

EUGENE CITY GUARD

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

The Republicans of Iowa opened the campaign on Tuesday.

It is learned that the assassinated informer, James Carey, early in 1882, sent two men to London to shoot Wm. E. Forster, then chief secretary for Ireland, but their courage failed them.

A Victoria special of August says: A gentleman arrived from Quatsano reports that the West Virginia Coal Company, composed of San Franciscans, has struck a fine seam of bituminous coal in their claim.

L. C. Dunn, a traveling salesman, residing at Edinburg, Ill., gave his wife a revolver, with instructions to use it upon provokers. He returned from a trip Friday night and climbed a tree to enter a window, when Mrs. Dunn shot him in the side and he will probably die.

A St. Paul dispatch of Aug. 13th says: On Thursday at daylight the dividing rock was broken through in the Mullen tunnel on the Northern Pacific, and Engineer J. D. Dodge made the passage through the mountain. Forty-five miles of main line remain to be completed.

A Chicago dispatch of Aug. 15th says: At a late hour to-night the United States Rolling Stock Company's shops, five in number, were burned. The loss is estimated at from \$200,000 to \$500,000. The shops were located in the southwestern suburbs of the city, and as the fire occurred late, particulars will be meager.

The New York Times' Washington special of the 16th instant says: Conferences are being held daily at Graystone between Tilden and his trusted lieutenants, and the sage of Grammercy park is putting his best foot forward to carry next year's convention. This discovery has filled McDonald with alarm, and he is doing his best to patch up the broken places in his forces.

A London dispatch of August 15 says: A riot broke out in New Pesth, Hungary, yesterday, against a Jewish banker, whose house was wrecked. The mob was dispersed by the police, who arrested fifty persons and wounded a large number. There were also anti-Semitic riots at Oldenburg, Germany, where a mob was charged by cavalry and eighty-nine persons arrested.

A New York dispatch dated August 16th says: At the Western Union company's office it was said that thirty-five circuits of this city were interfered with last night by throwing fine wires over the regular wires. The superintendent said he had taken back seven of the striking operators this forenoon. They were taken back at the same salaries formerly paid.

A London dispatch dated August 15 says: There are alarming signs of an earthquake on the island of Serrana. On the island of Iachia the springs are drying up and smoke is issuing from fissures in the ground. The minister of public work has issued an order for the immediate erection of huts for the accommodation of the people in case they are compelled to vacate their houses.

A Denver dispatch of Aug. 12th says: The formal opening of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad to traffic occurred on Friday, when the general superintendent, accompanied by other officials, passed over the road and met with a warm reception at the Needles from the inhabitants, and the representatives of the Central Pacific. This opens up another route to the Pacific coast via Albuquerque, Wingate, New Mexico and Winslow, Arizona.

The prohibition state convention met on the Easton Rapids on the 15th inst. They voted to raise \$100,000 as a campaign fund, indorsed the platform of the national convention at Chicago, declared in favor of constitutional and statutory prohibition of the manufacturing of liquors as a beverage, arraigned the republican party for bad faith in not submitting the question to the people, and declared that party incompetent to deal with the liquor question.

A cablegram states that the British government is deeply annoyed by the intelligence that Cotewayo is not dead. The news that the guileless monarch had escaped from Usibeepe's warriors appears to be confirmed, and he is therefore still a living and troublesome issue. The members of the government had with difficulty concealed their relief when his death was announced, as it absolved the government from an awkward responsibility and opened the prospect of an independent settlement of the Zulu difficulty.

A Washington dispatch of Aug. 16th says: Notice is given that on Wednesday, Aug. 23d, and on each Wednesday following, United States bonds embraced on the 121st call will be redeemed at the treasury department in Washington to the amount of \$5,000,000, without rebate interest. Bonds presented at the department on the day named for redemption will be paid in the order of their presentation, and if an excess of \$5,000,000 be presented on either day, such excess will be first paid on the next redemption day.

A Chicago dispatch of August 15 says: Rufus Hatch yesterday, speaking of the prospects of the Northern Pacific, said: "How can it help being a great success when it will have six states and territories with no competition for business. There are Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Oregon and Dakota, where it will have no competition. Then it has backing that would make any road a success. It has 42,000,000 acres of land belonging to its line, and that is all worth something. The Illinois Central road only had about 2,000,000 acres behind it and see what it did. The Northern Pacific has more than twenty times as much."

A New York dispatch of the 14th inst. says: Charles Truesdale created something of a sensation at Niagara falls by rowing through the rapids from the American shore, starting from the head of the hydraulic canal and landing at the upper end of Goat island. This feat of Truesdale is evidence of the craze inspired by Captain Webb's rash and fatal swim through the whirlpool rapids. The local papers at Niagara are daily publishing offers and appointments of cranks to do all sorts of mad feats in the Niagara river, and it is more than possible that an effort to obtain notoriety may lead some of them to throw away their useless lives.

A New York dispatch dated August 15th says: The executive board of the Telegrapher's Brotherhood sent a communication to General Eckert stating: "Since all our attempts to affect a reconciliation have proved futile, we now desire to state it is the intention of the members of the brotherhood to ignore your ultimatum and carry on the fight with renewed vigor and determination, by every legitimate means in our power."

A Richmond, Va., dispatch of the 16th inst. says: The straight Republican convention met to day. A platform was adopted in favor of strict adherence to Republican principles and a protective tariff. It indorses James G. Blaine for president, condemns the action of the administration in aiding General Mahone in repudiation of one-third of the state debts, and declares that the power thus given Mahone has been for the persecution of life long Republicans, and that the power given by the administration to Mahone makes him virtually president of the United States for the state of Virginia.

A New York dispatch dated August 14th says: Of sixty-four railroads, whose July statement of earnings is published in the Financial Chronicle this morning two show a decrease as compared with July of last year, the more important being Manitoba, which heads the list with a loss of \$202,530 on the business of the present month, Wabash following with \$202,428 in earnings for seven months ending July 31. Of sixty-two roads that aggregate \$156,050,770, thirteen show a decrease amounting to \$19,949,892, which makes a net increase over last year \$1,256,979 on an increased mileage of about 4600 miles. Among the decreases are found the Central Pacific, \$711,720; Illinois Central, \$233,474, and Union Pacific, \$398,264.

A Washington dispatch of Aug. 16th says: Samuel B. Edmonston of St. Louis, who claims, with others, a large portion of land embraced within the limits of Washington, including South Washington and much of what is now the capitol grounds, is in the city. This property was sold by James Greenleaf to the government in fee, and Edmonston claims that Greenleaf's interest was only a lease of ninety-nine years, which has or is about to expire, and those who have purchased it have only a fee simple title. It is understood that Edmonston is willing to settle with the present occupants and give each a good deed on a basis of \$9,000,000 for all the property involved.

A San Francisco special of August 16th says: The amusements provided for visiting knights include a number of excursions to watering places and short trips to the interior, besides the usual attractions in this city. It is understood from well informed sources that quite a large number of knights, especially those from Atlantic states, are desirous of returning home by way of the Northern Pacific railroad, and that arrangements are being made to carry out their desires. The great obstacle to be overcome is that most of them hold return tickets over the Central Pacific and Union Pacific roads. At all events arrangements are progressing which, if carried out, will result in at least 1000 knights visiting Portland and returning home by the Northern Pacific.

A San Francisco special of the 15th says: The headquarters of Oregon commandery, Knights Templar, at Saratoga hall, are being handsomely decorated. A reception hall will be located in the theater, while an extensive dormitory is being fitted up in adjoining rooms. The front of the building is hung with streamers and garlands, and immediately above the entrance is a large Maltese cross, with a Masonic inscription, and lettered, "Headquarters of Oregon Commandery." Along the windows of the second story festoons and wreaths, joined by long arched rows of evergreens, extend to the eastern end of the front. The theater itself is profusely decorated with banners and the usual Masonic insignia, in addition to a liberal display of bunting, wreaths and stringers. Everything will be in readiness on the arrival of the northern knights.

A Dubuque, Iowa, dispatch of August 13th says: The wife of United States Senator W. B. Allison committed suicide by drowning herself in the Mississippi river sometime during last night. She left home yesterday afternoon, shortly after 1 o'clock, informing her servant that she was going to one of the neighbors. Instead, however, of taking the direction indicated, she went in an opposite direction toward the country, where she had been accustomed to take almost daily walks. It was ascertained that she wandered around in the outskirts of the city, and during the afternoon she was seen by several persons walking rapidly and apparently very much excited. Not returning by nine o'clock, not being at the place she was supposed to be, an alarm was given and search instituted and maintained throughout the night. This morning her body was discovered by the outgoing train at 7 o'clock, in the river almost a mile below the city. She had cut up her gossamer, placed some stones in it, and tied them securely about her neck, and then had walked deliberately into the river about thirty-five feet from the bank, and laid down and drowned where the water was only two and a half feet deep.

A Chicago dispatch of August 16th says: A Washington correspondent telegraphs that visitors at the capital yesterday morning were much startled by loud words of a crank. He stationed himself in the hall of representatives and began to address an imaginary audience. He was dressed fairly well, while an old slouch hat was pulled down over his eyes. In the midst of his discourse he read a letter from ex-President Hayes, promising him an office. He grew noisy, and was finally escorted out of the building by a policeman. Investigation proved Hayes' letter to be genuine. A gentleman who knew the crank said that a few years ago he was a prosperous merchant in an interior town in Ohio. One day he received a letter from Hayes, inviting him to Washington, saying he would get him a position in the government service. The unfortunate man sold out his business and started for Washington. He danced attendance on the White House for a year, and then his money gave out. He never got an office and he lost his mind from disappointment. When last seen he was trying to enter into negotiations with some one to hire a hall. He will be sent back to Ohio.

TREATING A CASE ACTIVELY.

I was once sent for in great haste to attend a man of respectability whose wife, a lady of intelligence and refinement, had discovered him in his room lying senseless on the floor.

"What is the matter with Mr. H—?" I asked, on meeting his lady.

"I'm afraid it is apoplexy," she replied. "I found him lying on the floor where he had to all appearances fallen suddenly from his chair. His face is purple, and though he breathes, it is with great difficulty."

I went up to see my patient. Sure enough, his face was purple, but somehow the symptoms did not indicate apoplexy.

"H— had the better be bled, doctor?" asked the anxious wife.

"I don't know that it is necessary," I replied. "I think if we let him alone it will pass off in the course of a few hours."

"A few hours! He may die in half an hour."

"I don't think the case so dangerous, madam."

"Apoplexy not dangerous?"

"I hardly think it is apoplexy," I replied.

"Pray what do you think it is, doctor?"

Mrs. H— looked anxiously into my face.

I deliberately hinted that he might have been drinking too much brandy; but this she indignantly objected to.

"No, doctor, I ought to know about that," she said. "Depend upon it, the case is more deeply seated. I am sure he had better be bled. Won't you bleed him, doctor? A few ounces of blood taken from his arm may give life to the circulation of the blood in his veins."

Thus urged, I relieved him of about eight ounces of his circulating medium. But he still lay as insensible as before.

"Something else must be done, doctor," she urged. "If my husband is not relieved he must die."

By this time several friends and relatives who had been sent for arrived. One proposed blisters all over the body; and another blisters on the head; another immersion in hot water. I suggested that it might be well to use a stomach pump.

"Why, doctor?" inquired one of his friends.

"Perhaps he has taken some drug," I replied.

"Impossible, doctor," said his wife. "He has not been from home to-day, and there is no drug of any kind in the house."

"No brandy?" I ventured the assertion again.

"No, doctor; no spirits of any kind, not even wine, in the house," returned Mrs. H—.

I was not the regular family physician. Feeling my position to be a difficult one, I suggested that the family physician be called.

"But the delay, doctor," urged the friends.

"No harm will result from it, be assured," I replied.

When Dr. S— came, we conversed aside for a few moments, and I gave him my views of the case.

"Don't you think his head ought to be shaved and blistered?" asked his wife anxiously.

Dr. S— thought a moment and then said:

"Yes, by all means. Send for a barber; and also for a fresh fly blister, four inches by nine."

I looked into the face of Dr. S— with surprise. It was perfectly grave and earnest. I hinted to him my doubt of the good that mode of treatment would do; but he spoke confidently of the result, and said that would not only cure the disease, but believed take away the predisposition thereto with which Mr. H— was affected to a high degree.

The head of Mr. H— was shaved, and Dr. S— applied the blister with his own hands, which covered the scalp from forehead to occiput.

"Let it remain on for two hours and then make use of the ordinary dressing," said Dr. S—. "If he should not recover during the action of the blister, don't feel uneasy. Sensibility will be restored soon after."

I did not call again, but heard from Dr. S— the result.

For two full hours the burning plaster parched the tender skin of Mr. H—'s forehead and was then removed. It had done good service. Dressings were then applied; but still the sick man lay in a deep stupor.

"It has done no good. Hadn't we better send for the doctor?" suggested the wife.

Just then the eyes of Mr. H— opened, and he looked with half stupid surprise from face to face of the anxious group that surrounded the bed.

"What in the mischief's the matter?" he said. At the same time feeling a strange sensation about his head, he placed his hand rather heavily thereon.

"Heavens and earth! what ails my head?"

"For mercy's sake, keep quiet," said the wife. "You have been very ill. There, there, now; don't say a word, but lie very still."

"But my head! What's the matter with my head? It feels as if scalded. Where's my hat? Heavens and earth, Sarah! I don't understand this! What's my arm tied in this way for?"

"Be quiet, my dear husband, and I'll explain it all. Oh, be very quiet. Your life depends upon it!"

Mr. H— sank back upon his pillow. He put his hand to his head and felt it tenderly from temple to temple and from nape to forehead.

"Is it a blister?" he at length asked.

"Yes, dear; you have been very ill. We feared for your life," said Mrs. H—. "There have been two physicians in attendance."

H— closed his eyes again. His lips moved. These whispered words would have sounded very strange in a church.

"Threatened with apoplexy, I suppose?" he said, interrogatively.

"Yes, dear," replied his wife. "I found you insensible on the floor on happening to come into your room. It was most providential that I discovered you as I did, or you would certainly have died."

H— shut his eyes and muttered.

"Sarah!" he said, "why in heaven's name did you permit the doctors to butcher me in this way? I am laid up for a week or two, and all for nothing."

"It was to save your life, dear."

"Save—"

"Hu-a-sh! There, do, for heaven's sake, be quiet. Everything depends upon it!"

With a gesture of impatience, Mr. H— turned his face to the wall, muttering in a low, petulant voice:

"Too bad! too bad! too bad!"

I had not erred in my first and my last impression of Mr. H—'s disease, neither had Dr. S—.

H— had a weakness. He couldn't taste wine nor strong drink without being tempted into excess. Both himself and friends were mortified at this. But to see was to taste; and taste was to fall. At last his friends urged him to shut himself up at home for a certain time. He got on pretty well for a few days, particularly so as his coachman kept a well-filled bottle for him in the carriage house; but the too-ardent devotion to this bottle brought on the supposed apoplexy.

Dr. S— was right in his mode of treating the disease, after all, and did not err in supposing that it would reach the predisposition. The cure was effectual. H— kept quiet on the subject, and bore his shaved head on shoulders with as much philosophy as he could muster. A wig, after the sores made by the blister had disappeared, concealed the barber's work until his own hair grew again. He never ventured upon wine or brandy again, for fear of apoplexy.

Capital Punishment in England.

William the Conqueror, notwithstanding the ruthless, savage nature of the man, disliked the punishment of death in cold blood, and substituted mutilation for it. Mutilation is a punishment mentioned in the assizes of Clarendon and Northampton in the time of Henry II.

In the reigns of Richard I., Henry III., and Edward I., death was the penalty inflicted. In the two last mentioned reigns it was the common punishment for felony. It continued to be so, as to treason and nearly all felonies, down to the year 1827, until public opinion revolted, and an era set in of mercy. But ages before public sentiment rose in rebellion against the system of barbarous severity, the English people had, in their own practical, unsystematic way, managed to a great extent to elude it.

First of all the clergy successfully asserted a claim to be free from the jurisdiction of secular courts, to be subject to the ecclesiastical courts only, which merely enjoined a clerk to purge himself of his offense, probably by some mode of fasting and penance.

In early times a clerk was delivered up to the ordinary as soon as he was imprisoned on suspicion of any crime whatever. The Norman kings, especially Henry II., might struggle against this claim, as much as they pleased. They failed, and the clerk in holy orders possessed immunity from civil punishment. Later on, in Edward I.'s time, this immunity began to be disputed, and a clerk was not allowed to claim his clergy until after he was convicted. The next step was that the courts might deliver him up to obsequious purgation, in which case he was to be imprisoned in the bishop's prison for life. But restriction on privilege, which originally was confined to the tonsured clergy, was followed by a wide extension of its application. In 1350 it was enacted that all manner of clerks, as well secular as religious, should thereforforth enjoy the privileges of Holy Church. In construing this statute the courts, ever except in the time of the Statute, on the alert in favor of liberty and against tyranny, extended the privilege to every one who could read whether he had the clerical dress and tonsure or not. All women, however, except professional nuns, were for centuries excluded from the benefit of clergy, as it was called. Another grotesque exception was that bigamy—not a bigamist in our sense of the word, but a man who "hath married two wives or one widow"—was also excluded.

In 1547 a statute was passed which gave every peer realm, although he could not read, a privilege of a similar kind. It thus happened that, though all felonies were capital offenses, a large proportion of offenders escaped scot free. They were entitled to the benefit of clergy and not to be punished at all. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, women and those who could not read were admitted to benefit of clergy, and then every one charged with a clergyable felony became liable to a slight punishment in lieu of death. The benefit had always consisted in being excused from capital punishment, and at one time a man who could read could commit as many murders as he pleased with impunity. Later, a man who claimed it was branded on the thumb, unless he was a peer or clerk in orders, and was not allowed to claim his privilege a second time. The effects of such a clumsy system—barbarous severity on the one side, hand in hand with capricious exemption from all punishment whatever—was as bad as possible. Yet benefit of clergy was a recognized privilege until 1727.

The bell rung by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee in 1856 hangs in the belfry of the Baptist church at Petaluma, California, which purchased it in 1858. During the war the Unionists of the town rang it after every Union victory, much to the annoyance of those who sympathized with the south. One night the latter took the bell from the belfry and carried it off to a public store. It was recaptured and rang with renewed vigor. Next morning it was found broken.

INCREASED FACILITIES.

Among the successful business enterprises in Portland, that of J. A. Halberstadt is an example. Commencing only a few years ago with comparatively no capital, he has reared up his present business through his active energy, and perseverance characteristics without which no commercial enterprise can succeed. Finding his quarters on First street too small to accommodate his rapidly increasing business, he sought a more desirable location. His present store is in the Alasworth block on Third street, Portland, and is one of the most spacious stores of its kind to be found north of San Francisco. Mr. Halberstadt has made some very desirable connections with the well known wholesale San Francisco house R. & G. Gump & Co., and the firm will hereafter be known as Halberstadt & Co., and the firm will hereafter be known as Halberstadt & Co., and the firm will hereafter be known as Halberstadt & Co.

Also full stock of JEWELRY, CLOCKS & SPECTACLES. Goods sent "C. O. D." to any part of the country.

JOHN A. BICK. Watchmaker at Jeweler, 140 Front St. opposite the Emmons, Portland, Oregon.

BISHOP SCOTT GRAHER SCHOOL. A Boarding and Day School for Boys. THE SIXTH YEAR END PRESENT MANAGERMENT begins Sept. 4th. In Greek, Latin, German, French, English, Mathematics, book-keeping, science, music, drawing, penmanship, English, etc. Send for circulars and catalogue with list of former teachers to the Head Master, W. H. M. B. P. O. Box 12, Portland, Oregon.

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

W. H. H. Grant is not authorized to collect any money due to me for copying and enlarging pictures during the year 1882, and I will now in my capacity as an artist for copying and enlarging pictures. All orders for this class of work sent direct to me will be faithfully executed.

J. G. DAVIDSON, Portland, July 21, 1882.

Roaring catarrhs of honest applause, booming ovals of fun, and the best show of the season now being held at the Elite theatre, Portland, Oregon. Regular prices 25 and 50 cents.

Frank G. Abell, the best of Oregon artists, is always prepared to make photographs in the highest style of the art, at his gallery, 107 1/2 street, Portland. Call at his art rooms when in the city.

TERMINUS BROS.—Send to John B. Garrison, 107 Third street, Portland, for catalogues of designs. Garrison repairs all kind of sewing machines. Take Wm. Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier.

O. N. P. CO.—New Series No. 12.

Portland Business Directory!

HOTELS. THE INTERNATIONAL, Corner Third and 12—The best one dollar a day home on the coast. Passage and baggage conveyed to and from all trains and boats free. E. Lewiston, proprietor.

HARDWARE. GODDROUGH, SMITH & COLEMAN, No. 55 Second—Importers and dealers in builders' hardware, mechanics' tools, cutlery, farming tools and marbled plate mantels. Country orders solicited.

ANALYERS. W. G. JENNE & CO., No. 5 Washington St.—Analysis of ores, metals, soils, etc. City assay for gold and silver, \$4 assays, \$10. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MUSIC HOUSES. D. W. PRENTICE, 107 First Street—Leading music dealer. Pianos, organs, sheet music and everything in the music line.

N. Y. JEWELRY CO. C. A. GOVE, Manager, 107 First Street—Diamonds, watches and jewelry. The Rockford Railroad watch. Country orders solicited.

SEAL ENGRAVERS. C. R. PEY, No. 33 Oak Street—Seal engraving, manufacturer of notary and ledger seals, and steel stamps, steel letters, &c.; rubber stamps and stencils.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS. F. E. BAUGH & CO.—103 Front St.—Dealers in Paints, Oils and Glass. Doors, Windows and Blinds. Send for Price List and Catalogue.

MARBLE WORKS. MERRICK & VONPEL, 47 Stearns—Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, etc., furnished in Italian and American marble. Country orders filled promptly. Send for prices and designs.

REWEAVERS. COPPER & HAMILTON, Civil Engineers and Surveyors, Room H, First National Bank building, Portland, Or. All kinds of surveying and drafting done in any part of the country.

BAKERS. EMPIRE BAKERY—22 Washington, Voss & Co., Props. Manufacturers of 1000 Brand Soda, Plain, Butter, Boston, Sugar and Shoe Fly crackers. Orders from the trade solicited and promptly attended to.

ATTORNEYS. D. P. KENNEDY—Attorney and Counselor at Law, Room 5 Bekins' building. Legal business pertaining to Letters Patent for inventions, before the Patent Office in the United States, and before a foreign office in the United States.

JUST RECEIVED AT GARRISON'S SEWING MACHINE STORE, 107 Third Street, Portland, Oregon, for cases of Home and Sewing Machines. Bureaus, and one-half year's use in Oregon. The Household Sewing Machine is the best in the world. Its superior merits are well known to the public. Agents wanted to sell in every town in Oregon.

"Sykes' Sure Cure for Catarrh" I HATE TO DRUG, PRICE 50c. ATMO SPHERIC "J" Inhalers. Price 50c. Dr. C. W. and Insulin (see notice on receipt of price, with full directions for use, etc.) S. G. SYKES & CO., 107 1/2 Street, Portland, Or. Sole Agents for the N. Pacific Coast.

GARRISON'S SEWING MACHINE STORE. 107 Third St., PORTLAND, OREGON.

JOHN B. GARRISON, Propr.

All the Leading Sewing Machines, Oil, Needles, Attachments and Genuine Parts for sale.

All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired and Warranted.

GENERAL AGENT FOR The Household and White Sewing Machines.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE TURKISH RUG PATTERNS.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNIVERSAL FASHION CO'S PERFECT FITTING PATTERNS.

Northern Pacific R. R. Co. LAND DEPARTMENT (Western District.) This company offers for sale about four million acres of FERTILE LANDS IN Washington Territory and Idaho, At low rates for cash, or on EASY TIME TERMS.

ONE-FIFTH DOWN; Balance in four annual payments, with interest at 7 per cent. Apply to PAUL SCHULZE, Gen'l Land Agt., PORTLAND, OREGON.

CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR AMERICAN WATCHES. Elgin, Springfield or Waltham Watch. In 2 ounce Silver Case \$19.00 In 3 ounce Silver Case 15.50 In 4 ounce Silver Case 12.50 I mean business, and guarantee these Genuine American Movement—No Imitation.

Also full stock of JEWELRY, CLOCKS & SPECTACLES. Goods sent "C. O. D." to any part of the country.

JOHN A. BICK. Watchmaker at Jeweler, 140 Front St. opposite the Emmons, Portland, Oregon.

BISHOP SCOTT GRAHER SCHOOL. A Boarding and Day School for Boys. THE SIXTH YEAR END PRESENT MANAGERMENT begins Sept. 4th. In Greek, Latin, German, French, English, Mathematics, book-keeping, science, music, drawing, penmanship, English, etc. Send for circulars and catalogue with list of former teachers to the Head Master, W. H. M. B. P. O. Box 12, Portland, Oregon.

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

H. P. GREGORY & CO., No. 5 North Front St., between A and B. Portland, Oregon.

Saw Mills and Saws. Portland, Oregon.

Portland BUSINESS COLLEGE. N. E. Cor. Second and Yamhill Sts., PORTLAND, OREGON.

A. P. ARMSTRONG, Principal. J. A. WELLS, Penman and Secretary. Designed for the Business Education of Both Sexes.

Students Admitted on any week day of the year.

PEN-WORK. Of all kinds executed to order at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The College "Journal," containing information of the course of study, rates of tuition, time to enter, etc., and cuts of plain and ornamental penmanship, free.

FRANK WOOLSEY, J. N. KNOWLES, Portland, Penman and Secretary.

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.

\$1000 REWARD. WILL BE PAID TO ANY PERSON WHO can give a more effective remedy than Dr. Kock's Sure Cure for Catarrh.

Dr. Kock's Sure Cure for Catarrh, which has stood the test for fourteen years. Physicians, Druggists and all who have used and thoroughly tested it, pronounce it specific for the cure of all Catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, etc., and of all kinds of urinary diseases. Try it. Your druggist has it, price 25c.

Dr. Kock thoroughly understands, and is eminently successful in the treatment of all chronic and difficult diseases of both sexes and all ages, having made a specialty of their treatment for fourteen years. He treats Catarrh without using the knife. His motto is "No pain, no cure." He is a life of suffering, your inevitable doom unless you apply in time to the physician who understands, and is competent to treat your case. Waste no more time nor money with incompetent physicians. All communications attended to with dispatch, and are strictly confidential. Medicine sent to any part of the country. Circulars, testimonials, and a list of printed questions furnished on application. DRUGGISTS TAKE NOTE. Send a three-cent stamp for list and address DR. JAMES KOCK, No. 12 First street, Portland, Or.

EYE & EAR INFIRMARY. SANITARIUM, OR HOME FOR THE SICK. Macadam Road, bet. Porter and Wood Sts.

Dr. Dickinson, late Professor of Eye & Ear Diseases in the Medical Department of Willamette University has located a