

EUGENE CITY GUARD

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE
Davitt has rejoined the national league at the request of Parnell.
Frank James, ex-desperado and train robber, will be tried on the 18th inst.
A seam of good hard coal in Wellington mine has increased to ten feet in thickness.
An order in the Canadian council has passed, placing silver and German silver on the free list.
Eggs are now being imported from Germany, Austria, Italy and Denmark to New York at a profit.
The Kohler Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, capital \$100,000, was incorporated at San Francisco.
Torben DeBelle, late minister to the United States, and the court of St. James, died at Cannes, in France, May 14.
At Boston, Dr. John B. Manning, who was divorced in Brooklyn, and thereby lost \$150,000 recently committed suicide.
Orson Johnson, employed on the steamer Geo. W. Elder, was killed at Seattle on the 14th by the breaking of a tackle.
James Dodds, city treasurer and clerk of Oakland, Cal., is short in his accounts \$50,000. The money was used in stock speculation.
It is reported from the Congo river that Stanley has arrived at Brazzaville with 1000 men. De Brazza has 200 men and is making little progress.
Mrs. Julia Wheeler hanged herself near Bridgeport, Alabama, recently. She had become crazed by grief over the death of her husband. She leaves six small children.
Helen Markvouch, who attempted to shoot King Milan, and escaped in October last, was found dead in the Belgrade prison recently, supposed to have committed suicide.
A grand reception to the biennial second grand lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars of the world was given in the legislative assembly chamber at Halifax, June 11th.
A fearful tornado swept over the town Clarendon, Pa., June 13th, demolishing eight large rigs and five buildings, deluging the entire town and causing great loss of property.
An explosion on a tug at Buenos Ayres, S. A., killed eight men and seriously injured nine others. Four of the victims were horribly mutilated, one being smashed to pieces against a house.
Justice Rainville, of Montreal, gave judgment to annul the marriage of Miss Chaffey to the bogus Lord Conroy on the ground of being a minor and consent of guardian not being given.
An Enterprise, Miss., dispatch of June 14th says: Last night twenty men, friends of Edward McLaughlin, an Irish peddler, came from Meriden, and overpowered the guard, broke down the calaboose door and took the negro Aaron Harris out and hanged him from a railroad bridge.
At the greenback convention, the following ticket was nominated: Governor, Charles Jenkins; lieutenant governor, Wm. Baker; supreme judge, short term, H. A. Chamberlain; supreme judge, long term, James R. Grogan; clerk of the supreme court, William Bentz; attorney general, Lloyd G. Tuttle; auditor of state, Colonel J. H. Rhodes; treasurer of state, John Seitz; commissioner of public schools, J. M. Case; member of the board of public works, John J. Scribner.
An Abilene, Kansas, dispatch of June 13th says: A wind storm, about 10 o'clock last night, twelve miles north of Abilene, did a large amount of damage. Along the line of Dixon and Clay counties thirteen houses, barns and stables were blown down, several persons injured and one little girl killed. The small village of Industry, in Clay county, was almost totally destroyed, every house but two being blown down. It is also reported that Wakefield, in the same county, suffered severely. The storm was accompanied by rain and hail.
A comparative statement has been prepared at the treasury department, showing the decrease in receipts of the present fiscal year to June 1st to be \$7,173,940. For the first quarter of the present fiscal year the receipts were about five million in excess of the receipts of the corresponding period of 1881. There has been a gradual reduction since that time, however, which it is estimated will amount nearly to ten million by the end of the present fiscal year. In the section of country comprising Indian territory, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota the cost of star service the year ending June 1882, was \$805,082, mileage being 6,803,078. The cost of service for the year ending June 1883, was \$395,066, and the mileage was 7,509,707, showing that there has been a reduction in the cost of service the past year of about \$110,000, while the mileage increased nearly a million.
A Uniontown, Penn., dispatch of June 13th says: James Nutt, son of State Treasurer Captain A. Nutt, deceased, shot and killed Dukes, his father's murderer, this evening at half-past 7 o'clock. He shot four times, all the balls taking effect. Dukes died instantly. Dukes has been frequently warned of his danger in Uniontown, and he said that he would either stay there or in the cemetery. It is said that he had expressed a fear of the son of Capt. Nutt, and never was on the street after night. To-day James Nutt was seen practicing with a revolver at his home, and this evening, about 7:30 o'clock, he was standing near the postoffice when Dukes came along. As Dukes was passing he turned his head, and noticed young Nutt as he stepped from the doorway. Nutt fired, the shot taking effect in his side. Dukes started to run, when Nutt followed and shot again. By this time Dukes was on the postoffice steps, when he received another shot and fell inside the door. Nutt followed and fired two more shots into Dukes' prostrate body. Dukes was dead before any one could get to him. The revolver that did the work in the same one that Captain Nutt carried on the morning of his death. Young Nutt gave himself up and is now in jail. He was calm, but pale as a sheet. Five shots were fired, four taking effect.

A large saw mill was destroyed by fire recently at Havre de Grace, Md. Loss, \$25,000.
A landslide has occurred in Khezanare, Bukornow, by which eleven houses were destroyed.
Three thousand five hundred men are now employed on the Oregon railroad extension.
At Washington, on June 14th, the jury in the star route trial gave a verdict of "not guilty."
The police of Philadelphia and Boston are raiding the Chinese gambling houses in their midst.
A boy named Beldin was killed and eaten by a bear in a wood at Annagane, N. B., recently.
There were 11,900 bales of New Zealand and Port Phillip wool sold in London in one day recently.
The Massachusetts Medical Society by a vote of sixty-two to fifty-eight has declined to admit women to membership.
A dispatch from Mexico says the richness of the new gold diggings in Lower California has been officially confirmed.
The Michigan supreme court decides that pool-selling cannot be punished under the Detroit city ordinance against lotteries.
The New York Journal of Commerce learns on good authority that a company has been organized in that city to lay two ocean cables between this country and Europe.
A second attempt was made to burn the town of Fresco, in Southern Utah on the night of the 13th. Six houses were burned and two families had a narrow escape from burning to death.
The president appointed Henry Esherson as register of the land office at La Crosse, Wisconsin, and Elisha W. Davis as agent of the Uintah Indians in Utah territory, vice Critchlow, whose term expires July 1st.
A London dispatch of June 13th says: At an explosion of a magazine of Scutari, caused by lightning, 150 persons were killed and 53 wounded. Two hundred barrels of gunpowder and 6000 cartridges were exploded.
The first star route trial lasted three months, the second six months, and the government was engaged in the case about two years. The total cost of the trials is estimated at half a million. Expenses of witnesses, \$200,000.
The attorney generals decided that the question whether there are already two or more members of one family in the public service, as provided in the civil service act, is not to be considered by the civil service commission.
Monroe, the dime novel publisher, has sued Bennett, of the New York Herald, for libel. In his complaint he alleges that his family has been broken up and his wife's affections alienated by communications in the "personal" column of that paper.
Private advices from Vera Cruz say yellow fever is very bad. The authorities are trying to conceal the fact, and physicians and newspapers there will give no account of the number of deaths occurring. The fever is reported to be of the intensely malignant type.
At Rockford, Ill., a negro, entered the house of a peaceful citizen, Benjamin Carden, and shot him while lying on a bed. His wife jumped up, and the negro shot her down. A son started to give the alarm, and he also was shot. All were instantly killed.
The German government has resolved to purchase six railways, including the upper Silesian and Berlin and Hamburg roads, at an estimated cost of 325,000,000 marks, excluding the Berlin and Hamburg roads, for which special arrangements will be made. Possession of these roads will enable the government to control the whole system of railroads in the kingdom.
Members of the Master Mason's Association and their foremen are being sworn in as special policemen in anticipation of trouble with disaffected members of the bricklayers' union. It is understood that these men are not satisfied with the result of the recent strike and are increasing the membership of the union and laying plans for a removal of the trouble early in July.
The eastern iron manufacturers have called a meeting of all manufacturers of bars, rods, bands, hoops, ovals, plates, sheets and other shapes of extra iron to be held in the rooms of the American Iron and Steel Association, Philadelphia, the third Thursday in June, for the purpose of arranging if possible, a new schedule of prices to conform with the changes made by the new tariff law.
The governor of Pennsylvania has signed bills to abolish the contract system in prisons and reformatory institutions; providing for the payment to miners for all clean coal mined, for better security and safety of bituminous coal miners; to prohibit political parties demanding from officials contributions for political purposes, and preventing the sale of theater tickets on the streets.
The construction train and first locomotive of the Northern Pacific railroad arrived at Helena, Montana, June 12th, amid the shouts and rejoicings of the people, many of whom had never seen a train or heard the screech of the iron horse. The day was warm and bright, and the great body of the citizens of Helena were out in carriages and on horseback, viewing the track layers as they pass in front of the town.
A Little Rock, Ark., dispatch of June 13th says: The Arkansas river at this point has risen two feet in twenty four hours and is still rising an inch an hour, and stood twenty-two feet six inches at dark. The planters above are throwing up temporary levees to protect the growing cotton. The river has fallen a foot at Fort Smith since yesterday, and tonight is on the stand, with another rise expected, owing to more rains in the Indian nation and the reappearance of driftwood.
R. J. McGran, the contractor who built the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroads in 1879, will enter suit against the company for \$518,000 balance, which he claims to be due him on account of construction. The officers of the company state that they hold his receipt in full, and that when settlement was made on completion of the road, he was satisfied. Since then many imperfections in the work have been discovered, and the company will enter suit against McGran for half a million dollars damage.

The Dry Tortugas.
W. R. Prentice of the One Hundred and Sixty-first New York Volunteers, writing to the San Francisco Bulletin, says:
It happened to be my fortune also to be sent to the "Dry Tortugas" soon after Dr. Mudd, though I had the good fortune to be relieved from duty somewhat sooner. This place is a queer one and has seldom been described. The Dry Tortugas (the word, I believe, means turtles) embrace a group of several small coral islands, or keys, lying in the gulf of Mexico, 120 miles west from the southern point of Florida. The largest embraces only a few acres; they are deserts of fresh water, and barren with the exception of a few small mangrove and cedar trees. They were a part of the Florida purchase, and a fort was commenced on Garden Key, one of the larger, by the Spaniards. It is now a first-class brick fort, with two tiers of casemates, and mounts more than 300 guns. During the war it was used as a military prison, and many a poor fellow, after a court-martial, heard the words: "Sentenced to the Dry Tortugas for life." These had accumulated till, in the autumn of 1865, more than 300 men of all nationalities and all colors were gathered there, and for all crimes, from some lousy word, most likely true, said to a subaltern officer, up to robbery and attempted murder.
Our guard consisted of only about 200 men, and there was plenty of work for us to do. The records had been but imperfectly kept, and the term of sentence of some prisoners had long before expired. These were hunted out and sent home first. Then 100 or more of the better men were recommended for pardon, which was freely granted by President Johnson, for he was in a pardoning mood at that time. But the main interest centered around the four conspirators, Mudd, Arnold, Spangler and O'Loughlin. They were supposed to be terrible fellows, ready to eat our throats at any time on a moment's notice. Dr. Mudd was the central figure. He was a fair-haired man of good size and rather prepossessing appearance. His one all-absorbing thought was that he was the victim of great injustice, and whenever he could gain a listening ear, into it he always poured his griefs. He was detailed as general nurse in the hospital, and did good service there, till in an evil day he attempted to escape by secreting himself on board a steamer. Of course he was found, sent back in disgrace, and afterward kept in solitary confinement.
Arnold was a young man—not more than twenty-four or twenty-five—handsome, highly educated and refined, and retiring in his manners. He said little, never complained, but felt his disgrace most keenly. He was kept as a clerk in the Provost Marshal's office, and many a description or muster-out roll in his beautiful handwriting went to Washington. He had the ability and ought, to-day, to be taking good care of himself somewhere. Spangler, the stage carpenter of Ford's theater, was a jolly Dutchman, and to all appearance, as happy there as mortal man ever is. How well I remember his, the happiest looking man in the fort. Lastly was poor O'Loughlin, an Irishman, I think a shoemaker by trade. He had left a family in Washington, and could not bear up under his punishment. He drooped from the day he reached the place, and died soon after I left. I have to-day a letter from Mudd and one from Arnold, written after I had left the service, asking my aid in procuring some mitigation of their punishment. While I did not pity them as I did the more than 150 soldiers sent there for the most trifling breaches of military law, I can still see how they were all, perhaps, more unfortunate than criminal.
Peter Cooper.
When Peter Cooper was buried a month ago, the streets were full of a hushed crowd blessing his memory. The old man leaves nobody behind him in this community who inherits the universal public regard that was felt for him. While his quaint and venerable figure was still a familiar object on the streets, the Cooper Union was his monument as if he had been dead for a hundred years; and in a city of great fortunes it would be a curious inquiry whether rich men—and rich is but a comparative term—perceived the meaning of the public feeling that followed his death. There is often a kind of jealousy of rich men, and of late there are men noted for great wealth who have been so held up to public reprobation that it is becoming almost necessary for a man to explain and justify his riches as if they were a public wrong. But Peter Cooper was a rich man but nobody had an unkind feeling toward him.
Jealousy of riches is due either to a belief that the money was acquired unjustly, or that it is spent selfishly. The latter we suspect to be the more general feeling. Ill-gotten gain is tolerated more readily than ill-spent gain. When Tweed laid out flower beds in the Park, and mended the paths in the squares, and sent coal to the poor, it was not the poor alone who condoned the notorious methods by which he had obtained the money, but prosperous taxpayers also remarked as they shrugged their shoulders, that at least he returned to the public in that way some of the money that he stole. But for Peter Cooper there was nothing to be condoned, and no kind of sophistry was necessary. A poor boy, with scarcely a year's schooling, he worked industriously at several trades, until his sagacity, temperance, honesty, and thrift had amassed a fortune. As he had made it by the practice of simple virtues, he spent it generously for humane purposes in the eyes of all men. It was not by the scope of vast enterprises, the exercise of a practically despotic power, splendor of equipage and of living, that he was known, but by his patient care to provide for the less fortunate, for those who were poor, as he had been, and who desired opportunity as he had desired it; and for them he provided technical schools and lectures and reading-rooms and libraries, and these were the activities of a rich man, which the whole world saw.
There is not an owner of "great possessions," like the young man in the Bible story, who may not learn from Peter Cooper's life, the secret of turning the jealous feeling with which great possessions are sometimes viewed into one of regard and admiration. No investment

of money is comparable to that which is made in the kindly feeling and sympathy of others. There are men in New York who will probably gaily give what would be a fortune to many other men for the simple and hearty good feeling with which Peter Cooper was regarded. They have only to remember that the old exhortation is still as appropriate as ever—"Go thou and do likewise." And the opportunities of such doing in this great community are as various as they are constant.—Harper's Weekly.
Andersonville of To-day.
Anderson is the name of a station on the southwestern railroad, about sixty miles from Macon. It is nothing but a railroad station, and the only thing that characterizes the spot is the immense Union cemetery of some twenty acres, over which floats the star-spangled banner. The cemetery is constructed on the spot where the prisoners were buried, and the trenches were dug with such precision and regularity that the soldiers were not disturbed, but were allowed to remain as their comrades interred them, working under the watchful eye and fixed bayonets of the Georgia Home Guard.
The cemetery is surrounded by a stout wall, with an iron gate, and is under the supervision of a superintendent, who lives on the grounds. It is a plain spot. There is not much attempt to ornament this city of our martyred dead. It would take a great deal of even such influence as flowers and plants to dispel the melancholy memories that haunt this hill in the pine woods of southern Georgia. There are actually buried on this elevation 13,716 men. The soldier whose identity was preserved by his comrades is marked in his resting place by a white marble stone rising ten inches above the ground. A square marble block with the word "Unknown" on it is repeated about a thousand times in the cemetery.
Part of the stockade is still standing. There are two rows of trees—one inside the other. The outer post has fallen down save a few posts here and there, but a large part of the inner wall still stands. Trees have grown up around the old pen, and a thick growth of underbrush now covers the site of the prison. No traces of the famous brook that ran through the stockade remain, nor of the wonderful well dug by the prisoners. It is all now a mild and peaceful section of country. Many of the soldiers in the cemetery have handsome headstones lifted to their memory by friends in the North, and efforts are frequently made to have certain graves "kept green" with flowers and shower pot.
What a Farmer Knew about Dresse.
"One day a farmer, from Lake county, as I afterward found out, came into my shop. That was when I did not have my stock of coffins in the front room, and when my shrouds were hanging in neat cases. Well, he looked at several of them, and finally he chose one and took it home with him, saying it was for a friend. I seemed mystified by my talk of grief, he paid for the shroud and carried it off. Two or three days after he came back with a middle-aged lady. The woman was in a great rage, while he was much downcast. He called me aside, and in a whisper, asked me what the garment was I had sold him. Well, sir, I began to see what was the matter, but I kept a straight face and whispered back, "A shroud. I thought, sir, you see, that you had lost your wife." He grew more downcast than ever, and, pointing to the lady, who was in front of the store, said: "That's my wife. Do not look as though she was dead, do she? Well, sir, I thought I should die from trying to keep back the laugh. Then he whispered to me, "When I got home to my good woman and unfolded the thing right before her she screamed out and said, 'Samuel (that was his name), what are you thinkin' about? I don't want to be buried just yet—not much. Ye needn't think ye are going to get rid of me that easy.' Then she commenced cutting up, so that I felt all out of sorts. Finally I told her I thought it was a pretty dress. Then she went off again, but finally she came to, and she gave me a good tongue-lashing. Finally, to quiet her, I promised to bring her in and get two pretty dresses for her, and here I am. Now, won't you give me back the money, and take back your shroud? 'Of course I will; anything to oblige a person in my dress,' I said. Well, she gave him his money, and the next time I saw him he said his wife had never got over the idea that he wanted to get rid of her."—Chicago News.
Grand Fourth of July Celebration and Reunion of Old Soldiers.
The committee appointed by the Grand Army of the Republic to arrange for a reunion of the old soldiers have completed arrangements for a grand reunion and celebration to be held in Portland, Oregon, July 31, 4th and 5th. General Morrow, commanding troops at Vancouver Barracks, has accepted an invitation to be present with his troops and go into camp with the Grand Army boys. Morning guns, guard mount, dress parade and sham battles will be indulged in by the soldiers and old veterans.
There will be a brilliant display of fireworks in the evenings of each day, specially prepared for the occasion.
General Nelson A. Miles, commanding department of the Columbia, will deliver the oration on the Fourth, and other prominent men from different parts of the North Pacific coast will have a part in the exercises. Special rates will be made by all the transportation lines.
A. E. Borthwick, corresponding secretary, may be addressed or found at the headquarters of the committee, No. 127 1/2 First street, and who will give all desired information relative to the reunion or celebration.
Indian Wood-Carving.
There is no reason why the skill and fancy of Indian wood-carvers should not be known abroad by large ornaments suitable or architectural purposes as well as by drawing room ornaments. A country may be rich in wit and wealth, and yet inherit no birthright of its own in the greatatology of artistic style, and need not think it shame to go abroad in search of adornments for its necessa-

rily eclectic architecture. There is much that the Indian craftsman can do which cannot, to put it in homely phrase, done anywhere else under heaven for love or money. The best that he is capable of has scarcely by this generation been asked for. And when humbly anxious to please, he has, with great pains and labor, produced his copy of European work, we turn and abuse him for his misdirected industry. But is the fault his? He is the least speculative of mortals, and only makes what will sell. He is innocent of many of the fine sentiments attributed to him, and his whole being is by no means centered in poetry and metaphysics; but he has wonderful hands, and is born here to fine decorative traditions. In this matter of carved wood-work skillful artists could find many details which might be built into modern domestic constructions with admirable effect. An interesting experiment was tried recently by Mr. Lockwood De Forest, of New York, who, during a recent protracted visit to this country, organized a band of the wood-carvers of Aherabad. Among the works wrought by these may be instanced copies of the beautiful windows in perforated sandstone of the Bludder, which may be considered as types of the best qualities of Indian design. Such demands made by artists and those who care for art can be fully met, and would do more than anything else to convince the people of the folly of neglecting their own plastic forms.—Harper's Magazine.
Senator Fair's New Girl.
Now that Senator Fair is a free man, rumor has it that he will marry Miss Annie Carpenter, who became notorious in a divorce case several years ago. W. F. Smith, a well known oculist, became enamored with Annie, and took her to Arizona, where, through the influence of "Silver-tongued" Fitch, the uncle of Annie, he obtained a divorce. When he returned to San Francisco with the girl his wife had the divorce set aside, and she was allowed \$100 monthly alimony, and he was not permitted to marry. Smith, however, remained Annie's friend until she captured the senator, and he has made a perfect fool of himself over her. She is a sort of female dude, small, aesthetic, but plump, with a doll face, China blue eyes and crushed strawberry hair, possessed of languishing sweetness, but no particular accomplishments. She has turned the heads of several men. Fair is still worth \$10,000,000, and Annie has drawn a capital prize.
The eccentric goose of Stuttgart is dead. When but a gosling it left the flock and took up its quarters with a Uhlan regiment. The boys fixed up a shed for it, and for 13 years it remained constantly with them, except during the Franco-Prussian war, then it camped with a battalion of infantry. When the Uhlans returned it met them, apparently as much delighted as the relatives of the men. She has been caressed and placed in a heavy glass case.
A new students' union has just been established at Berlin, under the name of Reformburschenschaft, the object of which is to promote among its members scientific culture and greater attention to physical training. Duelling is to be discarded in principle, and gradually abolished. Some of the time-honored abuses at students' gatherings are to be done away with at once. The new Burschenschaft will be chiefly a social union, from which all politics will be excluded.
Most women tremble at the discharge of a gun, and yet they are perfectly familiar with powdered puffs.
The next time you see two ladies kissing each other just notice how quickly they let go.
Roaring catarrhs of honest applause, toning organs of fun, and the best show of the season now being held at the Elito theatre, Portland, Oregon. Regular prices 25 and 50 cents.
Turkish Rugs.—Send to John B. Garrison, 167 Third street Portland, for catalogues of rugs.
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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 guarantee to furnish \$100 for every case of Seminal Weakness or private disease of any kind, which he undertakes and fails to cure.
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There are many at the age of thirty to sixty who are troubled with too frequent evacuation 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 urinary deposits aropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thin milkish hue. Again changing to a dark and torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of Seminal Weakness. Dr. S. will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genital urinary organs.
Office Hours—10 to 4 and 5 to 8. Sundays from 10 to 11 A. M. Consultation Free. Thorough examination and advice, free.
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An astringent combination for the preservation of the teeth and gums. It is far superior to any preparation of its kind in the market. It cleans, whitens, and preserves the teeth, and is sold by all druggists. Hodge, Davis & Co., wholesale agents, Portland, Oregon.
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For the best photographs in Oregon, go to F. G. Abell's gallery, 167 First street, Portland. His work will be the most searching tests, for it is made by genuine artists, who understand their business.
Take Wm. Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier.
(O. N. P. Co.—New Series No. 2.)
Portland Business Directory
MUSIC HOUSE.
D. W. PRENTICE, 107 First Street—Leading music dealer. Pianos, organs, sheet music and every thing in the music line.
N. Y. JEWELRY CO.
C. A. GORE, Manager, 107 First Street—Diamonds, watches and jewelry. Wholesale and retail.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
C. B. FETTY, No. 33 Oak Street—Real estate, manufacturer of notary and lodge seals, brass and steel stamps, steel letters, etc.; rubber stamps and metal.
TENTS AND AWNINGS.
V. E. SMITH, 34 North Front St., cor. of C. Manufacturer of all kinds of tents, Or. flags, American flags, etc. Also, Canvas, Tarpaulins, and all nations a specialty. Will fill country orders.
REMOVAL.
ALBERT BAERTSCH—Piano Maker and Organ builder, and direct agent for Steinway & Sons' pianos, has removed from 35 Yamhill to 33 Front street, near Alder, Portland.
DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.
F. E. BEACH & CO.—108 Front St.—Dealers in American marble, Countertops, Washbasins and Blinds. Send for Price List and Catalogue.
MARBLE WORKS.
MERGES & VOSPER, 47 Stark.—Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, etc., furnished in Italian and American marble. Country orders filled promptly. Send for prices and designs.
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COOPER & HAMILTON, Civil Engineers and Surveyors, Room 14, First National Bank building, Portland, Or. All kinds of surveying and drafting done in any part of the country.
BAKERS.
EMPIRE BAKERY—217 Washington. Voss & Pohl, Props. Manufacturers of Pilot brand, Best Family, Biscuits, Buns, Sugar and Spice Fly crackers. Orders from the trade solicited and promptly attended to.
ATTORNEYS.
D. P. KENNEDY—Attorney and Counselor at Law, Room 5 DeKunz's building. Legal business pertaining to Letters Patent for inventions, before the Patent Office, or in the Courts, a specialty.
JUST RECEIVED AT GARRISON'S SEWING MACHINE STORE, 167 Third Street, Portland, Ore. 100 cases of new and improved Sewing Machines, two and one half years in Oregon, and it is held has forced its way to the public. Agents wanted to sell in every town in Oregon.
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THE SIXTH YEAR UNDER PRESENT MANAGEMENT. German, French, English, mathematics, book-keeping, sciences, music, drawing and penmanship. Dialectic exercises. Send for descriptive catalogue with list of former members to the Head Master, P. O. Drawer 17. J. W. HILL, M. D., Portland, Oregon.
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Dr. Pilkington, late Professor of Eye & Ear Disease in the Medical Department of a beautiful University has erected a fine building on a beautiful location in the south part of the city, and is prepared to receive patients suffering from all diseases of the EYE, EAR & THROAT. Also will pay special attention to persons laboring under Chronic Nervous affections and to diseases peculiar to the eye, ear and throat, and to diseases peculiar to the eye, ear and throat, and to diseases peculiar to the eye, ear and throat.
The intention is to provide a Home for such cases, and the best hygienic and medical treatment.
Consulting physician and surgeon in the medical department of the University of Wisconsin, and Director of the Wisconsin Eye, Ear & Throat Hospital, University of Wisconsin.
Also Dr. J. M. F. Brown, Prof. of Physiology and Director of the Wisconsin Eye, Ear & Throat Hospital, University of Wisconsin.
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