The Leader.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

E. P. THORP, - - EDITOR.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, - - 1896.

SOMETHING ABOUT ROADS.

Just now the people of the south end of the county are manifesting much interest in roads, especially those leading towards the Bohemia mining district. For years the mining interests of this section have suffered from a lack of roads; the one great hinderance to the development of the country has been the extreme difficulty of getting supplies and machinery into the camp. Recently, however, a company with sufficient means became interested in the most valuable property in the camp, and in order to operate it, immediately began the construction of a wagon road from this place to the property. Before this was undertaken, however, a thorough investigation was made of the various proposed routes, as to distance, grades and depth of snow on the higher hills. Mr. P. J. Jennings, manager for the company, personally gave the matter a thorough investigation before choosing upon a route over which to build a road, decided upon that which offered the most advantages in every respect. Routes had been proposed, and money offered, to build roads from various points. Among these, was a route from Eugene, and a proposition from the business men to pay the greater part of the cost of construction. Mr. Jennings viewed over the proposed route, but declined to enter an arrangement to build a road over it, for the reason that the distance is to great, and in a general way impractical. The matter at issue with Mr. Jennings was simply a question of the best and most feasible route, notwithstanding the generous offer of the people of Eugene, Mr. Jennings declined to accept the proposition, because the cost of transportation over the road after it was built, as compared to the cost of transportation over a road from this place would pay for the building of a road where Mr. Jennings has since built one. Mr. Jennings took a conservative view of the situation and had the money with which to back up his judgement. He had no interest in any town or trade; he was not building it for speculation, or for the purpose of "drawing" trade, it was merely a question of the least distance and grades, and cost of transportation; and he decided to build a road from this place, and pay the cost of its construction, rather than pay the extra cost of transportation over a longer road built by others. Since then Mr. Jennings has gone ahead and built a road into his property. The people of this place contributed generously to pay part of the cost, and now carriages are being driven from here to the mines. The people of Eugene have continued to interest themselves in the trade, and are attempting to induce thecounty court to contribute the county's funds to build another road. For the county court to do such a thing, under the circumstanes, would be wholly and entirely wrong. It is not a matter that concerns the county court which town has the trade of any particular section. It is desireable that all the resources of the county be developed, and the county court should lend every possible aid to develop them, but for the county court to subscribe the people's money to furnish facilities to some particular point to secure the trade of a certain section, especially after that section is opened up, and the trade created by the people of another place, is all wrong. It should be a matter of no concern to the county court who gets the trade of the Bohemia mines. The only interest that the county court has in roads, is that of developing the country, and can not possibly have any interest in who secures the trade of those places. This is the position in which this matter places the county court. A road has been built into the mines and it has cost the county nothing. The road has cost $12,000, and it was paid by the miners and people of this place. The people of Eugene naturally desire some of the trade of those mines; this is commendable and proper upon their part. They generously offered to build the road in the first place, but the route did not suit the people who would use it most. The county court should take the same view of the matter.

Mr. Jennings, after giving the matter all necessary attention, decided that it was not a practical route and would no serve the purpose of transportation, and backed up his decision with his money and the building of a road where it will suit best, and the building of another road would not develop the country. The court would be going entirely out of its place if it took a hand in the matter. What possible difference could it make to the people of the county whether this place or Eugene gets the trade of the Bohemia mines? A road from a point on the military road to the Jennings road adds no taxable property to the county, and in no way would it return any revenue. The road would reach only the Annie mine, and that is in Douglas county. No prospects have been discovered along the proposed route, and the proposed road is simply and soley for the benefit of Eugene merchants, and the county should not be asked to build it. That this is true, we call attention to the report made to the county court by the men sent out to examine the route, in which they say that the trade of th mines promises to be large and important, and recommends that a road should be built for that reason. These men went out in the interest of the business men of Eugene and under pay of the county and they seem to think that Eugene is the whole county, and that the chief business of the county court is to wait until the people of some section builds roads and develops something, then build roads from there to Eugene. The road now built serves all the purpose necessary for transportation and the development of that particular section, and if the business men of Eugene want another road they should build it. When Bohemia wanted a road Bohemia built one.

FINANCIAL FOLLIES.

It is somewhat amusing to observe the vague and various ideas concerning the power and function of governments and the functions of money. It is simply appalling, in the light of the nineteenth century, to see the number of people who believe there is something magical, phenomenal or supernatural about a government. The words government, sovereignity etc., seems to be regarded as expressive of some thing having the attributes of a deity. That this should be so, is not so surprising when all the circumstances are taken into consideration that have produced these vagaries. To find the cause for this it is necessary to review some of the progressive stages through which mankind has come in the arts of civilization and the science of government and consider the depth of darkness, degradation and dispair, from which the human race has risen, and it is probably not surprising that there are still many minds tainted with a superstious regard for government.

The minds of primitive men were constantly overwhelmed with the awfulness of the depth of the mystery of his own being and the phenomena of the physical forces of nature, and he being a creature subject to the caprice of those elements, soon conceived the idea that he was the particular object of interest upon the earth, and that the constantly occuring and reoccuring phenomena in the physical forces of nature were special manifestations of a sovereign power towards him. The various people conceived various objects in the solar system as being the sovereign or deity, but as time went on, and the world gradually learned something of the laws of nature, the people deserted these gods. But one race conceived the idea of an invisible being whose existance or non-existance, can not be practically demonstrated and which has been preserved through all time since, and dominates in all the civilized world. Among the first attempts at formal government, was that of men claiming to be the deity, and establishing their authority and sovereignity as such. As mankind advanced in intelligence, and consciousness the character of the ruler changed from that of the deity to descendants of the deity, and finally to that of getting their right to rule from a divine source. This being the source up through which mankind has come, in progressive stages of civilization, it is not surprising to find many people in modern times who believe that a government has some of the attributes of a deity; that its decrees are absolute, and that it has within it the power to produce any condition of affairs, and that all unfortunate conditions of the country are due to a willfully derelict government, and that it could remedy all these defects by a single decree of its will or functions of sovereignity. This is especially true in the matter of money. Many believe that money is simply a medium of exchange to faciliate trade, and that the stamp upon it has the same attributes of absolutism and soverienity as the authority who placed it there, and as money will pay debts and buy property, and its cost of manufacture being nominal, the lack of this medium of exchange prevents people from buying property and the good things of life, and persons who have none of these is left to the only alternative of applying his industry, engenuity or energy to developing the resources of the earth or whatever the situation may offer. This means hard work and hard work is irksome, especially in view of the fact that all this might be avoided by a simple kindly act of the government. The idea of money being simply a medium of exchange, and that the government has the power to make it and let the people have it in some easy way is pretty and poetic, and some what philosophical on broad humanitarian grounds, but some way from the begining of the time of the first use of money, the world has settled down upon the practie of an exchange of equivalances in the exchange of property for money. Even Ephron, the Hittite, when he sold the plains of Machpelah to Abraham for four hundred shekles of silver, required Abraham to weigh it out to him, and that it should be current money of the merchants. There is that inane instinct in human nature of self-preservation, that seeks to give the least value for value in return, and the legal tender qualities of money simply gives to that much material of which it is made, a property with which a debitor can pay a debit without the consent of the creditor. In no other respect does the impression of designs or figures upon coin effect it, the same piece of metal of the same weight and fineness would buy as much unstamped and milled as the stamped and milled one. By passing through the mint, and by reason of a general plan, it becomes that kind of property weighted into convenient sizes, with its weight and fineness stamped upon it, and with which a creditor must accept from a debitor in liqudation of a debit. In the early gold mining days, miners bought their goods and paid their debits in gold dust. Every merchant kept a touchstone and pair of scales. With the touchstone he determined the fineness of the gold, and with his scales weighted it. He sold his goods by weight at a given price, and received his pay for them in weight of gold at a stated price according to its worth and fineness. The only difference between the ways of those times and now is that the government presses the gold and cuts it into convenient sizes, and guarantees its weight and fineness, and the merchant no longer needs his scales and touchstone. Whether this is as it should be is not the question. It is, and always has been so in all ages of the world, and among all kinds, classes and conditions of people. Universal usuage, and common consent has decreed it. Self preservation is the first law of nature. Equivalances of values, with a view to advantages is the incentive to trade. God helps those who help themselves. Strife brings progress. If there were no incentive to struggle there would be no glory in success.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

It is already evident that this is to be an aggressive campaign on both sides. it will be fought with an intense earnestness, and will engender in some quarters no little bitterness. Out of this excess of feeling there is sure to come a good deal of reckless assertion and invective. Crimination and recriminations will be common. Exactly in that proportion as stump orators unlearned editors find themselves incapble of arguing the abstract problems of money and the tariff and their relation to one another will they indulge in personality and abuse. It will be well, therefore, for intelligent people to put themselves on guard at the start so as not to be misled in the excitement that will follow.

As an evidence of the extent to which political slander will probably be resorted to during the campaign is already apparant in the reports that the gold men are offering bribes to members of the populists convention to refuse to indorse Bryan, while silver millionaires are offering bribes to support him. There is not the slightest reason for trusting either of these stories. That some deligates at the St. Louis convention will be susceptable to the influence of courteously suggested rewards may be conceded. Such men are to be found in every political party. The populist convention, however, will not be controled by bribery. It will act as honestly as did the Republican convention at St. Louis or the Democratic convention at Chicago. Whether it acts wisely or unwisely it will sincerely try to carry out the will of that portion of the American people it has met to represent.

The last two Presidential campaigns were comparatively free from personalities. It is perhaps too much to expect this to be so clean in that respect. It has divided the people on new issues and led to the breaking of old party ties. Under such circumstances it is easy for the actions of men to be misconstrued whether they stay with their former party or leave it. Senator Teller may seem to some men as the hireling of the silver miners and secretary Carlisle may appear to others as the hireling of Wall street. Denunciations of that kind will soon be uttered from a thousand voices, to swell on every gale, and the land will be so filled with them that the traveling foreigner among us will come to the conclusion that our statesmen are the most corrupt bribe-taking rascals on earth.

It should be the duty of every sincere man to counteract this rising chorus of idle slander as far as possible. The politics of this country is in the main wholesome and sound. Corruption exists here and there, but it is local in its nature and has no appreciable effect upon the Nation as a whole. We are in the main an honest people, perhaps the most honest on earth, and our representatives are not inferior to those whom they represent. Let us try to keep the atmosphere clean of all foul charges and countercharges of bribery and corruption. Let us bear in mind that where two such great issues as the protection of American industry and the resumption of free silver coinage without waiting for international agreement are at stake in one contest, there is ample room for the widest differences of opinion among the most honest of men; and let us, Republicans, Democrats, Populists and Prohibitionists, reason with one another as best we may and carry the campaign on with "malice to toward none, but with charity for all."

A SHORT TALK ON MEDICINE

OF GREAT INTEREST TO WOMEN.

Pale Cheeks and Nerveless Hands are no Longer Admired. To be Strictly Correct you must have Rosy Cheeks and Good Health.

Men Admire Wholesome-looking Women, and now Seek their Wives from that Class.

A FEW POINTERS FOR THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

Pure blood is the secret of health and beauty. The features may be regular, the form perfect, but no woman can be beautiful in the full sense of the word while suffering from poor blood or peculiar weaknesses of her sex. Disease destroys the complexion, is productive of wrinkles and premature old age. Regular monthly uterine action is necessary to every woman's health, and if this function of life is checked, disease, a pale and sallow complexion, and a feeling of exhaustion, are the result. The monthly secretion must continue from puberty to the turn of life without unnatural obstruction. Any breach of this law of Nature will result in the distressing symptoms which make the lives of seven-tenths of the women of this country miserable, almost unbearable. A few of these symptoms are severe headache, loss of appetite, pale or sallow complexion, palpitation of the heart, swollen ankles or legs, nervousness, offensive breath, etc., etc. The sufferer may exhibit one or more of these symptoms, or may have all. They slowly indicate the ravages disease has made upon the system, and the more of the symptoms the patient shows the greater the necessity for prompt and persistent treatment, until they have been banished and the bloom of health is restored. To accomplish this end Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the only unfailing remedy. They positively cure all suppressions and irregularities, which, if neglected, inevitably entail sickness and trouble. By taking these pills for a week or ten days before the expected return of each period, the prompt appearance of "the visitor" is insured. For suppressions, the pills must be taken steadily until the reappearance takes place—generally in a month's time, sometimes less. Follow the directions on the pamphlet about each box. Nursing women will find that their milk has proved in quality and quantity by taking these pills, and also obtain relief from pain in the back and general dragged-out feeling. All displacements from weakness of the uterine ligaments are speedily relieved and ultimately cured by the use of these pills. Leucorrhœa, bearing down, weight in the pelvis, and all female weakness, find speedy relief and cure in the administration of the Pink Pills for Pale People.

The most critical period in the life of a woman is that attending the cessation of menstruation, or, as it is most generally termed, the change or turn of life. The symptoms attending this period are fainting spells or attacks of faintness or dizziness, headache, general debility, exhaustion, a feeling of melancholy, hysteria, pain in the loins or limbs, hypochondria, etc. The change is a gradual one—for better or worse—for the former if the patient is wise enough to fortify the system against the ravages of the symptoms attending the change. For this purpose no remedy ever discovered equals Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They purify the blood by acting directly upon the sexual system, lessen the severity of this critical period, and finally leave the patient in the enjoyment of robust health. All ladies approaching this critical period should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

PALE AND SALLOW GIRLS.

What can be more distressing than to see a girl drooping and fading in the springtime of youth? Instead of bright eyes, glowing, rosy cheeks, and an elastic step, there are dull eyes, pale, sallow, or greenish complexion, and a languidness of step that bespeaks disease and an early death if proper treatment is not promptly resorted to and persisted in until the impoverished blood is enriched, and the functions of life become regular. Upon parents rests a great responsibility at the time their daughters are budding into womanhood. If your daughter is pale, complains of weakness, is "tired out" upon the slightest exertion; if she is troubled with headache or backache, pain in the side; if her temper is fitful and her appetite poor, she is in a condition of extreme peril, a fit subject for the development of that most dreadful of all diseases—consumption. If you notice any of these symptoms lose no time in procuring Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They will assist the patient to develop properly and regularly; they will enrich the blood and restore health's roses to the cheeks, bright eyes and a lightness of step will surely follow their use, and all danger of consumption and premature death will be averted. Wise and prudent mothers will insist upon their daughters taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills upon the approach of the period of puberty, and thus avoid all chances of disease and early decay.

A Thankful Girl.

From the Examiner, San Francisco, Cal.

Miss Lottie Donell lives with her parents at 702 Natoma Street, San Francisco. She is a young lady nineteen years of age, and of prepossessing appearance. Ever since she was ten years old Miss Donell has been a sufferer from a rheumatic affection of the wrist, and since she was thirteen years of age she has been subject to various female weaknesses which have kept her physical vitality at a very low stage. Thus, she says, she has been a victim of disease ever since she can remember. When she was a little girl at school she was always placed at a disadvantage with her playmates on account of her frailty of body and inability to join in the more boisterous games, although she always longed to do so.

But the embarrassing conditions of Miss Donell's life have all been eliminated within the past year, and the change is wholly due to the effective work of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"It must be remembered," said Miss Donell in telling of the great relief Dr. Williams' Pills had afforded her, "that the time I began taking the pills I had been for years a confirmed invalid. My weight was swollen out of all proportion by the effects of rheumatism that had long since settled in my joints. The female complaints from which I had long suffered had wasted my body away until I was but a mere shadow of my former self, and I had really come to think that the brightness and happiness of life was not meant for me. I had not the energy to perform even the most simple of my household duties, and, in a word I was completely broken down. I began to take Dr. Williams' Pills while I was in this condition and before I had taken half a box of them I realized that they were doing me good. I began to feel lively again and to lose the lax feeling in my limbs. I felt so happy over the momentary relief that had been afforded me that I resolved to continue taking the pills. After taking several more boxes I was more than convinced of the high merits of the pills, for I was then wholly relieved from the rheumatic pains in my wrist and I had so far regained my vitality of body that I really believed I had never experienced the enervating effects of those wasting diseases which are so peculiar to women. It is a very great pleasure to me to be able to tell my young lady friends of the relief that has been afforded me by Dr. Williams' Pills and I will surely continue to recommend their use to all who are afflicted with the complaints from which I suffered."

Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you on their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver trouble they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by J. A. Benson Druggist.

We would like to have some of the financial wiseacres explain why it is that if the government's stamp upon 412½ grains of silver will make it worth one dollar, that the stamp of the same government upon gold does not prevent it from becoming dearer as it becomes scarcer. It is common argument that we should have more money for the reason that gold has advanced and caused a decline in price of property. If the value and purchasing power of gold fluctuates with the amounts in existance will not silver do the same? If gold is a measure of values, and the price of property and the products of labor decline or advance with the price of metals as claimed by those who understand it will the not do the same under a double standard or on a silver basis? That being true of of gold it must be true of silver, and would not property have two prices, one expressed in gold and the other expressed in silver? If it is true of gold it is of silver, and would not this give the debtor a cheap money with which to pay his debits; that is, all debits not contracted to be paid in gold? But the poor man's debts are in gold and the rich man,s in "dollars." If the value and purchasing power of gold increases or decreases with the amount of metal, it is only a logical inference that silver will do the same. Yet, many people cherish the delusion that it will not.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and $1.00 at J. A. Benson's Drug Store.

Fine Pigs For Sale.

Persons desiring some thoroughbred Poland China pigs can obtain them of E. P. Thorp of THE LEADER

McFARLAND & BAKER.

Beef Steak, 5 cts; Roasts 4 cts; Boils 2 and 3 cts; for Cash only. Dealers in choice Meats, Fish and Game in season.

FOR SALE.

280 acres of the very best timber land with Saw Mill 9 miles from Cottage Grove and six miles from railroad; shingle mill already for work. Also good house, barn, etc. Enough cedar shingle timber on the place to pay for the place alone, besides 8,000,000 feet (eight million feet of the finest kind of saw timber. I will sell this cheap. F. E. TOUCHETTE.

A smart Broadway, New York, druggist has this sign hanging outside his store; it marks the new era of drug selling. Is it any wonder that he has to enlarge his quarters, that his clerks are busy, and that his store is one of the most popular along the leading thoroughfare?

You can afford to trade with a druggist who gives you SCOTT'S EMULSION when you ask for it.

"Speaking of old soaks," said Ashbury Peppers, though the subject had not been under discussion at all, speaking of old soaks, I guess the one that Cain gave Abel is the about the most ancient on record.

Your Boy Won't Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St. South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had Lung trouble, following Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up saying: "Your boy won't live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health but enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man He says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for Lung trouble. Trial Bottle Free at J. A. Benson's Drug Store.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

40 Acres of choice bottom land 7 miles east of Lemati, 8 acres cleared and 7 in wheat. 35 acres can be made cultivatable. Good box house 18x20. Row river runs through one corner. More land adjoining can be had if wanted. For particulars, see E. P Thorp of THE LEADER.

WOOD—WOOD.

We are ready to accept 20 and 22 inch wood from a few subscribers of THE LEADER in the country.

Trespass Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, have posted trespass notices on my respective premises and all persons trespassing thereon after this date will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

L. H. YARBROUGH.

The Leader,

The Most Progressive NEWSPAPER IN LANE COUNTY,

Fine Job Printing at the Lowest Cash Prices.

W. BRUMMETT

Notary Public and Real Estate Agent,

Office in Meinzer Residence Main Street, Cottage Grove, Oregon.

All who have country or city property for sale would do well to call on him The following is a few special bargains in farms.

A RARE BARGAIN.

160 acres of land with running water the whole year; fine fir and cedar saw timber, never culled; 20 acres cleared with some fruit trees. Will make a splendid fruit place and only 5 miles south of Cottage Grove.

A FINE 80 ACRE FARM FOR SALE.

4 miles from Cottage Grove, all under good fence. 25 acres in cultivation, 150 fruit trees four years old, good buildings, well watered, two or three good springs, and one half miles from good school. Price $1260. Write or call on W. BRUMMET, Cottage Grove, Or.

For Sale or Exchange for Cottage Grove Property.

425 acres of land, all fenced and cross fenced, about 40 acres of plow land, 40 more could be easily cleared, balance good pasture land. Splendid garden land; about 5 acres of orchard; 1 good dwelling house and out buildings; 4 barns; 7 chicken houses. Horses, sheep and goats can be bought on the place. Price per acre $8.00. Situated 9 miles from Yoncalla, 1½ miles from Elkhead Quick Silver Mines; 20 rods from school; 2¼ miles from church; 60 rodsfrom postoffice, mail twice a week. Call on or write W. BRUMMETT, Cottage Grove, Or.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, ROSEBURG, OR. July 7, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before JOEL WARE, U. S. C. C. Commissioner at Eugene, Oregon, on August 19, 1896. viz: Joseph Perkins, jr. on H. E. No. 5704 for the S½ SW¼, W½ SE¼, sec. 29, tp. 21 S., R. 2 West. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John F Hubbard, Joseph T. Neet, John S. Allen, George Downs, of Cottage Grove, Oreg.

july 11-6 R. M. YEATCH, Register.

NOTICE OF FOREFEITURE.

T. J. Lewis, George Pettey, Jasper Wilkins and Mat Wilkins your heirs and assigns are hereby notified that we have expended two hundred dollars in labor on the Jasper & Newton mine situated in Bohemia Lane county, Oregon, for the year of 1895 and one hundred dollars in labor on said mine in 1894 said one hundred dollars being the local on each assessment for the year of 1894. In order to hold said mine under the provisions of section 2324, Revised statues, being the amount required for holding the same for the year ending 1896, and it within ninety days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures, as co-owners which should be one hundred and fifth dollars, ($100) as interest in said claim, will become the property of the subscribers under said section 2324.

C. A. HARLOW, [illegible] STOKES.

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LEWIS & BURKHOLDER.

A New Line of Ladies'

CAPES, CLOAKS AND JACKETS.

Boucle Dress Goods.

CLOAKING.

Agents for the sale of the

BROWNSVILLE ALL WOOL CLOTHING.

LEMATI. - - - - - - OREGON.

LUMBER.

J. B. ROUSE,

Wishes to inform those who are contemplating building in the spring to hand in their orders for lumber now, so they can be

PROMPTLY FILLED

With any kind of lumber you may wish, which will then be ready, and you won't have to wait.

Orders From a Distance Promptly Attended To

Send in your orders at once.

COTTAGE GROVE, - - - - - - OREGON

New Goods and New Styles

AT

LURCH'S

LEMATI, - - - - - - - OREGON.

A FULL LINE OF

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS and SHOES.

Ladies Dress Goods, Hats and Domestics

All Sizes of Trunks.

This stock has just been refilled and is the best selected in town.

The highest prices paid for all kinds of produce.

HARDWARE

S. R. PIPER.

COTTAGE GROVE, - - OREGON

Dealers in

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware and

SHEET IRON WARE,

Wild wood Axes, Amunition, and all sizes of

CARTRIDGES.

Keep a full stock of NAILS, CUTLERY Shelf and Building

HARDWARE

Repairing neatly done,

Shingles, Pickets, Fruit Boxes,

—AND—

BEE HIVES

Made and for sale in the best manner. We will please you with all you want in our line. Address.

ROBINSON & PHILLIPS,

Cottage Grove, Or.

PREPARATIONS FOR

The Great Battle

OF NOVEMBER 3 ARE ALREADY UNDER WAY. A NEW

President of the United States

IS TO BE ELECTED, AND THE

NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

will, as always, be found in the thickest of the fight, battling vigorously for SOUND BUSINESS PRINCIPLES, which will bring PROSPERITY TO THE NATION.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE is not only the leading Republican paper of the country, but is PRE-EMINENTLY A NATIONAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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