is a beautiful young lady, about twenty-one years old, and for the past two seasons has been a belle in Baltimore society. Rev. John A Maloney performed the marriage ceremony, and the altar and sanctuary were magnificently decorated with flowers. After the wedding reception the young couple left on the Western exthe honor lists we hear of college songs and "candle processions." Some items press for Chicago.

Several years ago, when the young lady was living in Cincinnati, she had a terrible fall down a flight of stairs, and received injuries which were considered Several prominent physicians called to see her and pronounced her case hopeless. One day the young girl grew much worse, fell into a comatose state, and, it was thought, died. The body was prepared for burial and exview of friends. The day of the funeral door. Just as the coffin was being closed pieces with the flank end cut off. ance of the supposed corpse became more Griffith returned to consciousness.

The solemn gathering was turned into one of joy. The young girl recovered rapidly, and has since been in better health than ever before.-Philadelphia they are making bones," said a bright-Times,

An Unfortunate Beauty.

The beauty of the Capri girls is pro-verbial, and many of the artists have fallen captive to their charms, their darkly brilliant eyes, half oriental type of face, so enchauting for a painter. Perhaps the most celebrated case was that of the son of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, the English poetess and author.

During his sojourn there, while painting a Capri beauty, he fell in love with and married her, much to the disgust of his high-born relatives; but it was a sorrowful affair for all concerned. The mother never forgave her son the disappointment it occasioned her, and the future Lady Grantly was made to give up her beautiful children to their English relatives, that they might be brought up and educated as became their father's station, while he lingered out some years of a quasi happy existence, dying at last from the effects of drinking.

His wife, Lady Grantly, the former Capri beauty, now a middle-aged woman with no traces of the fatal loveliness that caused her so much unhappiness in her domestic relations, still lives on the island, and at long intervals her children -married in England-come to see their mother; but the influences of another sort of life and society are stronger than the ties of blood, and there is little sympathy between them.-Boston Transcript.

Quick at Repartee.

A friend and neighbor has a son who is so quick at repartee that it is a little dangerous to cross swords with him. He was riding out with his father the other day, when, noting the names of a street, he asked if it was named for Mr. B., a well known but not altogether popular

"By no means," said his father, "it was not named for him, but for his father, who was very popular and very much

The boy said nothing, so his father, who thought he saw a chance to preach a little sermon, continued,-

"It's very apt to be so. A boy has a father whom everybody loves and re-spects for his good qualities and abilities, but in too many cases the boy don't amount to anything."

Said the boy after a panse, "Your father was very much esteemed, wasn't he, sir?"

How to Bny Meat.

"Now, ladies, I hope you will ask as many questions as you like, because I want to make everything clear to you," said Miss Maria Parloa, as she began her lecture on "Marketing," at the college of pharmacy, in New York. On the long table on the lecture-platform was a side dressed beef weighing 400 pounds. Beside it ready to cut it up to represent the lecture, stood a most gentlemanly looking butcher.

"You must remember," said Miss Parloa, "that after the meat is dressed only about one-sixth of it is desirable. The rest of it, the rich and poor alike, prefer not to buy, but the poor have to buy it because they cannot afford the price of the chice cuts. But you must bear in mind that the costly and tender cuts are not the most nutritious. The muscular parts that is most used, white it is the toughest, also gives it the most nourishment, only it needs to be cooked differently from the tender parts. When you are buying meats, remember that the tenderest parts come from that part of the animal where there is least musular action. The tough parts of the meat which would be unpalatable if broiled or roasted, may be with profit stewed, braised or made into soup. In fact, the very tender parts would not be good for food for sick persons, because they are not nutritious enough. Now, I want you ladies to say what are the names of the parts I touch."

"The neck," said a timid voice. "The ribs," said a matron in a sealskin sacque, as the stick moved along. "What kind of ribs?"

"Give it up," said a lady in a fur-lined

"Now, we will have Mr. Kissel cut up," said Miss Parloa, after she had pointed out the principal cuts, and told of the various ways of cutting meat in the different cities. "Fix the back bone in your mind," she continued, "for you will start from there. You see the side of beef has been cut in two. The hind quarter end contains, at about the middle of the animal, the porterhouse steaks, the porterhouse roasts and the tender pieces that everybody wants. As we go further back we find the rump, and the sirloin.

The deft butcher, with his knife, saw and cleaver, cut piece after piece as the lecturer pointed them out, showing where the kidneys lay embedded in the suct, showing the brittle, crumbling nature of the suet as distinguished from the fat, showing where the tenderloins lay, and how to cut them to advantage. Each piece was shown until all had the opportunity to fix its name and place and its present market price. The delicate, nutritious, rolling pieces were cut and shown and the method of preparation was explained. These pieces some-times are called "the skirt." The ladies are cautioned that brine draws out the juices of the meat, and that fat corned beef is the best, because the fat keeps the juices of the meat from being drawn out by the brine.

"Do you consider the kidneys nutritious?" inquired a sprightly lady who had got a front seat to be sure and see the carving. "Yes, kidneys and the flank pieces,

and other cheap pieces, when properly cooked, are good food.

The lecturer showed how much more economical and sensible it would be to have the meat cut in grades, and not buy as often as is done now poor meat work chiefly at night, and use very large arrived, and at the appointed time the and good meat in one piece. She advised the buying, even at higher prices, lyised her hearers to hunt up butchers who would cut up to order, and not compronounced, and there were slight signs | pel them to buy what they did not want, of returning vitality. A physician was and could not use. Speaking of soup, called, and after an hour or so Miss she said that to keep it clear it should she said that to keep it clear it should not be boiled, as boiling set the limes of the bonse free.

"But I should think that might be the very thing needed for children when

"Well, that may be so. I suppose it is; but you must not boil the soup much

if you want it clear." The lecturer was pointing out a piece of sirloin the tough part of which she said ought to be cut off as not fit for roasting, and turning to Mr. Kissel, the gentlemanly butcher, she said:

"You don't usually sell them that?"
"Oh, ves they do," interposed a young lady. "You will have to go and educate our butchers, Miss Parloa.

"They charge you twenty-eight cents for this piece with the flank on. You might better pay thirty cents for the rest and let them sell the flank for ten cents.

"All its worth!" ejaculated the lively matron. "I always ask for short steaks and short roasts, and don't buy a lot of worthless meat.

Miss Parloa kept up a running fire of chat with her audience, and encouraged them to ask questions. Several very young ladies, with books and pencils, availed themselves of the opportunity. The lecture is to be repeated in Brook-

Labor's Mistake.

Eighteen hundred years ago a Roman emperor refused to sanction the use of improved machinery in the prosecution of a great public work on the ground that it would deprive the poor of employment.

In 1663 a Dutchman erected a sawmill in England, but the hostility of the workmen compelled its abandonment. More than a hundred years elapsed before the second sawmill was put in operation in England, and that was destroyed by handsawyers.

The French weavers who introduced improved weaving machinery into England in the seventeenth century were met by protests. One of these ptotests, addressed to parliament, represented that the Flemish weavers had "made so bould as to devise engines for working of tape, lace, ribbin and such like, wherein one man doth more among them than seven Englishmen can do, so as to their cheap sale of commodities beggereth all our English artificers of that trade and enricheth them."

A little more than a hundred years ago, in England, when the Sankey canal, six miles long, was authorized, it was upon the express condition that the boats plying upon it should be drawn by men only.

mamma; was that right?"

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often accompached by a slight smartlus or
sensation and a weakening of the system is a
the patient cannot account for. On examiturinary deposits a ropy sediment will offer a
and sometimes small particles of albume; slightly
of the color will be of a thin military here
changing to a dark and torpid appearance.
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