AYER'S

THE ONLY

Sarsaparilla

ADMITTED

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.

At the

WORLD'S FAIR

Chicago, 1893.

Why not get the Best?

Mexican Mustang Liniment

for

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.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. DAKE'S Advertising Agency, 64 and 65 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal. where contracts for advertising can be made.

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.

IN OLD NEW ENGLAND

QUAINT FEATURES OF LIFE IN THAT SECTION A CENTURY AGO.

The Houses They Lived In and the Raiment They Wore—They Were Prosperous and Happy Under Conditions Which We Would Consider Unbearable.

The early inhabitants of New England and the middle states were industrious and frugal and simple in their habits. These traits were as much inborn as their bold daring and stubborn independence. Cut off as they were from the mother country and supplies they soon found the necessity of self dependence. As necessity is the mother of invention, their hands seized upon new resources and supplied their real wants. As Holland says: "They drove the plow, they trafficked, builded, delved, they spun and wove. They taught and preached, they hastened up and down, each on his little errand, and their eyes were full of eager fire, as if the earth and all its vast concerns were in their hands."

Do you remember Dr. Beecher's picture of his life at Aunt Benton's? "We had wooden trenchers first, then pewter and finally earthenware. Our living was very good—rye bread, fresh butter, buckwheat cakes and pie for breakfast. After the dishes were washed Annis and I helped aunt milk. Then they made cheese and spun till dinner. We dined on salt pork, vegetables and pies; corned beef also, and always on Sundays a boiled Indian pudding. We made a stock of pies at Thanksgiving, froze them for winter's use, and they lasted till March. After dinner aunt put things to rights, Annis spun, and I worked flax and foddering. In the evening we visited, chatted, ate apples, drank cider and told stories. On Sunday nights the boys went a-courting."

These habits, with little variation, continued for 150 years. The old men and young men all had a Sunday coat, waistcoat and small clothes and fur hat. The old men only had a greatcoat, which lasted an average lifetime. Young men never thought of wearing an overcoat; they often wore a full wig, but comfortable greatcoats were for old men. The men had one pair of well trimmed leather boots, reaching to the knees. The winter suit was homespun flannel breeches and jacket, long striped waistcoat buttoned down before, a flannel or woolsey shirt, blue yarn long stockings, such as Dr. Franklin wore at the court of France, and heavy leather shoes. Shoe buckles of steel or brass, rarely of silver, continued in use till 1800. The eldest boy had, for summer, a homemade suit, which, when outgrown, was handed down to the next.

The women and girls wore on Sunday, in winter, homespun flannel, fulled and pressed and sheared at the factory—and they smiled in these simple suits, guiltless of tuck or ruffle, frill or bow. A silk gown was more prized than a paid up life insurance policy of today, for the silk dress was for life, with no danger of "fraying." A string of gold beads or a necklace was the crowning glory and ambition of the young woman's toilet. Not much less precious were the huge leghorn bonnets which were made to do duty year after year by having them occasionally blocked and pressed. The more common dress of the women was a loose gown and petticoat. In this graceful and healthful costume our grandmothers baked and brewed, washed and ironed, carded and spun, warped and filled, wove and quilted, laughed and sung and rocked the cradle. They touched the spinning wheel with deft fingers and from the shining spindle flew warp and woof as fine as gossamer and firm as threads of steel. The pride of these housekeepers culminated in their beds and bedding. Fine wool blankets, coverlets of elaborate designs, quilts in mosaic patterns, linen sheets, bleached white as snow, all homemade, were prepared for the trousseau of every fair to do young woman. Live geese feather beds were an object of great emulation, and moved the social barometer much as would now a solid silver tea service.

There was time, too, for some fancy work. Every young lady was expected to embroider for herself a lace veil and a muslin cape, and, above all, make a sampler, which contained at least three sets of the alphabet, to serve as patterns in marking the household linen. Lora Standish's sampler is among the curiosities of Pilgrim hall, with this gentle prayer wrought with her own hands:

> Lora Standish is my name.
> Lord, guide my heart, that I may do thy will;
> Also fill my hands with such convenient skill
> As will conduce to virtue, void of shame,
> And I will give the glory to thy name.

The old time dwelling houses were usually built two stories in front, with two liberal sized front rooms, an immense kitchen, with two bedrooms, a buttery or pantry, and a square chamber up stairs. When it was possible, all the houses fronted the south and told 12 o'clock with the accuracy of a chronometer. Every window was a sundial and often the only timekeeper. For many years most of the houses were innocent of paper or paint, and some of plastering, though kept light and clean with frequent whitewashing. The open beams, girders and walls were festooned with herbs and seeds and various home products for use or ornament. From the roots, herbs, berries, wild flowers and a little New England rum our grandmothers could prepare remedies to cure all the ills of body and soul.

The fireplaces occupied nearly one side of the three large rooms, and in the kitchen space was left for one and sometimes two brick ovens. The fireplace equipments were an iron back, ornamented with various designs, a long crane with graduated hooks and trammels, huge andirons, the shovel, tongs, pokers and the bellows. Near by was the wooden settee. Clocks were rare. From its high perch on the "mantle tree" an hourglass did good service. Then, too, stood a row of polished iron and brass candlesticks with snuffers in the tray. The cupboard and buttery shelves glittered with rows of platters, plates, pans, pitchers and porringers. These last were in common use for drinking porridge till tea and coffee banished them by introducing cups and saucers.

In the evening they burned pine knots for light or homemade tallow candles. One hundred years ago few had carpets, and those only in front of the chairs. The floors were scrubbed white as snow and sanded with white sand.—American Monthly Magazine.

His Domestic Trouble.

A colored witness in the superior court last week stated that he was unable to testify as to a certain occurrence because he had a "domestic trouble" just about that time.

"What was that domestic trouble?" asked the examining attorney.

"Well, to tell the truth, boss," said the witness, "I was in the penitentiary for stealin a cow."—Brunswick Times.

LOST LITERATURE.

Fire and Water Have Destroyed Many of the Best of Books.

The fine literature absolutely lost is very considerable. Of classical literature alone books could be filled with the mere names of works, never to mention the mutilated state of many that survive. The causes of loss are few. Fire is the most common. Ben Jonson by the fire in his house lost an entire drama of the life of Henry V with notes and a number of other works. The fire of London was responsible for the loss of many valuable works of the Elizabethan period and of much early English poetry. A severer blow to lovers of Anglo Saxon literature was the burning of the Cottonian library in 1731, when a vast quantity of old manuscripts was destroyed. In 1752, by a fire in Lincoln's Inn Fields, a large collection of manuscripts and pamphlets, gathered with great labor by Lord Chamberlain Somers, was lost. About the same time Davies' notes on Cicero's "De Officiis" were lost by a fire in Strand, London.

The second great cause of loss is the ocean, whose "greedy maw" swallows all kinds of treasure so remorselessly. Early in the fifteenth century Guarino Veronese was returning to Constantinople with a shipload of classical manuscripts. The vessel was wrecked and the treasures lost, a misfortune which turned the scholar's hair white in a few hours. Our own Spenser suffered serious loss by shipwreck of a servant crossing from Ireland. The last six books of the "Faerie Queene," and a number of translations and poems, including "Dreams," "The Court of Cupid" and "The Hell of Lovers," were thus consigned to a watery grave. In 1600, on the death of Vincentio Pinelli, his library was packed in three vessels bound for Naples. One was attacked by pirates, who flung out the books and papers into the sea and along the shore, some of the latter being picked up by the inhabitants and used to stuff windows with. Toward the close of last century a servant of Warburton came across a unique mass of manuscript plays, which she used up in lighting fires and making pie crust frills. And everybody remembers how a domestic of John Stuart Mill consigned to the flames a part of Carlyle's "French Revolution." The horror of Mill at the loss, and the "agony" of Carlyle in rewriting the work, are now matters of history.

A very curious loss was occasioned in Italy in the fourteenth century when Raimondo Soranzo loaned the manuscript of Cicero's "De Gloria" to a friend, who pawned it, and died before its hiding place could be discovered.—London Telegraph.

The Peddler's Calling.

The antiquity and universality of the peddler's calling have been obscured by a name given him in days when that calling had lost much of its importance, a name whose etymology, though still uncertain, unduly specifies or belittles it. Modern philology dismisses with a smile Johnson's explanation of a contraction from "petty dealer," or the more picturesque derivation from pied pouldreux, and observes that the word came probably with Danes or Norsemen into England and has its origin in the ped or panier in which fish was brought to market in Norfolk, while the peddir (peddier of lowland Scotch is equally of Scandinavian origin. Peddar (spelled peoddare) is found in the general sense of a small hawker in the Ancren Riwle—that is, before 1237—and pedler, or pedlar, is probably formed from peddle, an unrecorded diminutive of ped. But the point to observe is that all these derivations, right or wrong, either unduly narrow his calling or emphasize its hardship and insignificance. He is dowered with a name that unfairly depreciates him at the outset.

Nor has the historian been more kind to him; as historian, indeed, it was generally out of his power. History has not been slow to recognize the importance of trade in the development of nations and to show how the peaceful operations of commerce are often the precursors of military conquest or at least of political dominion. But history does not go back far enough. When the historian speaks of trade, he conceives of it on a large scale, as an affair of ships and caravans, and neglects its humble origin in the periodic fair and the itinerant peddler.—Macmillan's Magazine.

A Piece of Old Tecumseh's Skin.

A ghastly relic of early times in Ohio is now preserved in the collection of curiosities belonging to Huff post, G. A. R., of Lawrenceburg, near Cincinnati. The once gory relic referred to is a strip of skin cut from the back of Tecumseh, the great Indian chieftain. Tecumseh was killed in the battle of the Thames, Canada, on Oct. 5, 1813. His death was unknown to the Americans for several days. Finally old Indian Bill (William Morris, the Indian fighter and early pioneer of the Ohio valley) discovered the remains among others who were slain during the engagement. The powder horn which Tecumseh prized so highly, and which had been made from the horn of the first buffalo the Indian had ever killed, was still around his neck. Morris took the horn for a momento, and, not being satisfied with that, turned the fallen chieftain over on his face and cut a strip of skin several inches wide from the warrior's back. This strip of human leather was carefully and properly tanned, and during the remainder of old Indian Bill's life was used for a razor strop. Indian Bill Morris died only a few years ago in Switzerland county, Ind., at the age of 104. Just before he passed away he gave the powder horn and strip of skin to his son Henry. Henry Morris kept the relics until about six years ago, when he presented them to the Huff post, G. A. R., of Lawrenceburg, as above noted.—St. Louis Republic.

A Costly Bit of Experience.

West of the Mississippi all the big railroads do an immense amount of advertising in the newspapers. The general passenger agents say that they get better results from their newspaper ads. than from any other source. Not long ago an attempt was made on a certain western line to reduce advertising expenses, and for about two months they managed to keep their notices out of the papers, but when the receiver was appointed he told the passenger agents that it would be better to advertise a little.—Pittsburg Post.

Reliable Indication.

"Does the old fellow have money?"

"I rather think so."

"Makes a show, does he?"

"Oh, no, but his daughter, who is 35 years old and awfully ugly, was married last week."—Gothamite.

A man's fortune is frequently decided by his first address. If pleasing, others at once conclude he has merit, but if ungraceful they decide against him.—Chesterfield.

South Carolina has not very many pensioners, there being only 1,068 residing within the limits of the Palmetto State.

Torturing Disfiguring SKIN DISEASES Instantly RELIEVED by CUTICURA the GREAT SKIN CURE

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS.

Democratic County Convention Postponed Till Tuesday, April 7th.

At the request of many democrats from various portions of the county the Lane county democratic county convention is hereby postponed until

TUESDAY, APRIL 7.

It is recommended the precinct primary conventions be held on the same date as before appointed, viz: Saturday, March 21st.

J. P. Ramsey,
Chairman Dem. Co. Cent. Com.

F. C. Matteson,
Secretary.

Dexter Items.

March 18, 1896.

D M Holbrook made a protracted business visit to Eugene Monday. Perhaps he stopped at Pleasant Hill on the trip.

At the annual election of Sunday Schools officers was held last Sunday as follows: Superintendent, E R Parket; assistant, Mrs Julia Chandler; secretary, Loren Scrivner; assistant, Mrs Scrivner; treasurer, Mrs Martha Gulley; organist and chorister, Grace Hunsaker; librarian, Elden Temple man.

For a year or more past this neighborhood has been bothered more or less with some party committing sneak thieving and pilferings, such as borrowing potatoes, wire off of fences, etc, and last week J R Carter's house was entered and 40 pounds of bacon, all he had, was taken. A day of retribution will surely come.

No doubt all may remember the circumstance of the man being found dead on the military road near Silver Lake last summer. Until recently nothing was known as to whom was the perpetrator of the deed, but developments have been made that point to the guilt of a certain party. Arrests will be made soon.

Regular.

Bids Wanted.

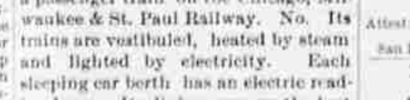
Notice is hereby given that bids will be received by the commissioners court for the running of Hendricks' ferry, on the McKenzie river, Lane county, Oregon, for one year from April 15, 1896. Successful bidder will be required to furnish bonds. Bids will be opened the first day of the April term, 1896, at 1 o'clock p m (May 8, 1896.) The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. By order of County Court.

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.

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.

WANTED.—A reliable lady or gentleman to distribute samples and make a house-to-house canvass for our Vegetable Toilet Soaps. $40 to $75 per month easily made. Address Crafts & Reed, 842 to 850 Austin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



THE ABOVE PICTURE DOES NOT REPRESENT a passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. No. Its trains are vestibuled, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Each sleeping car berth has an electric reading lamp. Its dining cars are the best in the world and its coaches are palaces on wheels.

This great railway, connecting as it does with all transcontinental lines at St. Paul and Omaha, assures to the traveling public the best service known. Tickets via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway are on sale at all railroad ticket offices to any point in the United or Canada. For maps, folders and other information, address:

C. J. EDDY, General Agent, Portland, Oregon.

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

Oregon Central & Eastern Rail Road Co.

YAQUINA BAY ROUTE.

Connecting at Yaquina Bay with the San Francisco and Yaquina Bay Steamship Company's

Steamship "Farallon."

A 1 and first-class in every respect. Sails from Yaquina for San Francisco about every 8 days. Passenger accommodation unsurpassed. Shortest route between the Willamette valley and California.

Fare from Albany or points west to San Francisco:

Cabin, $12; Steerage, $8; Cabin, Round trip, good 60 days, $18.

For sailing days, apply to
GEO. F. CRAW, Local Agent.
EDWIN STONE, Manager,
Corvallis, Or.

H. L. WALDEN, Agent, Albany, Or.
CHAS. CLARK, Superintendent,
Corvallis, Or.

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.

Sold by Henderson & Linn.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

Soo Pacific Line.

—The Shortest, Safest and Most—
COMPLETE ROUTE

To and from all points in Canada, United States and Europe.

The Finest Palace Sleeping, Parlors, Dining and Tourist Cars in the

WORLD.

Both First and Second-Class Cars are heated by steam and are designed to secure uniform warmth, combined with perfect ventilation.

The cars of no other line can compare with them, in these respects, nor in strength, elegance and comfort.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

These twin-screw steamers are in every respect superior to any ships that have yet sailed the Pacific ocean. The route is 300 miles shorter than via any other Trans-Pacific line.

CANADIAN AUSTRALIAN STEAMER LINE —TO— HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA.

The shortest line to the Colonies.

These steamers carry an experienced Medical Man and a Stewardess on every voyage.

For time tables, pamphlets, or any information, call on or address,

GEO. F. CRAW, Agent, Eugene.
ALLAN CAMERON, Freight and Passenger Agt., 146 Third St., Portland, Or.
GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

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 reinsured its business in the State of Oregon in the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, of San Francisco, California, and has filed notice thereof with Secretary of the State of said State, and proposes to withdraw its securities on deposit with the Treasurer thereof and to cease doing business in said State.

Any policy holder in the State of Oregon or any other persons having claims against said Insurance Company, are hereby notified to file the same with the Secretary of State of the State of Oregon within six (6) months of the date of the publication of this notice.

This notice is given pursuant of the provisions of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, entitled act to amend Sections 3561-3567-3568 and 3590 of Chapter L of the Miscellaneous Laws of Oregon as Compiled and Annotated by W. Lair Hill, approved February twenty-fifth, 1889.

SUN INSURANCE COMPANY,
C. L. Taylor, Prest.

Attest:
Wm. H. Friend, Sec.
San Francisco, August 6th, 1895.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon,
March 3, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Joel Ware, U S C C Commissioner, at Eugene, Oregon, on April 13, 1896, viz: James F Ferguson on homestead entry No 7638 for the e ½ ne ¼, e ½ se ¼, sec 22, tp 18 s, r 1 east.

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

Ed West and Harry Norton, of Eugene, Oregon; Shep Smith, of Lowell, Oregon, and Arthur Philips, of Cottage Grove, Oregon.

R. M. Veatch,
Register.

UNION PACIFIC OVERLAND — WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE

THROUGH TICKETS

To the EAST via the

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM

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

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

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Paine, Henry C. Rouse
—Receivers.—

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

RUNS

Pullman Sleeping Cars
Elegant Dining Cars
Tourist Sleeping Cars

TO St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks, Crookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

—Through Tickets to—

Chicago,
Washington,
Philadelphia,
New York,
Boston and all
Points East and South.

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. Genl. Pass. Agent,
25 Morrison Street, corner Third
PORTLAND, OREGON

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon,
March 11, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Joel Ware, U S C C Commissioner, at Eugene, Oregon, on April 25, 1896, viz: Charley Binder on homestead entry No 5903 for the n w ¼, sec 8, tp 19 s, r 5 west.

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

L Diass, John McCulloch, James Schrimpf and C O Davis, all of Hadleyville, Oregon

R M Veatch,
Register.