THE EUGENE CITY GUARD.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.
SATURDAY, AUG. 11, 1877.

BUSINESS.—Matters of a personal character charged for at regular advertising rates, to be paid invariably in advance.

FIXING THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

In 1876 Senator Morton and a sub-committee came to California to investigate the influence of Chinese immigration to the Pacific Coast. Soon after the departure of that sub-committee came the Presidential election and eight thousand illegal Radical votes were reported in San Francisco alone; enough to convert California into a Radical State by a majority of two or three thousand votes, when if none but legal votes had been cast and counted, California would have gone Democratic and Tilden would have been President beyond a doubt. That Senator Morton has been sent here to smooth the way for some great fraud is probable, for the man and the party that sent him are hardly capable of entertaining an honorable and honest sentiment. That Morton is expected to arrange matters for Mitchell's benefit next year, seems almost conclusive, when we notice carefully the spirit manifested in the conduct of the Senatorial investigation here in Oregon. By summoning men of all parties from every part of the State, as witnesses, the political *status* of the State could be known, the weak points discovered and the instruments found necessary to carry out any scheme, no matter how corrupt. Again the very questions put to witnesses suggest the *modus operandi* of future corruption and frauds, just as the old lady, on leaving home, warned her children not to put beans in their noses, and added, by way of emphasis, that "the bean sack is up stairs, but don't put any beans in your noses;" but what was her astonishment when she returned to find each child with a bean in its nose? So, while Senator Morton, and through him Senator Mitchell, pretends to be in search of corruption and facts leading to the punishment of crimes, he is illustrating how frauds might be perpetrated, facts concealed and corruption "made easy" and safe. If every Radical, of common understanding, in Oregon does not have a bean in his nose, or try to have one in within the next twenty months we shall be agreeably surprised. The suggestive interrogatories of Senator Morton indicate clearly where the bean sack may be found. As in other species of crime such instigations point out to the commonest mind how frauds might be successfully and possibly safely conducted, so far as the perpetrators might be concerned. The history of Senator Morton's political career and the moral (?) character of our own John Hiram are sufficient at least to create a suspicion that the visit of that sub committee to Oregon was not so much intended to discover frauds as to teach such tools as Scott, Kelly, Stiles, One Arm Brown and their ilk to conduct them scientifically, successfully and safely.

DISCLAIMER.—In answer to our interrogatories last week in regard to the tricks of the "ring," the *Oregonian* denies being possessed of any of their secrets, and claims that the Grover investigation is over. We beg leave to differ with the *Oregonian* in regard to the last proposition. The first act in the investigation is over, but the most serious and interesting is yet to be played. The *Statesman* evades our interrogatories by asking a question, which, we presume, the editor intended as a sarcasm, but, like all his similar attempts, was only silly.

EXAMINATION.—Hon. Richard Williams publishes the following card in the Portland papers:

I am requested by the Secretary of War to nominate a suitable person as a candidate for appointment as cadet to the United States military academy at West Point, and have concluded to make the selection by competitive examination. I will accordingly appoint a competent board of gentlemen to examine all who may apply for such nomination. The examination will be made at my office, in the city of Portland, at 11 o'clock A. M., August 13, 1877. R. WILLIAMS.
PORTLAND, August 6, 1877.

The Indianapolis *Journal* asks whether there is anything in the rules of the civil service as now laid down by the Administration to prevent a postmaster from attending prayer-meeting. Whereupon the St. Louis *Times* remarks: If we might presume to offer an opinion, we would say that there can be no legitimate connection between prayer-meetings and Radical politics.

HIGBY INTERVIEWED.

The question, "Where is Higby?" has at last been satisfactorily answered, and that, too, in a way that will not be pleasant to the ring. The Coos Bay *News*, of the 8th inst., gives the following particulars of an interview with the veritable "star of liberty" himself:

Last Saturday night about one o'clock, we heard a ring at our door, and when we arose and answered, who should stand before us but the lost Higby, accompanied by Mr. Bennett, who, it appears, had him in tow for some hours; the ex-Rev. was slightly inebriated and in fine talking condition, and the temptation for an interview was too great to be overcome.

"Well, Mr. Higby, where in the world are you from and where bound?"

"Well I am from the reservation, came down the coast, and am going to San Francisco to meet Senator Mitchell. I am informed you are about to send a dispatch to the Standard about my being here, and that is what I came to see you about. I don't want it to go. I suppose you have later news than I have from Portland and can guess the reason."

"By G—d they dare not throw off on me, and they are treating Stiles shamefully, they should have bailed him immediately and let him go; but I have facts, I have a letter from Morton himself since the examination, telling me to come to Washington and give my testimony, and I should be paid for it. I had an interview with Morton and kept away at his solicitation. Afterwards I got dispatch after dispatch to come before the Committee, but did not obey them. I did as directed, and if they expect to make a scapegoat of me they are mistaking their man."

"Well how about Lake and Stiles?"

"They were hired of course. Waters knew all about it, so did John Kelly, Dolph, and the whole set. If they don't stand by me, I know enough to set Kelly's tail way up over the moon. I am no fool and have it in writing so that if they go back on me they can't go back on that."

"What did the Republicans expect to gain by unseating Grover, and why this particular opposition to him?"

"Well I'll tell you they never expected to unseat Grover. The primary object was to defeat Nesmith, they feared his influence in Washington with the administration in the matter of appointments. So it was decided to encourage Nesmith to expect a strong Republican support and keep him out of caucus, and get Grover or some other man nominated, and then throw Nesmith, but the object was to defeat Nesmith at all hazards, and kick up a row among the Democrats at the same time, and Nesmith walked into the trap like a d—d blind fool, and everything worked finely, then these charges against Grover were to be made and investigated in Washington, and kept on the stocks for a year or two, to break any influence he might have, and also have a bearing on the next June election."

"Then why this investigation in Oregon?"

"You see that was not a part of the general plan, but Grover got a little obstreperous and Mitchell could not prevent it without damaging his chances next year."

"Then you think Mitchell is a candidate for re-election?"

"Think! I know it; he has more brains than any man in Oregon, and is the mover in the whole matter, and but for the bungling manner in which this investigation was carried on, or but for the investigation at all, all of his plans would have been successful, and he and Dick Williams would have controlled the patronage of the whole cost."

"Do you think Mitchell knew about hiring false witnesses?"

"I do not know, but that was done to attain the end desired by Mitchell and the rest of them."

"The papers had you reported as having left the State; where have you been all the time?"

"At home part of the time, but on the reservation hunting and fishing a part of the time."

Here we informed him about the Shubrick calling for him, and Kelly's trip to the reservation, and showed him the Standard and Mercury in which he was reported as having probably gone on the Shubrick. He was greatly surprised, and became quite reticent. However he said he was told that Kelly had been looking for him and that the Shubrick laid off several days, and says he "this explains the whole thing; but I like a ninny put off into the monatains. By G—d I thought they dared not give me away."

He called on us again on Sunday, and requested us to make no use of what he said the night before. We promised to be as easy on him as we could.

The editor of the *Journal* writing to his paper from Washington says:

Senator Mitchell left here Thursday evening for home. Before leaving he finished up a large amount of work, relating to Oregon interests, which had accumulated during the last session of Congress, and is prepared to commence again when Congress meets.

The above is the kind of silly twaddle with which the editor of the *Journal* has dosed his readers ever since Mitchell bought his way into the Senate. It is wonderful what a vast amount of work this man has accomplished. If the *Journal* is good authority, Mitchell has done more work in two or three sessions of Congress than Benton did in thirty years, and yet constituents are so blind or perverse that they cannot see or appreciate the benefits derived from his herculean labors. The fact is that Mitchell's plea of attending to the interests of Oregon since the adjournment of Congress is all pretense. He was more interested in keeping out of the way until after the Grover investigation was over.

HOP GROWING.

We take the following interesting article in regard to hop culture from the Utica *Herald*. It contains many valuable suggestions to those engaged in this industry, and doubtless the information it imparts will be of interest to those who are not:

In a short time, about the beginning of September, the growers of Central New York will pick their hops. The press of this vicinity has for five years begged and pleaded with the hop producers to exercise some little care in this operation. As the merit of well doing lies principally in persistence, we are moved once more to enforce the crying necessity for a change in the careless mode of picking now so common. Our hop growing farmers are just coming out of the most disastrous season in the history of that plant in this section. The crop of last year impoverished scores and financially crippled hundreds. And still good hops were only moderately plenty in England, and quite unobtainable in Germany. When there is a scarcity in those countries of potatoes, of grain, or of dairy products, our stores find a ready sale in their markets. Even our beef and mutton are sold in London and Hamburg, at prices very little behind those asked for home product. Why is it then that when the demand for good hops existed in both countries, our product lagged in storehouses uncalled for, and is being forced upon the purchaser to-day, for a third of its value.

It is very easily answered. The German brewers, in their great stress, turned to the English market for hops. The agents sent over American hops. They were tried and found to be dirty and miserably picked. A few were bought, picked over, and, after being repressed, placed upon the market as German hops. The great mass of brewers refused to look at such poor stuff, and the bales were sent back to England. At this very time, bear in mind, hops were bringing from $1 25 to $1 40 per lb., with exceptionally fine lots running as high as $1 60 in Germany; and American hops could not find a purchaser at any price. It is common to call this prejudice "unreasoning" and foolish. But that hardly brings back the million dollars that was lost in the New York market alone upon hops, up to January 1st, 1877. It is much better to examine the matter carefully and without excitement, and see what the prospects are for saving the coming crop from the disastrous fate of its predecessors.

The prejudice in Germany against our hops is only unreasoning in that it embraces the entire American crop in its condemnation, which only part of it deserves. That a great portion of the hops raised East are miserably picked, is undeniable. Englishmen and Germans are slow, careful workers, whether it be in the shops of Sheffield, or the armories of Essen, the dairies of Dorset or the vineyard of Weinheim. What they do, they do well. In the great yards of Brunswick and Bavaria the hops are picked from the vines one by one, and are taken from the field as clean and free from foreign matter as the barley the good housewife has washed for the picker's noon day soup. The German knows no other way of doing his work. Consequently, when he received the American hops to fill out the brewer's complement, and discovered them mingled with leaves and stems and long vines, he was justly indignant. It is no less than a deception. And more—he claims that these outside things injure the taste of the beer. Of this we know nothing—save that it is reasonable to suppose that the apple leaves and twigs will leave a certain foreign flavor if incorporated with the fruit into apple sauce, and that the question is no different with hops.

As a matter of course, the American hop has come to have a bad name in Germany. Agents and dealers refuse to handle them, brewers refuse to use them. And through the badly picked American hops, discredit is thrown upon all American products; for a dairyman who gets hairs and flies and dirt into his cheese is not apt to turn out immaculate butter. All this shows that the fate of last year's crop awaits this year's unless a radical change is made in picking. The German brewer will no more buy dirty hops in 1877 than he did in 1876.

This needed change can be very easily put in effective operation. Our hops are stripped not picked. Almost invariably the end cluster on the arm finds its way into the box, stems and all. With careless, incompetent girls, who are lazily indifferent, or else race with their fellows as pickers, the product will always be third rate, and instead of bringing 30 cents will drag for sale at 10 cents. We lack time to give figures, but all our readers will, in the light of experience, agree with us that in no detail of farm work does good labor pay so well as in the hop yard. As in every other branch of labor, mechanical no more than agricultural, cheap labor is very expensive labor in the end. The incompetent pickers in the country hop yards cost probably $2,000,000 over and above last year's wages. Does it pay? Our hops could all have been placed in the German market at prices ranging from thirty-five cents to one dollar per pound, had they been as well picked as English or German hops.

Still, if the lesson shall be accepted, the failure of last year's crop will not be an unalloyed disaster after all. The English brewers had the same distrust of and dislike for our hops when they were first sent over in 1854. But by careful work and judicious management, the prejudice has been overcome, and from 1860 to 1876 the sale of American hops in England has been built up from nothing to 60,000 bales a year. We had a splendid chance last year to establish a market in Germany for our product; how that chance was thrown away, many of our readers know with sad experience. There is still a chance to regain that chance, if the growers will not handicap the dealers with an unsaleable, poor picked article. We have the prosperity of our agricultural interest deeply at heart; and for the sake of those interests we ask our hop raising friends to send abroad an article this fall which shall reflect credit upon themselves no less than Central New York.

IT MAY BE POSSIBLE.—In our juvenile days we read in a story book about a silly little puppy that sat and bayed at the moon. We didn't believe the story then, but, since then, we have heard so many possum-headed blatherskites dogmatically criticising the statesmanship or military skill and sagacity (as the case may be) of men whom the history of their time places in the front rank of great statesmen and successful soldiers, and now conclude that it was very possible that, somewhere away back in the dark ages, that there might have been a cur fool enough to yelp at the moon.

John Kelly, Esq., collector of customs at Portland, says the Walla Walla *Statesman*, has the credit of putting up the Grover investigation. If this charge can be fairly brought home to him he deserves to be ignominiously kicked out of office. To trump up such a charge involves subornation of perjury, and the man who would be guilty of such an act is unfit to act in the capacity of collector of customs.

Alas! for poor John Chinaman, who has taken up his abode on the turbulent shores of the Pacific.—N. Y. Sun.

Alas! for the poor working men of the Pacific, that John Chinaman was forced upon them as a permanent fixture by Eastern fools and fanatics, like the New York *Sun* people.

Supposed Suicide.

A sad case of accidental shooting, says the Standard of the 6th inst., which resulted fatally, occurred near Butteville, in Marion County, on Saturday morning. Mr. John D. Crawford, who had resided near that place for several years, was advised by his brother, Medorum Crawford, to move to Portland for the benefit of his health, which was somewhat impaired. John did so about two months ago, but returned to Butteville last week to complete some unfinished business with the tenant who had rented his farm. He remained on the place Friday night, and breakfasted on the following morning as usual, and having attended to the matter that brought him up was about to return to Portland. To pass time until the arrival of the steamer he took a shot gun and said he would take a stroll toward the river and kill a few birds. Shortly after his departure from the house the inmates heard the report of a gun, but gave it no further attention, supposing Mr. Crawford had fired at a startled grouse or pheasant. The hours passing swiftly without the reappearance of their guest, they became alarmed and yesterday procuring a few neighbors searched for the missing man. For awhile they sought in vain, but last night the body of the late John D. Crawford was found in a corner of the orchard, by Mr. Fred Castleman, lying upon the face, dead. The gun was yet held firmly by the cold fingers of the deceased, with the breech thrown out a short distance from the body, and the muzzle in the mouth o pointing directly at and within a short distanc of it. The whole charge of powder and shot must have entered the brain, and death was no doubt instantaneous. It is not certain whether the deplorable affair was the result of accident or design. The position of the gun and the fact that deceased has not had full possession of his mental faculties for some time would lead to the conclusion that his death was premeditated suicide.

The Oregonian says: Who says Oregon can't raise peaches? The finest ones we ever saw anywhere, both to size and flavor, were received at this office last evening by the hand of our old friend S. B. Parrish, from the orchard of C. S. Miller at the mouth of Deschutes river, Wasco county. The trees grow on sage brush land on the east bank of Deschutes at the old bridge. Every person who has seen these peaches says he never beheld their equal. The size is prodigious and the flavor is absolutely perfect. Oregon can and does produce unequaled peaches. Our friends have done the thing up in style is time. Mr. Miller has several hundred bushels and is sending them to Portland.

The New York *Tribune* claims that the Electoral Commission settled the great point in constitutional law that the action of a sovereign State, as attested by the proper officers, is conclusive in the appointment of Electors. The Electoral Commission settled nothing, remarks the St. Louis *Times*, except that it fixed the lowest point which political degradation can be allowed to reach.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* despairs of the new generation of negroes. With all their opportunities for learning what is useful they devote their time to base ball, picnics, excursions, and marching in imitation of soldiers. They appear to have talents for everything but work. Whence their food comes is a profound mystery.

ANOTHER MARTYR.—Shaffenberg, ex-Marshal of Colorado, the man who spent $50,000 to carry that State for Hayes, has been convicted of robbing the Government of a large amount of money and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. Let the good work go on—there are plenty more of 'em

Notice to Taxpayers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1877, the Board of Equalization will attend at the office of the County Clerk of Lane county, at Eugene, Oregon, and publicly examine the assessment rolls for the year 1877, and correct all errors in valuation, description or qualities of lands, or other property.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1877.
J. W. PARKS, Assessor.

A Great Bargain.

157 ACRES OF LAND, 75 ACRES of it good grain land, 8 tons timothy hay, 25 acres of good grain, 12 head of cattle, 65 head of sheep, 20 head of hogs, all for **15 Hundred Dollars.** Liberal Terms. Call soon or miss a bargain. Situated at the mouth of Camp Creek, 9 miles east of Springfield, Lane county, Oregon.
G. K. HAMMEESLY.

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

S. STEINHEISER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
First-Class Family Groceries
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Notions, Crockery and Willow Ware
ALSO
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS
For medical and family uses.
And everything else usally kept in a First Class
FAMILY GROCERY STORE
I beg leave to inform the citizens of Eugene and the surrounding country that I have facilities to sell cheaper than any other house this side of Portland
Fresh supplies received weekly,
Of the very best qualities ONLY.
My motto is
Small Profits and Quick Sales.
Please call and learn my prices before purchasing elsewhere.
S. STEINHEISER.
Willamette Street, Eugene City.
Cash Paid for Bacon and Eggs.
Goods Delivered to all Parts of the City FREE OF CHARGE.

FOR GENERAL MERCHANDISE go to
T. C. HENDRICKS,

TAKE NOTICE!
MRS. H. A. MOORE'S
Scientific
HAIR PRODUCER!

Mrs. H. A. Moore would announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen who desire the personal adornment of a fine suit of Hair, that she has patented her celebrated Hair Restorer, which has now been before the public for a space of two years, and has in every instance given entire satisfaction as to what it promises. No mineral or damaging substance is used in this preparation, and it is guaranteed to prevent hair falling out after four applications. Well-known cases of long-standing baldness have been successfully treated (as per testimonials in my possession). It will produce a full flowing crop of hair on all stages of baldness, even to its most pronounced state. It will prevent hair from turning gray.

☞ Preparations forwarded to all parts of the country.

ONE BOTTLE, $3; or, THREE BOTTLES, $10.
Address,
MRS. H. A. MOORE,
1008½, MARKET STREET,
San Francisco, California.
AGENTS WANTED.

Old Furniture Repaired
AND
MADE AS GOOD AS NEW
BY
ROBERT LANE.
SIGN PAINTING AND GRAINING
A speciality.
Shop on the South side of Ninth St.

$18.—SEWING MACHINE—$18.
THE MOST WONDERFUL AND THE BEST.
HIGHEST AWARDS
AT THE
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION!
Diplomas, Prize Medals, etc.
A FIRST-CLASS FULL SIZED
SEWING MACHINE
WITH
TABLE AND TREADLE,
ONLY EIGHTEEN DOLLARS!

The most Simple and Compact! The most Durable and Economical!! A model of combined simplicity, Strength and Beauty!!!
New and Numerous Patented Attachments.
No complicated Machinery to be constantly getting out of order.
So easy to learn that a child can run it, will do all kinds of sewing, from the finest to the coarsest, will Hem, Fell, Tuck, Braid, Cord, Gather, Embroider, etc., uses self-adjusting straight needles, all description of Cotton, Silk and Thread. Makes the strongest stitch known, the cloth will tear before the seam will rip, uses the thread direct from the spool. The machine is beautifully finished and highly ornamented and

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in or use, any Sewing Machines which sew with our needle, and make the Elastic Stitch, or that have the new Patent self-Feed Attachment, unless the same are purchased from the Company, or their Agents or Licensees, and stamped under our patent. Beware of worthless imitations and unscrupulous parties who have copied our circulars, advertisements, etc., and buy only the machine manufactured by us.

"The wonder is how so good a Machine can be sold at so low a price."—Globe.

"We have seen the Machine and consider it first-class in every respect."—Transcript.

"We can commend it to our readers."—Christian Index, N. Y.

"The Machine arrived safely, we are more than pleased with it; it does all you claim for it and more. We shall call the attention of readers to it."—St. Louis Christian.

"A thoroughly responsible Company, prompt in all their dealings, and one that we can commend to our readers."—Arc New York.

Sample Machines with Table and Treadle forwarded to any part of the World on receipt of

EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

Special terms and extra inducements to male and female agents, store keepers, &c. County rights given to smart agents free. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing terms, testimonials, engravings, &c., sent free. All money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Drafts, or by Express, are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of our goods guaranteed.

All orders, communications, etc., must be addressed to the
Peerless Manufacturing Co.,
2403, Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
jly7 7-1y

Willamette Transportation and Locks Company.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING RATES of Freight on Grain and Flour have been established by this company as the maximum rates for one year from May 1st, 1877, viz:

		Per ton.
Oregon City	to Portland	$1 00
Butteville	" "	1 75
Champoeg	" "	1 75
Dayton	" "	2 00
Fairfield	" "	2 00
Wheatland	" "	2 50
Lincoln	" "	2 50
Salem	" "	2 50
Eola	" "	2 75
Independence	" "	2 75
Ankeny's Landing	" "	3 00
Buena Vista	" "	3 00
Spring Hill	" "	3 00
Albany	" "	3 00
Corvallis	" "	3 50
Peora	" "	3 50
Monroe	" "	4 00
Harrisburg	" "	4 00
Eugene City	" "	5 00

Grain and Flour shipped from the points above mentioned direct to Astoria will be charged $1 per ton additional.

The company will contract with parties who desire it to transport Grain and Flour at above rates for any specified time, not exceeding five years.
S. G. REED,
Vice President W. T. & L. Co.
Portland, April 28, 1877. my6 3m

B. F. DORRIS.

To all who know themselves indebted to me. I have demands against me which
MUST BE PAID,
and I cannot meet them unless I can collect. If you would save cost come and settle without delay, for
I MUST HAVE MONEY.
Jan. 6, 1877. B. F. DORRIS.

OSBURN & CO'S
NEW DRUG STORE ON WILLAMETTE Street, near Ninth,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
VARNISHES
PATENT MEDICINES, &c.
Brandies, Wines and Liquors
OF ALL KINDS.
In fact, we have the best assortment of articles found in
FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE.
We warrant all our drugs, for they are new and Fresh. Particular attention is called to our Stock of
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
As we have bought
OUR GOODS FOR CASH
We can compete with any establishment in Eugene City in price and accommodation. Buy your goods where you can get the best and cheapest.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY FILLED
At all hours of the day or night.
OSBURN & Co

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE State of Oregon, for Lane county.

William Vaughn, plaintiff, vs. Mounterville Fergeson, defendant. Suit in Equity to correct deed to real property.

To the above named defendant, Mounterville Fergeson: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear in the above entitled suit, brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Lane county, and to answer the complaint filed therein by the first day of the next regular term of said Circuit Court, to be begun and holden at Eugene City, Lane county, State of Oregon, on Monday the 5th day of November, 1877. The defendant will take notice that if he fail so to appear and answer said complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded, as follows, to-wit:

That a certain deed made, executed and delivered to plaintiff by the defendant, on the second day of March, 1858, be reformed and made to conform to the intention of the parties thereto, by a decree of said Court, so that the description of the premises contained in the said deed, read as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the N. E. corner of the S. ½ of section 30, Town. 16 S., R. 3 west; running thence north 54½ rods, thence east 26 rods, thence south 214½ rods, thence west 26 rods, thence north 160 rods, to the place of beginning. Also the S. E. ¼ of section 30, Town. 16 S., R. 3 west. The above described premises being parts of claim No 57, notification 3027, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Lane county, State of Oregon. That plaintiff have judgment for the costs and disbursements of this suit against the defendant, and have such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable.

By order of Hon. J. F. Watson, Judge of said Court, made and of date June 25th, 1877. Service of the Summons is made by publication in the Eugene City GUARD, a weekly newspaper published in said county and State.
THOMPSON & BEAN,
Atty's for Pl'ff.
Dated June 27th, 1877.—30:6w

NEW STOCK OF HATS—The best and largest ever brought to Eugene, at FRIENDLY'S.

ASTOR HOUSE,
EUGENE CITY, : : OREGON
N. S. DUBOIS, Proprietor.
Formerly of ST. CHARLES HOTEL, ALBANY.
THIS HOUSE WILL HEREAFTER BE conducted as a
FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

SADDLERY.
Saddle & Harness Shop
ONE DOOR NORTH OF
DUNN & STRATTON'S,
Willamette Street, Eugene City, Ogn.
Can be had everything usually kept in a well regulated
HARNESS SHOP.
We use the BEST of material and do our work well. Come and see us before purchasing elsewhere.
While our harness cannot be excelled, special attention is called to
OUR SADDLES.
The LAKIN tree is acknowledged the best on the coast, and when rigged by ourselves, gives entire satisfaction; having the three requisites, beauty, durability and comfort.
PRODUCE TAKEN.
LAKIN & ROONEY.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

ROSEBURG AND SAN JUAN LIME for sale by T. C. HENDRICKS.