

OREGON NEWS.

Everything of General Interest in a Condensed Form

Lafayette is about to be lighted with street lamps.

Wm. Evans and Joseph Sproule are in custody at Baker City, charged with horse stealing.

It is estimated that a narrow gauge railroad can be built from LaGrande to Joseph for \$332,400.

Clara Jones, aged 18, and Mrs. Mary Haller, aged 35, residents of Portland, have been adjudged insane and sent to the asylum.

Carlton wants to be the county seat of Yamhill county. A vote will be taken on the question the first Monday in November.

A gentleman from the East has located at Caledonia, Benton county, for the purpose of establishing a creamery at that place.

At Roseburg, A. Green, while intoxicated, fired a revolver at Alex. Flournoy, and is now under \$500 bonds to appear for trial.

Geo. Gardner, who killed a man at the Cascade Locks some time since, has been convicted of murder in the first degree at The Dalles.

The largest individual tax in Linn county was paid by Jacob Kess, and amounted to \$1,116.33, representing a property value of \$79,688.

Capt. Clark, who was shot by his companion, Wade Malone, while hunting in Alsea valley, has since died from the effects of the wound.

E. W. James was found guilty of involuntary homicide in killing Mrs. Julia Newton at Albina. The penalty is from one to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

Martin Guffert, mate of the schooner Fannie Dulard, fell dead at Astoria, while overseeing the loading of the vessel. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

Lebanon is about to construct a canal to bring the waters of the Santiam into town so they can erect factories or mills, which are promised as soon as the power is furnished.

A new postoffice has been established at Howell prairie corners, to be called Howell, and will be presided over by Levi Sander. Mail will be carried daily by the Silverton stage.

A little babe of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Jacobs, of Ashland, about a year old had its shoulder dislocated by its little sister pulling its arm around backward while the baby was fastened in a chair.

The steamer New York, plying between Portland and Albina, was upset by striking the cable of a ferryboat, and the passengers precipitated into the water. Samuel Taylor was fatally injured.

William Hollingshead, of Polk county, while in quest of "coon," trapped a log that was alive with polecats. After a great deal of endurance he succeeded in capturing nine. He says they are worth \$1 each.

Ed. Thurman, a saloon keeper at Buena Vista, Polk county, was arrested at McMinnville on a charge of horse stealing, and was brought up to Polk county to answer. Two confederates turned state's evidence and said they had been engaged in horse stealing for five years.

The Ochoco Review points with pride to the report of the superintendent of the penitentiary to show that Crook and Curry are the only counties in the state not represented in that imposing structure, and thinks this does away with the prevalent belief that Crook county is a tough place.

Wasco Sun: Our reporter has instituted considerable inquiry during the week among orchardists regarding the prospects for the peach crop, and all say there will be none in this section to speak of. In some cases the trees even are killed, also the almond and other tender nut trees. There may, however, be some peaches in favored localities, such for instance, as are located upon a northern slope, but the quantity will hardly bear mentioning. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, etc., are all right, and give promise of an abundant crop.

A grizzly bear a year old and weighing 740 pounds was recently killed at Fort Douglass, U. T.

The survey of the branch road from Sprague, W. T., into Big Bend has been completed, and the surveyors bridged off. The cost of grading and bridging the distance, 55 miles, is estimated at \$51,700. Work will probably commence in a short time.

An injunction prohibiting the sale of liquors was recently granted against the saloonkeepers along the line of railroad between Tunnel City and Seattle, W. T., it having been shown by indisputable records that 3,000 men without whiskey performed the same labor of 4,000 men with whiskey.

Walla Walla was visited by a disastrous fire, which was the culmination of three attempts made the same night to burn the town, the first two having been discovered in time to be controlled. Thirty-five business houses ten of which were liquor stores and saloons, were consumed, involving a loss estimated at \$200,000, \$109,000 of which is covered by insurance. Among the saddest features of the fire was the death of two men who for some unknown reason were unable to save themselves and were burned—one a butcher named James Bell and the other Joe Sutherland, whose watch chain contained the address, 106 First street, Portland, Or.

ALONG THE COAST.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

Thirty-two vessels were recently loading with coal and lumber at Tacoma, W. T.

John Ausmus, a young man was crushed to death in a sawmill at Spokane Falls, W. T.

The Stemwinder mine at Wardner, Idaho, has been sold to Portland capitalists for \$60,000.

A couple aged respectively 74 and 75 years were married at Santa Barbara, Cal., recently.

Michael Keefe will be hanged at Fairfield, Solano county, April 15th, for murdering his wife.

James Irvine, carpenter on the ship Alaska, was drowned at Tacoma, W. T., by the upsetting of a boat.

A lawsuit over the sending of a valentine caused a sensation at Chico, Cal. The Judge dismissed the case.

John Kelley, an inebriate living near Belmont, W. T., crawled into the stall of a horse to sleep, and was kicked to death.

Fire at Walla Walla, W. T., destroyed property to the value of \$140,000. Joseph Bell and an unknown man were burned to death.

Lewis county, W. T., can boast of a new enterprise in the way of an edge-tool manufactory which has lately been started by Sands & Lewis, Winlock, W. T.

Ferdinand, a son of John Grosbaur, of Traver, Cal., had both legs caught in a water hoisting machine and frightfully mangled. Amputation was found to be necessary and his life is despaired of.

It is estimated that the unusually severe winter will cost Montana Territory \$10,000,000 in losses in live stock. The banks of Butte have nearly \$2,000,000 loaned to cattlemen, which will be a total loss.

The body of an unknown woman was found floating off Union street wharf at San Francisco. It had evidently been in the water only a few hours as a work basket was found near her. It is supposed she was a seamstress.

J. W. Fuller, a farmer living a few miles north of Walla Walla, while playing checkers with his children, felt suddenly very ill. He retired to his room and while in the act of disrobing fell back and expired. He leaves a wife and three little children.

An Indian was killed at Ivanpah, Cal., by a white man named Jack Burk, who left the camp afterwards. Burk claims that two Indians came to his cabin and began to shoot at him through the open door, and that he returned their fire, killing one of them.

W. A. Bishop, a rancher living near Alma, Cal., accidentally shot his little girl aged four and a half years. He was trying to shoot a hawk, and the child came around the corner of the house as the gun was discharged. Several shot took effect in the side of her head.

Joseph McElrath, the sixteen-year-old stepson of E. Eingle, while loading a double-barreled shotgun on the bridge over the Walla Walla river, at Walla Walla, W. T., let slip the gun and it was discharged, its contents lodging in the boy's forehead and literally blowing his brains out.

There was an explosion of giant powder at a camp of Montana Central railroad graders near Great Falls, Montana, by which the foreman, George Lawrence, and a blaster, Clay Archer, were instantly killed. Thomas Moore and another employe were seriously injured. The particulars are meager.

Fred W. Young, manager of the St. James Hotel, committed suicide at San Diego, Cal., by taking chloral hydrate. A letter was found in his pocket stating he would take his life, but assigned no reason for the act. He had been drinking hard. He was formerly a newspaper man in Rochester, New York.

Four cowboys attacked two sheepherders in Kush valley, Utah, shooting one of them down. The other herder got to his wagon and took out a Winchester rifle and opened fire, killing two of the cowboys. The other two than lassoed the sheepherder and dragged him to death at the ends of their ropes.

There was a raffle for a gold watch at San Bernardino, Cal., and the winner was a young lady. She was not present and a stranger threw the dice for her. After the raffle the lucky dice-thrower took the watch to the lady and improved the occasion by offering to marry her. The offer was accepted and the couple were married on the following Sunday.

The farm residence of Mrs. J. D. Mix, situated near Uniontown, W. T., with entire contents, was destroyed by fire. There was no one at home but Mrs. Mix, who escaped with some private papers and jewelry. Her valuable wardrobe, household furniture, a Steinway piano, Judge Mix's law library and a poodle dog all fell a prey to the angry flames. Cause, a defective flue.

Wm. Lake, of Seattle, noticed an object floating on the bay about half a mile from shore, opposite the barrel factory. He immediately jumped in to a skiff and rowed out, found it to be a canoe turned bottom up and having an Indian and a koochman lashed to it. They were helped into the skiff and taken to the shore, and from what can be learned from the statements made by the Indian, they had been in the water four hours, the canoe upsetting with them near the head of the bay. It is doubtful if the koochman will live.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Produce a Variety.

Farmers who practice "mixed husbandry" are generally more successful, especially those remote from good markets, than such as rely upon one or two crops, or specialties, and then, instead of growing them, as they might easily do, purchase several soil products for consumption in their families. Alluding to this subject a Pacific coast journal tersely remarks that "in the matter of production the Californian is peculiar. He will plant from 100 to 500 acres in grain, and purchase his table vegetables from a neighbor. He will pasture a herd of cattle, and rely upon the peddler for the milk that supplies his family. He will go abroad for goods that he could as well manufacture at home. And thus it goes through numerous branches of the trade."

The truthfulness of the foregoing assertions is of wide application, and by no means confined to the Pacific Coast. It applies with almost equal force to the farmers of other and widely separated portions of the country, east and west, north and south, and notable to those of the latter region, in some parts of which so much attention is given to cotton-growing that other valuable crops are almost entirely neglected. Even in the New England and Middle States very few farmers grow one-half the variety of products they could and should for their own use, or that might be profitably marketed. Especially is this true in regard to fruits, vegetables, etc., the general neglect of which by many cultivators seems unaccountable. The families of men who have suitable soil, in a favorable climate, from year to year defer the planting of fruit trees, and rarely, if ever, raise any vegetables fit for table use, are surely to be pitied on account of their deprivation of what might be easily supplied, while the heads of such unfortunate families should be liable to indictment for neglecting to discharge their duty in the premises. Such husbandmen must not only lack the true spirit of progress, but be deficient in knowledge and appreciation of the benefits derivable from the cause indicated, for if they realized how much of health and comfort might emanate from the frequent use of fruits and vegetables they would certainly devote more attention to their production for that purpose, to say nothing of raising them for market, which latter, it is needless to add, is a profitable industry in many localities. By the way, it is surprising that so few farmers located near cities and villages do not cultivate small fruits, vegetables and the like for marketing. Were they to give proper attention to this branch, growing choice varieties and sending to market in good condition—assorted and in neat boxes and attractive packages—they would soon find the business profitable.

But if the farmers of old, long-cultivated regions are derelict in growing fruits and vegetables, as many of them proverbially are, what shall be said of those occupying large and fertile farms and plantations in the West and South, those well-to-do farmers and planters who live on "hog and hominy" year in and year out, without apparently the least premonitory reluctance or twinge of conscience? And it is still true, as it was years ago, that in the West, as a rule, corn, wheat and live stock are almost solely depended upon—and often only one of these—while others, and for the family, equally important products receive little or no attention. The planters of the South have been wont to confine themselves to cotton, sugar and tobacco, ignoring most other crops, and depending chiefly upon the North for supplies for family consumption. The great majority have not only neglected the culture of fruits and vegetables, even in the most favorable localities for the production, but also the cereal and other crops necessary to their sustenance, and which they might easily raise. This has been the custom for years, so long that in some sections it appears to have become chronic and unchangeable; and yet the benefits of mixed husbandry are at last coming to be known and appreciated, as its advantages have been clearly demonstrated by many intelligent and progressive cultivators since "the latter unpleasantness." These advantages are many, but they need not be mentioned in this connection, as they will be readily suggested by the intelligent reader. The adoption of an injudicious system of mixed husbandry would no doubt prove largely beneficial to numerous cultivators in the West and South (aye, and in the North and East), who now rely chiefly upon one or two staples. Indeed, we confidently believe that it would be for the pecuniary interest of the great mass of farmers throughout the country to produce a greater variety.—Practical Farmer.

Alfalfa.

Prof. Hilgard, of the university of Berkeley, Cal., has prepared a report upon "Alkali Lands—Irrigation and Drainage in their Mutual Relations," in which he says:

"It is the evaporation from the surface after light rains and the application of water in irrigation that causes the rise of alkali from beneath, and obviously the first thing to be done is to prevent so far as possible this excessive evaporation. To effect this purpose the cultivation of certain crops, such as alfalfa, which not only shades the ground, but in addition causes almost the entire evaporation of water to pass up through its deep

roots to the leaves, and thus not reaching the surface at all. Such accumulation of alkali in and around the roots as can occur under such circumstances is too much diluted to hurt the plants. The fact that alfalfa succeeds perfectly on ground too much charged with alkali to grow grain is notorious; only care must be taken to prevent injury to the root crowns while the plants do not yet cover the surface by timely irrigation."

Alfalfa may be sown broadcast and the plant will stool out and cover the ground so thoroughly that a weed is never seen after the first year of cultivation. There is nothing grown which can compete with alfalfa as food for cows, pigs, horses, cattle or sheep. Alfalfa-fed cows give an abundance of rich milk, and careful experiments show that a ration composed almost wholly of this hay produced better milk and better results than anything else that was tried. Beef cattle fattened on alfalfa are the equal of anything and the superior of most that are seen in the markets. Sheep cannot be given better food, and for horses there is nothing better than equal portions of alfalfa and barley or wheat hay. Hogs are raised and brought to the fattening time on alfalfa as they could be on no other single food.

There is no cultivated plant in the world which will thrive under abuse as will alfalfa. One may allow horses, cattle, sheep and hogs to trample it down or root it up, until hardly a vestige is left. You take the stock off and in a week's time the ground will be covered with a carpet of green, and nine times out of ten it will grow all the more thriftily for the apparent rough treatment to which it is subjected. The field may be plowed and harrowed, and still the alfalfa will come up smiling, seeming to rejoice in its adversity.

The simple fact is that there is not a forage plant in the world which is easier of cultivation, will yield larger crops, is better food for all kinds of stock, and is less susceptible to adverse influences than alfalfa, and thousands of farmers will attest the truth of this statement.

The day is rapidly approaching when the stock business, whether the raising of horses, cattle or sheep, must be conducted upon an entirely different basis from that which has obtained for so many years. The fact that alfalfa fed beef and mutton is superior to all other has long been recognized, and there can be no question that before many years have passed the old method of pasturing stock on the public domain, where for six months they revel in luxurious feed, and for six months more derive a scant subsistence by browsing on brush, will have become a thing of the past, and the alfalfa field will attain that prominence to which it is justly entitled, and which it is rapidly reaching.

It is officially stated that the Marquis of Lethian will succeed Balfour as Secretary of State for Scotland.

The Spokane Falls Chronicle says that M. Redfield raised about 1,500 pounds of broom corn during the last dry season on a sod soil.

A new and hardy variety of apricot is now attracting the attention of fruit-growers. It is said to have been brought to this country several years since by the Russian Mennonites, and planted throughout Kansas and Nebraska, where it has proved entirely hardy and healthy, quite productive, bearing a handsome, golden yellow fruit, of medium size, sweet and of good quality.

In feeding fowls in winter, let the last meal of the day be a dry one of grain. It will occupy longer in digestion, and keep up the caloric of the body. Some give a warm, sloppy meal at night; this is a mistake, for it soon passes off, does not satisfy the appetite, does not retain warmth, and the fowls are anxious and hungry to be out at an early hour in the morning.

The Lincoln are the largest breed of sheep in the world, having, in some instances, attained a dressed weight of nearly 400 pounds. They yield a beautiful fleece of lustrous wool about ten inches in length, and weighing from eight to fifteen pounds. They are not popular in this country, because they require too much care to suit the ordinary farmer.

It has been claimed for years that rats first introduced the terrible trichina in swine and then, through fresh pork and bacon, into human bodies. Dr. Landrey, in the Popular Science News supports this theory with personal observations, and cites a number of cases showing that dead rats, mice and cats should be kept away from hogs. It is a crime to throw a dead rat to the hogs with such facts in mind.

Bloat in calves is really an acute attack of indigestion, which often proves fatal almost immediately. Taken in time it may be relieved by a teaspoonful each of baking soda and ground ginger dissolved in a quarter-pint of boiling water and poured down the calf's throat. To do this a long-necked bottle may be used. Rub the stomach briskly, and make the calf move about, if possible, to get rid of the wind.

It is said that at Davenport, Iowa, the light from an electric light tower falls upon a flower garden about 160 feet away, and during last summer the owner observed that lilies which usually bloom in the day opened in the night and that morning-glories unfolded their blossoms as soon as the electric light fell upon them. It has frequently been observed that trees were most exuberant in their foliage on the side nearest the electric light.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

Dr. McCosh proposes to crush out hazing at Princeton College.

Homer R. Sprague, who was graduated at Yale in 1852, has been appointed to the Presidency of Mills College, California.

The Sabbath is held in such great respect at Thurso, Scotland, that the cemetery is not allowed to be opened on that day. Even burial is considered a desecration.

Mrs. Rev. John S. Inskip raised and forwarded \$8,000 for the Girls' School in Calcutta, of which Miss Layton has charge, and the British Government duplicated the sum.

Manitoba is filling up with people. The number of schools there in 1871 was 16; in 1881 it was 128, and in 1884 it reached 359. The school attendance was 816 in 1871, 4,919 in 1881, and 13,641 in 1884.—Chicago Herald.

A correspondent traveling in Normandy tells London Truth that in the Church of Elbeuf, the other Sunday, the cure, after his sermon, said: "My dear parishioners please put only silver in the plate, as it takes such a long time to count coppers."

A royal decree has been promulgated in Spain ordering the corporations of all towns whose population exceeds 100,000, on the request of the local educational committee, to appoint a medical inspector of schools. The salary is to be fixed by the corporation.

The University of New Mexico has for one of its departments an Indian Industrial School. The American Missionary Association has voted it an annual appropriation of \$30,000 for the support of teachers. Congress has voted \$26,000 for the erection of buildings. Considerable amounts have been given by private persons.—Christian Union.

Mr. Moody does not approve of church fairs. "I think they are an abomination. The idea of raffling and voting for the best looking man, and having girls sell cigars. I saw a church fair advertise that a man would kiss any girl for twenty-five cents. I had rather that you would worship in a barn than resort to any of these methods."—N. Y. Post.

Colonel Homer B. Sprague said, in his address of assuming the presidency of Mills College, in San Francisco, that "a thorough understanding of the three great English classics—the Bible, Shakespeare and Milton—would be better than the entire education given in nine-tenths of the colleges."

Dr. Hertel's report on the condition of the Danish schools shows that the children in Copenhagen are suffering from what has long been considered an unfortunate feature of our American education—too many branches and too much work. The tendency in Denmark, as in other parts of Europe, is to overcrowd the children, with a natural consequence of a large increase in the number of men and women of feeble constitutions and bad health. Intellectual quality is good, but as an exchange for continual suffering it is hardly an equivalent.—Chicago Journal.

WIT AND WISDOM.

A good constitution is like a money-box—the full value of it is never properly known until it is broken.—Punch.

Uncle: The baby has its father's nose. Mother: And my mouth. Uncle: Yes; and with papa's nose and mamma's mouth there is precious little room left for forehead.—N. Y. Independent.

Boys are sometimes very bad, and sometimes parents are no better. If boys have any inalienable right it is to a good home and a decent example.—

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O. & C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Mail Train north, 9:41 A. M. Mail train south, 2:34 P. M.

OFFICE HOURS, EUGENE CITY POSTOFFICE.

General Delivery, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Money Order, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. Register, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mails for north close at 9:15 A. M. Mails for south close at 1:30 P. M. Mails for Franklin close at 7 A. M. Monday and Thursday. Mails for Mabel close at 7 A. M. Monday and Thursday. Mails for Cartwright close 7 A. M. Monday.

SOCIETIES.

EUGENE LODGE NO. 11, A. F. AND A. M. Meets first and third Wednesdays in each month.

SPENCER BUTTE LODGE NO. 3, L. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening.

WIMAWHALA ENCAMPMENT NO. 8. Meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.

EUGENE LODGE NO. 15, A. O. U. W. Meets at Masonic Hall the second and fourth Fridays in each month. M. W.

J. M. GEARY POST NO. 4, G. A. R. MEETS at Masonic Hall the first and third Fridays of each month. By order, COMMANDER.

ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS. MEETS the first and third Saturday evenings at Masonic Hall. By order of G. C.

BUTTE LODGE NO. 367, I. O. G. T. MEETS every Saturday night in Odd Fellows' Hall. W. C. T.

LEADING STAR BAND OF HOPE. MEETS at the C. P. Church every Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Visitors made welcome.

Eugene City Business Directory.

BETTMAN, G.—Dry goods, clothing, groceries and general merchandise, southwest corner, Willamette and Eighth streets.

CHAIN BROS.—Dealers in jewelry, watches, clocks and musical instruments, Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

FRIENDLY, S. H.—Dealer in dry goods, clothing and general merchandise, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.

GILL, J. P.—Physician and surgeon, Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

HODES, C.—Keeps on hand fine wines, liquors, cigars and a pool and billiard table, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.

HORN, CHAS. M.—Gunsmith, rifles and shot-guns, brooch and mangle loaders, for sale. Repairing done in the neatest style and warranted. Shop on Ninth street.

LUCKEY, J. S.—Watchmaker and jeweler, keeps a fine stock of goods in his line, Willamette street, in Elsworth's drug store.

McCLAREN, JAMES—Choice wines, liquors and cigars, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.

POST OFFICE—A new stock of standard school books just received at the post office.

RHINHART, J. B.—Hoffe, sign and carriage painter. Work guaranteed first-class. Stock sold at lower rates than by anyone in Eugene.

W. V. HENDERSON, DENTIST.

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DR. L. F. JONES, Physician and Surgeon.

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And in fact everything in the Boot and Shoe line, to which I intend to devote my special attention. MY GOODS ARE FIRST-CLASS! And guaranteed as represented, and will be sold for the lowest prices that a good article can be afforded.

Central Market,

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