

Santa Claus Headquarters Barker Gun Store

513 WILLAMETTE STREET



A treat for old and young. You are invited to call and see the largest, finest and most complete display of holiday goods ever shown in Eugene.

Bring the boys and girls for Santa wants you to write your letters early as he is a very busy man just now filling orders all over the country. Come early and avoid the rush. We can save you time and patience; make your selection now and Santa will deliver them when you want them and we are giving a Japanese cup and saucer with every purchase of \$1.00 or over in our toy department

FREE WHILE THEY LAST

FOR BOYS WE HAVE—	FOR GIRLS—	FOR MOTHER OR SWEETHEART	FATHER OF BROTHER—
Wagons,	Dolls,	Sewing Machines,	Guns,
Hobby horses,	Doll Beds,	Fancy Plates,	Fly Books,
Tricycles,	Doll Furniture,	Japanese Ware,	Fish Poles,
Wheelbarrows,	Dishes,	See our four hun-	Hunting Coats,
Carts,	Stoves,	dred set Chocolate	Sweaters,
Arks,	Kitchen Sets,	Sets,	Pocket Knives,
Boats,	Teddy Bears,	Tea Sets,	Razors,
Horns,	Cups and Saucers,	Vases,	Watches,
Drums,	Mugs,	Shells,	Collar and Cuff
Tool Chests,	Work Boxes,	Work Boxes,	Boxes,
Violins,	Thimble Cases,	Shirt Waist Boxes,	Necktie Boxes,
Accordians,	Pencil Boxes,	Handkerchief Boxes,	Gloves,
Bank,	Toy Tubs,	Toilet Cases,	Purses,
Top,	Painting Outfits,	Mirrors,	Belts,
Marbles,	Sewing Cards,	Hammocks,	Playing Cards,
Air Guns,	Doll Bells,	Purses,	Photographs and
Games,	Books,	Umbrella Stands,	Records,
Sleds,	Post Card Albums,	Carving Sets,	
Reins,	Rackets,	Albums,	
Foot Balls,	Trunks,	Autograph Albums,	
Basket Balls,	Brooms,		
Blocks,	Pianos,		



Christmas Tree Ornaments and Tinsel, Stockings, Candles and Candle Holders, Moss, etc.

Wholesale Dep't. We are prepared to fill all orders for Toys and Holiday goods and invite you to come in and see our stock and get our prices. Everything in the holiday line.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

TRADE



513 Willamette Street,
Eugene, Oregon

The Big Toy Store

JACOB HUFF FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED

(From Monday's Guard.)

Coroner W. T. Gordon was called to Junction City this forenoon to enquire into the manner of the death of Jacob Huff, who was found lifeless in his bed there this morning. Mr. Huff, who was aged about 75 years and lived alone, was last seen alive by his neighbors Thursday. Becoming uneasy about his disappearance, Charles Bradley, a neighbor, went over to Huff's house and tried the door, but found it to be locked. He then looked through a window and saw the old man lying dead in his bed. The door was then broken open and an investigation made. The man's clothing was where he had laid it when he retired last, and it is probable that he died from heart disease Thursday night. Coroner Gordon took the same view, and as there were no indications of violence of any kind, concluded that an inquest was unnecessary. Huff was a widower and possessed considerable property. He had lived at Junction for a good many years. The funeral will be held tomorrow. He had no relatives in this part of the country.

NEW GROCERY STORE FOR FAIRMOUNT

TOLE & WILSON WILL AT ONCE
OPEN NEW ESTABLISHMENT—
GOODS ARRIVING

Samuel Cole and S. M. Wilson, who recently from Kentucky, have leased the empty store building on Eleventh street in Fairmount, and will open there at once a grocery store. Some of the goods have already arrived, a consignment coming in this morning from Portland.

Messrs. Cole and Wilson are both experienced merchants and will doubtless succeed nicely in their new venture. Fairmount is Eugene's largest suburb, and as the population of that part of the city is rapidly increasing there will be plenty of business for a second store. W. H. Dempster already conducts a splendid store just across the railroad from mine new place.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER WOULD BE SHYLOCK

New York, Nov. 29.—At the darkest hour of the panic, when a score of banking institutions were on the edge of failure, John D. Rockefeller helped stem the tide by announcing that he would throw his vast wealth in to the breach. The day after Rockefeller made the announcement, a small but solvent banking institution was hard pressed for cash. It had plenty of good securities, but it could not get cash. Hearing of Rockefeller's offer for aid, the directors went to him and offered a large block of New York city bonds, provided he would give them cash. Rockefeller offered to give them cash for the bonds, provided he got them at a discount of no less than 25 per cent from the market price. To lend only 75 per cent on New York city bonds, even at such a time, would have been a peculiarly shrewd transaction.

THAT'S IT!

Cough yourself into a fit of spasms and then wonder why you don't get well. If you will only try a bottle of Ballard's Horehound Syrup your cough will be a thing of the past. It is a positive cure for coughs, influenza, bronchitis and all pulmonary diseases. One bottle will convince you—at your druggist's, 25c, 50c, \$1. Sold by Linn Drug Company.

The Panama canal will probably cost \$200,000,000 before it is completed. The original estimate was \$145,000,000, but as the work has progressed it has been found necessary to change the plans in many particulars, so as to strengthen the structure, and these changes will probably raise the cost to the figure named. Present indications point to the completion of the canal in 1914. This is a synopsis of the latest official utterance on the subject.

RUSSIA WOULD AID UNCLE SAM AGAINST JAPAN

St. Petersburg, Nov. 28.—As a result of the fact that Washington has cabled Secretary Taft to hasten his return home, the American embassy has been asked to arrange an audience with the emperor in order that Taft may be able to leave here December 4 instead of the 5th.

Taft's visit has given an impetus to the stream of Russians who come to the American embassy to volunteer their services in the supposedly impending Japanese-American war. The idea has got such a hold on the Russian people that some officers have taken steps to organize companies of volunteers to aid America.

FAINTS WHEN HE PEEPS AT DINNER THROUGH WINDOW

New York, Nov. 29.—Weak, emaciated, half-starved, a ragged, tattooed man crept to the window of a residence on Long Island last night, and after gazing for a moment into the window, fell in a swoon to the ground. An hour later a policeman found him, and discovering that he was ill, sent him to a hospital. There he was found to be starving. He recovered sufficiently to tell the surgeon that his name was Louis Fink, and that he had not eaten for three days. He was a longshoreman, he said, and left his job when a strike was declared six months ago. Since then he had not averaged four meals a week, and for three days he had not eaten a morsel. "When I looked in at the window and saw a family at their Thanksgiving dinner," he said, "I must have fainted."

WALSH'S TRIAL WAS POSTPONED

Chicago, Dec. 2.—The trial of John R. Walsh was postponed until December 9 on account of the illness of Juror Watkins.

"DOCTOR" HAGENOW CAUSED OVER ONE THOUSAND DEATHS

SISTER OF MRS. BRADLEY, NOW
ON TRIAL FOR MURDER OF
FORMER SENATOR BROWN AT
WASHINGTON, ONE OF CON-
VICTED WOMAN'S VICTIMS—
RECEIVES SEVERE SENTENCE

Chicago, Nov. 30.—"Doctor" Lucy Hagenow, aged sixty, was found guilty of murder and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment in the penitentiary today in Judge Chetlain's court. She was tried on the charge of causing the death of Mrs. Anna Harovitch by an illegal operation. In closing their arguments, the state attorney stated that Mrs. Hagenow had practiced as a midwife for thirty-five years, and had been the cause of one thousand deaths.

Mrs. Hagenow was also accused of having brought about the death of Miss Lola Madison, sister of Mrs. Bradley, now on trial at Washington for the murder of ex-Senator Brown. Miss Madison's statement, used at the trial, was instrumental in bringing about "Doc" Hagenow's conviction.

ANNUAL MESSAGE READ IN BOTH HOUSES

(Continued from Page Two.)

farm of 160 acres is inadequate for self-support. In these regions the system lent itself to fraud, and much land passed out of the hands of the government without passing into the hands of the home maker. The department of the interior and the department of justice joined in prosecuting the offenders against the law and they have accomplished much, while where the administration of the law has been defective it has been changed. But the laws themselves are defective. Three years ago a public lands commission was appointed to scrutinize the law and defects, and recommend a remedy. Their examination specifically showed the existence of great fraud upon the public domain, and their recommendations for changes in the law were made with the design of conserving the natural resources of every part of the public lands by putting it to its best use. Especial attention was called to the prevention of settlement by the passage of great areas of public lands into the hands of a few men, and to the enormous waste caused by unrestricted grazing upon the open range. The recommendations of the public lands commission are sound, for they are especially in the interest of the actual homemaker, and where the small homemaker cannot at present utilize the land they provide that the government shall keep control of it so that it may not be monopolized by a few men. The congress has not yet acted upon these recommendations, but they are so just and proper, so essentially to our national welfare, that I feel confident, if the congress will take time to consider them, that they will ultimately be adopted.

Optimism is a good characteristic, but if carried to an excess it becomes foolishness. We are prone to speak of the resources of this country as inexhaustible; this is not so. The mineral wealth of the country, the coal, iron, gas, and the like, does not reproduce itself; and therefore it is certain to be exhausted ultimately. Wastefulness in dealing with it today means that our descendants will feel the exhaustion a generation or two before they otherwise would. But there are certain other forms of waste which could be entirely stopped—the waste of soil by washing, for instance, which is the most dangerous of the wastes now in progress in the United States, is easily preventable, so that this present enormous loss of fertility is entirely unnecessary. The preservation or replacement of the forests is one of the most important means of preventing this loss. We have made a beginning in forest preservation, but it is only a beginning. At present lumbering is the fourth greatest industry in the United States, and yet, so rapid has been the rate of exhaustion of timber in the United States in the past and so rapidly is the remainder being exhausted, that the country is unquestionably on the verge of a timber famine which will be felt in every household in the land. There has already been a rise in the price of lumber, but there is certain to be a more rapid and heavier rise in the future. The present annual consumption of lumber is certainly three times as great as the annual growth; and if the consumption and growth continue unchanged practically all our lumber will be consumed in another generation, while long before the limit to complete exhaustion is reached the growing scarcity will make itself felt in many lightening ways upon our national well-being. About 20 per cent of our forested territory is now reserved in national forests, but these do not include the most valuable timber lands, and in any event the proportion is too small to expect that the reserves can accomplish more than a mitigation of the trouble which is ahead for the nation. Far more drastic action is needed. Forests can be lumbered so as to give to the public the full use of their mercantile timber without the slightest detriment to the forest, any more than it is a detriment to a farm to furnish a harvest; so

BIG OFFER

To All Our Subscriber

The GREAT AMERICAN FARMER

Indianapolis, Indiana

The Leading Agricultural Journal of the
Nation, Edited by an Able Corps
of Writers

The American Farmer is the only Literary Farm Journal published. It fills a position of its own and has taken the leading place in the homes of rural people in every section of the United States. It gives the farmer and his family something to think about aside from the humdrum of routine duties.

Every issue contains a original poem by SOLON L. GOODE.

Within the next thirty days we offer
two for the price of one

...The GUARD...

The leading county paper and The AMERICAN FARMER

Both One Year for \$1.50

This unparalleled offer is made to all new subscribers, and all old ones who pay all arrears and renew within thirty days. Sample copies free. Address:

GUARD PRINTING Co., Eugene, Ore.

that there is no parallel between forests and mines, which can only be completely used by exhaustion. But forests, if used as all our forests have been used in the past, and as most of them are still used, will be either wholly destroyed, or so damaged that many decades have to pass before effective use can be made of them again. All these facts are so obvious that it is extraordinary that it should be necessary to repeat them.

Tariff on Wood Pulp
There should be no tariff on any forest product grown in this country, and, especially, there should be no tariff on wood pulp, due notice of the change of course being given to those engaged in the business so as to enable them to adjust themselves to the new conditions. The repeal of the duty on wood pulp should if possible be accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there should be no export duty on Canadian pulp wood.

The Panama Canal
Work on the Panama Canal is proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. In March last John F. Stevens, chairman of the commission and chief engineer, resigned, and the commission was reorganized and constituted as follows: Lieutenant Colonel Geo. W. Goethals, corps of engineers, U. S. army, chairman and chief engineer; Major D. D. Gaillard, corps of engineers, U. S. army; Major William L. Sibert, corps of engineers, U. S. army; Civil Engineer H. H. Rousseau, U. S. navy; J. C. S. Blackburne, Colonel W. C. Gorgas, U. S. army; and Jackson, Smith, commissioners. This change of authority and direction went into effect on April 1, without causing a perceptible check to the progress of the work. In March the total excavation in the Culebra cut, where effort was chiefly concentrated, was 815,270 cubic yards. In April this was increased to 879,527 cubic yards. There was a considerable decrease in the output for May and June owing partly to the advent of the rainy season and partly to temporary trouble with the steam shovel men over wages. This trouble was settled satisfactorily to all parties, and in July the total excavation advanced materially and in August the grand total from all points in the canal prism by steam shovels and dredges exceeded all previous United States records, reaching 1,274,494 cubic yards. In September this record was eclipsed and a total of 1,517,412 cubic yards was removed. Of this amount 1,481,397 cubic yards were from the canal prism and 36,105 cubic yards were from accessory works. These results were achieved in the rainy season with a rainfall in August of 17.59 inches, and in September of 11.65 inches. Finally, in October, the record was again eclipsed, the total excavation being 1,868,729 yards, a truly extraordinary record, especially in view of the heavy rainfall, which was 17.1 inches. In fact, experience during the last two rainy seasons demonstrates that the rains are a less serious obstacle to progress than has hitherto been supposed.

Postal Savings Banks.
I commend to the favorable consideration of congress a postal savings bank system, as recommended by the postmaster-general. The primary object is to encourage among our people economy and thrift and by the use of postal savings banks to give them an opportunity to husband their resources, particularly those who have not the facilities at hand

for depositing their money in savings banks. Viewed, however, from the experience of the past few weeks, it is evident that the advantages of such an institution are still more far-reaching. Timid depositors have withdrawn their savings for the time being from national banks, trust companies and savings banks; individuals have hoarded their cash and the workmen their earnings; all of which money has been withheld and kept in hiding or in the safe deposit box, to the detriment of prosperity. Through the agency of the postal savings banks such money would be restored to the channels of trade, to the mutual benefit of capital and labor.

I further commend to the congress the consideration of the postmaster-general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes. There are now 38,215 rural routes, serving nearly 15,000,000 people, who do not have the advantages of the inhabitants of cities in obtaining their supplies. These recommendations have been drawn up to benefit the farmer and the country storekeeper, otherwise I should not favor them, for I believe that it is good policy for our government to do everything possible to aid the small town and the country district. It is desirable that the country merchant should not be crushed out.

Presidential Campaign Expenses

Under our form of government voting is not merely a right but a duty, and, moreover, a fundamental and necessary duty if a man is to be a good citizen. It is well to provide that corporations shall not contribute to presidential nor national campaigns, and furthermore, to provide for the publication of both contributions and expenditures. There is, however, always danger in laws of this kind, which from their very nature are difficult of enforcement; the danger being lest they be obeyed only by the honest and disobeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to act as a penalty upon honest men. Moreover, no such law would hamper an unscrupulous man of unlimited means from buying his own way into office. There is a very radical measure which would, I believe, work a substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign, although I am well aware that it will take some time for the people so to familiarize themselves with such a proposal as to be willing to consider its adoption. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money. Then the stipulation should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from the treasury should accept more than a fixed amount from any individual subscriber or donor; and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without difficulty be provided.

Army and Navy

Army affairs are reported as being in excellent condition. A larger navy is advocated as the best guarantee of peace with foreign nations. Liberal appropriations for docks, armaments etc. are advocated.

The Hague conference, while barren in actual results, is commended

as a step in the direction of ultimate universal peace. Relations with foreign nations are referred to as being of a most cordial nature, without exception.

Cuba is once more peaceful and orderly, and it is expected to turn the government over again to a government elected by the people of the island.

Participation in the world's exposition at Tokio in 1912 is recommended.

International Bureau of American Republics.

One of the results of the Pan-American conference at Rio Janeiro in the summer of 1906 has been a great increase in the activity and usefulness of the International Bureau of American Republics. That institution, which includes all the American republics in its membership, and brings all their representatives together, is doing a really valuable work in informing the people of the United States about the other republics and in making the United States known to them. Its action is now limited by appropriations determined when it was doing a work on a much smaller scale and rendering much less valuable service. I recommend that the contribution of this government to the expenses of the bureau be made commensurate with its increased work.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House,
December 3, 1907.

HARRISBURG PERSONALS

Mrs. Phoebe Kelsey is visiting with relatives and friends at Pleasant Hill. Cal Briggs was here from Cottage Grove this week, visiting with friends and relatives.

Mrs. M. C. Wire is here from Eugene this week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Upmeyer.

James Frazier, of Eugene, was here Saturday last shaking hands with numerous friends in this section.

Mrs. G. E. McCulloch and Mrs. Ira A. Phelps were at Eugene Friday and Saturday of last week, visiting with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Belts returned the latter part of last week from Co-burg, where they had been for several days visiting relatives and friends.—Bulletin.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal.) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.