FAR APART,

Benrath the quaint old bridge you hear The waves make music as thuy peas; and winding to the elm tree near. You see the pathway through the grass ere we were wont to walk, size

The river wanders as of old Boneath the shade of willow trees; The unlik waters gleam like gold, and ripple to the gentle breezes; But I am far from thee and these!

The sky bends over, broad and bine, he say bonds over bonds min ships and in the soft and mellow light for tread the lane our footsteps knew in former times when days were bright; Do these days bring such sweet delight?

And still that lane with grass is green. With fragrant flowers the banks are fa'r: In golden glos and sliver sheen The bees still haunt the balmy air: But you fail to find me there.

Again, perchance, I may not see The ru-ting rows of willow trees (Which lent a leafy esnopy When we strolled underneath at ease): For I am far from them and these.

Our loys forsake us. Soon does spring Fass by and for the summer call: Soon do the birds lose heart to sing, When fading leaves in autumn fail; And winter is the end of all.

A BLACKSMITH DOMINIE.

Il classes mix and mingle in the tide ravel, says a correspondent of the ton Herald, and a railroad train is a derful leveler. It makes people ative, even sociable, who are cold crusty at home. I have gathered imformation on railroad trains almost anywhere else. Sitting in a or car to-day, traveling westward the Pennsylvania railroad, there two notable men. They looked ader, wiser, and of better stock than of the rest of its occupants. They luntarily attracted one's attention. of them was a large, robust man, a powerful frame and jolly manner. face was round and fat, betckening d humor and good living. You could that he was a person of full habits a good digestion. His clean shaven shone with humor, and his occasionnerry laugh told that he was full of and spirit. Although some sixtyht years had whitened his hair like w, it had not bent his frame or made heart old. This was the Rev. Dr. ert Collyer. The Rev. Dr. Tiffany, minent Methodist minister, was the r. Their seats were as opposite as creeds, and the men are almost un-Tiffany is a robust, fine looking of very dignified manners. His round face and florid complexion that he, too, enjoys the good things fe. He is by no means sedate, and fe does not follow the Methodist idea poking pious at all seasons. He is to have plenty of spirits, but s them bunged up tighter than the e distinguished divine first intro-This is doubtless due more to mands of his church creed than to nation, for I hear that in a quiet pany he is its life. A strong preachthe Rev. Dr. Tiffany, but the doc-sof his church curb his force, and, e he is too much of a free lance for y of the staid old Methodists, he ot swing out into the broad realm of ess discussion of religious ques-His illustrious brother, Mr. Collis not so hampered, for the Unitarihurch wants thought and argument, statements alone. There were sevother preachers in the company, e solemn faces told their calling, also their lack of force. In the stry, as in all other professions, the about four years ago, when I accepted a are gathered up on the crown of the call to New York. It was the greatest icad and fastaned there with long stry, as in all other professions, the rotund person, capable of keaping struggle of my life to leave my friends in the dyspepsia, succeeds best. I got Chicago and come East, but I thought it conversation with Dr. Collyer, and for the best." for the best." a pleasant hour. hy do you have so few ministers of hality and force-men who make mark as great preachers?" said I. bo little life and too much learning, to little blood and too much educa-A man makes a great mistake he sacrifices life's force for books. ous life increases the power of ht, and good health keeps it fresh reates originality," was the quick

day, he would go west and marry Conway. He asked me, I consented, and preached two Sundays for him, making nine dozen hammers each week before I filled the pulpit. I think the sermons must have attracted some attention, because it was soon noised about that I was to be summoned before the next conference to be disciplined for my disre-gard for church ethics. Sure enough the summons came, and I went before the conference. Pennel Coome was then presiding officer. He is still in Philadelphia as secretary of some leading Methodist society. He questioned me closely upon doctrine sud creed, and when we had concluded he said, rather sorrowfally, 'Brother Collyer, it is very evident that you are not a Methodist.' 'I was beginning to think so myself,' was my reply. 'I fear I cannot renew your license,' said he. 'Very well,' I answered. 'The truth is, I have never had much patience with these hell and

damnation theories." "Did this sever your connection with the Methodist church?"

"No, I continued to make hammers

and preach in and about Philadelphia until 1859, when I went to Chicago as a missionary at a salary of \$1200 a year. Both I and mine had been taught to live frugally, for I had made only about \$9 a week in the hammer shop. So my sal-ory of \$1200, upon which I went west, gave me the means to live comfortably. Therefore you see I did not have the hard struggle after I went to Chicago that Mr. Beecher had when he began in Indiana.

"Did you have a regular church?" "No, I did general missionary work among the poor, establishing Sunday schools, etc. I recall an amusing incident that happened soon after I reached my post. I had gathered together a lit-tie Sunday school. Many of the children belonged to the families of gentlemen emigrants. One day I received from some of the cnurch dignitaries a long list of questions about my work, which I was to answer and return. The first was: 'What is the present condition of your Sabbath school, and what does it most need at the present moment?' Under this question I wrote this answer: 'Windsor soap, crash towels and fine-tooth combs-' The rest of the questions were in the same general vein, and I understand the dignitaries were very much

shocked at my temerity." "How long did you continue in that church afterward?"

"Not long. In Chicago, on what is called the North Side, a few Unitarians had a small church. Their minister went away, and I was invited to go over and take temporary charge. I did not know I was out of the Methodist church then, but after awhile found I was. Finally, besides looking after the church mission, I preached one Sunday. Those high-toned Boston people who had moved out into that new country and set up to do its business, wondered. I was rather a dresses. rough-looking man, a mechanic, and my hands were hard, red, and calloused from work. They said: 'How strange! Why, this man can preach.' They were satis-fied, and I kept on. The church grew, and I saw that little flock increase from a handful to one of the largest congregations in the land. It finally built the most beautifully constructed church in the country, at a cost of \$210,000. It was destroyed in the Chicago fire. They re-built again, and I stayed there until

FASHION NOTES.

Paniers are on the increase. White dresses of all kinds are worn.

Silk gloves come even in the smalles sizes for the little ones. The smaller the buttons on children's dresses the more fashionable.

The Japanese fete in Paris has given an impetus in the direction of Japanese costume.

In Paris the tournoure is growing into crinoline, and often hoops are worn under short skirts.

A bow of ribbon in many loops is worn on the left shoulder of evening dresses by young ladies.

Back drapery must be ample, whether it descends below the large pouf or falls straight to the bottom of the skirt. The Louis XV. costume and every-

thing which pertains to the Pompadour period is more than ever in vogue.

Tan, stone-color and black are the popular colors for the Jersey silk gloves, worn with summer dresses in the street. Basques of black chenille gauze, lined with colored silk, are new for wearing with skirts of Spanish lace or velvet grenadine,

Waistcoats are again in favor; they are made just like a man's, and over them is worn a little cutaway jacket with loose fronts.

Bonnets are fashionable trimmed with the linen canvas ribbon, with a gilt cord on each edge. It combines well with dark velvet ribbons.

Among many other charming Watteau evening dresses is one of pale pink satin embroidered in a silver wheat design, interspersed with clover tops.

The standing English collars with turned over points in front have never gone entirely out of use, and are very generally worn since the warm weather set in.

The basket bonnets now represent great rushes braided together, and one of the caprices is to trim these with the bunches of wheat or straw, some of which is ripe and the remainder partly green.

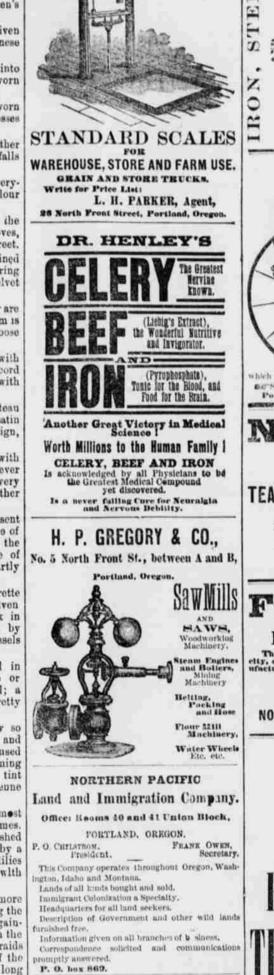
The immense favor of tan, chevrette and doeskin gloves has probably given the idea for the new long glove box in tan Swedish kid, neatly finished by gimp and tied over with cord and tassels in keeping.

Lisse plaiting are now very full in cluster plaits made of box plait five or six folds deep, and falling outward; a hem or point d'esprit lace is the pretty finish to these.

Tourterelle is the gray shade now so fashionable in Paris both for day and evening toilets. By gaslight it is used in tulle with scarlet roses for trimming and by daylight it is the chosen tint of veiling, cashmere and Sicilienne

Embroidered laces are one of the most striking features in imported costumes. A beautiful robe of white satin-finished grosgrain is completely covered by a square-meshed net, on which hill lilies and liliesof the valley are wrought with heavy silk floss.

Hair dressing is becoming more elaborate. The fashion of arranging the hair quite on the top of the head is gaining favor, and the front is parted on the left side. Twists, coils, loops and braids nead, and fastened there with long



FAIRBANKS'



bes Europe or America have the est ministers?"

merica, by all odds. It has several ior to the best there is in England. old world has not one that can comwith Henry Ward Beecher. He is reatest preacher on the planet. If uperior ever lived, I never heard or of him."

ees Spargeon approach him?" o, sir. In no particular, if I can estand what a great minister is. He the very elements that makes Mr. her great.

What are they?"

her is the most human man I ever He gets near the people rather

above them. His generous bodily keeps his great mind bright and s him fearless. No man will or ps can express himself with the licity, originality, eloquence, and age that Mr. Beccher does. The gles of his early life may have to do with this and his later suc- tiful country that I had ever seen. Never They may have made him the al man he is. Great as he is, I love that city a poor mechanic, hunting for for his simple tastes and his cour- work, have I thought of returning. I or his simple tastes and his cour-I admire a man who never gets could go back on good terms. You know enough to refuse to express his op- the story of the boy with a new hatchet: upon small subjects. There is a deal in the simple fact that Mr. new hatchet, the maker of which stood her will say in a great company: 'I near him. The steel came off, when the apple pie, and like to farm during ummer months by lying under an tree and going to sleep.

ou began life, Dr. Collyer, like Mr. her, in a humble position in the

o, I did not begin in the West, but there early. 1 came to America t 1850, and landed in Philadelphia earch of a job. I was a mechanic, got a situation in a hammer shop at makertown, on the outskirts of the er City. For nine years I made mers in that shop. I was a Metho-then, and became a local preacher.

wing my vocation six days in the , I preached around at different son Sunday. Very early I got the ation of being rather crooked on Methodist creed, and I guess as very liberal. I think it was in Dr.Furnace, the eminent Unitarian, Dr.Furnace, the eminent Unitarian,

still has his church at the corner enth and Locust, was called west to the Rev. Moncure D. Conway, has since made a success in journal We had met at the house of Lu-Mott, who was a great friend of from the eminent divine was good-by to and had talked a good deal upon me, and then, turning to a pale-faced ogical questions, and I think he preacher, who was evidently struggling me. At least, he said if he could against dyspepsia, "Come, let us go in observe a happy medium between the Collyer to preach for him one Sun- and push a good dinner."

There was something of sadness in the great preacher's remarks about his change, and seemed to dwell with great earnestness upon the story of his life in chief city of the west. I changed the subject to the object to his present journey to Pennsylvania.

"Yes," said he, "I am going over to Dickinson College to make a short address. It is to be the centennial celebration of that old institution."

"A Unitarian to speak at a Methodist celebration, and that, too, after he had been turned out of the church?"

"Oh, there is more liberality now. Religion, like everything else, pro-gresses with the country. The Methodists and I got along very well together after the first discussion the first disappointments and if I did not live with my wife I should live with my mother."

"Will you stay at Dickinson long?" "No; I am going back to night at 12 o'clock. I sail for Europe on Saturday, to be gone two months. It is the third

time I have been in the old country the first place, Henry Ward since I came to America."

"Have you any desire to return to England to remain?"

"Oh, no. It was a strange geographical blunder that I was born on the other side of the ocean. It was the month of May when I came across and landed for a single moment since I landed in

boy called to his master and said: 'The steel has dropped off the hatcet.' 'Never mind, lad; whale away,' was the reply,'I have got my name up." A hearty laugh followed the sally, in

which Mr, Collyer joined, and after it had subsided he said, dryly:

"A man can go anywhere when he gets his name up, you know." "No; I like to cross the water occa-

sionally, but America is my country. There are many things here to attract me tout. The old shop at Shoemakertown, where I made hammers for nine years, is still standing, and a number of workmen who worked with me are living yet. I go down every year to visit the old place and my old associates. Many of them come to see me. It does one good to renew early associations. I

This interesting conversation ran nntil the train pulled into the depot at Harrisburg. Here Mr. Collyer and his party had to remain for an hour before going to Carlisle. The last words I heard

New yachting costumes are of dark green flannel, with eeru kid for the vest and collar. Terra cotta serge dresses have a white sailor collar, with gilt anchors, and navy blue serge daess have many rows of white braid, with white anchors on the collar, which is deep enough to serve as a cape.

Sailor suits trimmed with braid are still favored by mothers, especially for little boys, and our best tailors are constantly bringing out charming variations of the shape. Sometimes woolen braids of many sizes are employed. Large hats are now thought "the proper thing" for boys of five or eight years.

A coarse woolen material like that used for horse covers is preferred in Paris for traveling dresses. The make is simple in the extreme, consisting of a plain skirt without flounce or kilt, and the tunic is gathered into a few natural folds, but without trimming of any The only ornaments allowed are kind. bands of velvet around the skirt.

Long Spanish lace scarfs with fine silk meshes and hand run figures both in black and white are frequently seen drawn down the front of the basque, then carried off on each side to form paniers, and finished off with loops and ends behind. This is a pretty way of utilizing the scarfs that are not now fashionably worn around the neck.

Blocks, tabs, Vandykes and orenelated edges of every description are universal as dress trimmings. They appear upon flounces, overdresses, polonaises, cor-sages, pelerines and sleeves. Those most effective have a thickly plaited frilling of lace or silk, set underneath the blocks or points, to set out the tabs and define the edges more closely.

A cool and charming dress for morning in the country is of pale gray nun's veiling, with the skirt in five lengthwise plaitings from belt to foot in front, but only half that depth behind. The gracefully festooned polonaise is caught up very short on the front and hips by bows of narrow gray and garnet Ottoman ribbon, and bows to match are on the tournure.

The gayety of striped and checked flannels for tennis wear is now very striking; some ardent players will wear them entirely, and others will merely utilize them as scarfs and handkerchief knots to costumes of the new oatmeal cloths, and a fresh manufacture known as the Russian fibre brocade, which is, in reality, white Turkish toweling, with its looped meshes arranged in floral designs, leaving the foundation bare.

Waists are to be in the style of the first empire. The long points will be given up and the basques cut very short, falling but a little below the waist and leaving the puffed part of the tunique perfectly free. Some fashionable women with elegant figures have even ventured to adopt the high "Crispin" belt. There is but one step from this to the short Mme. Recamier waist. As this style is in many cases not becoming, it is best to

EVE & EAR INFIRMARY

SANITARIUM, OR HOME FOR THE SICK Macadam Road, bet. Porter and Wood Sts. South Portland, Or.

Macadam Road, bet, Porter and Wood Six, South Portland, Gr.
Dr. Filkington, late Professor of Eye & Ear Diseases in the Medical Department of Willametre University has erseted a fine building, on a beautiful clovation in the south part of the city, and is prepared to accomo-date patients suffering from all diseases of the EYE. EAR or THIROAT. Also will pay special attention to bersons laboring under Chronic Nervous affections, and to diseases poeuliar to women, and receive a limi-ted number of cases expecting confinement.
The intention is to provide a House for such cases with all the best hygicale agreedes combined with the best medical skill to be had in the metropolia. Consulting birstelan and surgeon Dr. Fillip Harvey, Prof. of diseases of women and children in the medical department Willamette University. Also Dr. J. M. F. Rrowne, Prof. of Thysiology med dept. Willamette University. For any amount of references and circular, address DR. 4. B. PILKINGTOS.
Cor. 1st and Washington Six, Portland, Or.



TILL BE PAID TO AN 7. PERSON PRODUC-ing a more effectual ref. 7 than Dr. Keck's Sure Cure for Catarrh,

Which has stood the test for fourteen years. Physi clana, Drugriets, and all who have used and thor-oughly tested it, pronounce it specific for the cure of that loathsome disease. Try it. Your druggist has

ooghly tested it, pronounce is specific for the cure of that loathome disease. Try it. Your druggist has it, price \$1. Dr. Keck thoroughly understands, and is eminently successful in the treatment of all elarents and, diff-entit diseases of beth screes and all arges, having made a speciality of their treatment for fourteen years the treats Canase without undor the knike. His have, the prescription is farminked to lasty patients Free. No hady docade be without it. Young, middle-aged or old, make or hemais, insuity or a life of suffering is your inevitable doom unless you apply in time to have four newitable doom unless you apply in time to have your case. Waste no more time nor money with in compotent physicias. All communications attended to with dispatch, and are strictly confidential. Medi-cines sus to any part of the contry. Curculars, testi-montable, and a hist of printed questions furnished on a physician. Other ULTATION FREE. Inclose a three-cent stamp for list and address DR JAMES KECK. No. 155 First street. Portland. Or.

J. N. KNOWLES FRANK WOOLSEY. Portland. San Francisco J. N. KNOWLES. Shipping & Commission Merchant.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

WOOL A SPECIALTY. Hags. Machinery. Farm Implements and all kinds of Supplies furnished on short notice.

Office: 107 FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon.

Reference: First National Bank

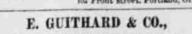
UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF LOTS IN SELLWOOD,

PORTLAND'S BEST SUBURB.

1.300 Lots sold in eight months. \$10 PER MONTH, WITHOUT INTEREST,

SELLWOOD.

Lots range in price from \$150 to \$600. The lots are sil desirable, solutiy, and will doubly in price in two years. Bend 50 for inst installment. A good lot will be selected and a boud sent by remm mail. Apply at ouce to 102 Front street, Portland, Or.



Impo ters, Manufacturers and Dealers in Teas, Coffees, Spices & Chocolates, BAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THOMSON, . . Portland Manager. Offee-100 Front St.

USE ROSE PILLS.

