

PRESIDENT SPOKE AT PILGRIM FATHERS' ANNIVERSARY TODAY

Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 20.—(By phone from Associated Press.)—President Roosevelt, with members of his family, arrived here on the Mayflower from Oyster Bay today to assist in laying the corner stone of the Pilgrim memorial monument to be erected to commemorate the first landing of the Pilgrim Fathers 287 years ago within a few feet of the base of the monument. A big fleet of fishing vessels and yachts in the harbor had as a background three formidable warships.

A large number of visitors witnessed the ceremony of laying the corner stone and listened to the speech of President Roosevelt and other notables.

During his address today the president said:

"During the present troubles with the stock market I, of course, received numerous requests and suggestions that I should do something to ease the situation or there would be a wide financial disturbance. It is felt on the bourse of Paris, Berlin, and British consols are lower, as well as stocks on the New York Exchange. The disturbance has not been particularly confined to the United States and pertains to matters wholly unaccounted for by any governmental action, and it will not alter the government's determination, in which it will not waver, to punish certain malefactors of great wealth who have been responsible for something of these troubles. These men have combined to bring about as much financial stress as they possibly can in order to discredit the government's policy and thereby to secure a reversal of that policy, so that they may enjoy the fruits of their evil doings. They have misled, perhaps, many good people into believing there should be such a reversal. If so I am sorry, but it will not alter my attitude."

The President's Address.

"It is not too much to say that the event commemorated by the monument which has come here today is one of the rare events which can in good faith be called of world importance. The coming of the Pilgrim Fathers three centuries ago shaped the destinies of this continent, and therefore profoundly affected the destiny of the whole world. Men of other races, the Spaniard, the Dutchman, the German, the Scotchman and the Swede, made settlements within what is now the United States during the colonial period of our history and before the Declaration of Independence; and since then there has been an ever-swelling immigration from Ireland and from the mainland of Europe; but it was the Englishman who settled in Virginia and the Englishmen who settled in Massachusetts who did most in shaping the lines of our national development."

"We cannot as a nation be too profoundly grateful for the fact that the Pilgrim has stamped his influence so deeply upon our national life. We need have but scant patience with the men who now rail at the Puritan's faults. They were evident, of course, for it is a quality of strong nature that their failings, like their virtues, should stand out in bold relief; but there is nothing easier than to belittle the great men of the past dwelling only on the points where they come short of the universally recognized standard of the present. Men must be judged in reference to the age in which they dwell, and the work they have to do. The Puritan's task was to conquer a continent; not merely to overrun it, but to settle it, to till it, to build upon it a high industrial and social life; and while engaged in the rough work of taming the shaggy wilderness, at that very time to lay deep the immutable foundations of our whole American system of civil, political and religious liberty achieved through the orderly process of law. This was the work allotted him to do, this is the work he did; and only a master spirit among men could have done it."

"We have traveled far since his day. That liberty of conscience which he demanded for himself we now realize must be as freely accorded to others as it is resolutely insisted upon for which he fought. The splendor of his life, the splendor of his children, we other Americans who are not of Puritan blood also claim as our heritage. You, sons of the Puritans, and we, who are descended from races whom the Puritans would have deemed alien—we are all Americans together. We all feel the same pride in the genesis, in the history of our people; and therefore this shrine of Puritanism is one at which we all gather to pay homage to the spirit among men could have done it."

"We have gained some things that the Puritan had not—we of this generation, we of the twentieth century, here in this great republic; but we are also in danger of losing certain things which the Puritan had and which we can by no manner of means afford to lose. We have gained a joy of living which he had not, and which is a good thing for every people to have and to develop. Let us see to it that we do not lose what is more important still; that we do not lose the Puritan's iron sense of duty, his unbending, unflinching will to do the right as it was given him to see the right. It is a good thing that life should gain in sweetness, but only provided that it does not lose in strength. Ease and rest and pleasure are good things, but only if they come as the reward of work well done, of a good fight well won, of a strenuous effort resolutely made and crowned with high achievement. The

life of mere pleasure, of mere effortless ease, is as ignoble for a nation as for an individual. The man is but a poor father who teaches his sons that ease and pleasure should be their chief efforts in life; the woman who is a mere petted toy, incapable of serious purpose, shrinking from effort and duty, is more pitiable than the poorest overworked drudge. So he is but a poor leader of the people, but a poor national adviser, who seeks to make the nation in any way subordinate to ease, who would teach the people not to prize as the greatest blessing the chance to do any work, no matter how hard, if it becomes their duty to do it. To the sons of the Puritans it is needless to say that the lesson above all others which Puritanism can teach this nation is the all-importance of the resolute performance of duty. If we are men we will pass by with contemptuous disdain alike the advisers who would seek to lead us into the paths of ignoble ease and those who would teach us to admire successful wrong doing. Our ideals should be high, and yet they should be capable of achievement in practical fashion; and we are as little to be excused if we permit our ideals to be tainted with what is sordid and mean and base as if we allow our power of achievement to atrophy and become either incapable of effort or capable only of such fantastic effort as to accomplish nothing of permanent good. The true doctrine to preach to this nation, as to the individuals composing this nation, is the life of ease, but the life of effort. If it were in my power to promise the people of this land anything, I would not promise them that stern happiness which comes from a sense of having done in practical fashion a difficult work which was worth doing."

"In dealing with those who offend against the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws the department of justice has encountered many and great difficulties. Often men who have been guilty of violating these laws have really acted in a criminal fashion, and if possible should be proceeded against criminally. Therefore it is advisable that there should be a clause in these laws providing for such criminal action, and for punishment by imprisonment as well as by fine. But, as is well known, in a criminal action the law is strictly construed in favor of the defendant and in our country, at least, both judge and jury are far more inclined to consider his rights than they are the interests of the general public; while in addition it is always true that a man's general practices may be so bad that a civil action will lie when it may not be possible to convict him of any one criminal act. There is unfortunately a certain number of our fellow-countrymen who seem to accept the view that unless a man can be proved guilty of some particular crime he shall be counted a good citizen, no matter how infamous the life he has led, no matter how pernicious his doctrines or practices. This is the view announced from time to time with clamorous insistence by a group of predatory capitalists, now by a group of sinister anarchistic leaders and agitators, whenever a special champion of either class, no matter how villainous in general life, is acquitted of some specific crime. Such a view is wicked, whether applied to capitalist or labor leader, to rich man or poor man. But we have to take this feeling into account when we are debating whether it is possible to get a conviction in a criminal proceeding against some rich trust magnate, many of whose actions are to be severely condemned in the moral and social standpoint, but no one of whose actions seem clearly to establish such technical guilt as will result in a conviction. As a matter of expediency, in enforcing the law against a great corporation, we have continually to weigh the arguments pro and con as to whether a prosecution can successfully be entered into, and as to whether we can be successful in a criminal action against the chief of the corporation, and if divided whether we can at least be successful in a civil action against the corporation itself. Any effective action on the part of the government is always objected to, as a matter of course, by the wrongdoers, by the beneficiaries of the wrongdoers, by their champions; and often one of the most effective ways of attacking the action of the government is by objecting to practical action upon the ground that it does not go far enough. One of the favorite devices of those who are really striving to prevent the enforcement of these laws is to clamor for action of such severity that it cannot be undertaken because it will be certain to fail if tried. An instance of this is the demand often made for criminal prosecutions where such prosecutions would be certain to fail. We have found by actual experience that a jury which will gladly punish a corporation by fine, for instance, will acquit the individual members of that corporation if we proceed against them criminally because of those very things which the corporation which they direct and control has done. In a recent case against the Hecolite Trust we indicted and tried the two corporations and their respective presidents. The contracts and other transactions establishing the guilt of the corporations were made through, and so far as they were in writing, were signed by the two presidents. Yet the jury convicted the two corporations and acquitted the two men. Both verdicts

could not possibly have been correct, but apparently the average jurymen wishes to see the trusts broken up, and is quite ready to fine the corporation itself, but is very reluctant to find the facts 'proven beyond a reasonable doubt' when it comes to sending to jail a reputable member of the business community as well-nigh normal in business. Moreover, under the necessary technicalities of criminal proceedings, often the only man who can be reached criminally will be some subordinate who is not the real guilty party at all.

"Many men of large wealth have been guilty of conduct which from the moral standpoint is criminal, and their misdeeds are to a peculiar degree reprehensible, because those committing them have no excuse of want, of poverty, of weakness and ignorance to offer as partial atonement. When in addition to moral responsibility which can be proved so as to impress a judge and jury, then the department will strain every nerve to reach them criminally. Where this is impossible, then it will take whatever action will be most effective under the actual conditions. In the last six years we have shown that there is no individual and no corporation so powerful that he or it stands above the possibility of punishment under the law. Our aim is to do something effective. Our purpose is to stamp out the evil. We shall seek the most effective device therefore, whether it can be found in our existing laws or supplied by legislation. When we take this action against wealth which works iniquity we are taking it in the interest of every man of property who acts decently fair by his fellows. No individual corporation obeying the law has anything to fear from this administration."

"I regard the contest as one to determine who shall rule this government, the people, through their governmental agents, or a few ruthless, determined men whose wealth makes them particularly formidable because they are behind the breastworks of corporation organization. I wish there to be no mistake on this point. It is idle to ask me not to prosecute criminals, rich or poor, but I desire no less emphatically to have it understood that we will undertake no action of a vindictive type, and above all none which shall inflict great or unmerited suffering upon innocent stockholders and upon the public as a whole. Our purpose is to act with minimum harshness compatible with obtaining our end."

"I have spoken of but one or two laws which, in my judgment, it is advisable to enact as a part of a general scheme for making the law the all-important factor in each of our lives. The national government in securing justice and fair dealing as between man and man here in the United States. Let me add, however, that while it is necessary to have legislation when conditions arise where we can only cope with evils through the joint action of all of us, yet that we can never afford to forget that in the last analysis the all-important factor for each of us must be his own individual character. It is a necessary thing to have good laws, good institutions, but the most necessary of all things is to have a high quality of individual citizenship. This does not mean that we can afford to neglect legislation. It will be highly disastrous if we permit ourselves to be misled by the pleas of those who see in an unrestricted individualism the all-sufficient peace for social evils; but it will be even more disastrous to adopt the opposite panacea of any socialistic system which would destroy all individualism, which would root out the fibre of our whole citizenship. In any great movement, such as that in which we are engaged, nothing is more necessary than sanity, than the refusal to be led into extremes by the advocates of the ultra course on either side. Those professed champions of liberty who favor license are the worst foes of liberty, and tend by the reaction their violence causes to throw the government back into the hands of the men who champion corruption and tyranny in the name of order. So it is with this movement for securing justice toward all men, and equality of opportunity so far as it can be secured by governmental action. The rich man who with hard arrogance declines to consider the rights and the needs of those who are less well off, and the poor man who excites or indulges in envy and hatred of those who are better off, are alike alien to the spirit of our national life. Each of them should learn to appreciate the baseness and degradation of his point of view, as evil in the one case as in the other. There exists no more sordid and unlovely type of social development than a plutocracy, for there is a peculiar unwholesomeness in a social and governmental idea where wealth of itself and by itself is held up as the greatest good. The materialism of such a view, whether it finds its expression in the life of a man who accumulates a vast fortune in ways that are repugnant to every instinct of generosity and of fair dealing, or whether it finds expression in the rapidly useless and self-indulgent life of the inheritor of that fortune, is contemptible in the eyes of all men capable of a thrill of lofty feeling. Where the power of the law can be wisely used to prevent or to minimize the acquisition or business employment of such wealth and to make it pay by income or inheritance tax its proper share of the burden of government, I would invoke that power without a moment's hesitation."

"But while we can accomplish something by legislation, legislation can never be more than a part, and often no more than a small part, in the general scheme of moral progress; and crude or vindictive legislation may at any time bring such progress to a halt. Certain socialistic leaders propose to redistribute the world's goods by refusing to thrift and energy and industry their proper superiority over folly and idleness and sullen envy. Such legislation would merely, in the words of

the president of Columbia University, 'pervert the world's efficiency for the purpose of redistributing the world's discontent.' We should all of us work heart and soul for the real and permanent betterment which will lift our democratic civilization to a higher level of safety and usefulness. Such betterment can come only by slow, steady growth of the spirit which meets a generous, but not a sentimental, justice to each man on his merits as a man, and which recognizes the fact that the highest and deepest happiness for the individual lies not in selfishness, but in service."

WEEKLY REPORT OF EUGENE MARKET

Chittim bark—5½¢ @ 5½¢.
Wool—20¢ @ 21¢.
Poultry, Eggs, etc.
Eggs—per doz., 21¢ @ 23¢.
Dairy Butter—35¢ @ 45¢.
Creamery Butter—75¢ per roll.
Hens—Per lb., 10¢.
Frys—Per lb., 10¢ @ 11¢.
Geese—Per lb., 5¢.
Ducks, per lb., 4¢.
Turkeys—12¢ @ 13¢.
Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.
New potatoes—15¢ per cwt.
Onions—Per lb., 3¢.
Lemons—Per case, \$6 @ \$7.
Oranges—\$4.50 @ \$4.75.
Livestock Market.
Steers—Per lb., 3¢.
Good cows—2¢ @ 2½¢.
Good prime dressed veal—5¢ @ 6¢.
Mutton on foot—Per lb., 3¢ @ 3½¢.
Fat hogs—\$5.75 @ \$6.
Grain and Feed.
Oat hay—\$10 @ \$11.
Cheat hay—Per ton, \$10.
Timothy hay—Per ton, \$12.
New Oats—\$32 per ton.
Barley—Per ton, \$22.
Mixed feed—Per ton, \$22.
Shorts—Per ton, \$25.
New Wheat—Per bu., 70¢.

PORTLAND MARKET REPORT.
Portland, Ore., Aug. 22.—The local market is gradually going to pieces, according to a number of fruit and produce dealers, and the chances are that within a few days the price of this fruit will be down to a point where housewives will be lured. Then there will be a good deal of home canning and preserving done.

With the price of pears around the \$1.50 mark, as has been the case for two weeks, but little if any home canning has been done, for at such a price for the raw fruit it is cheaper to buy the canned goods at the stores. Within the past few days receipts have been heavy and shipments to the city are increasing in size daily. They come for the most part from The Dalles, Medford and Roseburg, though half a dozen other Oregon towns are shippers to some extent.

Salmon Run 75 Per Cent.
According to data considered conservative by leading packers, the catch of salmon in the Columbia river for the past season has not been nearly so small as generally believed. Returns from various packers and other sources show that the spring-summer pack on the Columbia this year will be fully 75 per cent of the normal one. Practically all the fish of this pack has been canned during the past two weeks. At the Pillar Rock cannery it is stated that the pack there at the present time is already about 75 per cent of the normal, and the run at this time is very good. It is also stated that the Cooperative Packing company will this season show totals of twice as many cases as a year ago, on account of the company's extensive boating facilities.

Eggs Reach Higher Values.
The great scarcity of eggs in the local market has caused prices to boom in the Front street market, and practically all the sales today are at 25¢. Once in a while a fancy lot is sold a fraction higher, but the general market remains at 25¢. Of same figure is also obtained for fancy candled eastern eggs. Slightly off grade selling at 24¢.

Chicken market is not so firm, and the dullness is increasing. Receipts are not large, but the trade seems to be filled up, especially on springs. Hens will sell at the quoted figures, but attempts to secure a higher price only result in failure, and the holding over of supplies for another day.

Hopping Starts Too Early.
Hopping has started in several small yards in the state. Early samples show rather good quality when matured, but stocks are mostly green and immature. The growers are rushing their picking, because some of them fear continued rains when the moisture begins to descend.

The hop market continues rather quiet with an occasional sale at the quoted figures which have ruled for several months past. Good picking is favored by everyone, but this will likely be hard to obtain on account of the scarcity of help. Reliable growers are paying as high as 50¢ a box, where they have no barrooms and dancehalls to take any of the profits of the workers.

Butter Firmer, But No Higher.
The butter market shows no advance today, the tone is firmer. Since the first eastern stocks were received about a week ago and reported in papers at that time, the supplies are increasing. However, the creamery trade is this year in control of the eastern supplies, and will therefore aid in holding the price up as high as possible. As one creamery with an expressed intent to supply of local creamery are increased sufficiently to supply the local demand the creamery trade will withdraw the eastern supplies from market, and thus keep the trade from becoming glutted.

TUNNEL UNDER PENINSULA AT PORTLAND

Portland, Ore., Aug. 20.—As the direct result of the conference at Salt Lake City between E. H. Harriman and the general managers of the Harriman interests in the Pacific Northwest, J. P. O'Brien and J. D. Farrell, work will be commenced at once on the long tunnel to be driven under the peninsula between the Willamette and Columbia rivers, to give the Oregon & Washington, the Union Pacific extension from Portland to Puget Sound, entrance to this city.

Tenders have been invited from railroad contractors for the work, which will be rushed. This work will be the first actual construction on the Oregon & Washington, which has been held up by various conditions, although it was announced months ago that the line would be begun immediately. Confirmation of the intention of the Harriman officials to begin work at once on this tunnel comes from J. D. Farrell, of Seattle, general manager of the Oregon & Washington.

The tunnel will be 4200 feet long and the survey extends from a point a short distance below the Portland Flouring Mills, where the big bore will be driven into the bluff under the Willamette boulevard at a crossing of the St. Johns extension of the O. R. & N. south of the Oregon slough on the Columbia river side of the peninsula and a few rods east from the Portland & Seattle railroad bridge across the Columbia, which is now nearing completion.

CHARLIE NICKELL SELLS NEWSPAPER

News has reached here of the consolidation of the Medford Southern Oregonian and the Daily Tribune, a corporation in which J. F. Reddy, H. C. Stoddard and R. G. Smith are named as the incorporators, taking over Charles Nickell's paper, says the Jacksonville Post. Those associated with the new corporation are said to be Dr. C. R. Day, Dr. J. M. Keene, Mr. Kelly, of Portland, W. J. Vawter, and others. The price paid for the Southern Oregonian, it is stated, was \$4250. Geo. Putnam, a reporter formerly employed on the Portland Journal, will act as editor and manager of the new paper.

Editor A. F. Moore has not returned from his fishing trip, and it is now thought he has decided to seek other climes in view of his numerous troubles.

Charles Nickell has been in the newspaper business in Jackson county since the 70s, having started the Democratic Times in Jacksonville in 1873, and has been continuously publishing that paper. He is one of the best-known country newspapermen in the state. He will return from active work, it is stated. Mr. Nickell, unlike the average country editor, has made considerable money out of his business, and can retire without worrying about what he will do to make a living. We wish the new paper unbounded success.

MARRIED

At the groom's residence on Pearl street, on Monday, August 19, 1907, Isaac E. Stevens to Mrs. Eliza Anderson, H. N. Knight officiating. Mr. Stevens is one of the best known of the pioneers of Lane county, having come to Oregon when only a young man. The bride is a native daughter, having been born in Oregon.

Does not pay to ship at this time. Potato market is holding great strength. Still very small arrivals.

Portland Livestock Market.
The local livestock markets are generally steady to strong, with no change in quotations since yesterday. Receipts today consisted of 208 cattle. Ruling prices are:

Cattle—Best steers, \$3.85 @ 4.00; medium, \$3.25 @ 3.50; cows, \$3.00; fair to medium cows, \$2.25 @ 2.75; bulls, \$2.00 @ 2.50; calves, \$1.00 @ 5.00.
Sheep—Good sheared, \$4.00 @ 4.25; lambs, \$4.00 @ 4.75.
Portland Quotations.
Creamery butter—32½¢ @ 35¢.
Eggs—24¢ @ 35¢.
Chickens—12½¢ @ 13¢.
Wheat—Valley, 80¢; bluestem, 82¢.
Oats—\$23 @ 24 per ton.
Barley—\$21.50 @ 22.50 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$15 @ 17; cheat, \$10; grain hay, \$7 @ 8.
Mohair—Choice, 29 @ 30¢.
Wool—Valley, 18 @ 20¢.
Hops—Prime, 6 @ 7¢.
Potatoes—New, \$1 @ 1.25 per cwt.
Onions—\$1.75 @ 2 per sack.
Chittim bark—5¢ lb.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ishmael, of Loraine, were attending to business matters in Eugene Friday.

A. L. Edwards, proprietor of the Goshen-Dexter stage line, was in town yesterday. Mr. Edwards has also listed some excellent farming land for sale, and intending purchasers would do well to correspond with him.

Dr. Wing Lee, the Chinese capitalist, of Portland, was in the city yesterday. His mine, or the one in which he has an interest, south of Spencer Butte, may not be developed for some time.

Marion D. Lingo, Benton W. Lingo, Ira F. Lingo and Jerry Lingo have sued Anna J. Lingo, Mary M. Kerr, Isabel Lingo, Maude Lingo, Maude Eaton, Walter Eaton and T. L. Eaton to partition certain property in sec. 36, tp. 15, s. 5, r. 5 w., amounting to 120 acres.

CLASSIFIED COLUMNS

FOR SALE

Enquire at First and High streets, 406 East Eleventh. \$3 \$5. Call at Villamette House.

FOR SALE—A small, medium size, Eugene Real Estate & Investment Company, 544 Willamette street.

CORWOOD FOR SALE—Leave or with L. G. Brown & Dr. Brown's office in Christmas block.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—First-class place at a bargain. Please call at the residence of Mrs. W. L. DeLano and investigate. Mrs. C. DeLano.

FOR SALE—230 acres, one-half bottom land, about 30 cleared; good nine-room house and barn, on the Mohawk river. Address A. J. Workman, Marcola, Or.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Fine stock ranch with plenty of spring water for irrigating purposes. See Lee Hoselton, Oregon Cigar Store.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A Mammoth Kentucky Jack, 15½ hands high, with extra heavy bone. Also one Wilkes road stallion. Will trade for ranch, city property or stock. H. R. Oldham, Eugene, Or.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One Mammoth Jack, 15½ hands high, heavy boned and good action; also one Wilkes road stallion. Will trade for ranch, city property or stock. Harry Oldham, Eugene, Or.

FOR SALE—Extraordinary opportunity, if taken before August 22. Ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars buys property that is now rented for three years at one hundred dollars (\$100.00) per month, during which time property will double in value. If you mean business, call on or address M. D. Mitchell or T. H. Garrett.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—An 11-room dwelling house. Enquire at 641 Hilyard street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Electric light and bath; three blocks west of postoffice. Apply at 521 Lincoln.

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished rooms; free water. Enquire of Campbell-Fellman Company.

FOR RENT—Five furnished rooms on ground floor. Inquire 130 W. Sixth street.

WANTED

WANTED—Lady clerk. Address X, care Guard.

WANTED—A couple of men for helpers at the Eugene Iron Works.

WANTED—Men to shovel concrete. Apply to Divinity School or to A. Lombard.

WANTED—Second hand organs; will take them in exchange for new pianos or organs. Ellers Piano House.

WOOD WANTED—Those who have promised to bring the Guard wood on subscription account are requested to bring it in as early as possible.

MISCELLANEOUS

TRAINED NURSE—Calls answered at all hours. Best of references. Mrs. J. A. Atherton, 925 Orchard avenue, phone Red 4561.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATING—On knives, forks and all household articles that do not look like new. Write the Oregon Plating Works, 128 Lownsdale street, Portland, Oregon, for prices.

WE WILL SELL YOUR FARM—Or other property quickly at highest prices obtainable for cash or on time. Property bought or exchanged for you in any location at prices to suit. Send today full description and price for sale, or plainly state your wants for a purchase. Farmers Real Estate and Loan Company, 185 Unity building, Chicago, Ill.

NEW TODAY

FOR SALE—Corner lot, 80x160, with six-room plastered house, on a brick foundation, with bath, toilet, hot and cold water, electric lights and east front; fruit of all kinds; nice barn and room to build another house. Two blocks from Willamette street, east. Price, \$3000. Enquire at Owens' cigar store.

FOR SALE—Seven-room house, plastered, good barn, woodshed and milk house, lots of fruit and nearly an acre of ground; close in. \$3000 if taken at once. See Bushnell, Crane & Co.

FOR SALE—Sawed cedar posts. The Elmira mill can furnish all you want, five to seven feet. Call or phone Walters & Son, Elmira.

PROFESSIONAL COLUMN

MINING ENGINEERS.

HERBERT LEIGH, mining engineer and expert metallurgist. Reliable information furnished to intending investors. Examinations and reports on mines and ore treatment. Eugene, Oregon.

ABSTRACTORS.

THE LANE COUNTY ABSTRACT CO., Rooms 2 and 3, Warren Block, Eugene, Oregon. Prices reasonable.

UNDERTAKERS.

J. W. KAYS & CO., undertakers and funeral directors. Eugene, Or.
DAY & HENDERSON, undertakers and embalmers. Corner Willamette and Seventh streets.
W. T. GORDON, funeral director. State licensed embalmer. Office and residence, Tenth and Olive streets. Phone Red 4481.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

W. O. PROSSER, physician and surgeon. In addition to general practice of medicine and surgery special attention to all diseases of the ear, nose, throat and eye. Residence, corner 14th and Pearl streets. Office, Beckwith building. Telephone—Office, Black 1291; residence, Main 90.
DR. ANNA MAURER, osteopathic physician. All curable diseases treated. Women and children a specialty. Office over F. E. Dunn's. Phone Red 1631.
DR. McDOUGAL, physician and surgeon. In addition to general practice special attention given to diseases of women and children. Office over Preston & Hales. Phone Black 1631.
DR. M. G. E. BENNETT, osteopathic physician. Acute and chronic diseases treated. Offices over Chambers' store. Phone Black 1326. Residence phone Black 4586.
DR. H. L. STUDLEY—Osteopathic physician. Offices over Chambers' store, 518 Willamette street. Phone Black 1326. Consultation free. Hours 9 to 12 a. m., 1:30 to 4:30 p. m.
J. FRANK TITUS, M. D.—Homoeopathic physician and surgeon. Chronic diseases and diseases of women and children given special attention. Electric, galvanic, static, X-ray and vibratory electrical treatments given. Office, corner Willamette and Eighth streets, Matlock Bldg. Residence, 632 Pearl street. Office phone, Red 1091. Residence phone, Red 4981.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

S. D. ALLEN, Attorney-at-law, 616 Willamette street, Eugene, Oregon.
C. A. WINTERMEIER, Attorney-at-law. Land titles and probate specialties. Office over Chambers-Bristow Bank.

LEON R. EDMUNDSON, Attorney-at-law. Rooms 1 and 2, Eugene Loan and Savings Bank.
WILLIAMS & BEAN, Attorneys-at-law. J. M. Williams, L. E. Bean. Practice in all courts of the state and before the U. S. Land Office. Offices 12, 13, 14 and 15 McClung Building.

I. N. HARBAUGH, Special attention given to divorce and settlement of estates. Agent for National Insurance Company, Room 5, First National Bank Building, Eugene, Oregon.

L. BILYEU, Attorney-at-law. Office over Yoran's shoe store, Eugene, Oregon.

L. M. TRAVIS, Attorney-at-law. Office over Eugene Loan and Savings Bank, Eugene, Oregon.

WOODCOCK & POTTER, Attorneys-at-law. A. C. Woodcock and E. O. Potter. Office one block south of Chrisman block, Eugene, Oregon.

WALTON & NISS, Attorneys-at-law. J. J. Walton and S. P. Ness. Will practice in all the courts in the state. Office, room 3, Walton Block, Eugene, Oregon.

BOWER & MARTIN, Attorneys-at-law. J. H. Bower and W. G. Martin. Will practice in all courts. Office over Chambers-Bristow Bank, Eugene, Oregon.

JESSE G. WELLS, Lawyer, No. 26 West Eighth street, Eugene, Or., opposite postoffice. Gives special attention to the examination of abstracts, drafting wills, settling estates, conveyances and collections. Also to all pension matters. Phone Red 1176.

FARMS

Goshen-Dexter Stage Line.

The undersigned has several valuable farms for sale. Will be able to suit purchasers as to size of farm, and prices and terms will be found attractive. These lands are located in the district between Goshen and Trent—a fine section of Lane county.

Also run a daily stage line between Goshen and Dexter, making connection with the north and southbound S. P. trains at Goshen in the afternoon. Fare 50¢. Passengers will also be carried on to Lowell, if desired.

R. L. Edwards, Dexter, Ore. d&w 21