EUGENE CITY, OREGON. SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1877.

character charged for at regular adver- mobs and tumults will rarely occur, tising rates, to be paid invariably in ad-

A STANDING ARMY. but little sentiment save a pride in their profession and attachment to a leader, a regular soldiery easily become instruments in the hands of an ing day, unless some check is interposed, will soon render that class too. and now owe their strength more to
the religious feeling of the people who are taught the divine authority of kingly government, than to the struck with some fatal disease, sooner

The removal of the cause an antical or much often of mobs and strikes is the only for from 20 to 24 cents per pound he has occasionally bought a quarter of on pay days, when he felt flush enough to indulge in such a luxury for his family. He "only knows there is meat in the land from hearing folks speak of it."

No. 4 is an engineer in a mine of removal of the cause of some cold mush. Such tea as can be bought for from 20 to 24 cents per pound he has occasionally bought a quarter of on pay days, when he felt flush enough to indulge in such a luxury for his family. He "only knows there is meat in the land from hearing folks speak of it."

No. 4 is an engineer in a mine of treatment of the cause of some cold mush. Such tea as can be bought for from 20 to 24 cents per pound he has occasionally bought a quarter of on pay days, when he felt flush enough to indulge in such a luxury for his family. He "only knows there is meat in the land from hearing folks speak of it." strength or loyalty of their standing or later, it must fail of its effect. armies. The turbulance of the Ro man Legions when foreign wars ceased, and their duties were confined to that of police, shows what dangerous protection the army may become. The hope of military glory and the antipathy nationality being no longer present, they became the terror of the State, and the wildest anarchy and the most crushing despotism alternated each other almost yearly. The frequent revolutions and rapid changes of goverament exhibited in France since the religious reverence for the sov-that Pomeroy is in the pay of Legan and the arighn has been broken down by the Republican party is found in the fact that prevalence of liberalism, is another tive to loyalty is the pay they receive. The only strength of a free government is in the affections of the peotrained militia, No government can distribution of its blessings upon all, peatedly said before, are the admin-

THE EUGENE CITY GUARD. will produce them the ordinary comforts of life. No disturbance ever rose from the common people on account of their condition, except when pressed beyond endurance. And while BUSINESS.-Matters of a personal there exists a prosperous middle class, and when they do, will be easily quelled. The adventitions aids to wealth which the costly administration special privileges and hampering From the inception of our govern. legislation of the past sixteen years ment, there have been not a few who, have afforded, and which have enlacking confidence in the capacity of abled persons to accumulate, in a few the people for self government, have years, fortunes that, previous to that favored a monarchy, upheld by a time, required a life time of successprivileged class and supported by a ful effort; in many instances in standing army. It is not strange amount beyond all former example, that taking advantage of the argu must be removed, and the struggle ment afforded by the recent disturb between labor and capital will cease. present state of affairs must continue. ances, they should begin to clamor for a Labor left with some share of indestrong standing army. During the pendence can soon enforce terms with war a national debt, one of the strong capital. It is idle to suppose that the est muniments of an aristocracy or exhibition of brute force will prevent kingly form of government, was the oppressed human nature seeking reblessing that was to bring prosperity lief by violence, however hopeless to the nation and quell all social tumult | the attempt; nor can a standing army or tendency to disintegration. Now, a always be depended upon. In time they cannot strike. That is the way standing army with a net work of ol war, men enlist from patrotism or garrisons extending throughout the love of glory. But in time of peace, land is the grand essential to order only the shiftless and the dissolute and the protection of life and prop. are to be found in the ranks. Men of cal Pennsylvania live, as seen by the erty. This obtained, and all other property or a sure means of a comsteps to despotism are, imagined fortable living, would never endure easy. If we are ready to abandon the the tyrrany of military discipline, the experiment of free institutions, then dull monotony of garrison duty and a greater stride in that direction the hard fare of a common soldier. could not be taken than the creation The ranks would be filled from the of a large army. It is essential to class they would be called upon to despotism, but it sometimes proves keep in subjection their sympathies as dangerous to order and stability as during the first French revolution, as dangerous to order and stability as during the first French revolution, as the unchecked rule of a mob. Trained to submit to and obey the commands of a leader; supported in idleness and separated from the people by military discipline, they envy the freedom and despise the impotenty of those whom they are alternated by called upon to protect or subdue. They have no regard for liberty since they are not permitted to enjoy it, as during the first French revolution, might render them more dangerous to the government than the mob, and they might prefer the plander offered by civil irruptions to the pay of a soldier. The Swiss mercenaries of the French king were the only troops that could be induced to fire on the mob. And if an army is our dependence for suppressing strikes among the first French revolution, might render them more dangerous (The soap and paper are used in making cartidges for blasting.] Out of his \$19 he hat to pay 4.30 for rent and \$1 for coal, and on the remaining \$13.70 had to maintain for a month himself, wife, three children, and his father, who is 74 years old. Their food was simply corn meal mush with a few potatoes of buying two pounds of fat pork. But they might render them more dangerous (The soap and paper are used in making cartidges for blasting.] Out of his \$19 he had to pay 4.30 for rent and \$1 for coal, and on the pay 4.30 for rent and \$1 for coal, and on the pay 4.30 for rent and \$1 for coal, and on the pay 4.30 for rent and \$1 for coal, and on the pay 4.30 for rent and \$1 for coal, and on the pay 4.30 for rent and \$1 for coal, and on the pay 4.30 for rent and \$1 for coal, and on the pay 4.30 for rent and \$1 no reverence for human life since to liable, be composed of foreign mercedestroy it is their business, with naries. But in time even these must in the Continental shaft, none of whom is any

ambitious chieftain to overturn any posed, will soon render that class too existing order of things, liberal or powerful to be resisted by any exhibitions of force. Intelligent assembly and the powerful to be resisted by any exhibition of force and allowed to riceive, and, as all despotic. No such stability as characterizes the kingly governments of
the old world can ever come from
the ruins of a reputlic. They took

the ruins of a reputlic. They took

tion of force. Intelligent enough to understand the value of organization and the force of numbers, they cannot long be kept in subjection, but

which he is not allowed to riceive, and, as all credit is refused since the strike began, and he had been able to save nothing, he and his family of five are on the verge of starvation.

No. 3 is a miner in the Pine shaft, worked by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, and has to support a wife, six chiltheir rise and grew into strength aided by the slavery, ignorance, super stition and barbaric ideas of glory that characterized the feudal system,

The removal of the cause that characterized the feudal system,

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of kingly government, than to the struck with some fatal disease, sooner

sample of the dependence to be placed upon a regular army whose only molegislate in the interest of subsidized rings-which did not issue bonds to bondholderswhich did not pass laws and change laws inple and its safeguard for the suppression of internal disorders, a well sion of internal disorders are a suppression of internal disorders. long retain the first but by an equal did not legislate into existence the gigantic Mobilier swindle-which did not caeate the and these blessings, as we have rewho pardoned out of prison the convicted thieves—which did not elect a President who istering of justice and the preserva saved the scoundrel Belknap from impeachtion of social order, leaving the peo-ple as much to themselves as is consistent with the attainment of these which did not use the Federal bayonets and objects, Labor is at the bottom, and infamous Returning Boards to defeat the will upon it falls all the burthens of gov. of the people expressed at the ballet box.
All these are the work of the Republican ernment. Capital will have a profit in spite of taxes, and labor must produce it, hence the lighter the burthens of government the more favorable are the circumstances to the equal distribution of property among the condemnatory of Grant. Hayes, or

THE RESULT.

Ever since the Republican party has been in power, nearly every act of legislation has been in the interest both employers and employes. One of the most prominent mine owners said: "My policy in managing laboring men is to keep them so poor they cannot strike. That is the way to prevent strikes," We give below a few specimens of the way the white a few specimens of the way the slaves in the mining regions of Radireporter of the Sun:

No. 1 is a "half-place man" in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company. [Customarily a miner and laborer work together, the former taking two-thirds of their joint earnings and out of his share paying their joint earnings and out of his share paying for powder, oil, cotton, soap, and paper, min-ing necessaries. Sometimes, however, two min-ers work together, sharing expenses and receipts equally. Those who work in this way are known as "half-place men."] In the month preceding the strike he earned \$19—which he deemed a fair average—after paying \$7.50 for three-kegs of powder, \$1.60 for two gallons of oil. 20 cents for paper, and 10 cents for some

No. 4 is an engineer in a mine, consequently holds an enviable position. During two years he has been in enforced idleness—at one time 30 days, at another 60 days, at a third 90 days. When allowed to work, he was only permitted WHAT IT DID NOT DO.

That notorious political prostitute, "Brick" Pomeroy, has been for some time stumping Illinois. He is ostensibly the champion of the "Greenback" party, but is really a hireling of Radicalism, and his harangues are only a series of lying tirades against the Democratic party. The Macomb (III) Finals sketches the following that the mark of the make that for at best three quarters time, consequently his earnings have averaged when at work, only \$24 to 26 per month. On this he is supposed to keep himself, wife and seven children, none of whom are old enough to be of any help to him. Fortunately he had saved up a little money in good times. He has had to expend \$200 of his savings, in addition to all his earnings, in the past two years. But his family live well. By comparison with others about them. They have had six or seven pounds of bacon every month, two gallons of molasses, and sometimes tea or coffee.

No. 5 is another end days, at a third 90 days. When allowed to work, he was only permitted to make half or at best three-quarters time, consequently his earnings have averaged when at work, only \$24 to 26 per month. On this he is supposed to keep himself, wife and seven children, none of whom are old enough to be of any help to him. Fortunately he had saved up a little money in good times. He has had to expend \$200 of his savings, in addition to all his earnings, in the past two years. But his family live well. By comparison with others about them. They have had six or seven pounds of bacon every month, two gallons of molasses, and sometimes tea or coffee.

No. 5 is another engineer in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Company; has earned an average of \$25 per month,

the Democratic party. The Macomb (III.) Eagle sketches the following faithful picture of the paltry hireling demagogue:

The best evidence that can be adduced that Pomeroy is in the pay of Logan and the Republican party is found in the fact that his abuse is all directed against Democrats and the Democratic party which is not in

No. 6 is a "first-class company hand," who ses to repairs in the mine, fixes the ventilating aparatus, &c., consequently has more days work in a month than most of the miners, and makes in a month than most of the miners, and makes better pay. His wages ran: January, 827.22; February, 823.72; March, 827.38: April, 24.96; May, 832.15; June, 833.16. In all last year he carned 8360. His income is now looked upon by his neighbors as princely, and he can keep his wife and four children in comparative com-

No. 7 is a laborer in a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western breaker, and gets eleven cents
per hour for his work. So he earns from 55 to
65 per diem when he has work. If he gets \$15
6 for a month's toil he is doing as well as he ean
now expect to. He pays 85 per month for rent
and on the remainder keeps a wife, five children
and a helpless father in law. He buys monthly
one hundred pounds of flour, two pounds of sugar, and all the rest of his money is expended for
corn meal to make mush, which is the staple
diet of his family. He has not been able to
buy a pound of meat, of any kind, in a year.
No. 8 is a laborer in the Capouse shaft, one
of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's
mines, and has been earning \$14 to \$22 per
month; has to pay \$4 per month rent and support a family of nine persons. He and his for
a year past have been living almost exclusively
on mush.
No. 9 is an add abilited wines in the

No. 9 is an old skillful miner in the employ of the Mount Pleasant Coal Company, and made in the month before the strike what is pro-neunced by the miners hereabouts the best month's work in this county within a year. After paying all expenses there was left for him 837.02 and for his laborer \$34.51. Part of this

"We can no longer be strong or healthy on such diet," he says, "but it is all I and hundreds, yes thousands, of others can get. If a man even allows himself to take a full meal of dry bread or cold mush in his dinner pail in the mine, he must feel that he is robbing his little ones at

of the capitalist and against that of the laborer—or, in other words, they have legislated to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. They have lavished everything on the few and left nothing for the many. The late of the rudest kind, tattered and comfortless bed clothing, and empty larders were the rule, to These cases might be multiplied indefinitely. strikes are the legitimate and inevitable results of the vicious system of
class legislation pursued for the last
sixteen years, and the Republican
party is solely responsible for the
miseries which afflict the country, and
until there is an entire change in the
administration of the Government the administration of the Government the present state of affairs must continue. A reporter of the N. Y. Sun has been through some mining districts in Pennsylvania and had interviews with both emissioners and employes. One

> employ 2,200 men in their works; altogether probably 3,000. This last company keeps a store, and so does nearly every one of the leased colliers. Wherever there is a store, the men who trade at it believe they are in various ways cheated, and even boildly robbed, while those who do not trade at it are kept out of employment. Only recently Riley & Johnson sent handbills through their mine giving the warning: "Parties dealing at the store will undering: "Parties dealing at the store will under-stand that when there is any work they will have the preference." Even when men are regularly trading at the store of the mine own-ers, they cannot get all that is due them. The Lehigh Iron and Coal Company owes some of its employes to-day as much as \$72 each, accumulated wages of the best men who have very small families, and it will neither give them provisions nor money. Money they are always reluctant to give, even in the best of times. If a colliery company owes a miner \$20, they may give him \$10, but not the full \$20. The n en used to appeal for all their wages to enable them to bury their relatives. The Lachawanna Irou and Coal Company noticed that there seems to be a great many funerals, and promptly started an undertaking branch in connection with their store. Now, an employe, or any of his family, must be buried in their coffins and his ramity, must be ouried in their comis and by them, at a little more than others would charge. If a man gives an order on the com-pany, to pay any outside debt, the company charges five per cent. for paying, even when it holds the man's carnings and will not give them up that he may pay for himself.

> Doctors refuse attendance to miners families; druggists refuse medicines to them without "cash in advance," for they know the poor wretches can scarcely hope to pay them, how-ever honest they may be. As for clothing, never was there such a rag fair anywhere as in these mining districts. It may be seriously doubted if there is a sound garment among the men on strike or their families. With nearly all, the rule is that they have but two changes —on and off. If their condition is not bettered before winter comes again, hundreds of them must inevitably freeze to death.

COAST NEWS.

One day last week a man named O'Sullivan

six men was crossing from Astoria to Chincok, when it capsized, drowning two men named Fowles and Stevens. The other four clung to the boat three hours before they were res-

The body of a man named Joseph Mc-Cinsing, a native of Ray county, Missouri, was found in the brush near the Walla Walla race track on Friday last. He killed himself by taking poison, giving as a reason for the rash act that he was out of money and in bad

The East Oregonian, published at Pendleton, Umatilla county, says that the total amount of wool shipped from Umatilla landing, that county, up to August 23d, for this season, amounted to 2,632 sacks and bales, weighing 958,312 pounds. This is an increase of about 50 per cent. over that of last year for the same period of time.

Mr. A. M. Waddel, manager of Mr. S. G. Reed's "Broadmeads Farm," in Yamhill county, with a 10-horse power steam engine and a 36-inch "Pitt's Buffalo separator," threshed 3,277 bashels of winter oats in ten hours' time. We should say that threshing 5 4-100 bushels of oats per minute, and to keep it up for ten hours, was quick work. Who can beat it?

The high winds last week seriously damaged the hop crop in Mariou county. The Statesman says one man in the Waldo hills had two thousand poles blown down, and others were damaged more or less. The prostrate poles are raised up so the air can circulate through them. With this precaution the hops will ripen and be ready for picking about next week. We have not heard from the Buena Vista yards, but hope no damage has been sustained.

Suspicious.-Higby's organ at Salem suspects that its pet has been "suborned" by every man he met "suborned" by every man he met after leaving the protection of his keepers. Siglin and Bennett took advantage of his unsophisticated innocence and "suborned" him at Coos Bay; Mosher and Fink took advantage of his thirst and "suborned" him with sundry glasses of whisky at Roseburg; and when he got to Eugene Fitch "suborned" him just a little, but Fitch didn't have a fair chance—Highy called him to the distribution of property among the people. Of what consequence is the form of government to the masses of the people when under the heel of capital, they feel its power only when stung to desperation, they rise up in convulsive effort to claim a small share of the independence that marks a freeman. Since but few can be great or wealthy, nature has wisely provided but few with the desire for this mouth as a day would a cat. The great mass of mankind are content if their labor.

After paying all expenses there was left for him SN.62 and for his laborer S3.5.1. Part of this S2.2 and he has been in debt to the company of the s2.2 an chance—Higby called him to the door of the car and he only got in a half dozen words, and that, too, in the presence of the deputy Marshal.

Fitch is not to blame, however, for under more favorable circumstances no doubt he would have acquitted the would

Many people, seeing the inability to effect anything through the formation of a third party, will at once join the Republicans; while those who remain in the new organization will be just so much taken from the

Democratic strength. - Bee.

There can be no doubt of the failure of the new party movement, nor can there be any doubt that the movement, as the Bes intimates, is a dodge to weaken the Democratic party, but the Bee pays a sorry compliment to the intelligence of the people when it asserts that they will again be cajoled back into the party to whose misgovernment and oppressive legislation they owe all their In fact, we have the best assortment of article



Dissolution Notice.

TIME COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Williams & Brown, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, J. B. Will-

been dissolved by mutual consent, J. E. Williams alone succeeding to the business. All accounts due the firm are payable to J. B. Williams, who alone is authorized to collect the
same.

J. B. WILLIAMS,
L. BROWN.

Referring to the above, I would respectfully
ask my friends, and the public generally, to
continue to favor me with their parronage.
Only the best brands of wines and isquors, and
the finest cicars will be served by me. All

selves indebted to me.

MUST BE PAID. and I cannot meet them

I will sell at auction, on the 20th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, at Irving station, to the highest bidder, the following described property, either all together, unless I can collect. If or in tracts to suit purchasers:

197 and three-fourth acres, all good wheat land, on which is a small house and new barn, a young well selected orchard of 900 trees.

Terms of sale on farm—One third cash in come and settle without delay, for

I MUST HAVE MONEY.

Jan. 6, 1877. B. F. DORRIS \$18. - SEWING MACHINE - \$18. THE MOST WONDERFUL AND THE BEST.

HIGHEST AWARDS CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

Diplomas, Prize Medals, etc. A FIRST-CLASS FULL SIZED

SEWING MACHINE 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 Patentel Attachments.

No complicated Machine r 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 Hen. Fell, Tuck, Braid, Cord, Gather, Embroider, etc., uses self-adjusting straight needles, all description of Cotton, slik and Thread Makes the strongest stitch known, the cloth will teat before the scam will rip, uses the thread direct from the spool. The machine is beautifully fineled and highly of namented and

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. CAUTION.

EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

Peerless Manufacturing Co., 2408, Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

OSBURN & CO'S

TEW DRUG STORE ON WILLAM

CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, GLA

VARNISHES

PATENT MEDICINES, &c. Brandies. Wines and Liquory OF ALL KINDS.

FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE.

We warrant all our drugs, for they are new and Fresh. Particular attention is called to

Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

As we have bought

OUR GOODS FOR CASH We can compete with any establishment in Magene 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.

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 Engene 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

Continue to favor me with their parronage only the best brands of wines and isquors, and the finest cigars will be served by me. All persons indebted to the old firm are earnestly requested to call and settle, as the partnership accounts must be closed up at once.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Notice.

I HAVE THIS DAY TURNED OVER to W. H. Abrams & Bro., all the lumber accounts due me from sales of lumber from Eugene City Mills since August 9, 1875.

B. C. VAN HOUTEN.
Dated Eugene City, Aug. 20, 1877.

B. C. VAN HOUTEN.
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. † of section 30, Town. 16 S., R. 3 west; running thence north 5th rods, thence west 26 rods, thence south 214 rods, thence west 26 rods, thence north 160 rods, to the place of beginning. Also the S. E. † 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 country, State of Oregon. 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 described premises contained in the said deed, read as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the N. E. corner of the S. † of section 30, Town. 16 S., R. 3 west; running thence north 5th rods, thence east 26 rods, thence south 214; rods, thence east 26 rods, thence out 160, to follow, to wit: Beginning at the N. E. corner of the S. † of section 30, Town. 16 S., R. 3 west; running thence north 5th rods, thence east 26 rods, thence out 26 rods, thence out 26 rods, thence out 26 rods, thence out 27 rods, thence out 27 rods, thence out 28 rods, thence out 28 rods, thence out 28

Dated June 27th, 1877.—30.6w

A Rare Chance.

One of the best Wheat Farms in

Lane County.

hand, one or two years' time on the balance,

hand, one or two years' time on the balance, secured by mortgage on premises.

Also three head of brood mares, two geldings, one large work mule, two cows, one heifer, one Schuttler wagon, three sets harness, one Buckeye grain drill, nearly new, two plows, two harrows, one new cultivator, household furniture, about 20 tons of hay, about 1000 bushels oats, 1 share in Farmers' Warehouse.

Terms of sale on the latter property—One year's credit on sums over five dollars.

JAMES WHEELAN.

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 en-tire satisfaction as to what it promises. No mineral or damaging substance is used in this tire 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.

13. Preparations forwarded to all parts of the country.

ONE BOTTLE, \$5; or, THREE BOTTLES, \$10.

MRS. H. A. MOORE, 1008, MARKET STREET, San Francisco, California AGENTS WANTED.

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.

R OSEBURG AND SAN JUAN LIME for sale by T. G. RENDRICKS.

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 Bollars. Liberal Terms. Call soon or miss, a burgain. Situated at the mouth of Camp Greek, 9 miles east of Springfield Lane county Orecon. field, Lane count , Oregon. G. R. HAMMERSLY.

FOR GENERAL MERCHANDISE GO T. C. MENDRICKS,