

EUGENE CITY GUARD

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

The freethinkers' convention opened at Rochester, N. Y., on Aug. 29th.

About 300 deaf mutes attended the first triennial convention at New York on Aug. 27th.

There was a large diminution in the number of deaths from cholera in Egypt during the past week.

The Pennsylvania greenback convention convened on the 30th of August. The attendance was only moderate.

Over 1000 old soldiers of the Confederate and Union armies met in reunion at Jefferson City, Mo., on the 28th inst.

A furious hail storm in Rock county, Wis., on the 29th inst., completely destroyed the tobacco crop of that county.

Gen. J. A. Ekin, of Colorado, and the assistant quartermaster general, has been placed on the retired list of the army.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of the 28th inst. says the official estimate of wheat and other crops of Russia is generally satisfactory.

The treasury department on Aug. 29th purchased 24,000 ounces of silver for delivery at the San Francisco, New Orleans and Philadelphia mints.

The fourteenth annual camp meeting at Ocean Grove, N. J., closed on the 30th of August. The managers claim for it a success spiritually.

A war on passenger rates is in progress between St. Louis and Louisville, and the railroad companies are vying with each other for the cheapest passenger rates.

A New York dispatch of the 28th inst. says that the new play of "Vera," by Oscar Wilde, is a complete failure, and after one week's run has been called from the stage.

A San Francisco dispatch of Aug. 29th says that the work on the Panama canal is progressing rapidly and that the facilities are to be increased and the work hurried to completion.

Carl Schurz, in an article in the New York Post on the 28th inst., joins in a crusade against the church bill. He calls it a useless survival of medieval times, a barbarous cruelty and an outrage.

James Dods, the Oakland embezzler, was, on the 28th inst., sentenced to five years in the state prison. The prisoner received the sentence calmly. It is stated that an appeal will be taken to the supreme court.

Recent dispatches from Victoria report that the news from the mines is of a discouraging nature, and that placer mining near Harrisburg is turning out badly and the quartz mills in that locality are shutting down.

A Washington dispatch of August 28th says: The plans are completed for the proposed new silver vault, under the cash room in the treasury department. The storage capacity of the vault will be 25,000,000 silver dollars.

A Paris dispatch of August 29th says: Placeards appeared in several parts of Paris to-day, inviting citizens to rally to the support of a monarchy under Louis Philippe II. The placeards were destroyed by the police.

James O'Donnell, the slayer of the informer Casey, arrived in Capetown, Africa, on the 23d inst. O'Donnell wishes to be tried for his act here, but the English government will demand that he be sent to London for that purpose.

The British steamer Poonah from Calcutta, via Fiji islands, arrived in San Francisco on the 28th inst. During her voyage cholera broke out on board and carried off a number of passengers and attacking others. She was quarantined and fumigated.

A New York dispatch of August 29th says: Hoo Ying, a Chinaman, applied to-day for naturalization papers. As he had taken out his first papers in 1880, he did not come under the operation of the act of congress of 1882, and his application was granted.

A San Francisco dispatch of August 29th inst. says: The City of Peking, which sails next Tuesday for China, has on board a large shipment of war material. The manifest shows a consignment of 375 cases of 1000 cartridges and 100 cases of fire arms.

The steamer Queen of the Pacific which has been laying up for alterations to her machinery at San Francisco for some time past, has been thoroughly overhauled, and it is claimed that by reason of certain improvements, has had her rate of speed considerably accelerated.

A San Francisco dispatch of Aug. 25th says: At the evening session of the grand encampment last evening, it was unanimously decided that the next convocation be held at St. Louis, to commence the third week in August, 1886. No other business coming before the body, it adjourned to meet at St. Louis on the above date.

A Washington dispatch of the 28th inst. says: General Sherman recommends that the Twenty-first infantry, now on the Pacific coast, with headquarters at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, change stations with the Tenth infantry, now on the lakes with headquarters at Detroit. If approved by the secretary of war the change will be made this fall.

A Kansas City dispatch of August 25th says: The Missouri free trade league has issued an invitation to all who oppose a protective tariff and favor a genuine reform of the revenue laws, to a conference at St. Louis on the 2d of October, 1883, for the discussion of this question. The meeting will be non-partisan, and all organizations who sympathize with the movement are requested to send delegates.

A Vandala, Ill., dispatch of August 28th says: A fatal encounter occurred early this morning near London City between Louis Phillips and Jacob Rosenbrook, in which the latter was killed instantly, and the former wounded so badly that he died in a few hours after. The affair had its origin in a grudge of long standing, growing out of disrespectful remarks by Phillips concerning Rosenbrook's sister.

Three towns in Java have been destroyed by a tidal wave caused by an earthquake.

A Vienna dispatch of August 29th says: Journals here say that the summoning of the German parliament means that Spain has been admitted into the alliance of the great powers.

A London dispatch of August 30th says: The Exchange telegraph company announce that alarming telegrams in reference to revival of the Irish conspiracy are received here from America.

The trial of the bandit, Frank James, is progressing slowly at Gallatin, Mo., and many important developments are being obtained which shed some light upon the criminal annals of that state.

A San Francisco dispatch of August 30th says: The state board of equalization has assessed the Southern Pacific railroad \$13,000,000 and the Central Pacific \$18,000,000. Assessments include franchises, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock.

A New Orleans dispatch of Aug. 30th, says: The grand jury, in its report suggests a sanitary measure, that a crematory be established under the direction of an officer of the charity hospital, for the purpose of burning the bodies of those who die of contagious diseases.

A Salt Lake dispatch of the 28th inst. says that articles appear daily in the church papers, couched in such language, the intent of which is to incite the Mormons to mob the Tribune office, a paper which has for many years boldly shown up the falsity of their so-called religion.

Fred. Gebhardt's horse, Eole, won a second victory at Monmouth park on the 29th inst., over a large field of starters, among which was Iroquois, the winner of the English derby. The victory was a general surprise, and much money charged hands over the result, as Iroquois was heavily backed to win.

A Chicago dispatch of Aug. 29th says: At Davenport, Ia., on Saturday, the special election for mayor resulted in the success of the democratic candidate by a majority of 407. In last April the republicans carried the city by over 100 majority. The defection was caused by the prohibition plank in the republican state platform.

A San Francisco dispatch of Aug. 30th says: Professor Davidson has sent a telegram to the superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey, informing him that earthquake waves were felt on this coast on the morning of the 27th inst. The waves continued through Wednesday. There is little doubt that the waves came from the regions of Java.

A dispatch of the 29th inst., says the inhabitants of Nashville, Ill., are greatly excited over the rapid growth of a so-called religious movement which started about a year ago, and threatens much danger to the younger portion of the community. It bears a close resemblance to that of the Mormons and free-lovers, and already claims a membership of over 300. The society has considerable money in its treasury and have erected a temple at the cost of \$50,000.

A New York dispatch of August 29th says: Details have been received by special from London of the volcanic eruption, resulting in tidal waves, in the island of Java, which began last Saturday night and still continues. The scene was frightful, and loss of life and property great. Some 2000 Chinese living on low grounds near Ertran, Batavia harbor, were drowned by the rising of the waves, and out of 3500 Europeans and Americans living in that city, 800 are said to be lost. At Anjer a shower of rocks, mud and lava, followed by a tidal wave, destroyed 2000 people. Bantam is entirely covered with water, and from 1000 to 1200 persons are dead.

Buzzing Insects.

An array of mailed forms, including the "shard-borne beetle," with his drowsy hum," demands attention. In no beetle and, indeed, in no other insect do we meet the perfection of vocalization seen in the grasshoppers and their relations. And with the beetle we approach more clearly to the region of "hums" and "drone," and leave that of specialized sounds, such as we have been metaphorically hearing in the cicadas. To pass from the latter insects to the beetles, bees, flies and other neighbors, appears to be a transition almost as wide as that between the articulate language or arithmetic of culture and the scanty vocabulary of the savage or primitive mathematics of the tribe who can count ten as represented on their fingers and toes, but ask in amazement why there should be more things in the world. In the beetles the sound-producing organ is comparable to a kind of "rasp" which moves upon an adjoining surface. The site of the organ in question varies in different beetles. In some the rasps are situated on the upper surface, of one or two of the tail segments, and are rubbed against the hinder edges of the wing covers. Sometimes the rasp is placed quite at the tip of the tail; and in some well known beetles (such as the weevils) the rasps may be worn on the wing covers and may produce the stridulating sounds by rubbing against the edge of the joints of the tail. Among the sounds produced by beetles, the weird noise of the death-watch (Anobium) stands prominent. The sound produced by these beetles resembles the ticking of a watch, and they may be made to respond by placing a watch close by their habitacle. The female death-watchers are known to tick in response to the sounds of the male insects. The noise is produced apparently by the insect raising itself on its legs and by its striking its chest against the adjoining wood. Thus the simple explanation of an insect call explains away the superstition expressed in Gay's line:

"The solemn death-watch tick'd the hour she died."

Butterflies and moths are known occasionally to produce sounds, which proceed, in one or two cases at least, from a drum-like membrane analogous to that seen in cicadas. Mr. Darwin, indeed, mentions that one species (Ageronia feronia) "makes a noise like that produced by a spring-catch, which can be heard at a distance of several yards."—Belgravia.

Senator Fair is said to intend to marry on his return from Europe.

The Danger of Steady Drinking.

While every one is willing to admit that the habitual drinking of spirituous liquors is detrimental to health, few persons believe that, except in cases of inordinate indulgence, ale and beer are injurious. So general is the conviction that these beverages are harmless that they are frequently drunk instead of water, as a safeguard to health. In view of the character of the water furnished the inhabitants, not only to this city, but to the dwellers of other closely populated sections as well, there would seem to be some excuse for this reasoning. This point, however, is open to discussion, and before jumping at any conclusion as to the advantages of malt liquors versus water, it will be wise to consider the opinions of medical men, who have abundant opportunity to watch the effects of each and are presumably qualified to judge of their respective merits. Moreover the man who drinks beer or ale as a sanitary measure can have no assurance that it is not made from water originally even more impure than that he seeks to avoid, and further defiled by drugs and herbs which are in themselves prejudicial to health. To the injurious effects of malt liquors numerous English physicians of note have recently borne testimony. In a letter recently delivered by Mr. William Hargrave, he referred to the opinions of a few of these professional experts. All of them agree that the London draymen, who have the unlimited privilege of the brewery catar, are the worst patients in the Metropolitan hospital. Though they are apparently models of health and strength, yet if one of them receives a serious injury, it is nearly always necessary to amputate in order to give him the remotest chance of life. Sir Astley Cooper finds that even so slight an injury as a scratch on the hand from a splinter is quite sufficient to frequently cause death to the habitual beer drinker. Dr. Gordon says that the moment beer drinkers are attacked with acute diseases they are not able to bear depletion, and die. Dr. Edwards thinks their diseases are always of a dangerous character, and that in cases of accident they can never undergo even the most trifling operation with the security of the temperate. Other medical men of no less note are of the opinion that malt liquors render the blood sly and unfit for circulation—hence proceed obstructions and inflammations of the lungs—and that there are few great beer drinkers who are not phthisical, brought on by the glutinous and indigestible nature of the ale and porter. These liquors inflame the blood, and tear to pieces the tender vessels of the lungs. The experience of these gentlemen teaches them not alone are the brain and lungs affected by even the moderate use of beer, but the stomach is also made to pay its share of the penalty. The nerves of the stomach are injured, causing dyspepsia, etc., and its mucous lining becomes inflamed and covered with ulcerous patches. In conclusion, they think that regular moderate drinking is more injurious than periodical drunkenness, with intervals of abstinence. It is, then, the daily tipping in which the greatest danger lies. The stomach is subjected to frequent stimulation and depression, and the system has no time to overcome the injury of the poison which accumulates from day to day, never ceasing in its work of destruction. The conclusions reached by a recently presented report of the committee of the Harveian society in England relating to the mortality due to alcohol may be of interest in this connection, as there is no reason to believe that the death rate from such causes in England and America differs very widely. The report says:

"There is, upon the whole, reason to think that in the metropolis the mortality among any considerable group of intemperate persons will differ from that generally prevailing among adults in the following important particulars, namely: A fourfold increase in the deaths from diseases of the liver or chyliferous viscera, a two-fold increase in the deaths from disease of the kidneys, a decrease of half as much again of those from heart disease, a marked increase of those from pneumonia and pleurisy, a considerable increase and an earlier recurrence of those from disease of the central nervous system, a marked increase in those from bronchitis, asthma, emphysema and congestion of the lungs, a decrease nearly as great in those from phthisis, and a later occurrence, or at least termination, of the disease, a very large decrease in those from old age, with an increase in those referred to atrophy, debility, etc., and the addition of a considerable group referred in general terms to alcoholism or chronic alcoholism, or resulting from accidents."—Phila. Press.

The Wholesomeness of Bread.

Miss Juliet Corson, in Harper's Bazar, treats the bread question, as all other details of cookery, from a practical point of view. She says a good word for wheat bread, made of dough, into which carbonic acid gas is forced, and baked before the bubbles have a chance to escape. The main objection to fresh yeast bread for dyspeptics is that it is soft, and therefore too easily swollen, whereas the "stale" bread requires much mastication. If sufferers who have been avoiding new bread will take the same trouble in chewing it as they are compelled to do with the old, they will get all the advantage of their patience in the more palatable article. The fresh bread eater really tasks his digestion with a much larger mass of spongy quality than the stale bread eater, and one which has not been as well broken up by the action of the saliva. If dyspeptics were careful to take the smallest mouthfuls at a time they would find even fresh bread more manageable, with sufficient chewing, than is supposed. In the choice of flours, that made from hard winter wheat is the richest in gluten; in Europe it is used for making the different varieties of macaroni; the brown bread of Europe is made from this wheat ground entire. Soft spring wheat yields a white flour rich in starch. Bread made by yeast is irritating to some invalids, so "Graham bread" and the "whole meal" fashion should only be adopted when it is proved to be satisfactory. The particles of bran may cause an irritation of the alimentary canal and produce diarrhoea. Undoubtedly this irritation or stimulus may be exactly what is needed by some constitutions.

Glass Eyes for Animals.

As a San reporter glanced at a glass showcase in front of a taxidermist's store on Williams street his glance was returned by a hundred eyes of various colors and dimensions. They were yellow, blue, carmine, brown and oval, round and oval, large and small. Some had the mild, supplicating gaze of an Alderly cow, some the glare of the tiger, some the wary glance of the fox, some the steady stare of the owl, and some the idiotic look of a wax dummy.

A sign on the case read: "Artificial eyes for stuffed birds, etc.," and a painted hand pointed upstairs. In a small front room on the second floor were a number of showcases full of all kinds of fancy articles of glassware, and among the cases was one containing eyes like those below. Scattered over a table were thin bars of glass of various hues. From the back room came a combination of sounds like the whirr of a sewing machine and the sprrr-t of a gas flame in draught. Mingled with these were complaints of the heat, and directions to a small boy to take a tin can and get ten cents' worth of something cold. In the back the reporter saw two men engaged in glass blowing, and a third superintending them. One of the men had a bar of ordinary crystal glass. Holding it in the gas flame, he worked a lump of glass around the end of a wire. While it was still soft he handed it over to the other blower, who took a very thin bar of yellow glass, and, heating it, worked it into the crystal. When after a while he removed the crystal and yellow glass from the flame, the glass at the end of the wire looked like a round, glowing eye. As it cooled down the yellow that had worked in began to resemble more and more a yellow iris. When it was thoroughly cool and hard it looked like a large owl's eye, the pupil being a section of the wire on which the glass was heated.

Before the glass had cooled, the first man had heated another piece of crystal glass, molded it, and handed it to the second man, who again worked in a piece of yellow glass.

"We've got enough owl's eyes now," the superintendent said. "I guess you had better make fifty dolls' eyes, fifteen pair blue and the rest brown."

"You see," he continued, turning to the reporter, "baby dolls mostly have light hair and blue eyes, while large young lady dolls are brunettes. As the baby dolls are cheaper, there is more demand for them, and so I have to keep more blue eyes on hand."

As he finished speaking, the first workman pressed the soft, heated crystal glass into a tiny mold, drew it out into a tiny human eye, and handed it to the second workman, who inserted a small blue iris, just as he had inserted the yellow pupils in the owl eyes. After the glass had cooled down it looked like a wee blue human eye. When fifteen pairs had thus been made, the heated crystal was dipped into a larger mold for large young lady dolls' eyes, and brown irises worked in. When ten pairs of these had been made the superintendent said:

"Now, that we've made eyes for babies and young ladies, we'll make some for full-grown women—milliners' wax lay-figures, you know. Brown eyes this time, because we've got blue eyes enough on hand."

This time the heated crystal glass was pressed into a mold as large as a woman's eye, and a correspondingly large iris was worked in.

"Is your principal trade in eyes for dolls and lay-figures, or in artificial eyes for beasts and birds?" the reporter asked the superintendent.

"In the latter. That is my specialty. I have two diplomas from the American society of taxidermists."

"Do you sell your goods at retail to people who have pets stuffed?"

"No. I am simply a manufacturer and sell to dealers in artificial eyes, though I also sell to taxidermists."

"And for what eyes do you have the most demand?"

"Of course for artificial eyes for stuffed household pets—dogs' eyes, cats' eyes, and small birds' eyes."

"And do you keep these in all sizes?"

"Not only in all sizes, but in all shapes. The shape of the eye differs according to the position of the bird or animal though the difference is greater in animals than in birds."

"In what animal does the shape of the eye vary the most?"

"Decidedly the cat. The shapes of the cat's eye run all the way from round to oval. It depends on whether the cat is looking into a flame of light or in a dark room, or is purring, or just waking up, or opening its eyes in a dose and on many other circumstances. Now people may remember their cat with most pleasure in a certain position, and accordingly have it stuffed in that position. Of course the taxidermist comes to me for the eyes which suit the position, and it is in shaping them according to the exigencies of the occasion that the manufacturer shows his skill."

"Some animals, I suppose, have large eyes for their size and some have small eyes?"

"Oh, yes. The owl has a very large eye for its size, when you compare it to the peacock, which has very small eyes."

"For what animal or bird do you make the largest eyes and for which the smallest?"

"I make the largest eyes for the moose and the smallest for the thrush."

"Do you use other colors than brown and yellow in making eyes for beasts and birds?"

"For some fancy South American birds I have to, or they wouldn't look natural."

As the reporter went down stairs the sun was streaming into the show-case on the street but the eyes didn't blink.

The Riverdale, a Hudson river steamer, while in New York harbor, on the afternoon of the 28th instant, exploded her boiler. Over 100 passengers were on board at the time and many were thrown into the river by the force of the explosion while others jumped into the water to escape scalding from the hissing steam. The steamer sank in ten minutes after the explosion. The loss of life is variously estimated at from ten to fifty, and would have been much greater were it not for the assistance rendered the unfortunate passengers by the large number of crafts in the river at the time.

Dancing With a Duke.

The other night the young duke of Newcastle danced with five gorgeous partners. It was a special ball night, and so the toilets were such as to illustrate the newest developments in the summer styles. His first partner is an Algerian striped muslin, transparent, lined with pink silk and looped over a short underskirt, of white satin cut into blocks around the bottom. Each block is hand painted with a spray of pink morning glories and foliage, this block trimming falling over a deep rounce of Oriental lace. The satin bodice has a spray of morning glories, starting from the left shoulder, crossing the waist diagonally and falling in a garland over the sides of the paniers.

His second wore a dress of heavy white corded silk, hand-embroidered in white sashier silk bouquets. The front is a breadth of splendid chenille embroidery in the proper colors for roses and drooping clusters of wisterias and their foliage. The long train is split up the back, and from the opening there rushes a sweeping of this chenille-embroidered silk.

The third is in purplish blue and bluish French gray, both materials the heaviest satin, and at the smallest calculation twenty yards of each is gobbled in the manufacture of this stunning costume. Newcastle's fourth waltz was with a girl in a toilet of oak satin merveilleux, trimmed on the bottom with a puffing of the same stuff, surmounted by a rounce of old-rose silk, embroidered in open work. The corsage, of oak armure, is pointed at the waist, with a flounce in large pleats set on all around.

But the most gorgeous dress pressed by the duke's son's arm is gendarme blue, with huge brocaded flowers of shaded gold nearly covering the surface. This superb material is puffed, looped and draped from the waist to the end of the train, with a freedom utterly regardless of cost. Besides, there ran up the front, across the breast and down the back, an exquisite trimming of floss embroidery of flowers and leaves in natural colors, cut out and thickly studded with pearl beads. The fellow might easily have imagined that he was dancing with a duchess.—Long Branch Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dried Pea Soup.

For four quarts of this soup use one quart of split peas; pick over the peas, removing all the defective ones, wash them in plenty of cold water, pour two quarts of cold water over them and let them stand over night to soak. The next day drain the peas, put them in a soup kettle with four quarts of cold water, one pound of lean beef cut in one piece from the neck or leg, and a quarter of a pound of fat salt pork, well washed and scraped but not cut up; season the soup with one level teaspoonful of sweet majoram very finely powdered, one saltspoonful of pepper and a level tablespoonful of salt; closely cover the soup kettle, place it over the fire and let its contents slowly reach the boiling point. Boil the soup very slowly for two hours, or until the peas are soft; then take out the beef and pork; cut the pork in very small bits, and save it to again put into the soup; the beef may be cut fine and put into the soup if it is liked; set a sieve over a large earthen bowl, and pour the soup into the sieve; rub the peas through the sieve with a potato masher, and return them with the liquid part of the soup to the soup kettle; put in with the peas the meat, after it has been cut up, a tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley, and a spoonful of chopped celery; set the soup kettle over the fire, and let the soup heat to the boiling point; while the soup is heating, cut in half inch slices enough stale bread to nearly fill a pint bowl, and fry it light brown in some drippings or butter, made smoking hot over the fire before putting bread into it. Put fried bread into the soup tureen, pour the hot soup on it, and serve it at once. The fried bread is sometimes sent to the table on a dish, and a few bits of it are placed in each plate of soup as it is served; this preserves the crispness of the bread.

If the soup is thicker than very thick cream after it is put through the sieve a little boiling water may be added to it for the purpose of thinning it; the seasoning must be made palatable before serving the soup.

A Famous Aeronaut.

The village of Vidalon-les-Annonay, celebrated last month the centenary of Joseph Montgolfier, the famous balloonist. His father was a well-to-do paper maker. The son, who had an excellent education, early showed a marked taste for science, and very early signified himself by improvements in gunpowder manufacture and many other industries, more especially paper-making. His balloon invention created an extraordinary excitement in France, and Louis XVI. conferred on him an order and a pension and letters of nobility on his father—a rare instance of speedy recognition for an inventor in high quarters. He met with equal acceptance at the hands of Napoleon, who gave him the Legion of Honor, and made him director of arts and manufacture. Montgolfier had a most able coadjutor in his brother, Etienne, and a modest pyramid at Annonay commemorates the two. The people there think that the Montgolfiers deserve something better, and a subscription has been opened for that end. Its promoters aver that those who recall that sixty-four balloons carried 3,000,000 of letters into and out of Paris during the siege, should cheerfully contribute. Montgolfier would probably be much mortified and surprised were he to return to earth to-day, and find that the guidance of balloons remains as poor Mr. Powell, the British member of parliament, found at the cost of his life two years ago, as much a mystery as ever.

A Galveston school teacher asked a new boy: "If a carpenter wants to cover a roof fifteen feet wide by thirty feet broad with shingles five feet broad by twelve feet long, how many shingles will be needed?" The boy took down his hat and slid for the door. "Where are you going?" asked the teacher. "To find a carpenter." He ought to know that better than any of us fellers.—Hartford Times.

Straw lumber at its first trial as flooring in Chicago proved a success.



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