RUN DOWN WITH

DYSPEPSIA

STOMACH
Liver
AND HEART
AFFECTED.
Almost in Despair
But Finally
CURED
By Taking

AYER'S PILLS

"For fifteen years, I was a great sufferer from indigestion in its worst forms. I tested the skill of many doctors, but grew worse and worse, until I became so weak I could not walk fifty yards without having to sit down and rest. My stomach, liver, and heart became affected, and I thought I would surely die. I tried Ayer's Pills and they helped me right away. I continued their use and am now entirely well. I don't know of anything that will so quickly relieve and cure the terrible suffering of dyspepsia as Ayer's Pills."—JOHN C. PRITCHARD, Brodie, Warren Co., N. C.

AYER'S PILLS

Received Highest Awards
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Mexican
Mustang
Liniment
for

Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders,
Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains,
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff Joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago.
Colds,
Kidneys,
Tired Feet,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.

Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain,
Makes Man or Beast well again.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. DAKE'S Advertising Agency, 64 and 66 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal. where contracts for advertising can be made.

I THANK THEE.

For the earth and all its beauty,
The sky and all its light,
For the dim and soothing shadows
That rest the dazzled sight,
For unfolding fields and prairies,
Where some in vain has trod,
For the world's exhaustless beauty,
I thank thee, O my God!

For an eye of inward seeing,
A soul to know and love,
For those common aspirations,
That our high heritage prove,
For the hearts that bless each other
Beneath thy smile, thy rod,
For the amaranth saved from Eden,
I thank thee, O my God!

* * * * * * *

For thine own great gift of being,
I thank thee, O my God!

—Lucy Larcom.

HOW THEY DIFFER.

Man a Creature of Habits; Woman Utilizes Anything That Is Handy.

Man is a creature of cast iron habits; woman adapts herself to circumstances. This is the foundation of the moral difference between them.

A man does not attempt to drive a nail unless he has a hammer; a woman does not hesitate to utilize anything, from the heel of a boot to the back of a brush.

A man considers a corkscrew absolutely necessary to open a bottle; a woman attempts to extract the cork with the scissors. If she does not succeed readily, she pushes the cork in the bottle, since the essential thing is to get at the fluid.

Shaving is the only use to which a man puts a razor; a woman employs it for a chiropodist's purposes.

When a man writes, everything must be in apple pie order—pen, paper and ink must be just so, a profound silence must reign while he accomplishes this important function. A woman gets any sheet of paper, tears it perhaps from a book or portfolio, sharpens a pencil with the scissors, puts the paper on an old atlas, crosses her feet, balances herself on her chair and confides her thoughts to paper, changing from pencil to pen and vice versa from time to time, nor does she care if the children romp or the cook comes to speak to her.

A man storms if the blotting paper is not conveniently near; a woman dries the ink by blowing on it, waving the paper in the air or holding it near a lamp or fire.

A man drops a letter unhesitatingly in the box; a woman rereads the address, assures herself that the envelope is sealed, the stamp secure and then throws it violently into the box.

A man can cut a book only with a paper cutter; a woman deftly inserts a hairpin, and the book is cut.

For a man "goodby" signifies the end of a conversation and the moment of his departure; for a woman it is the beginning of a new chapter, for it is just when they are taking leave of each other that women think of the most important topics of conversation.

A woman ransacks her brain trying to mend a broken object; a man puts it aside and forgets that for which there is no remedy. Which is the superior?—Lippincott's Magazine.

America Through English Eyes.

They like giving big names to things in America. A pond is a lake, and a hill is a mountain. They never speak of the sea; it must be called the ocean; a meeting is a convention, a dictionary is a "speller and a definer," a town is a city, a chairman is a president, and so on. The only exception I know of is that the wealthy people who own those charming country residences at Tuxedo and Lenox call them cottages. But these are not average Americans, and in that country the manners and customs, as seen by the ordinary traveler, are governed by the average man, who is not a good specimen. He is apt to be a most awful "bounder," has no taste and does not know the meaning of the word "repose," but you need never meet this type except in railway trains and hotels.

His ideal, as one of them told me, is to spend his nights "on the cars" and his days in getting the better of his fellow men. But the refined American is quite different. These are mostly met in Washington and the south, and, of course, Boston is a thing apart, and as you approach this town you are told that the humming you hear is the noise of people reading Browning. Tuxedo also is a great exception, where you can have congenial society. It is a large estate with woods and lakes and 40 miles of well laid roads. Country houses or cottages have been built all over it, and there is an excellent residential club—into which, however, the female element has progressed so far as to have introduced even babies into the bedrooms!—George Forbes in Blackwood's Magazine.

Not Such a Rich Find.

"I had a funny experience the other day," said Lawyer J. E. Delman of the Equitable building to a reporter.

"It didn't seem funny at the time, but I can laugh at it now. I found about $2 in silver and picked it up from the floor."

"That's pleasant," said a friend who was present, "but I wouldn't call it funny."

"Ah, but I went into a saloon with some friends and found half a dollar near the door, which I 'blew in' for drinks. I heard something drop and picked up two more quarters. Blew them in too.

"Then I felt coin dropping down against my leg. Suddenly the truth flashed on me. I found a big hole in my pocket, out of which about $2 in change had dropped. All the money I had picked up was my own, and $1 was lost altogether besides."—New York Journal.

An Irish Compliment.

An Irish gentleman visiting here said to an English officer, "Do you know Mr. X. of —?" The officer disclaimed having that pleasure. "Ah, he is a very nice fellow and a good friend of mine. But he has been dead these six years. An, shure, you're very like him!" The officer said he had been compared to a good many things in the course of his lifetime, but never before to a 6 year-old corpse.—London Spectator.

Nowadays.

Sporting Editor—I see the editor in chief has thrown out your article on "A City Dairy."

City Editor—I wonder why?

"He said it was only a milk and water affair."—Yonkers Statesman.

Why Worry?

If you cannot help a thing, why worry about it? If you can help it, why worry about it? Herein is the secret of happiness.—New York Herald.

Life, as we call it, is nothing but the edge of the boundless ocean of existence where it comes upon soundings.—Holmes.

Some people never find time to attend to their own business.—Seattle Post Intelligencer.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

There Are Six Classes of Characters, but No Alphabet In Use.

The peculiarity of the Chinese language consists of the fact that they have a written and printed language and no alphabet, every word in their vocabulary having a separate character of its own. These characters are divided into six classes, the total number being about 24,235. The first class, according to eminent Chinese philologists, includes "imitative symbols." These are 608 in number and are believed to be the very first Chinese symbolic signs invented. The second class includes the "symbols indicating thought" and are 107 in number. These characters are formed in such a way as to indicate by their form or position some idea referring to the relative circumstances pointing to them. The third class includes 740 characters known as "combined ideas." This class bears some relation to our compound words and comprises characters made up of two or more symbols to form a single idea. The fourth class is listed as "inverted significations" and includes 372 characters, which, by some inversion, contraction or alteration of parts, are made to acquire different meanings. The fifth is the great class of "united sound symbols," containing 21,810 characters. The sixth class, which has no fixed number of characters, is listed under the head of "borrowed uses." This class includes metaphoric symbols and combinations in which the meaning is induced by some fanciful imagination. But a few hundred of these have been figured in characters by the type founders, but imaginative writers have been known to use thousands that are not regularly recognized as belonging in the language and which are not included in the sum total of 24,235 characters mentioned in the opening.

Certain fanciful writers, so Dr. Williams says, have been known to use as high as 260,000 such symbols. The authority referred to in the foregoing sentence, while he admits that romantic writers have been known to employ upward of 260,000 characters in their writings, closes his article on that subject by saying, "While an enormous number of characters are occasionally employed, running in some instances far above 200,000, it may be safely said that a knowledge of 10,000 characters will enable one to read any work published in the Chinese language and to write intelligently on any subject."—St. Louis Republic.

RATHER EMBARRASSING.

The Predicament In Which a Hasty Marriage Placed a Clergyman.

"One of the funniest and yet the most embarrassing things that ever happened during my ministry," said a clergyman to a reporter, "happened while I had charge of a church in a small town. One Sunday I had for a guest a clergyman who had removed from our town to a distant city about ten months previous. As he was a very popular man with his townsmen I asked him to occupy my pulpit that Sunday morning. It happened that just at the time this clergyman left town a young man, who had only been married a short time, lost his bride and was completely crushed by the blow. Fears were entertained for his reason, and every one in the town, including my friend, the clergyman, felt the deepest sympathy for him. Well, it happened that while he was escorting his wife's remains to her former home he met a most charming young lady, and in less than six months they were married. But the clergyman knew nothing of this, and when on that fateful Sunday morning he stood in the pulpit and saw before him this young widower, as he supposed, he naturally thought of his bereavement. So it was that during his prayer the congregation was amazed to hear him begin to pray for this young man. He said:

"'There is before you, Lord, a young man who has suffered a recent and terrible affliction and for whom we ask your special blessing. Be near and comfort him in his last affliction, keep him safe in life and be near him when death shall remove him from his great sorrow.'

"Just think what that poor man and his new wife must have felt sitting through such a prayer as that. The whole congregation gasped."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Acadians.

The story of Evangeline is in mind, and we read from the poem as we ride along, and our hearts are touched with pity for the poor Acadians turned out of house and home, taken away from their beautiful land and driven into exile. There are places from which one might be exiled with equanimity. Acadia is not one of them.

The offense of the Acadians was their nationality. They were loyally and aggressively French. Forty years before their exile France had made a treaty with England and had delivered up this peninsula of Nova Scotia into English possession. It belonged to England. But the people who were thus disposed of did not concur. They refused to be Anglicized. They declined to take an oath of allegiance. They imbittered and endangered the lives of the English garrison at Annapolis Royal. Whatever they could do against their governors they did. And the situation became intolerable. France and England were fighting at Fort Duquesne and elsewhere, and the Acadian farmers were sending their sons to join the armies of the French. It seemed essential to the success of the English arms on this continent that there should be a peaceful possession of Acadia. And when milder measures failed the English adopted that expedient which the story of Evangeline has made one of the best known incidents of history.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Readers.

I wonder why it is that it is no longer good form to speak of "reciting" anything. The folks who used to be "elocutionists" are all "readers" or "entertainers" now, and they never "recite," they "read." I was at a house a fortnight ago, and among the guests was a young man who can make shivers run along your spine by the way he repeats "Old Love Letters." The hostess asked him to sing. He said that he wouldn't sing, but he would read to us.

"Thank you so much," said the hostess. "What book shall I get you?"

"Oh," said the man, and all his ability didn't help him to see the absurdity of it. "I will read from memory."—Washington Post.

The Wrong Name.

In applying for a marriage license a Chicago man signed the name of his employer to the affidavit and was compelled, when he discovered his mistake an hour later, to have the clerk make out another document. The man explained that for many years he had been accustomed to sign his chief's name to business papers, and it had become a sort of second nature.

Cuticura
THE GREAT
SKIN CURE
Works wonders in curing torturing, disfiguring diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, and especially baby humours.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Special School Meeting.

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of School District No. 4, of Lane county, State of Oregon, that a Special School Meeting of the said district will be held at the courthouse in Eugene on the 17th day of January, 1896, at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the following objects: To levy a tax to pay off the indebtedness of the District and interest thereon and to run the public schools for the ensuing year.

Dated this 6th day of Jan., 1896.

B. D. PAINE,
Chairman Board of Directors.
GEO. F. CRAW,
District Clerk.

Notice for Bids.

Sealed bids are hereby invited for running a free ferry on the Middle Fork of the Willamette river near the place of A. D. Hyland's, for one year, from daylight until dark of each day. Night services to be paid for at the same rate now established by the court for the McKenzie ferry. Bids will be received at the clerk's office until January 9, 1896.

A. C. JENNINGS,
County Clerk.

Bids Wanted.

Sealed bids are hereby invited for furnishing Lane county, Oregon, with 30 cords of grub oak wood, 4 feet long and not less than 2½ inches in diameter at small end; also, 20 cords of split body pine wood 16 inches long. Said wood to be delivered at court house and jail not later than August 1st 1896.

Bids will be received for furnishing the said wood at the clerk's office until January 9th, 1896.

A. C. JENNINGS,
County Clerk.

Wife—Here's an account of a man who shot himself rather than suffer the pangs of indigestion. Husband—The fool! Why didn't he take DeWitt's Little Early Risers? I used to suffer as bad as he did before I commenced taking these little pills.

OSBURN & DELANO.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

One Minute Cough Cure is a popular remedy for croup. Safe for children and adults.

OSBURN & DELANO.

TAKE
—LIVERINE—
—FOR THE—
LIVER AND CONSTIPATION.
For Sale by All Druggists.

—CITY—
Livery and Feed Stable.
First door west of Day & Henderson's furniture store, 7th st.
Half block from Willamette st.
GIVE US A TRIAL.
GRIFFIN & CO. Props.
HORSES FOR SALE.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, Dec. 24, 1895.

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 March 3, 1896, viz: William King on homestead entry No 6386 for the s e ¼ s w ¼, s w ¼ s e ¼ sec 22; n ½ n e ¼, sec 27, tp 16 s, r 1 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz:

Carey W Thomson, James Magness, James H Belknap, George T Hall, all of Leaburg, Oregon.

R. M. VEATCH,
Register.

State Normal School.
Monmouth, Oregon.
A training school for teachers.
Complete Eighth Grade Training Department and strong Professional and Academic Courses.
:—THE DIPLOMA—:
of the school entitles one to teach in any county in the state without further Examination.
Board and Lodging, Books and Tuition, $150.00 per year.
Beautiful and healthful location—no saloons. There is a good demand for well trained teachers.
There is an over supply of untrained teachers.
Catalogues cheerfully sent on application.
Address, P. L. CAMPBELL, President.
Or W. A. Wann, Secretary.

THE NEW WAY EAST.
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and O. R. N. CO'S LINES.
—THE SHORT ROUTE—
To points in WASHINGTON, IDAHO, MONTANA, DAKOTAS, MINNESOTA and the East.
Through tickets on sale to and from CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON and ALL POINTS in the United States, Canada and Europe.
The Great Northern Railway is a new transcontinental line. Runs buffet-library observation cars, palace sleeping and dining cars, family tourist sleepers and first and second class coaches.
Having a rock ballast track the Great Northern Railway is free from dust, one of the chief annoyances of transcontinental travel.
Round tickets with stop over privileges and choice of return routes.
For further information call upon or write
SVARVERUD & SIMPSON, Eugene, Oregon
Or A. B. C. DENISTON, General Agent, 122 Third Street Portland, Oregon

An agreeable Laxative and Nerve Tonic. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package. Sample free.
KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.
Sold by Henderson & Linn.

GOLDEN WEST
BAKING POWDER
3 REASONS WHY you should use it.
1. It is made right in your home.
2. It is made of the very finest materials and is guaranteed in every respect equal or superior to the very best.
3. The makers guarantee it to win and every grocer is authorized to refund your money if it is not so.
CAN YOU ASK FOR MORE?
Closser & Taylor, Portland.

For sale at Yerington's 9th street drug store

A B C
Arnold's Bromo-Celery.
Specific for Headache, Brain Exhaustion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Anæmia, Indigestion and other symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion.
THE ARNOLD CHEMICAL CO.
181 S. Wabash Avenue CHICAGO.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned William Naylor has been duly appointed by the County Court of Lane county, Oregon, Executor of the estate of Alfred Wilson, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to said executor at the law office of Bilyeu & Young in Eugene, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Eugene this 5th day of October, 1895.

WILLIAM NAYLOR,
Executor of Estate of Alfred Wilson, deceased.
BILYEU & YOUNG,
Attys.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, December 3, 1895.

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 January 15, 1896, viz: William L Butler on homestead entry No 5502 for the se ¼, sec 6, tp 16 s, r 1 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz:

Marsell Ariel, Christopher Polly, Washington Adams and Sherman Adams, all of Isabel, Oregon.

R M VEATCH,
Register.

The Eugene Divinity School,
EUGENE, : OREGON.
Located one block west of University campus
First term begins Oct. 15, 1895.
For young men and young women. Living rates low.
The course of study is free, except a contingent fee of $5 per term.
Our students may avail themselves of all the advantages given by the University of Oregon—we make a specialty of the Divinity Course.
It is desired that our students shall acquire a proficiency, at once scholarly and practical, for immediate work in all departments of Christian work.
Write for course of study and full information. Address,
EUGENE C. SANDERSON, Dean.

Smoke
LA CREMA,
Ten cent;
U. of O. & Queen of Hearts,
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Cigars.

J. S. LUCKEY,
JEWELER.
Watches and Clocks Repaired.
EUGENE, OREGON.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Paine, Henry C. Round
—Receivers.—
NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
RUNS
Pullman Sleeping Cars
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TO St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks, Crookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.
—Through Tickets to—
Chicago,
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For information, time cards, maps and tickets call on or write
R. McMURPHEY
Gen'l Agent, Eugene,
Office: Rooms 2 and 4 Shelton Block.
—OR—
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen'l. Pass. Agent,
25 Morrison Street, corner Third
PORTLAND, OREGON

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that Job E Davis has been duly appointed executor of the estate of A A King, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the executor at the Eugene Loan & Savings Bank at Eugene, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated Nov. 18, 1895.

JOB E. DAVIS,
Executor.
GEO. B. DORRIS,
Atty for the Estate.