

THE EUGENE CITY GUARD.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON. SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1877.

Plain Facts.

When the present session of Congress began the Presidential muddle was at fever heat and almost a breathless suspense prevailed. Yet in the heat of the excitement, in the midst of doubt and confusion, there were men not a few who imagined that that was the time for them to air their wisdom. Various plans were suggested by which all the difficulties attending "the count" were to be easily overcome. Some proposed constitutional amendments in and out of Congress; others looked to existing legal provisions as covering the case; and others, again, turned to time honored precedents, until every man of note, apparently, in the country had his theory of the settlement of the question before the people. But each and every suggestion seemed to vanish in the light of investigation. Constitutional amendments could not be adopted in time to reach the present emergency; precedents were interpreted as not binding, and the constitutional provisions and legal enactments bearing on the case were explained away, the old "ship of state" was whirling in a political maelstrom and yet no conclusion had been reached—except one, and that was that every one had a theory, but nobody had a practical one. To disinterested persons our conduct in general was about as sensible and consistent as would be displayed by a lot of lunatics on a ship foundering in mid-ocean. It would appear seriously ridiculous for a man in a sinking ship to discourse on the art of or the defects in ship-building, yet that is just what we have witnessed to an extent that is appalling. A great ship at sea freighted with the lives, hopes, fortunes and the future welfare of this and unnumbered generations of human beings is rocking and whirling apparently to destruction, while lunatics on board are pointing out the defects in its construction and tearing the calking from the joints and seems to expose its intrinsic weakness, instead of seizing the means to keep it afloat. In the confusion of the time the people and their leaders, if there are any worthy of the name, seemed to forget that a little honesty was all that was needed to settle the commotion. Unfortunately the authors of our Constitution and the founders of our system of Government made no provision for it to be defined or administered by dishonest men. They did not anticipate the fact that we should ever be so degraded, so corrupt, that dishonesty would be considered respectable. Nothing short of divine revelation could possibly have enabled men to foresee the time when such men as Kellogg, Chamberlain and the members of the Returning Boards of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida would find a prostituted partisan press to justify and defend their crimes. No unbiased patriot could then realize that criminals, outlaws and usurpers would ever find defenders in the Congress or Presidential mansion of the United States, yet such is the fact to-day, and one of the dominant parties in the United States relies upon the crimes of its members to keep it in power. Our ancestors supposed that at least a majority of the people would be honest for all future time, and that men who sought honors and places would have self-respect enough—or pretend to have—to submit to the will of the majority. They supposed that those who valued liberty and good government would labor for the preservation of both, and it is reasonable to conclude they do, and, reasoning from this conclusion, we are forced to believe that such men as defend crimes and criminals and attempt to profit by their own wrong, are not only dishonest but are enemies at heart to good government, and therefore traitors, at war with our institutions and ready upon any pretext to aid in the overthrow of the system adopted by our fathers and bequeathed to us as the grandest heritage and the greatest blessing ever devised by man. We read every day complimentary remarks concerning the gallant bearing of the men in the North, who submit to the vilest persecution and who are advised to die rather than resist crime in any shape. Is not such language a disgrace to our country, our age and our institutions? Is liberty so dear that we must submit to every form of outrage and oppression to preserve it? Or does history teach us that liberty was ever preserved by being destroyed? The theory and argument are contradictory and clearly indicate that we need brave and honest men

to rise up with the law in one hand and the sword or fiatstick in the other, and to go forth declaring that the law must and shall be respected. Honesty of purpose and a determination that honesty must prevail are essentials in the present contingency; and so far as the evidence advanced indicates the crisis seems to be a struggle between honest and dishonest men and its ultimate settlement will show conclusively whether the power to control is in the hands of honest men or outlaws. The "little" Republican "abjects" have no respect for "Constitutional law"—the arbitrary edicts of Grant, Chandler and Co., are both Constitution and law to them. Perhaps if they had paid more attention to "Constitutional law" they would not have blundered into voting for a Constitutionally ineligible elector. THE COMPROMISE BILL.—In another place will be found the bill under which the counting of the vote is proposed to be made. It is probably as good as anything that could be devised by human agency. If the members of the Supreme Court give a fair, unbiased decision in the matter there are very few who will believe that any other result than the inauguration of Tilden can be attained. Every day makes his case stronger. Even Morton, who has made corruption a sublime thing, has declared that Tilden is elected, though in the same paragraph he asserts that he lies about it. In a speech in Congress one day this week he declared that there was no power in existence to go behind the returns made to the President of the Senate. If this be true, then there is absolutely no question, for the legally certified returns from Oregon will give Mr. Tilden one majority. But nothing could be more fatal to our republican institutions than this doctrine. It would be possible to subvert the will of the people in every State in the union and at every election, if this were true. Under existing circumstances this doctrine suits us well enough, but it should be put in its little bed as soon as possible after the 4th of March. There was a meeting some days ago in Washington, of those in favor of abolishing the office of President. This, we suppose, was one of the thousand and one means of settling the present controversy, which has been devised by rabid politicians or political revolutionists. Considering the uses to which Grant has brought that office and the means chosen to elect Hayes, it is no wonder some people would like to see it abolished; but it appears to us that it would be as wise to elect an honest President as to abolish the office. An honest President elected by honest and honorable means could not do us harm. Consuls, Tribunes, Senators, Councils and other contrivances have ended in despotism, beyond that no President can go. WAKENING.—Grant is coming down by degrees. In another column will be found his opinion of certain Southern elections, in which he expresses serious doubts as to the correctness of the action of the returning board in Louisiana. While Grant's opinion, as a general rule, should be taken as meaning very little, this shows that he does not intend to use his power to enforce the action of that board. It was a horrible thing, last winter, to sensitive Radicals, to learn that investigations by House committees in Washington, were conducted so that originals could not be notified by telegraph to emigrate. But it is all right now for a Senate Investigation Committee to hold its sessions with closed doors, so that the country may not know too soon upon what kind of evidence it relies to count in Hayes and Wheeler. From the Standard: "Secretary Chadwick says there is not a doubt but that Tilden will be inaugurated on the 5th of March. It is generally conceded in the East that he was fairly elected and no one but politicians, office-holders and office-seekers claim the election of Hayes. Most of the honest supporters of Mr. Hayes are coming out openly in their declaration that Mr. Tilden is legally elected. The last notable accession was notice is Major J. W. Gordon, of Indiana, a very prominent Radical speaker in the last campaign, who declares Tilden is elected, and that "the Democrats don't see him inaugurated they are a set of cowardly poltroons." Major Gordon was the Radical candidate for Attorney General of Indiana at the last election. E. D. Sawyer, the Radical candidate for the same office in California, speaks in the same way as Mr. Gordon. The Connecticut Legislature indorses the compromise.

Opinions on the Compromise.

There are many opinions telegraphed on the compromise proposed by the Committee, and from among these we clip the following:

The Times' Boston special says Judge Hoar says that the bill will bear little legal scrutiny, but it is good common sense and will pass. Dana opposes it as entirely as unconstitutional and establishing a dangerous precedent. Speaker Long, of the House, endorses the bill. Gov. Rice favors it. Butler keeps quiet. Most Democrats favor the bill. The Tribune's Washington special says Grant, on the electoral bill, expressed himself today as earnestly in favor of its passage. He said he considered it a patriotic, statesman-like and equitable proposition for the adjustment of the difficulty, and said that no one would welcome a peaceful solution of the Presidential question more than he. He said he had noticed the opposition to the bill among extreme partisans on both sides, but it did not begin to appear to him to be of much weight or sufficiently organized to secure its defeat. He thinks the business interests of the country would give support to the proposition as it would speedily make that support felt on all sections of the land; that it would be impossible for even those who declare their hostility to the scheme to vote against it. He said if he had opportunity, he should sign it cheerfully and heartily. Speaking of the election in the three disputed States, Grant said to a gentleman to-day who called upon him, that as to South Carolina and Florida he didn't believe any fair-minded man could now properly deny but that both of them went for Hayes; as to Louisiana, he spoke with much less degree of certainty, in fact, he left upon the mind of the visitor the impression that he seriously doubted whether the action of the returning board could be justified or whether the vote of that State could be honestly given to Hayes. The opponents of the electoral bill name the following Senators as likely to oppose its passage to the end: Morton, Paddock, Dorsey, Ingalls, Sargent, Patterson, Boutwell, Hamlin, Conover, West, Morrill, Eaton, and Gordon. It is believed this list composes nearly all the Senators who will vote against it. The World's Washington special says Senator Merriman is counted among the opponents of the bill, though he may, like Gordon, finally be found ready to support it. From other States, the number of dissenting members is steadily decreasing. Tarbox will vote for it and he is very nearly the only New England Democrat who has expressed a different intention. So all the South—nearly all who oppose the bill—will cast their votes for it. The World's Indianapolis special says Governor Hendricks was interviewed to-day as to his judgment of the constitutionality and efficiency of the measure reported by the joint Congressional committee on the electoral count. He said: First, I am gratified that so far a bill has been reported. I do not satisfy those who demand success in advance, but I think it will be acceptable to the country. Certainly the commissioner may make a proper and righteous decision under it. It will allow such latitude of investigation and judgment as will compel them to decide the right. If, in its present shape, the bill will not allow the commission to consider all matters of evidence as fully as the two Houses of Congress could do if considering the questions directly, the necessary amendments can easily be made; but its provisions appear ample in that respect. The commission may deliver a fair decision. It is clothed with powers sufficient to enable it to do so. Whether it does so or not will depend upon the character of the men who compose it. Being asked to give his opinion upon the constitutionality of the bill, Hendricks said that would require an elaborate discussion too long for the present occasion. The matter is one in which the powers of Congress and the methods in which they should be executed are not definitely prescribed. It may be compared to the admission of States into the Union. The constitution confers power upon Congress to admit new States, but does not prescribe the method in which it is to be exercised. Congress may act through a co-ordinate department of the government, as was recently done in the admission of a State by Presidential proclamation. You do not regard Congress as abdicating its power then? Hendricks—Not at all. The power of Congress to count the vote and to decide upon all questions that arise in the progress of the count is exercised directly by itself, and through the agency which it created with final supervision and control by agreement of both Houses. NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The World denounces the contrivance of the counting the electoral vote. The Tribune regards the plan of the committee as revolutionary and dangerous. The Sun commends it. The Herald does not know enough of the details to give an opinion, but finds great satisfaction in the fact that the committee is agreed. BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY.—The February number of Ballou's Magazine is a capital one, full of stories of rare interest, and illustrations that would be creditable to any publication in this country. There is such a variety in Ballou's that the people like it, and will buy it no matter how hard the times are or the attractions which other serials present. One of the stories in Ballou's is alone worth the price of the magazine, and then in every issue can be found a dozen or twenty tales which can always be read with pleasure, not to mention the poetry, and household articles, and humorous cuts, which will tell their own story. Thomas & Talbot, publishers, 36 Bromfield street, Boston. Senator Ingalls of Kansas has been telegraphed to support the compromise. Since the first of the month 117 cases of small-pox have been reported in New Orleans. The President will sign the compromise bill in case it passes both Houses of Congress. The leaders of the female suffragists are at Washington trying to have the 16th Amendment passed. The World's Washington special says the surrendered dispatches number 3,000, many of which are of no public interest. The World's New Orleans correspondent says there is an apparently well authenticated report that Packard, Antoine, Nichols and Witts have been summoned to Washington.

THE COMPROMISE BILL.

Following is the bill presented by Edmunds: A bill to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President and decision of questions arising thereon for the term commencing March 4, 1877. Be it enacted, That the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of 10, post session, on the first Thursday in February, 1877, and the President of the Senate shall be the presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented and acted upon in alphabetical order of the States, beginning with A, and said tellers having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, all certificates and the votes thereon will be opened and counted as in this act provided; the result of the same shall be announced to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, and the names of persons, if any, elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected for President and Vice President of the United States, and together with the list of votes shall be entered on the journals of the two Houses. Upon such reading of any certificate or paper where there shall be only one return from a State the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made orally, and the ground thereon, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any certificate or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the same shall be submitted to the Senate for decision, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall in like manner submit such objections to the House of Representatives for their decision, and no electoral vote or votes from any State from which one return has been received shall be counted until the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officers shall then announce the decision of the question submitted. SECTION 2. That if more than one return, or paper purporting to be a return, from a State shall be received by the President of the Senate, purporting to be certificates of electoral votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice President, in such State, unless they shall be duplicates of the same return, all such returns and papers shall be opened by him in presence of the two Houses, and all such returns and papers shall be submitted to the judgment and decision as to which is the true and lawful electoral vote of such State, of a commission constituted as follows, namely: During the session of such House on the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, 1877, each House shall by a viva voce vote appoint five of its members, who, with five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States to be ascertained as hereinafter provided, shall constitute a commission for the decision upon, or in respect of, such double returns named in this section. One member of said commission shall be appointed on the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, eleventh, thirteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth, twenty-first, twenty-third, twenty-fifth, twenty-seventh, twenty-ninth, and thirty-first days of the month of January, 1877, or soon thereafter as may be, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the U. S. now assigned to the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, eleventh, thirteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth, twenty-first, twenty-third, twenty-fifth, twenty-seventh, twenty-ninth, and thirty-first days of the month of January, 1877, shall constitute a majority of the commission, and the person longest in commission of said five Justices shall be president of said commission. The members of said commission shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I (blank) do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will impartially examine and count all questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment to give thereon, agreeable to the constitution and laws, so help me God;" which oath shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate. When the commission shall be organized, and before it shall be in the power of either House to dissolve the same or to withdraw any of its members; but if any such Senator or member shall die, or become physically unable to perform the duties required by this act, the fact of such death or physical inability shall be proved by said commission, and it shall proceed further, communicated to the Senate or House of Representatives, as the case may be, which body shall immediately and without delay proceed by a viva voce vote to fill the place so vacated, and the person so appointed shall take and subscribe the vote herein provided, and become a member of said commission, and in like manner, if any of said Justices of the Supreme Court shall die or become physically incapable of performing the duties required by this act, the other of said Justices, members of said commission, shall immediately appoint another Justice of said court, a member of said commission, and in such appointments regard shall be had to the impartiality and freedom from bias sought by the original appointments to said commission, who shall thereupon immediately take and subscribe the oath hereinbefore prescribed, and become a member of said commission. All the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of electoral votes of each State, shall be opened in alphabetical order of States as provided in section one of this act; and when there shall be more than one such certificate or paper as the certificates and papers from such States shall be so opened, excepting duplicate of the same return, they shall be read by the tellers, and thereupon the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Objections shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all such objections so made to any certificate, or paper from a State shall have been received or read, all such certificates, votes, papers so objected to, and all papers accompanying the same together with such objections, shall be forthwith submitted to the commission, which shall proceed to consider the same with the same powers, if any now possessed for that purpose by the two Houses acting separately or together, and by a majority of votes decide whether any, and what votes from such States are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and the names of the persons, were duly appointed electors in such State, and may therein take into view such petitions, dispositions and other papers, if any, as shall be by the constitution and now existing law, be competent and pertinent in such consideration, which decision shall be made in writing stating briefly the grounds thereon, and signed by the members of said commission agreeing thereto. Thereupon the two Houses shall again meet, and such decision shall be read and entered upon the journals of each House, and the counting of votes shall proceed in conformity therewith, unless upon objections made in writing by at least five Senators and five members of the House of Representatives, the two Houses shall separately concur in ordering it otherwise, in which case such concurrent order shall govern. No votes or papers from any State shall be acted upon until objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been formally disposed of. SEC. 3. That while the two Houses shall be in meeting as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either House (7) or a motion withdrawn, and he shall have power to preserve order. SEC. 4. That when the two Houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or upon objection to the report of said commission, or other question arising under this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question in writing by at least five Senators and five members of the House of Representatives, the two Houses shall separately concur in ordering it otherwise, in which case such concurrent order shall govern. No votes or papers from any State shall be acted upon until objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been formally disposed of. SEC. 5. That at such joint meetings of the two Houses, seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, immediately upon his left; for the President of the House, and the Vice President of the House, on the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the hall not provided for the Senators; for the Tellers, Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives at the clerk's desk. For other

officers of the two Houses, in front of the clerk's desk upon each side of the speaker's platform. Such joint meetings shall not be dissolved until the count of the electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared, and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes or otherwise under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either House acting separately in the manner hereinbefore provided, to adjourn a recess of such House not beyond the next day (Sunday excepted), at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon; and while any question is being considered by such commission, either House may proceed with its legislative and other business. SECTION 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or affect any right now existing under the Constitution and laws to question, by proceeding in the judicial courts of the United States, the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected, or who shall claim to be President or Vice President of the United States, if any such right exist. SECTION 7. That such commission shall make its own rules, keep a record of its proceedings, and shall have power to employ such persons as may be necessary for the transaction of its business, and the execution of its power.

Hoar's election to the U. S. Senate is said to be a severe check to the Butler wing of the Republican party. SHIAL FOX. The educated jackass, the smartest animal known when educated like the one spoken of, is not only a teacher and inhuman as in his untamed state. He will ask for his oats, and when you replenish fully enough he is liable to give you a kick for your pains. But just consider the source, and you have him ears, and all the man who willingly placed his head in the hands of a hyena to be buried, or devoured, as might be, to avoid paying for the same, supposing the hyena would not charge for it, and not wishing his child to become a pauper on the city, but quite willing it should be a pauper on the hands of this ferocious hyena, was started at the announcement that there was a bill to pay. Poor fellow, he loved his child, no doubt, but he thought far more of the \$40 paid for burying it. RYENA. The People Want Proof. There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHER'S GERMAN STYRAC STYRAC, for any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that try it. Three shillings will relieve any case. Try it. CRANE & BIGHAM, agents, San Francisco, Cal. Sold by all druggists. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The victories of Science.—Domestic Remedies. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, Printing, &c., have reduced the sufferings of millions of his fellow beings, to say the least of it, entitled to our admiration. Holloway has expended a lifetime in the suppression of sickness throughout the world, and for the effective cures of measles, small-pox, infant worms, whooping-cough, and all disorders affecting childhood, his pills and Ointment are as familiar as household words in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Mothers should never be without a supply. 188 Deliberate Suicide. Not for a single day, can a Cough be safely neglected in this climate. Without delay resort to HALE'S HONEY OF HORSEHOOD AND TAR. This balsamic vegetable preparation extinguishes a Cough, or cures a Cold, with unexampled rapidity. Filk's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. Buy your wall paper already trimmed at F. B. DUNN'S. APPLES for sale and delivered by JOHN LENGGER. A CARD. To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed letter to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York. DISSOLUTION NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between M. S. Cleek and G. W. Smelzer, under the firm name of Cleek & Smelzer was dissolved by mutual consent October 1, 1876. All debts due the late firm are to be paid to the said M. S. Cleek, and the liabilities and other business of said firm will be settled by him. G. W. SMELZER, M. S. CLEEK. Dated, Junction City, Jan 22, 1877. ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed, by the County Court of Lane County, Oregon, administratrix with the will annexed, of the estate of Alexander Renfrew, deceased; and all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them, with the proper vouchers, to me at my residence in Eugene City, Oregon aforesaid, within six months from the date hereof. Dated this 26th day of January, 1877. CATHARINE RENFREW, Administratrix. OPPOSITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE! SLOAN BROTHERS WILL DO WORK CHEAPER than any other shop in town. HORSES SHOD FOR \$1.50. With new material, all round. Resetting old shoes 5 cents. All warranted to give satisfaction. Shop on Eighth st., opposite Humphrey's Store. CENTRAL MARK T BOYD & SLOCUM, Proprietors. KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, BEEF, VEAL, PORK AND MUTTON. Dried Meats of all kinds. Lard, Tallow, etc. Will sell Beef in chunks from 3 to 5 cents. U. S. Claims—Lands for Soldiers. LAND AND RICH MINES FOR SALE OR TRADE. I COLLECT SCRIP, INDIAN YOUTH-ERS, Bounty, New Orleans, and other prize money now due, and Postoffice claims; obtain pensions for officers, soldiers, sailors, wounded, injured or diseased and their widows and children; patents, Caveats, title to land and land warrants for soldiers in all wars before March 3d, 1855, and attend to all business at Washington. Locate timber land, college scrip and homesteads on lands near Portland, Oregon, and elsewhere. Will sell cranberry land with natural vines growing on it. Prairie, swamp and timbered lands at prices lower than usual. Rich placer gravel beds and quartz ledges for sale by trade. Also, will sell or rent a furnished Hotel, or sell a steam sawmill ready for business. Apply to C. M. CARTER, Office Third and Main streets, Portland, Oregon. THE NATURALISTS' AGENCY Minerals, Shells, Birds, &c. THE NATURALISTS' AGENCY HAS been established at 3725 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, for the purpose of giving collectors of objects of Natural History an opportunity of buying, selling or exchanging their duplicates or collections. Please state where you saw the advertisement. Specimens sent to any part of the world by mail. A monthly bulletin of 8 pages sent free. My MINERALOGICAL CATALOGUE and table of species, by which most minerals may be identified, illustrated by over 8500 of Engravings, is now ready for distribution. It is an excellent check-list containing in the price list every species and all the more common varieties arranged alphabetically and preceded by the species number: The species number indicates the place of any mineral in the table of species, after it will be found the species name, composition, streak or lustre, cleavage or fracture, hardness, sp. gr., fusibility and crystallization. Free to all customers. To others on receipt of ten cents for postage, &c. The large increase of my business has compelled me to rent the store No. 3727, and use it entirely for Birds, Mammals, Shells, Plants, Books, Fossils, Mould Builders' Relics and all objects of Natural History except Minerals. I have secured the services of one of the best taxidermists in the country, a gentleman who was employed by the Smithsonian Institution in South America for three years. I have a very large stock of Western and Southern birds on hand. Also, Heads and Antlers for Museums, Dining-Rooms, Halls and Libraries. I have now over 38 tons, and nearly 850,000 worth of Minerals on hand. I have sold over \$17,000 worth since the 17th day of January, when the first box was put into my establishment. November 18th, my cash sales were over \$1,500 and cash receipts over \$1,200. I have the best specimens ever seen of Amazon Stone, Ruby Silver, Usability, Amethyst, Brookite, Columbite of Yttria, Zirconolite, Chloanthite, Chalcolite, Rutile in Quartz, Hydroitanite, Itacolumite, Nigrin, Green Wavelite colored by Vanadium, Paganite, Smoky Quartz, Rock Crystal, Perofskite, Schorlomite, Asperite, Feldspar, (pink, red, gray, brown and green), Ensolite, Melanite, Ozarkite, and Chlorastrolite. Collections of Minerals For Students, Amateurs, Professors, Physicians and other Professional Men. These collections illustrate all the principal species and all grand subdivisions in Dana and other works on Mineralogy; Every Crystalline system; all the principal Ores and every known element. The collections are labelled with a printed label that can only be removed by soaking. The labels give Dana's species number, the name, locality, and in most cases the composition of the mineral. All collections accompanied by my illustrated Catalogue and table of species. 100 Crystals and Fragments for Study..... \$1 100 Specimens, Student's Size, Larger..... \$5 100 Specimens, larger, Amateur's size 2 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches..... 10 Collections of Ores, Earthy minerals, Minerals used in any Arts or Agriculture, on hand or put up to order. We sell Minerals by weight, for the Chemist and blowpipe use, at very low prices, as Samarskite 25c. per lb., Brookite Pure Crystals 25c. per lb., Rutile pure 25c. per lb., Wavelite 25c. per lb., Epidote 10c. per lb., Lepidolite 20c. per lb. I desire especially to call attention to my remarkably fine specimens of AMAZON STONE, of which I have or had nine-tenths of all the specimens ever found. I have made six trips to the locality, and think I may safely say no more will be found: Good crystals from 15 cents to \$1 each. I have just purchased the best of the Ruby Silver exhibited at the Centennial by the Chilean government. These are the only specimens weighing less than three lbs. that ever brought anything like \$1,000 each. My TITANITE MINERALS are the finest ever known. Besides the Hyacinth Titanite, Actinolite, Hydroitanite, a mineral recently analyzed by Dr. Kenig, of Pennsylvania University. I have also remarkably well crystallized Perofskite, Brookite of enormous size, Rutile gemmulated till they form a circle, Schorlomite, Warwickite, &c. I have the most beautiful green Wavelite and Paganite ever known, colored by Vanadic acid. I am selling AMETHYST at far lower prices than it was ever sold at before. Over \$2,500 worth sold since the 10th of July. I have just bought the famous CHILIAN COLLECTION of Minerals and Shells, which have been on exhibition at Tiffany's for the past two years. The original price asked was \$3,000. It contained a number of unequalled things, among them a Rutile in Quartz, for which Mr. Clinton was offered \$850 gold. A twin crystal of clear calcite containing 1/2 pint of water, weighing over 10 lbs. The only perfect spinynurex in the country. My collection of plants is very fine, comprising many that are rare, from the far North and West. I have just secured the Northern and Middle States (including Va.) collections of A. H. Curtis, who will no longer deal in them. I have several hundred volumes of rare old works on Mineralogy, Chemistry and other natural sciences. Among them are many the most interesting of the State and Government Reports. A. E. FOOTE, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Mineralogy, 3725 Lancaster Avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA. DUNN & STRATTON AT THE OLD STAND OF F. B. DUNN. HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN business Mr. HORACE F. STRATTON, we have just received a new, large and WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, Making a specialty of HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. We desire to make no grand flourish, but do say that farmers can come nearer getting ANYTHING THEY MAY WANT at our store than at any other establishment in town, and they can buy them on as good terms. We have a full line of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, MEN AND BOY'S CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, and are continually adding to our stock to meet the demands of the public. DUNN & STRATTON. EUGENE CITY MILLS. THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO inform the public that they have leased the EUGENE CITY MILLS for a term of years, and are now prepared to do a general Milling Business. Will receive wheat on storage on favorable terms, and will make liberal terms to farmers who desire to grind their own wheat. Will at all times keep on hand for sale FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF MILL FEED, and pay the Highest Cash Price for Wheat. A share of the patronage respectfully solicited. [Oct] PATTERSON & EDREIS