Foreign and Domestie.

Baltimore is to have an electric railway. Mica mines near Clinton, Ala., are in There are 13,000 organized wage workers in California.

The population of Kansas has increased

the past two years 172,665. The new college building of Oberlin College, Ohio, will cost \$60,000.

The Farmers' Bank of Norfolk, Va. has failed; liabilities, \$2.0,000. A bounty of five cents is paid for each crow killed in Cape May, N. J.

The Black Hills tin region is found to be much larger than was supposed Large quantities of sturgeon are said to be converted into salmon in Maine.

Three deaths from hiccough occurred within a week at Chattanooga, Tenn. In Boston it cost \$28 42 for the educa-tion of each pupil in the public schools. There are reported to be fully 100 farmers' alliances in Dakota, and more form-

There is in this country at present, according to estimates, fully 50,000 skating rinks.

The four Senators from South Carolina and Arkansas have only five legs under Harvard College has received over \$1 .-

000,000 in donations during the past three

Henry M. Stanley expects to make a short visit to the United States about May 1st.

The Prohibitionists are already outlining their campaign for the next Presidential Wisconsin and Minnesota are to have Agricultural Colleges supported by the

Detectives in Illine's impersonate Mormon elders in order to capture fugitives from justice.

A Great Bend, Kansas, firm has shipped, since last Fall, 200,000 bushels of wheat at 40 cents a bushel.

John Marston, a Rear Admiral in the United States Navy, died in Philadelphia at the age of 90 years. An official proclamation has been issued

at Constantinople condemning the Mahdi as an impostor and a robber. Wm. Stover, a cowboy recently arrested in Butler county, Kansas, confesses that he has murdered eleven men.

There are 347 female blacksmiths in England, all of whom swing heavy hammers, and do men's work generally.

Forty thousand coal miners are on a strike in Yorkshire, England, against a 10-per-cent, reduction in wages.

The crews of two German vessels have been captured and eaten by cannibals on Hermit Island, in the Pacific Ocean. In Mexico there are 87 cotton mills, with

249,750 spinners and 8,758 looms; also, 10 woolen mills, with 9,364 spinners and 309 The Washington monument was struck

by lightning three times in one day re-cently, but not the slightest damage re-sulted.

Nelson Edwards, a New York dentist, spent two days in killing himself with a razor. His throat and body were horribly An epidemic of the black-tongue fever is raging in Overton county, Tenn. Over thirty deaths have occurred in the past few days.

Employes of the National line of steam-ships state the English Government has bought the America outright, paying

An interesting question before the New Hampshire courts is in the form of the in-quiry whether a woman may legally marry her deceased husband's father.

The sum paid by the people of the United States for sicoholic drinks is variously estimated at figures ranging from \$700,000,000 to \$1.000,000,700 annually.

Hon. John Q. Brown, Christopher Green and William F. Knox, havebeen appointed ommission to select a site for a public building at Sacramento, California.

A party of four hundred persons who left Eugland to settle in the Canadian Northwest have been diverted to Wiscon-sin and Indiana, in consequence of Riel's

R. Kepfer, a German, living at Idaville, Indiana, killed himself with a revolver rather than submit to the humiliation of

being arrested for having an altercation

The wheat remaining in California is said to amount to 470,000 tons, and the increased price, resulting from the war news, has augmented its valuation by at least \$6,000,000.

The Technical School of Moscow has an endowment of \$2,000.0 0 and can accomodate 600 students, but owing to a lack of appreciation it has less than 100 pupils enrolled on its books.

At Vina, California, on the morning of April 16th, tramps set fire to a barn belonging to ex-Governor Stanford, and 115 mules and herses, valued at about \$200 each, were burned to death.

An alligator twenty-seven feet and seven inches long was recently eaught out of Lake Wimlico, Fla. He killed four dogs with one sweep of his enormous tail after he had been dragged ashore.

Edward Pierrepont, secretary of the American legation at Rome, died April 16th. He was left in charge of the Ameri-can affairs in Italy by ex-Minister Astor when he returned to this country.

A serious riot occurred in Mallow, Ireland, upon the arrival there of the Prince of Wales. It was apparently incited by Lord Mayor O'Connor, of Dublin, who in an address indulged in treasonable landard statements and the statements of the Prince of Wales. It was apparently incited by BUTTER—Fancy, 20c; choice, 18&19c; fair to good, 1.@18c; ordinary, 12@14c; mixed store shipments, dull at 11@14c; Eastern, 12½@16c # B.

At New York, April 13th, eight five-story buildings undergoing construction on Sixty-second street, fell, burying a large number of workmen. Four were killed and probably several of the wounded

Mrs. Mary Tierney, a widow with four small children, while on her way home from work, attempted to crawl under a freight car standing on the Erie track, at Port Jervis. The train started and killed

A young lawyer of Sylvania, Gs., went through the town the other day, driving a portion of his first law fee—a yearling steer. The fee consisted of \$8 in money, a stack of fodder, a silver watch, an old sow and the yearling.

The 'National Roller Skating Congress of America' has been organized at New York City. A national contest will be held there May 26 and 27, when prizes will be offered for the best execution of the various movements on skates.

Representative Shaw (Democrat), of Beardstown, was found dead in his room in the Palace Hotel, Springfield, Ill., April 12th. His death delayed the Senatorial struggle twenty days. The Governor called a new election immediately.

The recent fire at Victoria, B. C., result-The recent fire at Victoria, B. C., resulted in the destruction of the Terminus hotel and seven buildings adjeining. The Grand Pacific hotel escaped with the loss of the roof and upper story and great damage to the furniture. Two bodies have been found in the ruins. They are believed to be those of guests in the burned hotel who were unable to get out. Loss, \$30,000.

MARKET REPORTS.

Portland.

WHEAT-Per ctl, valley, \$1.30; Walls Walla, \$1.224. FLOUR—Fer bbl, standard brands, \$4@4.25; superfine, \$3.75@4.00; country brands, \$3.75@4. \$3.76\(\text{94}\).

BEANS—Per cti. small whites, \$2.00; bayos, \$3; pinks, \$2.50; butter, \$2.50.

BUTTER—Per lb, choice dairy, 23c; country store, 10\(\text{@}15c; Eastern, 22\)-c.

CHERSE—Per lb, choice local, 12\(\text{@}14c; \)

imported, 12@16c.

DRIED FRUITS—Per fb, apples, 5@8c; plums, 6@8c; prunes, 8@8jc; peaches, 13c: raisins, \$2.25 \(\pi \) bx.

raisins, \$2.25 \$\psi\$ bx.

EGGS—Per doz, 13c,
LARD—Per B, pails, 11c; tius, Eastern,
11c; tius, Oregon, 11\psic.

OAT MEAL—Common, \$3.50 \$\psi\$ ctl.

CORN MEAL—Per ctl. \$3.

HOMINY—Per ctl. \$3.75.

CRACKED WHEAT—Per ctl. \$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Per ctl, \$3.75.

RYE FLOUR—Per ctl, \$4.

RICE—Per fb, China No. 1, 5½c; mixed,
4½c; Hawaiian Islands, 5½c.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 2e; onions,

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 2e; turnips

4c ♥ Ib; carrots, 50 c ♥ sack; turnips, 50c; beets, 50c.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 2½-15 cans \$\psi\$ doz, \$1.10, gallons, \$3.50; pie fruits, assorted, \$1.50, gallons, \$4; green corn, \$1.25

COFFEE—# lb, Guatemala, green, 1116 124c; Costa Rica, 124c; old Government Java. 20c.

POTATOES—Quote in bushels: Garnet chilis, 15c; early rose, 15c; Burbank seed-lings, 30c; peerless, 17ic.
POULTRY—Chickens. # doz., \$4@5; ducks. \$5@6; guese, \$6@7; turkeys, # lb, 10@124c*
PROVISIONS—Hams, # lb, 11@13c; ba-

PROVISIONS—Hams, # lb, 11@13c; bacon, 10@124c.

PICKLES—Per keg. \$1.10@1.25.

SALT—Liverpool, \$16@20 # ton.

SUGARS—Quote bbls: (A) patent cube;
7ic; (A) crushed, 7ic; dry granulated, 7ic;
golden C, 5ic; extra powdered, 7ic.

SEEDS—Wholesale to farmers # ctl, red
clover, \$15; alfalfa, \$18; white clover, \$35;
alsike, \$32; timothy, prime, \$7.50; Kentncky blue grass, extra clean, \$15; perennial rye grass, \$15; red top, \$12; orchard
grass, \$18; rye black, \$2; bone meal, #
ton, \$3s; bone phosphates, \$45.

SPICES—# lb, pepper, 18@25c; mustard,
18c; ginger, 18c; clunamon, 27ic; nutmeg,
80c; sage, 30c.

TROPICAL FRUIT-Lemons, \$6@6.50

case; bananas, \$4.00; cocoanuts, \$c; oranges, \$2@2.25 \(\psi \) 100.

BRAN—Per ton, \$12@14.

MIDDLINGS—Per ton, \$20@25.

GROUND BARLEY—Per ton \$21@23.

OATS—Choice milling, 36c; choice feed, HAY-Per ton, \$7@12.

HOPS—Per lb, 10@12\c. WOOL—Valley, 12\cup15c; eastern Orecon, 13@17c.

GRAIN BAGS—Per lb. Calcutta, 6]c.

HIDES—Dry, 16c; salted, 6@7.

BROOMS—Per doz. \$2.25@6.50.

San Francisco.

BAGS—Calcutta wheat bags, 5½c. FLOUR—Best city extra, \$4.25@4.75; medium, \$3.50@4.00; shipping superfine,

\$2,75@3,50.

WHEAT—No. 1 grades, \$1.45; choice milling parcels, \$1.50 F ctl.

BARLEY—No. 11 quality, 97½ @ \$1; brewing, \$1.02½@1.12½.

OATS—Surµrise and milling, \$1.30@1.40; No. 1, \$1.15@1.20; No. 2, 95c@81; off grades, 90c@95c; black, \$1@1.10 F ctl.

CORN—Large yellow, \$1.00@1.10; small yellow, \$1.15@1.29; white, \$1.10@1.15 F ctl.

CRACKED CORN—Per ton, \$26@27.

CORNMEAL—Feed, \$26@27 \$ ton; fine kinds for table, 2@24c \$ b.

SEEDS—Mustard, \$2.25@3 for brown, and \$2.25.25 for yellow; canary, 34.24c; hemp. 34.23c; rspe, 24.23c; timothy, 54.26c; alfalfa, 2.5c \$ b; flax, \$2.25@2.50 \$ ctl. MIDDLINGS -Per ton, \$16.50@18.50. HAY-Alfalfa, \$8.00@11.00; wheat, \$10 @16; oat, \$8@12; barley, \$7@11; mixed,

STRAW-Per bale, 55@65c. HOPS—Per lb, lc,
BRAN—Per ton, \$13@14,
RYE—Per ctl, \$1.00@1,124,
BUCKWHEAT—Per ctl, \$1.25@1.50,
GROUND BARLEY—Per ton, \$22.50@

23.00.

POTATOES — Early rose, 65c; river reds, 70c; Petalumas, 90c@\$1.00; garnet chile, 55@65c; peerless, 70@80c; Humboldt kidney, \$1.10.21,25; do red, \$1.00 # ctl; peachblows, \$1.00.

ONIONS—Per ctl, \$2.50@4.00, DRIED PEAS—Green, \$3.50; Niles, \$1.50; blackeye, \$2.25 # ctl.

BEANS—Bayos, \$2.50@3; butter, \$1.00 @1.35; pink, \$1.60; red, \$2; lima, \$1.90; small white, \$1.25@2.00; pea, \$1.50@2.00 # ctl.

POULTRY-Turkeys, gobblers, 15@17c;

POULTRY—Turkeys, gobblers, 15@17c; hens, 22@21c; dressed do. 16 a22c # b; roosters, \$5@6.00 for old and \$7@8.50 for young; hens, \$6.00@8.00; broilers, \$6@7, as to size; ducks, \$6.00@7.50 # doz; geese, \$2.00@2.50 # pair.

VEGETABLES—Green peas. '2½c # fb; carrots, 50@60c; turnips, 50@60c; beets, 40@60c; parsnips, \$1; cabbage, 50@60c # ctl. FRUIT—Apples, 65c@\$1 for common; lemons, California, 50c@75c; limes, Mexican, \$11.00@12; oranges, California, 1.25@ ican, \$11.00@12; oranges, California, 1.25@

\$1.50 \$ box. DRIED FRUIT—Sun-dried apples, 2@
2½c; apricots, 9c; blackberries, 10c; figs,
4c, pressed; peaches, 13c; pears, 4c; plums,
7½c; prunes, German, 4c; do, French, 5c raisins, new crop Layers, \$1.50@

ib; raisins, new crop Layers, \$1.50@
1.75 ♥ box.
HIDES - Drv. | ₩ ib, usual selection. 17@
17½; dry kip, 17@17); dry calf, 29c; salted steers, 50 to 55lbs. 7@7½c.
WOOL - Mendocino. 18@20c, ₩ ib.;
Humboldt, 18@26c; San Joaquin, 6@8c; eastern Oregon, 14@16c
HONEY - Comb. 7@8c; extracted, 5@5½ ₩ ib.

Eastern, 12½@16c & b.

LARD—Eastern, 11@11½ for tierces, and 11½@11½ for pails; California, 10-b,8@8½c. EGGS—# dozen, 16@17c.

TALLOW—Grease, 3@4; rendered, 5@ 5½c: refined, 7½@7½c & b.
CHEESE—California, 11@12c. SALT—Per ton, \$16@22½.

SUGAR—Dry granulated, 6½c; extra fine cubes, 7c; fine crushed, 7c; powdered, 7½c; extra fine powdered, 8c; extra golden C, 5½; golden C, 5½c.

SYRUP—American retinery is quoted at 30c in bbis, 3½c in hf bbis, 37½c in 5-gal kegs, and 50c in 1-gal tins,

A Kansas farmer now on a visit to New York city is the father of twelve children, York city is the lather of tweeve children, the six youngest being as yet unnamed, as after naming the first six he decided to give any other children who might be born to him the privilege of naming themselves on coming to years of discretion.

The bar of Philadelphia proposed to give ex-Attorney General Brewster an elegant dinner, but he declined to accept, giving as a reason that he did not desire to partake of a public feast while so many find it hard work to get a meal. It was to have been a sumptuous feast, at \$15 a

HOW TYPE IS MADE.

An Hour Among the Skilled Workmen of a Type Foundry.

In a walk through a type foundry the other morning by a Times reporter the following words from Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic" were quoted by the founder, who accompanied the reporter through his establishment, in referring to the art of of foulness and degradation in one of printing:

"At the very epoch when the greatness of Burgundy was most swiftly ripening another weapon was secretly forging, more potent in the great struggle for freedom than any which the wit or hand of man has even devised or wielded."

"It may not be generally known," said the type-founder, "that the first quarto Bible printed in America was the work of Christopher Sauer, of Germantown, who there in 1735 established a type foundry, but it is to see how type is made that you come.'

"Let us begin with the metal room." About the place where the amalgam of which type is made were piled hundreds of bars of the metal. At the further end of the room a master-workman threw into the great kettle certain proportions of copper, antimony, lead and tin. This is the amalgam, the exact proportions of which produce the useful metal that must be hard without being brittle, ductile but tough, flowing freely and hardening rapidly.

A bar was broken in two and the

beautiful, sparkling grain of the metal shown. About the apartment were casks of glittering antimony, bars of yellow copper, dull bricks of lead and blocks of tin.

As the composition melted the man at the kettle stirred the molten mass, and when the proper degree of heat was reached ladled it out on the moulds that lay on the brick floor at his feet. Above the metal room the bars were fitted for the printer's use. Before a machine known as a punch-cutter sat a man surrounded by a bewildering array of delicate tools and

There are very few men of note for this part of the work in the United States," whispered the reporter's companion. "It requires a delicacy of touch and perception that is not easily acquired." On the end of a piece of steel the workman at the punch-cut-ter was forming a letter. He worked rapidly yet with caution, frequently testing with his gauges until the letter cated, is from twelve to twenty-one was complete. Then other letters of days. When the crisis is passed, the the alphabet were formed, finishing the

One by one the dies were placed in a stamping machine, an oblong piece of of curing it or of cutting it short, but copper put under them and then the simply seeks to palliate the symptoms great lever was brought down. The impression was left deep in the copper. This oblong bit of copper is termed the matrix.

From the punch-cutter the matrices were carried to an adjoining room, where the greatest care is exercised in their fitting up for the mould. The slightest variation or irregularity was said to be fatal to the appearance of the type cast in them.

Perhaps the most interesting things machines that pour out an endless stream of type as long as they are at

"These snug little fellows," said the type founder, patting with his hand the odd little mass of machinery before upon and resulting from the deportwhich he stood, "ean throw out more type in one day than a man, working ten hours a day, can count in a month. The latter is the weaker in intelligence and will, and is not supposed to have

projected into the mould by a pump. for each owner to settle in his own mind. The mould is movable and at every revise, how will be secure submission and olution of the crank is brought to the obedience. spout, where it receives a fresh charge of the metal. A spring in front of the mould holds close to it a copper matrix, and the stamp of the letter on the matrix is directly opposite the aperture in the mould which meets the spout of

the pump. In boxes the new-made type is carried to the dressing-room, where around trained to any other. Take horses as large stones boys are kept busy rub-examples. Those used in the fire delarge stones boys are kept busy rubbing away the rough edges on the type. The lads wear leather glove fingers for protection. As the types are rubbed smooth each letter is set up in long

lines. From the nimble-fingered boys the from the nimble-ingered boys the lines of type pass into the hands of the dresser, who has beside him a powerful magnifying-glass. The dresser deftly slips a line of type into a long stick similar in shape to that used by printers, face downward, screws them up tight and with two rapid movements of a planing tool cuts the groove in the bottom of the type. This opera-tion is known as giving the type legs.

"They must nave something to stand on," said the good-natured-looking dresser. After that, with the magnifying-glass, the face of the line is criti- is the result of education; not of coercally inspected and imperfect ones thrown aside to be returned to the Stock Journal. melting-pot.

"This operation practically ends the making of the type," said the founder. "Afterward, the different letters are put up in what we call 'pages,' and are ready to be sent out." The matrices and moulds, of which the foundry has a collection numbering many thousands, are kept when not in use in a fire proof vault. They are very valuable, representing as they do the collection of many years of labor

A complete font of type may be comprised under nine heads, as follows: Capitals A, small capitals B, lower case c. figures, points, spaces, em and en quadrates, two and three em quadrates and accents.

Printers divide a font of letter into two classes—upper case and lower case sorts. The upper case are capitals, small capital letters and references; the lower case consists of small letters. double letters, figures, points and quadrates.—Philadelphia Times.

-The body of the late Myra Clark Gaines was placed in the same vault and on the identical spot in which the remains of her father, Hon. Daniel Clark, were placed sixty-seven years ago, in New Orleans. The cell supposed to contain the father's remains was found on examination to be partly filled with dust only, the coffin and remains having wholly yielded to the in-- V. O. P.ennunc.

TYPHUS FEVER

It's Breeding Places and Those Most Likely to Be Attacked.

Last winter a number of cases of typhus fever appeared in New York City. During this last autumn several similar cases were reported, showing a tendency of this dangerous fever to become epidemic-spreading from a nest the West Side slums. Up to January 8th the discovered cases numbered twenty. Every effort has been made to check the disease, but it is difficult to control it amid its unsanitary surround-

This fever prevails in England, Scot-land and Ireland more than elsewhere. From the latter country it sometimes finds its way to this in emigrant ships and is known among us as the ship fever. In Europe it is called camp fever, whole armies having been nearly swept away by it. It is sometimes called spotted fever, from the extensive rash thrown out on the body of the patient who is prostrated by it.

Typhus fever is very contagious. It, however, mainly attacks only those who come into close contact with it. From 1861 to 1864 nearly fifteen hundred cases were admitted to Bellevue Hospital-over five hundred within the last six months of the period. During that time forty persons connected with the hospital service took it, as did also twenty-six patients admitted to the hospital for other diseases. The poison seems to need to be concentrated to become dangerous. A single patient seldom communicates it.

Crowded, filthy tenements are its breeding-places. Epidemics of it prevail in Liverpool more than elsewhere Large numbers of the houses in that city are built back to back in unventilated courts. In these quarters the fever often attacks every person not protected by a previous attack.

It is a disease of cold and temperate climates, and is unknown in the tropics. It is also largely a winter disease, doubtless because of the lack of ventilation in the filthy lodging-houses of our commercial cities, and the depressing influence of the cold and of the utter destitution of the poor.

It attacks parsons of every age. Most of the children—ninety-five per cent. recover. Of persons over sixty, sixty-six per cent. die. The mortality in-

creases regularly between these ages. A person is seldom attacked twice by the disease. Its duration, if uncomplirecovery is exceedingly rapid. The subsequent health is generally good. Medical science knows no means either and to support the system until the poison is eliminated by the proper organs. - Youth's Companion.

THE HORSE.

The Proper Deportment Toward a Faithful Servant.

We are too apt to think that the queston of deportment is altogether a thing that relates to the behavior of the about the foundry are the tiny casting but it is of the highest importance that dumb beast toward its owner or master, we take a broader view of the case. When we do this we readily reach the conclusion that the deportment of the ment of the master toward the animal. The metal is kept fluid by a little fur-nace underneath the machine and is the matter of submission. The point is, how will he secure submission and

As a rule it becomes necessary to delegate authority over the farm animals to the hired men, and unfortunately but very few who hire out in that capacity use the judgment and feel the responsibility they should. The coercive plan is the only one they know of or com-prehend. In fact, they have not been partment of cities readily learn their duties and carry out their parts without coercion. When an electric alarm strikes the bell in an engine house, the dropping of a weight let loose by the electric current loosens the horses and electric current loosens the horses and they wheel quickly out of the stall, taking their station before the machine they are expected to haul. There is no coercion about this. It is strictly a matter of training. They are trained to know that what they do when out of the stall must be done in a hurry, and they rush to the fire, pulling heavily upon the bit. Do we ever see a fireman whipping his horses on the way to a fire? On the other hand, do you not always see them return from the fire as though all occasion for hurry was over? This cion with the whip .- National Live

How a Calf Shot a Man.

Abe Torrence, a colored man of Sharon township, is now nursing a gun-shot wound in his scalp, inflicted in a very curious manner by a calf. Abe's intention was to slaughter the calf, and, procuring a double-barreled shotgun, he marched to the barn-yard, acgun, he marched to the barn-yard, ac-companied by a young white man. Abe approached the calf and, getting into a good position, raised his gun and fired. He was not a good marksman, and in-stead of killing the animal only wounded it severely. The calf plunged about at such a rate as to make shooting at it again impracticable. Abe laid his gun on the ground and went for an ave. The young man caught the calf by the tail, in the endeavor to hold it so that Abe could dispatch it with the axe, but as the executioner approached the calf lunged around and gave the gun an accidental kick. The weapon was discharged and the load perforated Abe's scalp. After this the two men succeeded in killing the calf. Abe's injury is very painful, but not serious.—
Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

-"Is that marble?" said a gentleman, pointing to the bust of Kentucky's great statesman, recently, in a New York store. "No, sir, that is Clay," quietly replied the dealer.—N. Y. Led-

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

An actor is known by the company that keeps him .- Whitehall Times. -An old maid may toss her head and

laugh at the idea of marriage, but in that very laugh she goes "He, he, he." -Don't say a man is unsuccessful simply because he never accomplishes anything. How do you know but that is just what he is trying to do?—N. Y.

Some wonderful stories are told of the powers of instinct in animals. A Somerville hen mislaid an egg, and a Cambridge hen set on it and hatched it it out. But the Somerville hen recognized its offspring and brought it back home to Somerville, where it will be properly educated -- Somerville Journal.

Eugene City Business Directory

BETTMAN, G.—Dry goods, clothing, groceries and general merchandise, southwest corner Willamette and Eighth streets,

BOOK STORE—One door south of the Astor House. A full stock of assorted box papers, plain and fancy.

CRAIN BROS.—Dealers in Jewelry, watches, clocks and musical instruments, Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth. DORRIS, B. F. - Dealer in stoves and tinware, Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

FRIENDLY, S. H.—Dealer in dry goods, clothing and general merchandise, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.

GHL, J. P.—Physician, surgeon and druggist, postoffice, Willamete street, between Seventh and Eighth.

HENDRICKS, T. G.—Dealer in general mer-chandise, northwest corner Willamotte and Ninth streets. HODES, C.—Keeps on hand fine wines, liquors, cigars and a pool and billiard table, Willam-ette street, between Eighth and Ninth.

HORN, CHAS, M.-Gunsmith, rifles and shotguns, breech and muzzle loaders, for sale. Repairing done in the neatest style and war-ranted. Shop on Ninth street.

LUCKEY, J. S.—Watchmaker and jeweler, keeps a fine stock of goods in his line, Willam-ette street, in Ellsworth's drug store. McCLAREN, JAMES-Choice wines, liquors and cigars, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.

PATTERSON, A. S.—A fine stock of plain and fancy visiting cards.

PRESTON, WM.—Dealery in saddlery, har-ness, carriage trimmings, etc., Williamette street, between Seventh and Eighth, POST OFFICE-A new stock of standard school books just received at the post office. RENSHAW, WM.—Wines, liquors and cigars of the best quality kept constantly on hand. The best billiard table in town.

W. MATLOCK. J. D. MATLOCK.

MATLOCK BROS.

SUCCESSORS TO

Having purchased-the store formerly owned by T. G. Hendricks, we take pleasure in in-forming the public that we will keep a well selected stock of

T. G. Hendricks.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

CONSISTING OF

Dry Coods, Boots, Shoes, HATS, GROCERIES, NAILS,

beast is a secondary matter, hinging Crockery and Tobaccos

In fact our stock will be found to be complete.

By honest and fair dealing we hope to be able to secure a liberal share of the public patronage.

and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. We can always be found at the

OLD HENDRICKS CORNER,

Where we will take all kinds of Produce in exchange for goods. MATLOCK BROS.

Feb. 29, 1884.

McClung & Johnson,

SUCCESSORS TO THE

LANE COUNTY MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION. Central Market.

We would announce to the citizens of this county that having purchased the entire stock of merchandise of the Lane County Mercantile Association considerably below the original cost, and having added largely thereto by recent purchases for cash,

Our Stock is now Complete!

And second to none in this county. We cor-dially invite a careful examination of our stock, as we know we can give you satisfaction both in goods and prices.

Our Aim is to Sell the Best Goods MUTTON, PORK AND VEAL, for the Least Money.

Call and examine our goods and be con-vinced, even if you do not wish to purchase, We always take pleasure in showing goods and giving prices.

All kinds of Produce taken at Highest Market Rates

Liberal Discounts for Cash.

OPPOSITION Is the Life of Trade!

SLOAN BROTHERS

Will do work cheaper than any other shop in town.

With new material all around. Resetting old shoes \$1. All warranted to give satisfaction.

Boot and Shoe Store. A. HUNT, Proprietor.

Will hereafter keep a complete stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes!

BUTTON ROOTS. Slippers, White and Black, Sandals, FINE KID SHOES,

MEN'S AND BOY'S BOOTS AND SHOES!

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