BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

The strike of iron workers in North Staffordshire has ended.

The Belgian government will accept the compremise of the proposed tobacco

The Bolivian government declares it will not make peace without union with Peru.

Frank Hedfort, the French sculptor, has committed suicide in New York Senator Thos. H. Cooper has been se-

committee of Pennsylvania. Sprague's mansion and estates in Providence were sold at anction recently.

The prices obtained were low. The president has appointed Charles F. Gardner of California receiver of

public moneys at Sacramento. An explosion seriously damaged the Yonkers, (N. Y.) gaslight works, and injured several persons July 18th.

A special says that an insane man created a sensation in St. Bernard church, at Syracuse, July 16th, by snatching a book from the priest and forbidding him saying mass.

A strict enforcement of quarantine regulations has been ordered at San Francisco on all vessels having cleared or touched at ports infected with cholers, smallpox and yellow fever.

The Philadelphia produce exchange has agreed to co-operate with the commercial exchange in urging upon congress the redemption, retirement or legalization of the trade dollar. The Spanish government has intro-

duced a bill in the cortex, for credit for a million pesos, to defray the cost of the adoption of all possible measures against the introduction of cholera into A Marseilles dispatch states that the

Prince of Monaco is negotiating with France for the sale of that principality for 19,000,000 france, subject to the recognition of a gambling concession for twenty-seven years. In the shooting for the Slegan prize at

Wimbledon, England, July 16th, five contestants, including Hinman of the American team, and Young and Gibbons of the English team, made equal scores -48 out of a possible 50.

About a mile from Shamokin, Pa. July 17th, a freight train on the Reading railroad was badly wrecked, twelve cars being thrown from the track by striking a cow. Wm. Thomas was killed and James Huffman, brakesman, seriously injured.

The town of Bedford, England, is in great excitement over a lawn tennis tragedy. A party, July 17th, were playing lawn tennis, near Ship Inn, at St. Cuthbert's, Ceptertown. Among the players were Mr. Devere, an army offioer, and Miss McKay, an exceedingly pretty young lady, 20 years of age. Suddealy, without apparent provocation. Devere pulled out a revolver and shot Miss McKay dead. He then blew out his own

Advance dispatches of the report of the directors of the Oregon and Transcontinental declare the holdings of the company of the Northern Parific and Oregon Railway and Navigation company stocks June 30, to be as follows: Northern Pacific, common, 162,792 shares; Northern Pacific preferred, 156,-300 shares; Oregon Railway and Navigation stock, including new stock, 128. 000 shares. It sums up the available income and profits for 1883-84 as follows: Balance of profits brought forward from last year, \$2,880,895.03; dividends on O. R. & N. stock, \$1,190,262.65; estimated dividends on Northern Pacific preferred stocks, \$1,210,410; total, \$5,287,577.53

A Reading, Pa., dispatch of July 17th says: Eight boilers for anthracite furnaces, owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Rulway Company and operated by Wm. Kauffman, exploded early this morning, reducing the jurnace to a mass of ruins. The engine and boiler bonse was entirely demolished. Frank Waltman, aged 21, of Topton, was instantly killed. Sol. Waltman, his father, was injured internally and will die. Morris Good was severely scalded by escaping steam. Engineer Marstillars also was badly injured, and a number of other employes were slightly hurt. The force of the explosion shook the earth requisition for them is accompanied by and aroused people for miles around. The damage to the furnace will amount to many thousands.

According to a Kansas City special, trouble is brewing there regarding the Sunday law, as outlined by the Downing law, passed by the last legislature. On a recent Sunday all the saloons in the city closed, save two, and the proprietors were arrested and bound over to awast the action of the grand jury. At a meeting of the police commission an order was passed ordering that the police not only enforce the Downing law, but the Missouri Sunday law as This includes all sorts and kinds of business-barber shops and drug stores, lemonade and eider stanks, and pawn brokers. Drug store men say if they cannot sell goods the same on Sonday as any other day, save liquors, they will not open at all or fill prescriptions.

The telegraph operators employed by the Western Union telegraph company presented a bill of grievances to the officers several days ago, asking for an increase of pay of 25 per cent. on all salaries, and eight hours to constitute a day's work instead of nine, and seven hours a night's work instead of eight, as heretofore, besides asking extra pay for all Sunday work and overtime. The officers of the company refused to accode to the demand, so at 12 o'clock July 19th, the signal was given at the central office in New York and a general strike was inaugurated all over the country among the operators. Many of the operators belong to a society known as the Telegraphers' brotherhood, which has members in all parts of the country. The majority of operators not belong-ing to the brotherhood have joined with them in the strike. No dispatches of any kind can be sent over the Western ion wires until the demands of the strikers are acceded to or their places are filled with new men.

At Danville, Illinois, July 17th, a heavy wind and rain storn seriously damaged buildings, shade trees, etc.

At Decatur, Illinois, July 17th, the heaviest wind and rain known for many years prevailed, and cats and wheat were caten into the ground.

At Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, July 17th a cyclone struck the north part of the city, wrecking nearly 100 buildings, Damage, \$50,000. Several persons were injured

Southern Missouri was visited by a severe thunder storm July 17th. W. H. Miller's large barn and slaughter bonse at Carthage, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Loss, \$2000; no insurance. Several stables and barns were also struck by lightning and destroyed. At Marshall the storm of wind lected chairman of the republican state and rain was very severe. Trees were uprooted, fences leveled, and corn and outs blown flat. At Warrensburg a church was blown over. Considerable stock was killed by lightning, and about seventy-seven poles and telephone lines are down.

A Knoxville, Tenn., dispatch says At 1 this morning, a mile east of the city, at the zine works, the castern bound express train, going at full speed, was thrown from the main track by a misplaced switch. The train struck four coul cars on the side track, demolishing them. The engine jumped the track, and ran into the main building of the works of the Valley Zine company, tearing away the whole side of the building and playing havor with the ma-The locomotive and tender chinery. were turned over, the mail our was torn to pieces and the express car damaged. The damage to the railroad company is \$10,060; damage to the sine company

\$6000 A Maysville, Ky., dispatch of July 17 says: This afternoon, as the jury in the Cooper case retired, the Emmet guard escorted Samuel Bulger from the jail to the court house, amid a great crowd of people in the streets, where he was arraigned for rape. In the court room the indictment was read to him. His attorneys told him not to criminate himself, unless his mind was perfectly clear. He replied that his mind was perfectly clear, that he was guilty, and that he wanted to be hanged legally and not by a mob, and wanted to cause as little trouble as possible in the trial. A jury was impaneled and he repeated his plea before them, and in ten minutes they retorned a verdict of guilt, with a sentense of death. Bulger received the verdirt unmoved, and was returned to jail in one hour from the time he was taken

A circular was issued July 18th, from

the office of the third postmaster general, officially notifying postmasters throughout the United States of the reduction in postage rates, to take effect the 1st of October, and directing them to make preparations for it. Postmaters are notified that it is desirable to have a small stock of the present three cent postage stamps and stamped envel opes as possible on hand when the reduction goes into effect. They are accordingly instructed to limit their reqnisitions for stamps and stamped envel upes of this denomination to such quantities as upon careful estimate they may deem sufficient to last until the first of October. It also directs that as no arrangements have been made for the redemption of three cent stamps and envelopes in the hands of the postmaster, or for the exchange by the postmasters of these stimps and envelopes in the hands of private holders, until further changes for the public, nor return to the department stock that remains on their hands after October 1st. Postmisters are, however, notified that, as two and three cent stamps and envelopes of the present issue will continue to be valid after that date, they must be accepted in payment of postage when offered in proper amount, and that three cent stamps can be used, in combination with other denominations, on letters requiring more than one rate, and on parcels of the third and fourth class. The circular also announces that the department will be ready to issue two-cent stamps of the new design the 15th of September, but those stamps and envelopes must not be placed on sale or used by postmasters before October 1st; also that no three cent stamps will be issued after September 14th, unless requisition therefore is accompanied by a statement that they are needed for immediate use, and that the full supply asked for will become ex-hausted by October 1st; further that no three cent stamped suvelopes will be issued after the 31st of August, unless the a similar statement. The circular in structs postmasters as to the design for new two cent and four cent stamps and stamped envelopes, and notifies them that the prices of envelopes, exclusive of postage, remain the same as at present; no change will be made in postage due stamps; and that rates on drop let

## ters will remain the same as at present.

An American Mother of Wit. A Paristan journal some time ago recorded an exceedingly clever bit of metromaking executed by an American ludy of this order in brilliant style. Her eldest daughter had sailed from New York with some friends for a tour of Europe, and after "doing" the continent had returned to the French capital for rest and pleasure. Attractive and clever she had many suitors, some more or less desirable. She could not marry them all, so she adroitly reduced the number to two-the best of the lot. Then she wrote home to her mamma, explaining the exact situation of affairs, adding that they were both so handsome agreesble, well connected and rich that she could not decide between them, and closed with the question: "What shall I do?" In 10 days she received a cablegram from mamma: "I sail to-morrow; hold both till I come." The next transatlantic steamer brought Mrs. Blank with her socond daughter, just turned eighteen and fresh from school. On her arrival the old lady steered so defty through the dangerous waters that in a few weeks she had reached port with all colors flying. To drop metaphor, she attended the wedding of her two daughters at the American chapel on the same day. After examination she had decided that the two nice young fellows should not go out of the family.

Why is a drawn tooth like a thing old man, George Schultis, who tives be-forgotten? Because it is out of the head, tween Highland and Wright's, on the

## Short-Lived Genlus.

The London Standard of recent date printed the following:

A list of the men and women of genins who have died at or about the early ages of thirty-seven, and secured for themselves an undisputed place in the ranks of immortals, would occupy not the least brilliant portion of the record of the illustrious dead. It is astonishing ow many men whose names are a household possession in every civilized country have done all their best work after 37 and who would never have have been heard of, or at best, would have shone only as the smaller lights of literature, if they had been carried off at the age at which Byron and Sheiley, Burns and Raphael closed their careers. And when we come to look at what Milton did after thirty-seven, what Goethe and 1000 others did after the same age, and how little they had done before it we cannot estimate how much richer the world might have been had those bright intelects which were cut off in their earliest prime been permitted to give thirty or forty years of additional labor to the It is certain that thirty or forty more

ears would have cooled the blood of Byron and carried him out of what we all know, and what literary history has stigmatized as Byronism; but it is as impossible to forecast what would have been the result as to predict from Werther the development that ended in "Faust." Who can foresee what Shelley would have done, in the full ripeness of his splendid power, during another quarter of a century, and he had died, say, at the age o Shakespeare? Burns, too, we know, dreamed of great works, and when he died there were literary movements in the air which might have turned his labors and his life into a new channel. And was Raphael's genius ex hausted when the grave closed over him at thirty-seven? No more than Michael Angele's would have been, and some of the sublimest work of the great Tuscan was done in the late evening of his life. Miss Austen and Charlette Bronte were rather more than thirty-seven when they died, but they died at an age at which George Eliot had not written a single novel. One or two translations, an essay or two in the Westminster Beview and the Scenes of Cherical life were all that had come from the hand of the subscwhat might have been the consequences to English history if a stray bullet had struck down Oliver Cromwell. Perhaps they would not be as great as he imagined and might here proved to be nothing more than an earlier restoration. But given a fatal chill or a fever at thirtyseven, and the long series of works with which George Eliot has enriched English literature would have no existence; in other words, there would have been no George Eliot. Miss Austen's observant eye had not grown dim, nor facile pen been robbed of its sanning, when her life terminated; and the world knows onely fanning the smoke with a sack and not how many more photographs of sim- calling out to see if any one had yet

ple English character and manners it has thus loss. Kirk White and Chatterton, but one most exhausted. died in his boyhood, and the others bead that a post has exhausted himself in a single work. Philip James Bayley did down con in "Festus," and Alexander Smith and Tribune. Sydney Dobell may be said to have ther oughly drained their intellects in one or two efforts. No length of life would have enabled any of them to add greatly to their fame, though they might have lived on, fanning the embers of their early reputation. Spontaneity, energy, native force were wanting in them more than any English post above mediscrity So, likewise, Pollock, attempting to fo low in the feotsteps of Milton, had prob ably attained the highest pinnacle of his possibilities in "The Course of Time," when his shaftered constitution gave

### way and he sank to his early grave. Sents Cruz Monetains.

In a recent short trip through Santa Clars and Santa Cruz counties, it was noticed that nearly all the grain in those districts had been barvested and the fields in many cases already turned into pastures. On some farms steam thrashers were busy at work and on others bundles were still lying on the ground, waiting for the machines to come along Hay is all harvested, but pressing has not yet begun. Fruit of nearly all kinds looks well. In the lofty ranches in the Santa Croz mountains peaches, spricots and early harvest apples are ripening and grapes are just beginning to form There will be a large crop of peaches and some varieties of plums from this district this year. Hungarian fruit trees are nearly bare of fruit, as this is their of year. French prune, personance and apricot trees are loaded down. Camperles from Los Gatos and other towns have sent agents all through the mountains already and secured the fruit crop on the trees or about all the larger ranches. At the Aiken place, above Wright's station-a large farm of about three hundrei acres, one of the finest on the summit—the fruit has been sold right through at an average of about four cents per pound. For this part of the country, French prunes are said to pay the best, and the trees are being extensively planted by orchard makers. Newton pippin apples and egg plums are also known to be a spromable crop. One widow lady near Los Gatos, in the mountains, is fast being made independent by means of French prunes. Her small place of only twelve acres is planted entirely with these trees. They are six years old and in full bearing. A few weeks ago a cannery man came along and offered her \$350 per acre for the fruit on the trees. She accepted the offer and will clear about \$4,000. Land in this vicinity is held at from \$75 to \$500 per acre, according to improvements and location, but there is little available property for sale. It has jumped to these figures within the past fifteen years. Old settlers who secured government patents have found themselves gradually becoming rich. One

summit, settled in the wilderness, as it then was, in 1856. He secured his homestead and with dogs and gun proteeted it against the wild animals and squatters. Of course he is now rich, although much of his land has gone to daughters, who grew up in his wild home. He points out with pride to the stranger spots in well settled farms, down a deer, or where he shot a Californis lion in the early days. Away upon the crest near by, is another place-Mountain Charley's-the home of an old backwoodsman who came here about the same time. He has a large farm which slopes on one side down into Santa Clara county and on the other into Santa Cruz. On the large place of Aikens' previously mentioned, in one corner an oil well has been sunk about 1200 feet. Oil was struck at three fourths this distance, but the projector was sanguine and wanted more. But the bonanza was not found, and the first supply having disappeared the well is now dry. The project for the present has been abandoned, but the tall, unsightly derrick is standing to mark the spot.—S. F. Bulletin.

## Shut In by Fire.

Superintendent Hall met with a thrilling adventure at the burning of the ore house up in the Ophir district the other He thus relates his experience: "I day. was at work down about 190 feet from the mouth of the incline, and when I first heard the noise I thought it was some visitors coming down, so I took my candle to show them light. When I got out into the incline to my amazement I saw the ore house was on fire, the mouth of the incline then having the appearance of being a solid wall of fire. first impulse was to try and rush through, but I found that impossible. and as the smoke began rushing down the shaft I was compelled to retreat to the lower part of the mine, and awaited the fate I thought was surely mine. It was a peculiar sensation, sitting underground 300 feet, a building and about forty bushels of charcoal, ore sacks, blacksmith outfit, etc., burning overhead. I came to the conclusion my chances for escape were not very flatter-ing and I was feeling very nervous, so I groped my way up toward the mouth of the shaft and was just in time to see a quent author of "Adam Bede" and small piece of giant powder burn. It "Daniel Deronda." Carlyle moralines on gave out a bright yellow glare, and that intermixed with the deep red flame was beautiful to look at, but under the cir-

cumstances it struck me with terror. "After the first excitement was over I began to plan and watch for a chance of escape, but I was again compelled to retreat down the shaft, earnestly wishing the roof would quickly care in, as it would give more circulation and my chance of getting out of my fire guarded prison would be more favorable. I did not have long to wait, for soon it fell in with a crash and then I could see sunlight once more. I then began vigorcome, but got no snewer. I began to feel faint as the best was intense, so I re-We might instance Keats also, and turned to the lower part of the mine, al-

"A sleepy sensation overcame me. fore they were much more than boys, knew what that indicated, so I aroused and a broken column is the fittest and myself and determined to make a bold most engrestive memorial over their dash for life. I procured an ore such The mysterious "might have said lockily I had a gallon can of water. been," in the cases of Keats and Chat- I made an opening in the sack large terion, if they had lived till a ripe men-enough to see through, soaked it with hood, would have given to English liter water, pulled it over my head and made ature many a noble poem it does not the final rush. I was successful, but it notice postmasters will not make et now possess. For it has seldom happen was rather a warm journey. When I came in contact with the fresh sir I fel down completely exhausted. -Salt Lake

## All Around the House

All children under five years of age will be made the better, healthier, happier and more good natured by an undis turbed sleep of one or two hours in the forences. - Dr. Hall.

The sensible as well as pleasing cusom of serving fruit as a first course at breakfast should be practiced in every house as far as possible. One nice way to serve strawberries is to send the large fire ones to the table with the hulls on put at each plate a little dish of some kind with sugar in, so that the berries may be dipped in it, and caten daintily and most agreeably.

When jellies and fruits are taken to the light a thick mould often appears on the top of the jur or glass. To prevent this when putting them up, lay a lump of paraffine on top of the hot jelly, letting it spread over, or the paraffine can be melted and poured over when the jelly is cold; no paper for the top will be necessary. This a good housekeeper strongly endorses as efficacious.

Cornstarch blane mange may be varied most indefinitely by adding fruit to it. Star the fruit in after the pudding is cooked and is just ready to be poured in the moulds. It is delicious, also, with obscolate in; where you use four teaspoonfuls of cornstarch use two of chocolate; pour in teacups which you have first wet with cold water. A nice samee for this is made by beating one egg and adding milk and sugar to your taste; a very little vanilla improves it and still does not disguise the chocolate flavor.

The fashion gains ground of discarding large pillows and shams, and using only a boister during the day, and adding small sleeping pillows at night. This polster may be round and regularly upholstered with the material used for the spread and for the furniture covering, but the oblong bolster, which is broader than in hight, is now preferred; this has a simple slip of linen and is covered up out of sight in the daytime by the counterpane, which is carried up over it and tucked in at the top.

According to experiments made on the Hanover, Cologne and Minden railway, fir sleepers injected with chloride of zinc required a recewal of 21 per cent, in sloves years, birch sleepers injected with erecords a renewal of 40 per cent. at the end of twenty-two years, and oak sleepers injected with chlorine of zine a renewal about 21 per cent. at the end of seventeen years, while the same kind of sleepers in their natural state required a renewal of at least 49 per cent, at the end of a like period. The conditions in each of these cases were very favorable for obtaining trustworthy proofs.

When are certain persons who travel in France like dissipated young men? When they are on the road to Rosen.

The Boy Flend,

An acquaintance of the Times' correspondent while in Concord, Mass., recently visited the prison in which Jesse Pomeroy is confined. The boy has furnish dowries for his four married reached man's stature now. Under the condition of his sentence he is kept in solitary confinement. He has no intercourse whatever with the other prisonwhere his dogs attacked a grizzly or ran ers and the visitor was not permitted to speak to him. Solitary confinement in his case does not mean the utterly cheerless existence that one would imagine. Pomeroy, it is said, has developed into a young man of more than ordinary intellect, thoughtfulness and reasoning powers. He is allowed to have all the books he wants, and with these companions his mental life is not wholly devoid of comfort. Since he has been in prison he has sequired enough knowledge of several languages to read them well. His cell is spacious and well lighted and ventilated. Young Pomeroy remains to-day what his crimes showed him to be in his boyhood- an abnormal character. While more intelligent, and intellectual than the average, he is destitute of a moral nature, and hasn't the slightest conception of the enormity of the acts by which he took the lives of several little children.

"I have been married for several weeks, and my husband and I cannot decide whether to keep our old love letters or burn them. What would you advise? Mrs. C."-Put them in a paste-board box in the servant girl's room, A supply of old love letters has been known to keep a girl contented in one place for three months at a time. - Exchange.

#### WONDERS IN MUSIC.

A late visit to the warerooms of Messry, Gardner Broa, 165 First street Portland, Oregon, has filled us with wonder at the immense display of planes and organs of all kinds. Prominent among all there is Stock's Little Giant Plane, small and elegant in case, yet wonderfolly powerfol and sweet of tone. The Taber organ surpasses any instrument we have yet heard. Visit this house when in Portland and spipy a musical treat, jy5-im

New Branch House. Messas. Raymond & Wilshtre, of San Francisco, have opened a branch house at No. 91 Front St. Forsland, where they will carry a large stock of sales scales and stove trucks. Prices furnished on

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