

EUGENE CITY GUARD

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

Mayor Low of Brooklyn was re-nominated by the republican city convention, Oct. 17th.

Recently, 20 miles east of Chattanooga, two freight trains run into each other, killing the firemen on both engines instantly.

The democratic city convention of Brooklyn nominated James Hendrix for mayor. He is a reporter for the New York Sun.

It is reported that friends of General Grant will present his name for the presidency, and that he has no idea of retiring from politics.

At Little Rock, recently, Wyatt Ames, who killed Sander J. Blount while resisting arrest was caught, and in attempting to escape was riddled with bullets.

The First National bank of Chicago has notified its 130 clerks that they must all procure bonds which will range from \$4000 to \$5000 each, and aggregate over \$329,000.

A bad state of affairs is reported to exist along the advance line of the Mexican railway. Six men have been murdered in the past six weeks. Parties say life is at a great discount.

The Southern railway time convention has appointed a committee to make arrangements with the different telegraph companies for the transmission of new standard time to the different railroad companies. The new schedule goes into effect Nov. 18.

It is the general opinion that the action on the part of the Northern Pacific, in refusing to be a party to the special contract system, will undo all that was accomplished at the San Francisco meeting, and is likely to lead to serious complications on Pacific coast business.

There is a report current in Salt Lake to the effect that John Taylor, by reason of his feeble condition and advanced age, proposes resigning the presidency of the Mormon church. If the report is true, and many believe it is, George Q. Cannon will be his successor.

A Victoria dispatch of October 16th says: A fisherman seining near the harbor this morning caught a dozen young shad, the first ever caught in these waters. They are undoubtedly the progeny of the shad that were placed in the Sacramento river some years ago.

Comptroller Knox finds that the call for \$1,500,000 3 per cent. bonds would take at least \$7,000,000 deposits for circulation by ninety-six banks, and perhaps \$10,000,000 which would compel the retirement of \$9,000,000 of national bank currency, unless other securities could be obtained.

At Castalia, O., recently Charles Schwabacher, while driving home very drunk with Henry Carson and Martin Kroch in the wagon with him, drove on the railway track just in time for the locomotive to strike the wagon, and instantly killed the three men. A young lady in the wagon escaped death, but was seriously injured.

The grand lodge of Masons met in Masonic temple at Louisville, Oct. 16th, Grand Master M. D. Buckner presiding. His annual report was read, and other routine work performed. Among the distinguished visitors present is Rev. Joseph A. Galbraith, president of the university of Dublin, and representative from the grand lodge of Ireland to the grand lodge of Kentucky.

Postmaster General Gresham has made the following rule: The reduction, the 1st inst., of the domestic rate of postage from 3 to 2 cents, reduced also, from the same date, from 6 to 4 cents per half ounce, the double postage charge, made in pursuance of section 3913 of the revised statutes upon letters for delivery in the United States, commonly called "ship letters," which are conveyed to this country by vessels not regularly employed in carrying mails.

A Constantinople dispatch of Oct. 17th says: "The earthquake destroyed six villages. Most of the houses collapsed at the first shock, burying their inmates. People who escaped became panic-stricken, and sought the fields, where they are still huddled together in a starving condition, and suffering from cold. Help for the stricken people is going forward from Smyrna. The people issue a notice, stating that 20,000 persons are homeless, and pleading for immediate assistance. A government commission will start as soon as possible, to aid local officials. The report that 1000 persons perished is confirmed."

At a recent meeting of the Boston executive council the governor nominated Sylvanus B. Hinney to fill a vacancy which he alleged existed in the board of health, lunacy and charity, claiming that Mrs. Clark F. Leonard had legally no place upon the board. The statute provides that the board "shall consist of nine persons." The governor asked the opinion of the attorney general whether a woman was legally a "person," and Attorney General Sherman decided in the negative. The council held that Mrs. Leonard had been continued in office by the legislature, and ignored new nomination.

One of the largest hop dealers in New York said recently that the present hop season will long be remembered, on account of the extraordinary fluctuations down to September. A greater calamity could not possibly have happened to American hop growers, for while a few profited by the fluctuations a very large majority of the growers lost. Thousands of farms have increased their acreage, and thousands who never before grew hops have gone into hop raising. American growers who think that farmers in England and on the continent of Europe have been oblivious to the situation, will awaken from their delusion some day. The true cause of the very high prices was not the failure of the English crop, as generally supposed, but can be laid at the door of speculators. There is no better reason for hops going up to \$1 a pound than there was for potatoes going to \$50 a barrel. We may not have grown as large a crop this year as was expected, owing to the three months' drought on the Pacific slope, and to the setting out of new fields last spring, which will not come into full bearing till next season, but if we have a favorable crop for 1884 and 1885 farmers may expect prices to be greatly lowered.

At Bedding, October 17th, a large fire destroyed property valued at \$50,000.

The treasury department has purchased 420,000 ounces of silver for delivery at the San Francisco, New Orleans and Philadelphia mints.

The trustees of the Garfield National Monument Association invite international competition, open to all artists, for a monument in honor of James A. Garfield, late president of the United States.

The one hundredth anniversary of the end of the revolution was celebrated at Newburgh, N. Y., October 17th. Fully 50,000 people were present, and addresses delivered by Hon. Wm. M. Everts, and Senators Bayard and Edmunds.

General James B. Stedman died at Toledo, October 18th, of pneumonia, after a protracted illness. The deceased was a prominent army officer during the war of the rebellion and was made major general for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Chicamanga.

R. Edward Earl and Wm. V. Cox, United States delegates to the international fisheries exhibition at London announce the following awards to the jury: Forty-eight gold, forty-seven silver and twenty-nine bronze medals, twenty-four diplomas and seven special prizes to United States exhibitors. The United States fish commission received eighteen gold medals. Other gold medals were given the United States national museum, the United States lighthouse board, and the United States signal service. Gold medals were also given, among other citizens of the United States, to Prof. David S. Jordan of Indiana university, Bloomington, for works on ichthyology.

Governor Tritle of Arizona territory, in a report to the secretary of the interior, states that the population is now 75,000 and taxable property \$25,000,000, and the affairs of the territory generally are in an exceedingly prosperous condition. The value of the gold and silver product for the year ended December 31, 1882, was \$9,298,267, against \$8,198,766 in 1881. The yield of copper in 1882 was 15,800,000 pounds. The combined value of the silver and copper product for 1883 will be between \$15,000,000 and \$16,000,000. The number of sheep in the territory is 300,000, that are producing 24,000,000 pounds of wool yearly. The yield of cereals for 1883 was 14,000,000 pounds of wheat and 18,000,000 pounds of barley.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The Washington school board are considering a resolution excluding Greek from the high school.

Father Ryan says free schools were first established in England, and then in Italy and France, although New England claimed that honor.

Cincinnati teachers are worrying over a proposed reduction of salaries. Principals of intermediate schools are paid \$2,700 per annum, and their assistants, mostly ladies, \$800.

The Chicago Tribune makes some significant statements which show that education in the south is in a deplorable condition. "Thirty per cent. of the white people," it says, "and seventy per cent. of the blacks in the south are illiterate. Looking at the matter from a political point of view, there are 1,350,000 illiterate, votes in the south."

The Philadelphia Ledger thinks the course of study in Yale college, viz: railroads and their growth, shipping and international trade, stocks and the effect of speculation on the money market, should be managed with care, with the additional instruction under the head of "how not to do it," including warnings against the trade of the corner-maker and stock gambler.

Sewing, cutting and fitting are taught in the girls' primary schools in France, and the programme for the higher primaries includes household industry and some of the trades particularly adapted to women. The most important measure of the liberal party with reference to the education of women in France is the law of December 21, 1880, under which lycées for girls are being organized.

ALL SORTS.

About this time summer boarders begin to return home to rest after their vacation.

A wild-eyed orator of the stump yelled "Cyclone the saloon!" out in Iowa the other night.

A great many persons appear to search for the right for the sole purpose of keeping out of it.

In some cases when a judge lays down the law he takes up his own opinion in the place of it.

Wipe your pen after using, and it will last the longer. Remember, a pen is saved, a pen is earned.

If Private Dalsell still wants an office, he might be given the command of the next Arctic expedition.

A fifty cent piece with a hole in it will not pass current, which shows that the half is better than the hole.

The prodigal robs his heir; the miser robs himself. The middle way is, justice to ourselves and others.

A man in Georgia had a rooster that "strikes the hour." He crows twelve times every night at twelve o'clock, and is sure not to miss the correct time.

"Yes," said the drummer, watching a rival at the hotel; "it's his first trip this way. Don't you see he isn't on flirting terms with the table girl."

The Boston Post says: President Arthur drinks three kinds of wine at dinner, and asks no blessing. Mrs. Hayes' husband omitted the expense of the wine and asked a blessing.

"Dear me," said a good lady on Fifth avenue the other evening, "how this craze for china is growing! Here's a New York club that pays \$3,000 for a pitcher."

Most of the boards of directors of our railroad and telegraph companies are made up of the same gentlemen. This makes it difficult, where two or more meetings are held the same day, to secure a quorum of each board.

"Gentlemen," said the Texas man in the restaurant when the waiter dumped a plate of hot soup down his back, "gentlemen, don't laugh." As he had risen to his feet and drawn two revolvers his wishes were respected.

An Egyptian Mad-House.

A frightful description of a visit to an Egyptian mad-house is given by the Cairo correspondent of the Egyptian Gazette:

"It was quite by chance," he says, "that I visited this veritable pandemonium on earth last Sunday morning. I had a little time to spare on my hands before lunch, and so I expressed a desire to fathom the mystery of those four blank red walls, which stand away in the desert, the right of the Abbasceyeh road, in the direction of the last slopes of the Mokattam hills. Grave suspicions were entertained by many that the government insane asylum at Abbasceyeh was a hotbed of cholera, and that the disease within its walls was being concealed. We are ushered through a deep, dismal archway into the recreation ground of the asylum, where the mad people were wandering about in a solitary purposeless way. Turning to the left beneath an arcade we entered a dark doorway, just as the last of a herd of idiots had been driven in before us. We took ten or fifteen strides along a sombre passage, and on reaching the wall made a quarter turn to the right and stood facing a long, lofty corridor, lighted only by a few small windows near the ceiling, secured by iron bars. All along this corridor, at the base of the wall on the left hand, the lunatics sat squatted on their haunches in a long and almost interminable row. To all appearances they were a quiet, inoffensive, miserable looking lot of creatures clothed in sackcloth. Their only garment consisted of a coarse sackcloth shirt, descending to their knees, with an aperture through which to pass the head, and sleeves falling half way to the elbows. They had not a particle of linen about them. On the right were the bedrooms, lofty, spacious, somber apartments, entered through low doorways. The beds were similar to those in use in the native hospitals and barracks—iron frames and planks. The bedding and bedclothes were filthy in the extreme and swarming with vermin. Each room was crowded with beds placed about an arm's length from each other. The stench was intolerable, both in the apartments and the corridors. No regard was paid even to the most elementary notions of cleanliness.

The appearance of the prison was filthy in the extreme. The stench was insufferable. The kitchen, which was close at hand, was a gloomy, dirty sort of place. The women's quarters were even worse than those of the men. They were very crowded, and their generally filthy condition is beyond description. Many of the women were hysterical, and two of them were naked. In the last room but one, a dark, dismal looking chamber, with only the doorway to admit light and ventilation, in a dungeon, and for it was nothing else, without a single article of furniture of any kind, two wretched women were lying on planks on the bare stones. The hands of one of them were quite cold, and she had the appearance of being attacked with cholera in the most virulent form. The other woman was lying at the extreme end of the apartment, but my military friend being unable to stand the stench any longer we did not examine her. The persons who accompanied us in our visit did all they could to prevent us entering this particular room. The Abbasceyeh mad-house contains, I was assured by the gentleman who was kind enough to show us over the infamous establishment, nearly 300 lunatics, about eighty of whom are women and one or two children, and there is no classification in it whatever, except in the cases of males and females.

The Practice of Wheat "Plugging."

"The wheat pluggers are about as plenty as the men who always get the best fruit on top of the half-bushel, the good eggs on top of the box, the best hay on the outside of the load, and so on. You see, we spend millions of dollars every year to convert the heathen in foreign lands, while the heathen at home are cheating their neighbors out of their boots. The word plug has reference to a way dishonest countrymen have of cheating grain shippers. They load the bottom of a car with chaff or bran or low-grade grain, and put good grain on top of it, and as it is sold by sample, when it reaches its destination and the receiver discovers the cheat, the shipper has to make good the loss."

"Is there very much of this plugging done?"

"It is still very common, but not near so much as it used to be. There is never a man sharp enough to invent a trick but there is another one sharp enough to detect it. We drop 'onto' their little games. And there are dozens, yes, hundreds of country shippers now who can't imagine how we inspectors see the bottom of a car without unloading it."

"Well, it is somewhat mysterious; how is it?"

"You see this," said the dealer, unloading a charm from his watch-chain; "this is the instrument we use in miniature. By forcing this down through a car of grain and then drawing out the piston we have a vacuum into which, through holes in the side, the grain falls. This gives us a sample of the grain in every inch of the car to the bottom."

"And yet there are still people who will put bad grain on the bottom?"

"Yes, but the complaint is growing less. You see our orders are when we discover a plugged car to give it to the lowest grade on our scale. That sickens them. Some time ago a man sent a car of grain here, with orders to ship it to St. Louis if it didn't grade so and so here. Upon inspection I found, perhaps, two wagon loads of damaged wheat spread over the car about a foot from the top, so it was sent to St. Louis. The inspector passed it. A short time after I heard from the shipper. He said it was loaded just as I said it was, but he thought he would run the risk of its passing here or St. Louis."

"What are some of the other plans used to deceive the alert inspector?"

"Well, they will put damaged grain all around the edges, for instance, and put little layers here and there through the car. There is a chance of distributing a wagon load of bad wheat through a car so that the inspector misses it, and, like the men above, they run the risk."

"What is the best trick, in your opinion, you ever discovered?"

"About the cutest thing I have seen, I

believe, was this: Eastern shippers would fill sacks with bad wheat and distribute them about a car, standing them on the mouth of the sack and fill up the car. When they got the sacks covered they would then pull them out, leaving the bad wheat standing in a column just the size of the sacks, you know, and the inspector might probe all day with his gauge without touching one of those pillars."

"Do you hope to break up the practice in time?"

"We can hardly hope to do that altogether, but we can keep the evil at its minimum, which is about what we are doing now."—[Kansas City Journal.]

Art Sales in New York.

The importation of pictures this year has hardly equalled last year, but some very fine works have been brought hither from Paris. One of these was "Night," by Bougereau, which was purchased by George B. Blanchard. The price though not made public, is supposed to be \$5000. Lefebvre's "Psyche" was also sold to a Baltimore amateur. As the season opens other sales will be reported. Schaus and Knoedler each have fine collections which they are anxious to sell, but when prices are so high rapid sales cannot be expected. The profit in this business is large, but so are expenses. A \$5000 picture ought to yield \$800, while even a \$200 picture should yield a profit of \$50. A half a million has been paid in one year for foreign works of art, while our own artists are struggling for a mere living. Such however, is the usual rule of life, and dear bought and far fetched will always take precedence. S. P. Avery has been one of the most favored artists in the country, as in addition to his regular business he has had the patronage of Wm. H. Vanderbilt. The latter, conscious of his utter ignorance on the subject, commissioned Avery to fill up his gallery. This was done in a manner that shows the admirable taste of this noted connoisseur, who probably received \$75,000 for his services. I do not mean that Vanderbilt paid him that sum, but that the artists and picture dealers allowed him a liberal brokerage. Avery makes less display than either Knoedler or Schaus, but he has obtained an immense influence among the rich amateurs of this city.—[Hermit in Troy Times.]

Delightful Outlook.

The Sanitary News, published in Chicago, says: "If it be true that in the Fourteenth ward of about seventy thousand souls, with ninety miles of street, only thirty-six miles of which are sewered, and that more than thirty thousand people are here domiciled on ground below the sewer level, their privy-vaults filled with water seven months in the year, the soakage from which would alone saturate the house site with organic filth of the deadliest character, then it is true that Chicago is storing up wrath against a day of vengeance not very far in the future. Sanitary officers can accomplish little in the presence of such monstrous wrong. Just as well attack Gibraltar with snowballs as to attempt to stay the pestilence on such a field by brushing up the surface—and 'clean the city,' means something more to Dr. DeWolf than the dust-pan cry. It goes without saying that sanitarians will agree with him in this opinion. It is not a sufficient answer to this indictment for the city authorities to assert that there is no money with which to build sewers. If there is no money and no way of getting money for this purpose, then let the city of Chicago go out of commission as a guardian of the best and highest interest of the great congregation of human souls within her borders. If she proposes to 'stick' then she will do well to listen to what Dr. DeWolf has said about sanitary necessities for the coming year."

Mrs. H. M. Lewis, of the Weekly Farmer, has written pleasantly and suggestively of a discouraged young woman, who, having worse than wasted her substance on doctors and druggists, at last had the good fortune to meet a true friend of sense, who plainly told her she had fooled away time and money enough in the demoralizing atmosphere of medicine, shut out from the fullness and life of God's sunshine and pure air. So floriculture was prescribed as a certain and pleasant panacea. "Try cultivating the peasan in the highest style of art. Search the catalogue and get the best seeds and plants. After that, prepare the soil; let it be rich leaf mold and guano. Stir and work it all yourself, and before the summer you will be as well as any of us. In sheer desperation, and with feeble faith, she acted on this hint, advanced by easy stages, and is now healthy and happy, and, naturally enough, enthusiastic about the chosen plant which was the agent of her rescue. A friend who started in the nursery business with one acre of land, and now has 400 acres devoted to all manner of ornamental plants, said in a recent note to us: "If women, and men, too, would spend more time in the open air, with a little light labor, there would be fewer doctor bills to pay. I should not have been here to-day had I led an indoor life. Of this I am assured."

A company has been formed in London for furnishing water at such a pressure that as much as ten-horse power, it is said, can be obtained from a one-inch supply pipe. The scale of charges is regulated by the amount of water consumed, the company furnishing the motors at a rental of about \$25 a year. For the water the charge is from \$1.50 to \$2 per thousand gallons, according to the amount used.

A darkey on Pecano plantation not long since was much tried by the obstinacy of a mule. After much urging and kindness toward the brute he broke out with: "Look hyer, now! mebbey you think 'cause I jined the church last Sunday that I can't use big words, but I'll hab you know I'm gwine to make a 'ception in your special case."

"You said you were going to vote for me," indignantly exclaimed a defeated candidate, addressing Mike, the well-known Irishman. "An' didn't I vote fur ye?" "Naw, you didn't." "Well, sor, in that evint, there's only one conclusion that I kin arrive at." "And what is that?" That I towld ye a lie, sor."

Mr. A's Reason. I would have lived 20 to 25 years, I would even have had my cash premiums, otherwise invested, would have to be improved at six to seven per cent. compound interest to equal the face of my policy. This interest is over three times the compound interest increase of value in this country. In the event of earlier death, there can be no investment for my family or estate in the mercantile world, that can, in any way, compare with my \$65,000 of life insurance.

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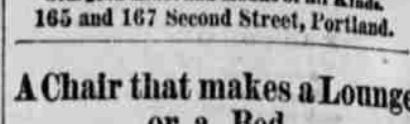
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