THE EUGENE CITY GUARD.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1876.
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President.
SAMUEL J. TINDEN,
Of New York.

For Vice President,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Of Indiana.

For Congress:
L. F. LANE,
Of Douglas County.

For Presidential Electors:
HENRY KLIPPEL, of Jackson.
E. A. CRONIN, of Multnomah.
W. B. LASWELL, of Grant.

THE CELEBRATION.

Our citizens celebrated the centennial anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence with becoming spirit. Considering the short time for preparation after a public observance of the day was determined upon, the programme and the manner in which it was carried out did credit to our county and town and especially to the fire company, to whose energy and public spirit are due its inception and conduct.

At an early hour the people began to arrive from the country, and by 10 o'clock the crowd far exceeded in numbers the expectations of the most sanguine. The procession was formed on Eighth street in front of the Court House, the Eugene City brass band in front, followed by the liberty car beautifully decorated with banners and evergreens, in which were seated little girls from six to ten years of age, dressed in white and crowned with wreaths of flowers, representing each State in the Union. In the midst of them stood Miss Laura Watkins, in costume representing the Goddess of Liberty. Next came the President of the day, Orator, Reader of the Declaration and Chaplain, followed by the firemen in uniform, drawing after them their truck laden with ladders and buckets and splendidly festooned with evergreens and garlands of flowers. In the center of the truck stood a square pedestal on each side of which were in silver the figures 1776. An arch of evergreens wreathed with flowers surmounted the pedestal, and the various Sabbath Schools in town, the rear being brought up by vehicles, horsemen and pedestrians indiscriminately mixed. The procession marched down Eighth street to Willamette, thence to Ninth, up Ninth to Oak, thence to Eighth street and from there to the speaker's stand in the grove near the Eugene City mills. After the call to order a fervent prayer was offered up by Rev. C. W. Rees. The Declaration of Independence was then read by Hon. W. H. Odell in a full, round tone. Although familiar as household words, the occasion and the well-timed emphasis of the reader gave it the freshness of originality. Judge Burnett followed in an oration abounding with historical reminiscences, sound philosophy and logical deductions, free from the inflated style and sky-reaching rhetoric almost universal on such occasions. The exercises then closed by the reading of a historical sketch by Judge Risdon of the settlement, organization and progress, and also the geography and topography of our county. Although but a few days had been given for the preparation of the sketch it proved entertaining to the oldest inhabitant, and will be for future reference valuable to the historian. Three cheers were given in honor of the Declaration of Independence by the audience. Throughout the exercises patriotic music was discoursed by the brass band.

In the afternoon the Plug-Uglies paraded through town, clad in all kinds of fantastic paraphernalia, much to the amusement of the people generally, and the boys especially. In the evening a firemen's ball closed our celebration and one of the grandest gala days ever witnessed in Eugene City.

The Historical Sketch.

Lane county was formed from parts of the counties of Benton and Umpqua by act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon at the session of 1850-51, and named after and in honor of and compliment to Governor Lane, subsequently delegate in Congress, and after admission of Oregon into the Union, United States Senator from this State.

Lane county is situated in and comprises the central portion of the State west of the Cascade range of mountains, or Western Oregon, and extends from the summit of the Cascade mountains on the east to the Pacific ocean on the west, the western boundary having been extended to the Pacific by an act of the Legislature at the session of 1853-54. The approximate area of the county is 5,400 square miles, of which 70 townships have been surveyed, in whole or part, being about 2,000 square miles. The unsurveyed portion is timbered lands, chiefly hilly or mountainous.

The statistics as given by the last census are as follows: Population, 7,688; males, 4,187; females, 3,501. Value of property $4,554,035; number of votes 1,777; acres of land under cultivation, 69,910. The number of votes cast at the June election, 1876, was 1,932.

The developed resources of the county are chiefly agricultural, it ranking as one of the first counties in the State for its cereal productions, and fruits of superior quality and great variety are produced. Coal is found in several portions of the county, and gold is found in streams flowing from the Cascade range; also in quartz in said range, but neither is developed or mined except in limited extent. The mountains, hills and the gorges abound in timber of fine quality. Fir, cedar, balm, ash, maple, oak, pine, alder, yew, laurel and other varieties are abundant, the fir, pine and redwood attaining great hights. Large tracts of sugar pine are found upon the mountain sides along the middle fork of the Willamette river.

Topography.—On the east side is situated the Cascade range, and on the west, along the Pacific, the Coast range of mountains, the latter being a system of hills; and on the south the Calipooia mountains dividing the valleys of the Willamette and the Umpqua, and between the first named ranges lies the great Willamette valley, of the southern part of which is comprised the settled portion of the county and is chiefly prairie land of excellent quality.

The county is exceedingly well watered. The principal streams are the Willamette, McKenzie, Coast Fork of the Willamette, Long Tom, Mohawk, Siuslaw, and Fall rivers, and Spencer, Bear and Lost creeks, all flowing into the Willamette except the Siuslaw, which flows west into the Pacific ocean. Pass creek is the only other exception of streams rising in the valley not flowing to the Willamette river and which makes a natural pass for the O. & C. Railroad. The climate is very mild, snow rarely falling to lie long in the valley. The scenery is varied, picturesque and grand. Many snow-capped mountains beyond the boundaries of the county are ever extended to view.

The Oregon and California railroad passes through the county. There are now 17 election precincts and 65 common school districts in the county. The financial exhibit of the county school superintendent for the year ending April 31, 1876, is as follows:

Amount of County funds distributed Sept. 20th, 1876	$4,333 28
Amount of County funds distributed March 20th, 1876	4,676 00
	$17,346 81
Amt. per scholar of Sept. apportionment	1 23
" " March "	1 50
" " State "	62½

The towns and villages are: Eugene City, the county seat; Junction City, Cottage Grove, Springfield, Creswell, Latham, Irving and Smithfield—several of them being only in embryo.

The first election was held on the first Monday in June, 1851. The number of votes cast was 51, and D. M. Risdon was the first Representative elected for the county. The first term of the U. S. District Court within and for Lane county was held March 15, 1852, by Hon. O. C. Pratt, Judge, and the first term of the county commissioners' court was held September 6, 1852, by A. G. McDowell and Joseph Davis, commissioners. L. Howe was the first acting sheriff, and in 1853 or '54 J. T. Gilfry was elected the first probate judge.

Pioneers and First Settlement.—In the summer of 1846 Elijah Bristow, a soldier of the war of 1812 and a native of the State of Virginia, E. F. Skinner, a native of New York, and Capt. Felix Scott, also a native of Virginia, came up the valley together, viewing the land and seeking eligible places for settlement and for homes. E. F. Skinner selected a land claim at the head of navigation on the left bank of the Willamette river, at the site of Eugene City. Captain Scott selected a claim on the left bank of the McKenzie river, and Elijah Bristow selected one upon an elevated tract of land lying between the Middle and Coast forks and called it "Pleasant Hill." Mr. Bristow erected the first house. It was built in the summer of 1846. Mr. Skinner finished a house in November, 1846, and moved into it on the 27th day of May, 1847, with his family, being the first family resident within the limits of the county. Their nearest neighbor north was J. C. Avery, of Benton county, 35 miles distant, at the site of Corvallis. Capt. Scott moved with his family soon after, and about the same time Jacob Spores, a veteran of the war of 1812, with his family settled on the right bank of the Mckenzie river and established a ferry, and in the same year Isaac Briggs and his son Elias took claims at and near the site of the town of Springfield and established a ferry across the Willamette, and Benjamin Richardson and John Brown took claims and settled on the left bank of Long Tom river. Also came Marion and Felix Scott, John Vallely, Benjamin and Joseph Davis, C. Mulligan, Lemuel Davis, Hilyard Shaw, Wm. Smith, and a few other persons and families in 1847. The three first named, the pioneers, have all passed away; the first two peacefully, surrounded by their families and friends; but Capt Scott and all who were with him fell by the hands of the Modoc Indians. He was a man of indomitable will and energy. He went to Kentucky after blooded stock and on his way home, with a company of other persons was last seen just before their entry into the Modoc country, and not one was left of all to tell the tale of their tragic end. But Capt. Scott was not the only early citizen that settled within the limits of this county who met death at the hands of Indians. Capt. Joseph Bailey and several others who were engaged in the stock business were murdered by the Modoc bands, and Holland Bailey, — Belshaw and others by the Rogue River Indians.

But although many early settlers have been killed by Indians, I do not know of the killing of a white person by Indians within the boundary of the county. But many Indians have been killed by Indians within the county, and the criminal law has not until within a few years past been put in force for the killing of an Indian by an Indian. At an earlier period they were regarded as of that class who were "a law unto themselves," and punishment was left to be meted out by the hereditary Indian law and custom, according to their valuation of an Indian. The murderer was generally compelled by their law and custom to *potlatch* to the relatives of the murdered, Indian ponies and blankets according to his ability and the standing of the murdered. This was a satisfactory settlement and when done the murderer and the friends of the deceased would again dwell together in unity. The first case wherein the criminal law was enforced in this county for the killing of one Indian by another was for the killing of one within two hundred yards of this stand, and the punishment inflicted was a term in the penitentiary. By the Indian law and custom the most fiendish murder could be compounded, but if their "medicine man" lost his patient he did not occupy the vantage-ground of the common murderer, but died without the benefit of clergy. And I apprehend that the Indian law was most satisfactory to the Indians; and particulary so with bands that had not come much in contact with white settlers.

The pioneers of our early settlement are generally men of warm hearts and generous impulses. But they retain none of that sentimentality possessed by persons who learn Indian character only from the old American preceptor and novels, and know nothing of them by experience, which to the early settler too often proved a sad experience. The general sentiment of pioneers here, by reason of so many murders of citizens and immigrants on their way here by Indians, was that most of the "good Indians," if not all, "die young," and hence poor Lo was held in low esteem, notwithstanding his oft ejaculated "Good Indian me!" The pioneers and earliest settlers were subsequently designated, in contradistinction to later immigrants, The Wheat Boilers; but to just what period boiled wheat continued to be an article of food to any considerable extent, I am unable to say; nor will time or notice given allow me to state further incidents; and I will only add that Smith's patent truss bridges [illegible] Willamette at Eugene City; and that the State University is located and built at Eugene. In evidence of the general progress, and in conclusion of my very hasty Centennial sketch of Lane county, I will add a like hasty sketch of the

CITY OF EUGENE.

The original town site of Eugene City was surveyed and the plat recorded in 1852, and was named after Eugene F. Skinner, the proprietor. In 1853 Eugene City was by vote of the people established the county seat of Lane county, and 80 acres of land donated by Skinner and Mulligan for location was surveyed into lots and blocks and added thereto; from which period it commenced to be a village, and several further additions have since been made.

In 1862 the town was incorporated by an act of the Legislative assembly, as "The City of Eugene." The town is on the line of the Oregon and California Railroad, furnishing daily communication with all places from Roseburg on the South to Portland, the commercial metropolis of the State, on the north, and the Willamette river is navigable for steamboats to this place except during the low water of summer, and whereby competition between carriers by railroad and carriers by steamboats of goods and the products of the country can exist for about eight months in the year, and by judicious improvement the river may be made navigable during the entire year. The fine brick State University building stands east of and adjacent to the city. There is one flouring and one saw mill run by water power, and two steam planing mills in the city, six church buildings, one of which is a substantial brick; there are fourteen substantial brick store buildings and one brick printing office; all other structures are of wood. Two weekly newspapers, THE GUARD and the *State Journal* are published here. The population of the city is about 1,200. D. M. Risdon was the first resident within the present corporate limits of the city.

The only apology of your Historian for the unsystemized and limited sketches is that the selection and appointment of an historian in pursuance of resolutions of Congress and the proclamation of the President in relation to that matter throughout the Union was overlooked by the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of our Centennial National Anniversary of American Independence at this place until after their attention was called thereto by the issue of THE GUARD of July 1st, and that most of his time since has necessarily been given to the consideration of professional legal business.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS WANTED.—On the 27th ult, in a fight with Indians 40 miles from Little Horn, Gen. Custer and 15 officers and every man of five companies were killed. The whole number of killed was 315, among them the whole Custer family, comprising Gen. Custer, his two brothers, nephew and brother-in-law. "Let us have peace."

No Reformer.

The New York *Sun* has no very exalted opinion of the Cincinnati candidate. It says:

Hayes is a candidate whose weakness and unimportance are his principal recommendations to the Republican party. His record is brief and slight, though he is fifty-four years old. He was an Ohio lawyer, served for a time in the army, was twice sent to Congress, and was thrice elected Governor of Ohio—beating Bill Allen for the office last fall. In the army he was a serviceable officer; in Congress, he was one the obscurest of its members; and in the Governor's office he has performed such routine duties as were required of him in a way that excited no particular comment. His name in Congress or elsewhere has been identified with no policy, or measure, or action of any kind. He has no marked powers that have been brought into play; he has no strong points of character; he has been but a lucky man in politics. When Ex-Gov. Noyes nominated him in the Convention on Thursday, he mentioned as one of his most distinguished qualifications that he was a man against whom nothing could be said. These points of Hayes's character, and these features of his career are interesting enough; but they do not prove him to be a fit man for President in times when recommendations of a stronger and more positive kind are required.

Above all, Hayes is no reformer. He is not the man to clean out political corruption, to destroy the desperate Rings which have got hold of the country, or do anything to obliterate the abomination of Grantism. He is a man who, in the Presidency, would run the machine in as easy and unobjectionable a way as he could; but he would run it in the old ruts; and this is the about worst thing that could be said of any man who desires to become the successor of Grant.

In regard to the financial question, he will be suited exactly to the thin plank of the Cincinnati platform. In regard to the anti Catholic question, the plank on that subject will be satisfactory to him. During his last campaign for Governor, he was sustained by the anti-Catholic sentiment of Ohio, which, perhaps, had more to do than anything else with his election. The whole platform will suit him, as it was the work of the machine, and he is himself the candidate of the machine.

Democratic Platform.

The following is the platform adopted by the St. Louis Convention:

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do hereby declare the Administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of immediate reform, and we do enjoin on the nominees of this Convention and of the Democratic party in each State to this end; and we do hereby appeal to our fellow citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most patriotic duty.

For the Democracy of the whole country, we do here reaffirm our faith in the permanence of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments, universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war; and we do hereby re- [illegible] absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principal of the Republic; in the supremacy of civil over the military authority, in the total separation of Church and State, for the sake alike of civil and religous freedom; in the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct, unabridged by sumptuary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness; and we hold to the blest products of a hundred years of changeful history.

But while upholding the bond of our Union and the great charter of these, our rights, it behooves a free people to practice, also, that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

Reform is necessary to to rebuild and re-establish in the hearts of the whole people of the United States, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a corrupt centralism, which, after inflicting on ten States the rapacity of carpet-bag tyrannies has honeycombed the offices of the Federal Government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud, infected States and municipalities with the contamination of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times.

Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit and maintain national honor.

We denounce the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes, which are changing its standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation.

We denounce the improvidence which, in eleven years of peace, has taken from the people in Federal taxes, thirteen times the whole amount of the legal tender notes, and squandered four times this sum in useless expense, without accumulating any reserve for their redemption.

We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party which, during eleven years of space, has made no advance toward resumption, and no preparation for resumption; but, instead, has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income; and while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrance thereto. As such a hindrance, we denounce the Resumption clause of the Act of 1875, and hereby demand its repeal.

We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchment, and which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment.

We demand such a system, well devised, and, above all, intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial currency and at no time alarming the public mind it to the withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open to the public and inspiring general confidence, which would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harrassed industries, set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and mechanical arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its national sources the prosperity of the people.

Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of Federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened.

We denounce the present tariff levies in nearly four thousand articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false practice. It yields a dwindling not a yearly rising, revenue. It has impoverished many industries while it subsidizes a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas. It has brought down the sales of American manufactories at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more that it produces to the Treasury. It obstructs the process of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials, and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that Custom House taxation be only for revenue.

Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense—Federal, State and municipal. Our Federal taxation has swollen from $60,000,000, in gold, in 1860, to $450,000,000, currency, in 1870; or, in one decade, from less than five dollars per head to more than eighteen dollars per head. Since peace was declared the people have paid to their tax-gatherers more than thrice the sum of the National Debt, and more than twice that sum for the Federal Government alone. We demand a vigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the Government.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of the public lands and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered 200,000,000 acres on railroads alone, and the interest of more than thrice that aggregate, and has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil.

Reform is necessary to correct the omissions of the Republican Congress, and the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow-citizens of foreign birth and kindred race, recrossing the Atlantic, of the shield of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock, and, in fact lately denied citizenship through naturalization, as not being accustomed to the traditions of a progressive civilization. We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-loving German and tolerates the revival of the coolie trade in Mongolian women, imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men, held to perform servile labor contracts, and demand such a modification of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation by Congress within Constitutional limitations, as shall prevent the further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race, once unnaturally estranged but now reunited in one indivisible Republic and a common destiny.

Reform is necessary in the Civil Service. Experience proves that efficient, economical conduct of Government business is not possible, if its Civil Service be subject to change at every election; if it be a prize to be fought for at the ballot box; if it be a brief reward of party zeal, instead of a post of honor, assigned for proud competency and held for fidelity in the public employ. The dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax on the time of our public men, nor an instrument of their ambition. Here again profession falsified in performance attest that the party in power can work no practical or salutary reform.

Reform is necessary even more in the [illegible] representatives, Cabinet Officers—these and all others in authority are the people's servants. Their offices are not private; they are public trusts. When the annals of this Republic show the disgrace of a Vice-President; a late Speaker of the House of Representatives making corrupt rulings as presiding officer; three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as law makers; five Chairmen of the leading Committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in public accounts, a late Attorney-General misappropriating public funds; the Secretary of the Navy enriching his friends by percentage levied of the profits of contractors with his Department; an Ambassador to England censured for dishonorable speculation; the President's Private Secretary barely escaping conviction on his trial for guilty complicity in frauds on the revenue; a Secretary of War for high crime and confessed misdemeanors—the demonstration is complete that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic; and lest, by making no change of men or party, we can get no change of measures and no reform.

Reform is necessary and can be effected only by making it the controlling issue of elections and lifting it above the two false issues with which the office-holding class and the party in power seek to smother it—the false issue with which they would enkindle sectional strife in respect to the public schools, of which the establishment and support belongs exclusively to the several States, and which the Democratic party has cherished from their foundation, and resolved to maintain, without partiality or preference for any class, sect or creed, and the false issue by which they seek to light the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred peoples—all these abuses, wrongs and crimes, the product of 16 years' ascendency of the Republican party, create a necessity for reform, confessed by themselves; but their reformers are voted down in corners and displaced from the Cabinet. The party mass of honest voters is powerless to resist $0,000 officers, its leaders and guides. Reform can only be had by peaceful civil revolution. We demand a change of the system, a change of administration, a change of parties, that we may have a change of measures and men.

CLOSING OUT!!
$10,000 IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE
AT COST!!
For the next 30 days I will offer at Cost my entire Stock of Goods for Coin or first-class paper.
NO HUMBUG!
The Goods Must be Closed Out!
Come early and take advantage of this rare opportunity.
STONE STORE, Eugene, July 8, 1876. **H. H. WOLFE.**

☞ The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley Rulofson, for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world.
429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Final Settlement.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of Alanson M. Powers, deceased. Notice is hereby given that Frank Powers, administrator of said estate, has filed his account for final settlement and the first Monday in September, 1876, has been set for final hearing of said account.
By order of Hon. J. J. Walton, Jr., County Judge.
FRANK POWERS, Administrator.
G. B. DORRIS, Attorney.

Fabulous Reduction
IN
FURNITURE.

AS WE ARE PREPARING FOR A LARGE Manufacturing establishment we propose to sell our entire stock of
FURNITURE AT RETAIL
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES!
This is a rare chance to buy good, substantial Furniture at nominal prices. Do not let your opportunity pass. Come all
D. CHERRY & BRO.

Lower Than Ever!

HAVING TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THE late unsettled condition of the Eastern and California Money Markets I have
PURCHASED FOR CASH
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Watches, Jewelry & Silverware
Ever brought to Oregon, and am now enabled to sell them at Retail at former WHOLESALE PRICE.
No Plated Jewelry of any kind is kept in my Establishment. Every article is warranted as represented. I have also the agency of the unrivalled Diamond Spectacles.
To those intending to send east for Watches, I will say that if they will let me know the name and price of the watch they intend to send for, I will furnish the same watch for the same price.
By all means give me a call before going or sending elsewhere.
B. L. STONE,
jn24 3m 103 Front St., Portland, Oregon.

HARDWARE, IRON and STEEL,
Hubs, Spokes, Rims,
Oak, Ash and Hickory Plank.
NORTHRUP & THOMPSON,
PORTLAND, - - - OREGON.
je24:3m

Assessment Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lane County Farmers' Mercantile Association, held on the 17th day of June, 1876, an assessment of 25 per cent on the capital stock subscribed was levied. Payable to J. C. JENNINGS, Sec.
Or at Osburn's drug store to
F. M. WILKINS.

FIRST AND LAST CALL.

HAVING SOLD MY STOVE AND TINWARE business to C. Burbridge and expect to leave soon, I will request all persons indebted to me by account or note to call and settle the same at once or they will be placed in hands for collection.
H. T. HAYES.

WM. B. LAKE. | **Purchasing Agent,** SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FOR THE
SPRING & SUMMER TRADE!

WE BEG to inform our friends and the public that we have just received direct from San Francisco and the Eastern markets
AN IMMENSE STOCK
OF
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
DRY-GOODS,
FANCY GOODS
NOTIONS. CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Clocks, Paints, Oils, Etc.,
Selected by our Mr. S. ROSENBLATT, which we offer at
REDUCED PRICES.
Parties will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Highest price paid for all kinds of Produce.
S. ROSENBLATT & CO.,
Brick Store, cor. Willamette & Eighth Sts.,
EUGENE CITY.

A.V. PETERS & CO.,
Are now in receipt of a very large stock of
NEW SPRING GOODS,
Selected with much care from the largest and best importing houses in San Francisco.
Our Stock of
DRESS GOODS
Is unusually large and attractive, and comprises the very latest styles and novelties, and of all grades and prices, so as to meet the view of all.
WHITE GOODS.
A large assortment of Edgings and Insertings, new and beautiful patterns.
STAPLE GOODS.
A large stock of Bleached Muslins and Linens, Table Linens, Towelings and Hosiery; Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Lace and Linen Collars in all grades.
WOOL
WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE In cash for any number of pounds of
GOOD MERCHANTABLE WOOL
COUNTRY PRODUCE
Of every description wanted, for which we will pay the highest market price.
A. V. PETERS & CO.