AYER'S
THE ONLY
Sarsaparilla
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READ RULE XV.

"Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition."

Why was Ayer's Sarsaparilla admitted? Because it is not a patent medicine, not a nostrum, nor a secret preparation, not dangerous, not an experiment, and because it is all that a family medicine should be.

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Chicago, 1893.
Why not get the Best?

Mexican Mustang Liniment

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Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders,
Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains,
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
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.

Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts.

Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures Debility, Nervousness, Emissions, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back, losses by day or night stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Junction Stockton, Market & Ellis Sts. San Francisco, Cal.

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 required to present them to said executor at the law offices of Woodcock & Young, in Eugene, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

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

A BUSINESS SECRET.

HOW THE CITY MERCHANT COMES OUT ON "BARGAIN DAY."

The Art of Cutting Prices So as to Draw Big Crowds and Make Big Profits—Hints to Storekeepers That Patrons Will Read With Interest.

The writer of this article recently made a trip from one city to another. The first city was one of what we call moderate enterprise. The merchants made no particular boast of setting the world afire, but were all supposed to be doing a fair amount of business at a good living profit. The city to which he went was one of unusual size, which has the reputation of being one of the most enterprising in the country. The stores have grown to enormous proportions and have the name the world over of being the cheapest and most liberal of any others. Yet when the writer came to the larger city and began to look into the inside workings of business and noticed the different prices at which goods were sold he found that, although the stores had the name of wonderful bargain givers and were known everywhere by the name of great price cutters, still, taking the stocks as a whole, these stores in the larger cities in nearly every instance sold goods at a higher price than they were sold in the smaller towns, and almost without exception the gross profits which the merchants made on the goods were from 15 to 25 per cent higher than the merchants in the smaller city could get. This set the writer to wondering how it was that these large stores should have the name everywhere for enterprise and low prices, while the stores in the smaller city, which sold the cheaper, were as a rule called high priced and old fogy.

As the subject was investigated a little more closely, however, he began to notice that there were some instances in which these large stores sold goods wonderfully cheap, much cheaper, in fact, than the goods could be even manufactured at. For instance, in one case, a certain store advertised the well known fiber chamois dress lining, which usually sells at 25 and 35 cents a yard, for 8 cents. These goods cost a great deal more than this selling price, and what could be the object in taking so popular an article and cutting it down with one blow to one-third and perhaps one-fourth of what it sells for in many stores? The writer thought he would see what information could be gained on the subject.

On inquiring of the manager how the business was he replied that it was splendid. "We are offering the people some bargains today which they cannot resist." "But," the writer asked, "how can you afford to sell these goods which you advertise at so much less than cost?" The reply was: "Oh, that is only done to bring the people in the store. They will not come unless there is some unusual inducement held out to them, but when they do come they buy enough goods at a regular profit to more than make up for the loss which we sustain on the linings."

A further careful examination into the matter and visits to several other stores where sales were being conducted in a similar manner showed that these larger stores drew almost their entire trade through holding out such inducements to the people. The merchants in this larger city make a totally different practice of price cutting from the merchants in the smaller place. The merchants in the latter city sell their goods all around at a reasonably cheap price. They make no very great profit on any line of goods and gain no particular reputation for selling cheaply, for the people naturally expect that every thing should be at a moderately low price, and they are never startled by having any very remarkable bargain offered them. Just the opposite to this, the stores in the larger city make a good round profit on nearly everything they sell except those articles which they hold out as special inducements to buyers.

The people of this city are kept in constant excitement on account of the real sensations which these stores make week after week. They will select some well known and staple article and sell it for probably a half or a third of what it usually costs to make it. On the sales of these goods they, of course, calculate to lose a considerable sum, but they gain the attendance of enormous crowds at their store, and the liberal profits which they make on other goods far more than compensate for the loss on the bait which they hold out to the public. The thought, therefore, presented itself to the mind of the writer as to whether the small city was not making a mistake in its methods of doing business.

The larger city is day after day and year after year gaining a greater reputation as a business center simply because there is not a day in which some store is not practically giving something away to the public. These larger stores handle possibly from 10,000 to 50,000 different objects. Out of this whole number of objects there will be possibly from 10 to 20 which are sold at a loss, but these are at such a manifest loss the people are really surprised and are so pleased at getting these things cheap they overlook the fact that they are more than making up for the loss on other goods which they purchase. This is what may be called progressive merchandising. In the smaller town, if a merchant was getting up a sale of ladies' hosiery and had, say, three or four different lines which he wished to mark down, he would probably mark each line with a 10 or 15 per cent reduction all around. This reduction, while it would make the goods all very cheap, would probably only draw a few buyers who were really in need of the goods and who knew the real value of the qualities offered. If the same sale was gotten up in the larger city which we have mentioned, the store would probably make only a very slight if any reduction on the majority of ladies' hosiery, but would take one kind and cut the price squarely in two, or perhaps even make it one-third of the usual selling price. For instance, if one line consisted of black hosiery which regularly sold for 35 cents a pair, it is very probable that the store would mark these down to 10 or 15 cents a pair, even though they may have cost as much as $3 a dozen. This kind of a reduction would create some excitement and bring a crowd of people to the store, and while the loss on the one article might be quite heavy the sales of the other goods at the regular price would make the average loss on the whole very much less than would be the case where the store in the smaller city made an all around reduction in price.—Dry Goods Chronicle.

Economy.

Brown—I understand your wife is a great saver, especially on little things.

Jones—Yes, she is. Why, if she can get a 10 cent article that will last her a lifetime at three for a quarter, she always buys a quarter's worth in order to save the difference.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A B C

Arnold's Bromo-Celery.

Splendid curative agent for Nervous or Sick Headache, Brain Exhaustion, Sleeplessness, special or general Neuralgia; also for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Disorders, Acid Dyspepsia, Anaemia. Antidote for Alcoholic and other excesses. Price, 10, 25 and 50 cents. Effervescent.

THE ARNOLD CHEMICAL CO.
151 S. Western Avenue. CHICAGO.

BELLOWS HOLD THEIR OWN.

Blacksmiths Stick to Them Notwithstanding the Newer Power Blowers.

The blacksmith's bellows has three boards. When the bellows is set up in position, the middle board is fixed; the upper and lower boards are movable. There is a valve in the middle board and one in the lower board. When the bellows is not in use, the lower board falls as far as the leather will permit it, and that compartment is then filled with air. With the working of the lever and the raising of the lower board the air in the lower compartment is forced through the valve in the middle board into the upper compartment, which is the reservoir, whence it flows through the nozzle of the bellows into the fire. When the pressure from below ceases, the valve in the middle board closes, and the air is then forced out from the upper compartment or reservoir of the bellows by the weight of the upper board. Sometimes this board is weighted to make it expel the air more rapidly and forcibly. The continuance of the blast without the working of the lever, caused by the gradually sinking upper board of the bellows, may last for a quarter of a minute. It is a highly prized characteristic of the bellows. The blacksmith who is alone is thus enabled, if he should so desire, to use both hands at the fire, or he might go across the shop and be back swaying the lever once more before the blast had ceased.

A good bellows will last for many years without repairs. Blacksmiths' bellows are made in various sizes from 24 inch to 60 inch. The 36 inch is the size most commonly sold. The size is the width at the widest point. Bellows are longer than they are wide, and they are made of different lengths in the same width, ordinary, and long. There are about 15 bellows manufacturers in the country, including three in New York and one in Brooklyn.

Manufacturing and other establishments supplied with power forges are nowadays equipped with power blowers, and there are also various hand blowers, some operated with a crank and some with a lever, and there are now used many portable forges and blowers combined. The sale of modern appliances for blowing forge fires has increased greatly in recent years, while the sale of bellows has not. But there are shipsmiths and boiler makers, wheelwrights, carriage and wagon makers and others who still use bellows, and almost every horseshoer uses a bellows and prefers it to any other means of blowing his fire, so that there are still sold thousands of bellows annually.—New York Sun.

HOW LONDONERS SPEND MONEY.

They Impoverish Themselves In Useless, Health Destroying Pleasures.

Londoners impoverish themselves and make themselves absurdly miserable by their own devices. Most of the things on which they expend their money are vanities or frauds. Their houses and their dress, as we have seen, are pitiful, their special literature often worse than none, their art the pictures on the hoardings, their amusements sensual. Their very holidays are miserable labor, dull excitements, almost wholly without physical or mental good or intellectual gain. A time of quiet relaxation or of natural enjoyment is indeed the lot of but few. Crowded excursion trains and the rude company at seaside towns are the infliction of the lower, middle and the working classes, and bank holidays are perhaps as much an injury as a blessing. Railways and steamboats and the means of entertainment are so overcrowded that all healthy, civilized enjoyment is impossible, and so the manners of the people become coarser from the very means that should promote improvement.

On the continent each parish has its isolated fete, well managed and within the means at hand, and thus these fetes are graceful, civilizing entertainments. We in London need such limitedly local relaxations, so that each part of the metropolis being, as occasion may require, assisted by the others, district holidays might be a means of good alternately to all the population. Probably from mere conceit or mental laziness the people are so fond of bigness and monotony that they entirely overlook the ways of providence, in which the multitudinously small and varied is the rule. Monotony and uniformity, the radical idea, are alike apart from providence and healthy human nature.—Quarterly Review.

Oldest House In New York.

One of the few relics left of the early colonial days is still standing at Southampton, N. Y. This town claims the preeminence of being the oldest English town in the state of New York, and the ancient house referred to was built by Thomas Sayre, one of the first settlers. It was erected in 1648 and has been handed down from father to son in an unbroken line for ten generations, the present owner being the direct descendant of the builder.

At a time of threatened Indian outbreak in 1666 it was one of the rallying places of the inhabitants in case of a night attack. The descendants of Thomas Sayre are very numerous, both in this state and in New Jersey. The ancient mansion, which stands on the main street of the village, is an object of curious interest to the multitude of city residents who find in that quiet village by the sea a summer resting place.

The massive timbers and covering of thick cedar shingles are sufficient to insure its remaining for years to come as a curious and interesting relic of a long past age. Of no other house in the state can it be said that ten generations have been born and died within its walls.—New York Herald.

Bookshelves.

A pretty room seen lately had stationary bookshelves for its student owner running in single rows about its walls. One row began at each end of the chimney piece, on a line with the mantel board and ran across to the windows at one side and on the other to a closet door. Each row turned the corner without a break. The shelves were narrow slabs of wood, matching the rest of the woodwork in the room. On the lower shelf the books were placed, the upper shelf holding bits of china and bric-a-brac. Across the wide space between the windows the row swelled to the dimensions of two shelves, dropping back again to one shelf to finish its course. The effect was very attractive, and as the room was the workroom of its owner, the limited shelves held all that was needed in the way of reference books.

New Orleans Women.

"The ornaments of a home are the friends who frequent it," says Emerson. The ornaments of a city are the men and women who work for its progress and who represent its advancing ideals. Enrolled in the list of those New Orleans can point to with greatest pride are the wise, energetic, modest women who quietly, persistently work for the best local development.—New Orleans Times Democrat.

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

THE BANK WON THE BETS.

Yet When the Game Was Closed the Banker Was Broke.

"Old Duke Dodge was a fairly sudden man; kept pretty well up with the processions," said an old timer. "He turned faro bank or whatever was the handiest way at the time to make a living, so it wasn't manual labor. One day I met Old Duke at Rock Island as I was coming back from Iowa.

"'Got any money, son?' said Duke. He always called me son.

"'About $150,' I replied.

"'Lend it to me, and I'll open a game for 'em here,' said Duke. 'This town is a sucker in the lump, and it's crazy to play faro bank.'

"So old Duke made up a bank roll of $300. He had cards and a deal box and easily improvised a layout and was ready for action. For chips he went over to a dry goods store and bought a box of those wooden button molds that they make overcoat buttons with.

"Then old Duke Dodge turned loose. The natives came a-running, and the way they set in against the game reminded you of a lot of turkeys around a peck of corn.

"The bank won from the jump, and Duke was chuckling. As nearly as you could guess the game was $400 ahead at the end of an hour.

"All at once Duke noticed an awful thing. He called my attention to it. This was the horrible phenomenon: While the bank had won every big bet—for Duke was a mighty careful dealer—and two-thirds of the others, and while he had, as he found on counting up, full twice as many button molds as Duke ever did buy to begin with, there was still over $500 worth of button molds in the hands of the Rock Island populace clamoring for action. It was worse than a miracle; it was a robbery.

"And Duke had to make 'em good; had to cash every button mold of 'em. It broke him flat, but the town would have killed him if he'd reniged. There the game had won for an hour, and yet he was a bankrupt when he got through settling.

"Those thieves had simply gone over to the same store Duke did and bought out the balance of the stock of button molds and stood 'em against the game. They even tried to play a stack of pants buttons on the ace open—one man did—but Duke saw it in time and barred pants buttons.

"'If I'd gone on and won another hour, son,' said Duke to me as we walked down the railroad track after the game, 'I'd owed $2,000. It's fortunate my luck wasn't any better.'"—Washington Post.

THE EVILS OF OVEREATING.

Unless Neutralized by Exercise High Feeding Is Extremely Harmful.

I assert that it is the duty of the good housewife to keep down the appetite of her husband, writes the Rev. F. S. Root in The Ladies' Home Journal. Particularly is this necessary in the cases of well to do professional and business men. In the families of mechanics earning low wages such a warning is almost wholly unnecessary, but it may be said of most men in good circumstances that they eat too freely of rich food. If men would begin careful and systematic physical culture in early youth and continue the practice through life, good health would be the result.

Beyond the age of 40—at a period when so many are physically lazy—the superior value of exercise is apparent, but ordinarily this is just the time when the hygiene of athletics is neglected. There is no reason why a punching bag, rowing machine, pulley weights and other apparatus should be relegated to college boys and clerks. But, having done a good deal of work in his time, it is almost impossible to persuade a business or professional man turning 40 to give any sort of attention to physical culture if such training has been previously neglected.

Hence I say it is the duty of a woman to keep from her husband all rich compounds that will ultimately ruin his digestion. High feeding is occasionally neutralized by hard exercise, but in the absence of the latter it is mischievous in the extreme. If your husband will stand the treatment, begin by switching off from the heavy breakfast of steak, hot rolls, potatoes, etc., and set before him eggs on toast, oatmeal and coffee.

Ancestors.

The search after ancestors inaugurated by the Daughters of the Revolution and Colonial Dames has developed strange relationships. A very high and mighty personage, in tracing out the various descendants of a famous Revolutionary general, whose collateral descendant she was proud to declare herself, found that the direct descent ended in a poor charwoman whom she had been in the habit of employing by the day. It was a lucky find for the latter, for her large hearted and generous connection, exemplifying the old adage that blood is thicker than water, proved a veritable Lady Bountiful to the family. She educated the children, found a promising opening for the son and pensioned off her poor relation, whom the many reverses of health and fortune had quite broken down. It was a great good to arise from what many deem a useless fad.

Mrs. A.'s experience was still less satisfactory. Formerly a believer in the direct transmission of character, she has changed her ideas, since she found in her pedigree a declared criminal, proving that in America it is not safe to place too much reliance on one's ancestors.—New York Tribune.

"Shooting Stars" or Meteors.

When we get down to talking "shooting stars," we begin to brush around in the realm of something which all know something about—at least, a great deal more than we do about supposed fiery lakes in such gigantic worlds as Jupiter. While we may think that we known all about shooting stars, the following will show that there are bypaths in every branch of knowledge which even the wisest among the common herd know but very little about.

For an instance, Flammarion has announced that the visible number of shooting stars which go sizzling through the upper strata of our atmosphere every 24 hours is not less than 7,500,000, and that the telescopic meteors increase this number to 400,000,000! Professor Harkness, making calculations on the same subject, estimates the average weight of these, so called "burning stars" to be only one grain. Herschel says that their average height above the earth is something like 73 miles and that they disappear as soon as they strike the dense portions of our atmosphere.—St. Louis Republic.

Keep From the Grate.

During a thunderstorm, it is pointed out, the inhabitants of houses should not remain in the kitchen or other room where a fire is burning in a grate, as the heated gases from the chimney top provide a line of least resistance, and this is so whether the house be provided with lightning rods or not.

TAKE
-LIVERINE-
FOR THE
LIVER AND CONSTIPATION.

Cuticura

FOR THE HAIR and SKIN

A warm shampoo with Cuticura Soap, and a single application of Cuticura (ointment), the great Skin Cure, clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, stimulate the hair follicles, and nourish the roots, thus producing Luxuriant Hair, with a clean, wholesome scalp.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Against the Colonel.

Corvallis Times: A decision just handed down by Judge Fullerton is of considerable interest to Col Egenton Hogg. The decision is upon the petition of Col Hogg to have returned to him the $25,000 deposited, with the sheriff, as forfeit money at the sale of the Oregon Pacific, when Zephin Job bid one million dollars for the property. The petition was originally filed at the April term of court in 1894, and was pressed again by Wallis Nash at the spring term last year, after the sale of the road to Bonner and Hammond. A demurrer to the petition was filed by the Farmers' Trust and Loan company, and the latter was argued at the last November term. The decision just handed down, sustains the demurrer, and orders the petition dismissed. The case will probably be appealed to the supreme court.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic County Committee is hereby called to meet in Eugene on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1896, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of calling a county convention and to transact such other business as may come before the committee.

J. P. RAMSEY, Chairman.
F. C. MATTESON, Secretary.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Henderson & Linn.

SENTIMENTAL SIUSLAW. — Marriageable men are more plentiful than marriageable women on the great Siuslaw. The Florence West has compiled and published in its last issue a list of the men who stand no show for the joys of connubial happiness unless they got without the boundary lines of the great (and everlastingly scarce of feminine marriageable beauty) Siuslaw country for a better half. There are nearly 80 of the bachelors who are lightly living on the fond hope that this leap year will not pass by without forever dispelling from their receptive but timid minds the forlorn forbodings of eternal bachelorhood. None of them are under 21 years of age. In other words they are all old enough, and just awaiting for the chance. Girls, if you cannot find your choice any where else, why not go to the great Siuslaw: The newly spied out land of Italian skies, soft blowing breezes and timid young bachelors. A list of the names of these charming young men is now on file at the GUARD office and will be shown with pleasure to any yearning hearted young Miss who wishes to try the latest method of proposing. Please consider well the Eugene boys, though, before selecting from this list.

Fire at Cascade Locks.

CASCADE LOCKS, Or., Jan. 18.—At 11:35 o'clock last night, while Mr. and Mrs Briggs were attending lodge in Lewis' hall, their residence and household goods were destroyed by fire. It is estimated that the loss will reach $800, supposed to be partly insured. The cause of the fire if unknown. Mr Briggs is a locomotive engineer on the locks.

At 8:50 o'clock, fire was discovered in the rear end of E P Ash's dry goods store, but prompt action it was soon under control.

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.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE

TAKE THE BEST

25cts, 50cts, and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

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.

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 principal 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.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT

PURIFIES THE BLOOD. GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN.

CURES CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN. BEAUTIFIES COMPLEXION. $50. FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE.

An agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

GOLDEN WEST BAKING POWDER

3 REASONS WHY you should buy it.

1. It is made right here at home.
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3. The makers guarantee every can and every grocer is authorized to return your money if you are not satisfied.

CAN YOU ASK FOR MORE

CLOSSET & DEVERS, Portland, Or.

AT NIGHT
MOVES THE BOWELS IN THE MORNING

For sale at Yerington's 9th street drug store.

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To the EAST via the

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Through Pullman Palace sleepers, Tourist sleepers and new Reclining Chair cars.

DAILY PORTLAND TO CHICAGO

Trains heated by steam and cars lighted by Pintsch Light.

Time to Chicago, 3½ days. Time to New York, 4½ days, which is many hours quicker than all competitors.

For rates, time tables and full information apply to

R. J. McCLANAHAN, Agent, Eugene, Or.
R. W. BAXTON, Gen'l Agent.
C. E. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agt.
135 Third St., Portland, Or.

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 ½ se ¼ sw ¼, sw ¼ se ¼ sec 22; n ½ ne ¼, sec 27, tp 18 s, r 2 east.

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

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

R. M. VEATCH, Register.

NOTICE TO POLICY HOLDERS

Of the Withdrawal From the State of Oregon of the Sun Insurance Company of San Francisco, California.

Notice is hereby given to all persons in the State of Oregon holding policies in the Sun Insurance Company of San Francisco, California, and to all other persons interested, that said Company has determined to discontinue its business in the State of Oregon and has reinsured all its risks in the State of Oregon in the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, California, and has given notice thereof to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, and proposes to withdraw its securities now on deposit with the Treasurer thereof at the expiration of six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.

Any policy holder in the State of Oregon or other person interested, is notified to file any claim against said Sun Insurance Company with the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon within six months from the date of the publication of this notice.

This notice is given in pursuance of the provisions of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon.

SUN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Eugene Divinity School
EUGENE, : OREGON
Located one block west of University campus.

First term begins Dec. 15, 1895.

For young men and young women. Low rates low.

The course of study is free, except a tuition fee of $5 per term.

Our students may avail themselves of all the advantages given by the University of Oregon, and we make a specialty of the Divinity course.

It is desired that our students shall have proficiency, at once scholarly and practical, to immediate work in the ministry of the Christian work. Address,

EUGENE C. SANDERSON, Dean.

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

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Paine, Henry C. Rouse
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—OR—
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Genl. Passenger Agent,
25 Morrison Street, corner Third,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Thomas Graham against Benjamin Bowers for abandoning his homestead entry No 7192, dated June 22, 1893, upon the lot 1, section 10, township 19 s, range 2 west, in Lane county, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear before Joel Ware, U S C C Commissioner, at Eugene, Oregon, on the 14th day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. Final hearing at this office on March 21, 1896, at 10 o'clock a.m. Sufficient evidence having been shown that personal service cannot be made, it is hereby ordered that notice be given by publication in the Eugene Guard.

R. M. VEATCH, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, December 11, 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 Commissioner, at Eugene, Oregon, on January 20, 1896, viz: ... for the ½ ... ¼ of sec 28, tp 18 s, r ... w.

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

A J Chichester, Shep Smith, Luney Smith and J R Holbrook, all of Lowell, Oregon.

R. M. VEATCH, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, January 14, 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 Commissioner, at Eugene, Oregon, on March 4, 1896, viz: ... No 6306 for the ... of sec 28, Tp 16 S, R 1 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: ... Franklin ... of Isabel, Alfred Montgomery ... Oregon.

R. M. VEATCH, Register.