Our New Home

We are now located in our new store at 35 E. 9th St. and are prepared to sell you goods cheaper than we ever have before. We have just opened a swell line of Christmas China and Glass ware and novelties and as we had ordered before the money flurry like many others we ordered too many goods and in order to get rid of them we will mark them at prices that will sell them and at less than they are usually sold at. Before buying elsewhere come in and examine our stock. At least take a look at it and get prices. We know we can save you money.

Eugene Racket Store

35 East 9th Steet

MOST GROCERS SELL

Olympic Flour

every sack guaranteed

Made of selected Eastern Oregon hard wheat. It produces more loaves of bread than any other flour and the loaves are lighter and whiter. Because of the increased quantity of bread produced the cost is no higher than for other flours. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

THE PORTLAND FLOURING MILLS

Useful Christmas Presents

May be found at our store. A suit of **Michael, Stern & Co's.** Fine Tailored Clothes--we are sole agents in Eugene.

Neckwear,
Shirts,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Underwear,
Handkerchiefs,
Bath Robes

Everything in Furnishings that a gentleman needs. Don't waste your money on foolish Christmas Presents. Buy something that is useful and will be appreciated.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

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Williams Co. Transfer
Light and Heavy Hauling
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Held Up For Admiration

One of our specialties is the cleaning of Fancy Vests, and, if necessary, the dyeing of them, also. We turn these out in such a style as makes the owner wonder how the transformation has been effected. Remember this when you have a vest that looks soiled and shabby. Our general cleaning and dyeing work is of a high character, and we do the work in record time at "too moderate" prices.

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Successors to
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CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

PREPARING FOR TROUBLE IN NEVADA

Goldfield, Dec. 5.—The news that Governor Sparks had called upon the federal government to have troops ready for use at Goldfield at a moment's call to restore order was received in this community with amazement this morning. It was not supposed the strike situation had reached such an acute stage as to warrant such precautions. On the surface Goldfield is as quiet as a holiday and people generally accept the move as meaning that the mine operators are preparing to open the mines with non-union miners. If this is undertaken the general opinion is there will be riot and bloodshed.

SECRETARY CORTELYOU TELLS OF OPERATIONS

(Continued from Page One.)

bonds of the loan of 1907, and refunding certificates. The noninterest bearing debt was increased $4,980,082.50. The net increase of the debt proper was $4,655,222.50.

The monetary stock of the country increased $180,584,416 during the last fiscal year. The growth in gold was $125,682,336, in silver $13,622,750, an in national bank notes $42,676,330, while there was a decrease of $1,398,000 in treasury notes of 1890. At the close of the fiscal year 1907 the money in circulation amounted to $2,772,956,455, or a per capita of $32.22. The percentage of gold to that total circulation was $41.99.

The notes and certificates of United States paper currency issued during the past fiscal year numbered 173,093,911 pieces of the total value of $698,273,000. The redemptions were 161,434,830 pieces of the value of $582,902,000. Gold certificates outstanding increased $118,465,000, while silver certificates decreased $1,696,000,000, and treasury notes of 1890 $1,398,000. The average cost of each piece of United States paper currency issued and redeemed was 1.571 cents, and the annual cost of maintenance of the currency issued by the national government averages about one-fifth of 1 per cent of the amount outstanding.

There was an increase if $42,676,330 in the volume of national-bank notes during the past fiscal year, but the amount presented for redemption was only $240,314,681, as against $296,292,885 in 1906. The expenses incurred for such redemptions were $233,659.52, which have been assessed on the banks at the rate of $0.93615 of notes redeemed.

The act of March 4, 1907, met a long-existing need. It enlarged the resources of the treasury for the issue of paper currency in the smaller denominations. The issue of $5 United States notes and $10 gold certificates began on July 1, and the demands for notes and certificates of the smaller denominations have been supplied as rapidly as possible since that date.

The United States bonds pledged to secure bank circulation amounted to$558,364,660 on June 29, 1907, an increase of $37,759,450 during the fiscal year. The United States bonds and other obligations held to secure public deposits in national banks aggregated $193,244,052.88, an increase of $97,668,327.88 since June 30, 1906.

The moneys presented for redemption and exchange during the fiscal year amounted to $1,026,876,500, as against $1,104,449,492 in 1906.

The treasury holdings of gold at the close of the fiscal year 1906 amounted to $807,057,690.30, by April 27, 1907, this increased to $927,912,211.13, after hich the demands for export during the month of June caused withdrawals, reducing the amount to $904,691,730.14 by the close of the fiscal year 1907.

The redemptions from the reserve fund during the last fiscal year were, in United States notes, $12,690,887, in treasury notes $101,278, making a total of $12,792,165. The redeemed notes were restored to the general fund in exchange for gold, and the reserve thereby maintained at the fixed amount.

On June 30, 1906, there were 77,001,368 silver dollars in circulation; the number distributed at government expense for transportation during the last fiscal year was 37,500,118, but the number in circulation on June 29, 1907, was only 81,710,444. The acumulation of this coin in the treasury is not in excess of the amount that can be used in the regular transactions of the treasury offices. The amount of subsidiary silver shipped at government expense for transportation was $30,395,622.55. The average rate for transportation was $2.40 per $1000.

The available cash balance in the general fund at the close of the fiscal year 1907 was $272,061,445.47, an increase of $91,372,090.65 as compared with that of 1906.

National Banks.

Under the act of February 25, 1863, establishing the national banking system, and the revised act of June 3, 1864, and during the period ended March 13, 1908, national banking associations were organized to the number of 8264, of which 3617 were in existence on that date, 1272 having been placed in voluntary liquidation and 374 in the charge of receivers. The minimum amount of capital of national banks under these acts was $50,000, and the average capital of associations in existence at the close of business March 13, 1908, was $170,392. The assumed demand for national banks in localities not warranting a capital of $50,000 induced the congress, under date of March 14, 1900, to authorize the incorporation of associations with a minimum capital of $25,000, but only in towns with population not in excess of 3000. From the date of the act to the close of business on August 31, 1907, a period of nearly seven and one half years, 2333 banks were incorporated under that act with authorized capital of $60,840,500, the average capital being $26,078. During this same period 1256 associations, with an individual capital of $50,000 or over and with aggregate capital of $150,712,800, were authorized to begin business. The number of banks chartered under both acts in this period was3589, (approximately the same number as was in existence on March 14, 1900) with a capital of $211,553,300.

While there was a gross increase in the number of banks organized during the year of 504, the net increase as but 420, as 81 banks were placed in voluntary liquidation and three closed as a result of insolvency. Receivers were appointed for 8 banks during this period, but in 5 instances the receivers were discharged and the banks permitted to resume business, having been placed in a solvent condition. Of the banks closed by voluntary liquidation 31 were absorbed by other national banks, 39 by state banking institutions, and 11 closed to discontinue business.

From the date of incorporation of the first national bank in 1863 to August 31, 1907, 8853 associations were chartered, of which 6582, with authorized capital of $904,494,775, were in existence at the close of that period. Associations to the number of 1822 have been placed in voluntary liquidation and 449 in charge of receivers. The number of failures represents approximately 5 per cent of the total number of banks chartered, and from records at command of the comptroler of the currency it appears that creditors of insolvent associations have received, on a average, nearly 50 per cent of the amounts due.

National Bank Deposits.

In pursuance with the authority contained in the act of congress approved March 4, 1907, all collectors of customs, except those in sub-treasury cities, have been instructed to deposit their entire collections with a national bank depositary if there be one located in the same town. There have also been transferred to banks from time to time from the receipts of customs in sub-treasury cities an aggregate amount of $22,724,464.20. The total sum transferred to national bank depositaries in all cities receiving customs revenues up to Novemebr 1 is approximately $118,515,397.

The advisability of depositing customs receipts in this manner at sub-treasury cities has been under consideration for some time, but no satisfactory conclusion has been reached.

Emergency Measures.

During the summer the gradual increasing rate of interest charged for call money, time money and discounts of commercial bills indicated a progressive diminution in the amount of available cash. Accordingly it was decided August 23, 1907, to make each week substantial deposits in the different sections of the country, with the particular object of facilitating the fall movement of the crops. In his announcement of this plan the secretary of the treasury said:

"This action is taken to meet the commercial and industrial needs of the country at this season, and is believed to be preferable to waiting until a time of acute stringency, when the only alternative would be a large general deposit. The latter policy the secretary desires to supersede by one which shall have as the ultimate object the adjustment of operations of the treasury department as rapidly as may be practicable under the existing law, in such manner as shall preclude their being in any sense a disturbing factor in the business world."

These distributions were continued weekly until the aggregate amount of $26,000,000 had been distributed. Notwithstanding this measure there was a constantly increasing stringency in the monetary centres, which culminated in the forced suspensions of several important institutions.

Prior to this crisis the shipments of currency to the West by Eastern banks for crop-moving purposes had been very insignificant. There had been no important shipments of gold abroad, so the monetary stringency seemed to be due, in large measure, to the hoarding of funds by owners thereof who had become apprehensive of their financial safety. As the crisis approached the department adopted the strongest measures to give material assistance. Within four days there was transferred from the treasury to the banks the sum of $35,000,000, the security received therefore being such state, municipal and railroad securities as are acceptable under the laws of the states of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey as investments by savings banks. On November 11 there were on deposit in national bank depositaries:

To the credit of the treasurer of the United States, $212,958,811.64; to the credit of disbursing offices, $13,877,425.40; total, $226,836,237.04.

This sum was distributed among national banks in every state and territory of the Union.

Currency Legislation.

What has happened not only this year, but many times before, should serve as an admonition to enact wise laws for the prevention in the future of disasters due in part at least to the imperfect organization of the monetary system. Admittedly it has been of great service to our people, but with changing conditions there has become more apparent each year the need for improvement of a substantial and permanent character. If no action is thought advisable at this time fully to meet this need, I deem it important that something be done as speedily as may be consistent with thorough consideration to provide under government guaranty a greater elasticity of the currency—something which shall be automatic in its operation and which shall tend to equalize rates of interest not only in different sections of the country, but at different periods of the year. Provision should be made either for such elasticity without the necessity of intervention on the part of the secretary, or he should be granted the authority to supply it by properly safeguarded measures. I believe that simplicity of plan and promptness of action are what the people need and will demand. What particular form this proposed legislation should take must be left to the action of congress. I have no pride of opinion as to the method, but I have the deepest concern that the result shall be adequately beneficial.

The only specific recommendation I would make at present is that it be given prompt attention, and that it be not laid aside until some definite means of relief shall have been enacted int law.

Owing to the unusual demands made upon the various officials of the department, and particularly on the force of my own immediate office, during the past month, I have been unable to embrace in this report several topics upon which data have been collected and to which I had intended to refer at some length. These matters will be made the subjects of later reports for the information of congress.

GEO. B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE VALUE OF PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE

Personal knowledge is the winning factor in the culminating contests of this competitive age and when of ample character it places its fortunate possessor in the front ranks of.

The Well Informed of the World.

A vast fund of personal knowledge is really essential to the achievement of the highest excellence in any field of human effort.

A Knowledge of Forms, Knowledge of Functions and Knowledge of Products are all of the utmost value and in questions of life and health when a true and wholesome remedy is desired it should be remembered that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., is an ethical product which has met with the approval of the most eminent physicians and gives universal satisfaction, because it is a remedy of

Known Quality, Known Excellence and Known Component Parts and has won the valuable patronage of millions of the Well Informed of the world, who know of their own personal knowledge and from actual use that it is the first and best of family laxatives, for which no extravagant or unreasonable claims are made.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent family laxative. As its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well Informed of the world to be the best we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of—Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects, always note, when purchasing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, whether you call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., U.S.A.
LOUISVILLE, KY. LONDON, ENGLAND. NEW YORK, N.Y.

CLOSER RELATIONS TO BE DESIRED

Washington, Dec. 5.—To effect a closer tie between the department of commerce and labor and the commercial bodies of this country, a conference was held today in the office of Secretary Strauss. Besides Secretaries Root and Strauss, there were present, delegates from the Chamber of Commerce, boards of trade and other organizations from New York, St. Louis, Denver, Galveston, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle and other cities.

COFFEE

Three-quarters of coffee is such that we can't touch it; we make five grades of the top quarter.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best; we pay him.

MODERN WOODMEN

Regular meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Election of officers and other important business. All members urged to be present.

d5 DAVID LINK, Clerk.

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The merits of the Texas Wonder, you would never suffer from kidney, bladder or rheumatic trouble. $1 a bottle (two months' treatment). Sold by O. J. Hull, or by mail. Send for testimonials. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive street, St. Louis.

When December's icy fingers
Have shorn each forest tree,
It's time to tone your system
By Taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea.

It costs no more to apply good paint—therefore use New Era. Sold only at the Berger-Bean Hardware Company.

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EUGENE, OREGON
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is interested and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray
The new Vaginal Syringe. Injection and Douche. Best—Safest—Most Convenient. It Cleanses Instantly.
Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. MARVEL CO., 44 E. 23d St., NEW YORK.
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Carry a full line of plumbing fixtures
Plumbing and sewer work.
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Free Bus to and from all trains
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Portland, Oregon

IF YOU WANT PURE WELL WATER

J. E. Kilborn wishes to announce to the public that he has turned over his well-drilling machine to G. R. Kilboro, 860 High street, and orders left with him will receive prompt attention.

The Clauss Automatic Strop will keep your razor sharp. Chambers Hardware Co 10-27

Dr. Mary Lane

The home of the Dr. Mary Lane Medical and Surgical Institute is located in rooms 5 to 14 in the Grand Theater building, Portland, Oregon, occupying the entire upper floor. Diseases of women and children are given special attention and most expert treatment by a corps of expert physicians. Maternity cases handled with extreme care and children adopted into first-class families. Consultation free.

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Livery, Feed and Boarding Stables
New Floor Room—New Rubber Tire Turnouts.
Fall Creek Stage Line
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A Safe, Certain Relief for Suppressed Menstruation. Never known to fail. Safe! Sure! Speedy! Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. Sent postpaid on trial, to be paid for when relieved. Samples Free. Insist on getting the genuine, accept no substitute. If your druggist does not have them send your orders to the
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