A Time of Day When They Give Them selves Up to Unrestrained Enjoyment. Probably at meals and in the long evenings, bright with camp-fires and melodious with merriment, is the Gypsy man or woman most truly this good natured and genial animal that never reveals meanness and ever acts with genuine, unstudied goodness. The breakfast, though always a meal of sheery brightness, is taken with little jollity, for the duties and doings of the day are ahead of them all. The dinner is seldom a regular meal, for there are but few in camp, and the old men, old women, children and dogs have every thing their own way. But the supper is overflowing with good things and good spirits, and all sorts of pranks are allowable. The camp has suddenly filled up with three-fourths of its members, who have been away during the day on divers expeditions, and the breeziness and activity consequent upon the return have brought the camp a wonderful life and vigor. The substantials for the meal have been sizzing and simmering from the kettle-sticks for hours. These are all accounted for; but there is an element of pleasure and surprise in many little garnishments which find their way into eamp with the incoming troop of Gypsies. The cloths-usually rubber blankets with linen spreads upon them -are laid upon the clean grass plats; every body helps at bringing the dishes and food; laughter and badinage go hand in hand with preparation; and the repast itself, be it sumptuous, as it often is, or meager, as it is not often, is washed down by more genuine mirth and hearty merriment—and, I must ing can now be had in such a variety confess, with something a though stronger, sometimes-than falls to the lot of but few in this world, however much good fortune enters into their condition. If stragglers from town come and stare at them with exasperating calmness, as though the Gypsies were animals in some zoological garden, a sudden hush falls upon the feast until the introders retire, or the merriment goes on in their own tongue and under faces of ridiculous solemnity. From the return, however, until the long, slowly taken meal is ended, there are such rallyings of friends, such greetings of husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, parents and children, such kindly notice of the old, old folk, such revelry with babies, and such proud, glad heart-word for every body, that no earnest eyes can look upon it all and not moisten, because all this is so true of an too often insincerity, ambition and

tion of a land through its homes. Then the eventime grows and glows again with this good nature. There is not another care or thought-weight or the Gypsy's mind. All give themselver up to unrestrained enjoyment. The great fires are piled high, and seem to erackle and sing an added accompaniment of happiness. High up along the tree-trunks are hung cressets filled with flaring knots. The fires below shut the management of two or three hives out even the light of the blazing stars of bees but what may be attended to above, and draw the night and dark, by the feminine portion of the family lovingly interlaced with century-old in the absence of the men folks. tree-arms, over the bright place like a Many persons are deterred from which the Gypsies love. By another this, unless bees are roughly handled. and another are groups telling old tales A bee never stings if it can be avoided. or singing old songs. In between and If pinched, or if in handling they are all about are happy children playing at caught between the skin and clothes hide-ami-seek in the flash and shadow and frightened, they will sting. There of the camp. Over there are a score on is, however, no necessity for this, tawny forms dancing with the freedom neither is it necessary that boys be and gayety of lads and lasses to the allowed to rile up the bees. The same music of some tinker violinist whe discipline that restrains in other missways and weaves and stamps and chief should hold here. Bees are more shouts, enraptured by his own vociferous often made ugly by the mischlef of meladies. Everywhere are simple- boys than by any other cause. There hearted peace and content. -Edgar L. Wakeman, in Chicago News.

heartlessness have taken the place of

those tender things which are the salva-

-Do no think yourseif smart, my son, when you have succeeded in deceiving your mother. Your mother wants to believe ever, thing good and nothing bal of her son; therefore there is nobody you can fool so easily as her -except yourself, except y urself, except yourself, -Rosber Transcript,

THE GREAT REGULATOR

PURELY VEGETABLE Are You Bilious?

The Regulator never fulls to cure. I most choorfully recommend it to all who suffer from Silions Attacks or any Disease caused by a distruged state of the Liver.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. W. R. BERNARD. Do You Want Good Digestion ?

Inffered intensely with Full Stomach, Headache, etc. A seighbor, who had taken Simmons
Liver Regulator, tool me it was a sare care for my
broads. The first done I took relisered me very
mach, and is one week's time I was as strong and
heavy as I over was. It is the best medicine
I ever took for Dyspepsies.
RICHMORD, VA. B. G. CRENSHAW.

Do You Suffer from Constipation ? Testimony of Hinam Warners, Chief-Justice of Ga.: "I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for Constitution of my Bowels, caused by a temporary Derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always with decided benefit."

Have You Malaria?

I have had experience with Strumous Liber Requisitor since 1805, and repard it as the greatest medicine of the times for discusses perutiar to mutarial regions. So good a medicine descript minimum commendation. cone deserves uncerval commendation.

REV. M. B. WHARTON,
Cor., Soc'y Southern Raptist Theological Seminary.

Safer and Better than Calomel!

I have been subject to severe ap-sits of Congression of the Liver, and have been in the babit of taking from 1, to no grains of calend, which generally laid me up for three or four days. Lately I have been atking Summon Liver Regulator, which pave me relate, without sing intervaption to business. Madulator, Ohio.

J. HUGG.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

- PRICE. SLOO.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Reliable Notes on an Old, Yet Always In-

teresting, Subject.

The beautiful gowns of dove-grafaille, surth or eashmere imported this season, when not decorated with Russian passementeries of a deeper color, or garnished with self-trimmings, are combined with silk of pale, pinkish mauve, olive green, a sunny shade of pale, golden brown or white silk, in cream or ivory tints.

The new very deep fringes, some of which are quite a yard in length, are draped across the entire fronts of handsome gowns, or are arranged as panels at each side. They are also used to decorate the fronts of the graceful visites made in peplum style, the fringes reaching from the shoulder to the extreme edge of the long points.

The "Beatrice" driving coat is a new model in utility wraps designed by an English house in Paris, and highly popular in America. The coat is of exquisitely fine cloth in invisible checks or stripes, and is made in single and double-breasted styles, the seams of the coat double-stitched and lapping on the outside. Large English pockets are placed on either side and on the old silver and enamel are set down the front. One model made of dark blue cloth barred with Japanese red is accompanied with a red silk vest, fastat the back is lined with the same rich

Challie in solid colors, striped, dotted, floral or foliated, seems to partake in the general improvement noticeable in other light wool, veilings, of colors, qualities and combinations, that the infinity of even French caprice can find wherewithal to gratify its changing moods. Muslins and lawns also follow the lead of their more solid and show every conceivable variety of loom and hand-wrought embroidery, either in close or open designs, and not unfrequently combining both in one piece of goods.

Shawl-shaped fichus for dressy wear are of Canton or English crape, Lyons crepaline, and silk of every shade of tint and tone of white. Their garniture is lace in such profusion that little of the foundation is visible when they are adjusted to the figure, for festoons of fairy webs seem to envelope outcast race, and so barren and meager lace flouncing cut into visite shape and rose or jonquil-yellow satin .- N. Y. Post.

KEEP A FEW BEES.

Why a Limited Number of Swarms Should Be Kept on Every Farm.

There are, it is computed, over 400,-000 persons in the United States who keep bees. It seems but a small number out of a population of 60,000,000 people, about one-haif of whom are living on farms, large and small. There is but little care necessary in

protecting canopy. By this camp-fice keeping bees from the fear of being ev'rything a mortal body could ast fer, "Rush" sages a crowd merrily playing at cards, stung. There is really little danger of is no reason why every farmer should not care for a few swarms of bees. The failures come from attempting too much at once. Begin with a single swarm, learn the habits and management of bees, go slowly, stop if you choose at five or six swarms as the ultimate number. Do not invest in fancy varieties with a view of getting suddenly rich by selling queens, nor in patent hives because some slick-talking agent extols the money in his special hive. Go slow. Do not keep more colonies than can naturally forage over your territory, and you will never regret having entered into bee keeping. Farm, Field and Stockman.

Centenarians in Germany.

Some curious statistics have come to light at the last census in Germany, which was taken about a year ago. According to these there were at the end of 1885 no less than seventy-two male and one hundred and sixty female centenarians in Germany. Curiously enough, no centenarian was counted at Berlin, Hohenzollern and in Saxony, while the largest number lived in the provinces of Posen, Silesia and East and West Prussia. The centenarians may be numerically divided as follows: 100 to 105 205 to 120

pears. pears. Widows

There are nine persons over 110 years in Germany, five women and four men; the oldest woman is 117, and the oldest man 120 years old .- Cor. Chicago Times.

-Young Essayist (to editor-"You are always at work, and I wonder that you don't wear out, since intellectual work, above every other form of labor, is the most wearing." Editor-"I rest sometimes." Essayist- When?" Editor-"While I am writing essays."-Arkansaw Traveler.

HOW WOOD IS MADE.

o regular, and seem to be placed so was changed to wood matter in the layer like the section of a telescope; but, though the food was prepared by the leaves in a great measure, the actual growth was made by the germination of some of the cells along the whole outside wall of last year's wood beneath the inner bark. The germination of the cells takes place about the middle of June. Take a healthy cherry tree, and strip it entirely of its bark to any length desired. At that season a viscid fluid will be found covering the woody surface in abundance. The stripped part is covered with a cloth to prevent evaporation, and in a few days numerous dots, like needle points, will apart all over the surface. These are from those of last year. They continue complete surface. In the autumn a layer of wood will

have been formed over the whole. The entire formation of wood and bark can thus be seen by the ordinary observer without the necessity of any nice microscopical work. Other people have tried the experiment with other trees. We have seen large apple trees that have had their bark peeled wholly off from their trunks at the season named make an entire new layer of bark and wood, not only with no injury to the rivals in the matter of ornamentation, but our own experiments were confined exclusively to the cherry. By this experiment we learn that there is no dif-ference, primarily in any part of the annual covering. The same cell may tissue, and from the generative tissue may come, before the season of growth rose, blue, lilac, primrose and every to anatomists, from pure wood to the outermost cuticle of the bark. How these cells become differentiated may be passed over here. We know that cell growth is not always uniform in its operations. The law that changes the wearer from neck to waist. Many the outermost series of newly made cells into liber need not operate so exactly as to make them perfect to this handsomely trimmed. Other mantles end-a few may be thrown off into the are in burnous form, lined with pale liber as generative tissue-and, granting this possibility, we see how the woody granules are formed .- The Garden.

> NEWS FOR THE ASTORS. An Arkansaw Idea of the Way in Which

New York Nabobs Live. The rural idea of the manner in which the Astors and Vanderbilts live is amusing, and will doubtless be highly flattering to the persons named. A man traveling "down in Arkansaw," heard two old women talking before a cabin door. One of them, with a clay pipe between her lips, said:

"It do beat all how some folkses has while others, like you an' me, Mis Peterby, is poorer'n Job's turkey all the born days of our lives. Now, you've heern tell of them Vanderbilts an' Astors there in New York, ain't

"Duno but I hev," said "Mis Peter-

"Well, I've lately beern some things bout how they carry on. My man he got it straight from Zimri Perkins, an' Zim he got it from his wife's mother's uncle's nevvy, who takes a paper printed in New York, so it must be

"I ain't a doubt of it." "Well, if you'll b'leeve me, old Mis Vanderbilt don't purtend to even wash her own dishes. She don't even make her own bed-her nor Mis Astor neither, and they both sleep in pink velvet night gownds trimmed in lace at a thousand dollars a yard, and em-

broidered in diamonds that cost millions on millions."

"The good land!" "Yes, sir! An' Mis Astor's bed-stid is solid gold with diamint knobs on it big as goose eggs, an' ev'ry time she goesout she has twenty coal-black horses hitched to her solid gold charyot, and she stands up in it dressed all in white satin with her hair hangin' down her back, a-throwin' twenty-dollar gold pieces to the beggars."

"Naw?" ... Deed an' it's true-ev'ry word of it. And when Mr. and Mis Vanderbilt goes out they have their carriage drawed by forty milk-white steeds with a coalblack nigger with a diamint ring in his nose, leading ev'ry horse; and Vanderbilt he lays back on his velvet cushions smokin' a pipe that cost a clean biliion."

"You don't mean it."

"I do that. Oh, I tell you it's a fine hing to be rich, Mis Peterby; an' I reckon alike as not you an' me'd carry on jest like that, if we only had the means to do it with."

"Like enuff, like enuff-anyhow, I know I'd have me a good green an' red gingham gown, an' all the salt mack'rel I could eat, for once."

"An' I'd git me some ginyuine Scotch snuff, an' some red-glass year-bobs, I would."-Tid-Bits.

-There are in the human voice 17,-592,186,044,415 different sounds. You hotel with no means of getting out in

BARON NORDENSKJOLD.

Interesting Experiments Which Can Be Career of the Swedish Explorer Who Is Made Without Injury to Trees.

In many trees the annual layers are Whether he hopes to reach the South Pole or not, Baron Nordenskjold, the nicely, that one not a botanist might eminent Swedish explorer, is meditatbe pardoned for believing that the sap ing an Antarctic expedition. His past achievements warrant the expectation leaves, and the new formed matter thas his plans will be carried out. He sent down, sliding over the whole expresses himself as confident that he will reach a point farther south than The Baron expects to be absent a year and a half on his expedition, during which he will pursue scientific observations. For this task be is well qualified. His taste for scientific inquiry is natural, inherited from his ancestors, and has been the subject of incessant cultivation.

Helsingfors on November 18, 1832. it was observed that the lad cared germinating, one from the other, until and the University of Helsingfors. His the tree not disbarked, and a single the rich mineral localities of Fin- it to-day. ened with dark blue buttons. The hood layer of liber, with its outer coat of land. At Helsingfors Nordenskjold cellular matter-perfect bark-will was appointed director of the faculty of mathematics and phys- surmounted by a picturesque roof, and experience as explorer was in 1859, nominated director of Riks Museum. In 1861 he went to Spitzbergen with clay brought from Holland, and of the expedition which successfully com- been originally built, or which had, at tree, but to its manifest enjoyment; pleted the measurement and mapped any rate, been largely used in its conthe southern part of Spitzbergen. The struction. Nordenskjold expedition in 1868 completed observations which accurately fixed the position of that land, and attained the latitude of 81 degrees and become permanent tissue or generating | 42 minutes, which has only twice been | exceeded. In 1870 the explorer made still be found, was set out, as it is toa scientific tour of Greenland. Expecloses, every form of structure known ditions led by him in 1872 and 1875 were succeeded by the most important formula goes, that used to please my of his enterprises thus far. This was undertaken in 1878 for the purpose of exploring the North Polar Sea from the mouth of the Yenesei east to Behring Strait. Nordenskjold left Gothenburg in July, 1878, and reached Yokahama in September, 1879. As results of this brilliant achievement he announced the opinions that communica- laugh over their carved ornaments, tion by sea for compercial purposes is practicable between Europe and the dew-lapped, Dutch cherubs, with their Ohi-Yenesei; also that the voyage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the Siberian Sea, can be done, but would be useless to commerce; and that further exploration is necessary to determine whether sea communication between the Pacific and the mouth of the Lena can be established.

In April, 1880, Nordenskjold was created a Baron. He has been the recipient of distinguished honors from learned societies in his own and other countries. - Chicago Inter Ocean.

SPITEFUL PERATORS.

Never write "rush" across the face of a telegram. If you do you will retard rather than accelerate its despatch. Employes of telegraph offices pay no more attention to a message with such an inscription on it than post-office men do to letters marked on the envelope, "In haste," "Very important; forward as soon as possible," "Deliver immediately," and with other phrases of like import.

"I always smile," said a retired operator, "when I think of the way we boys used to treat 'rush' messages in the Western Union office. Some blooming jay would come in and want a despatch shoved through in a hurry. He would write 'Rush' across its face, thinking that would help it along. Now, the idea of such a thing. Just as if every thing wasn't rushed in a telegraph office-that is, if left to itself. The boys look upon any thing like that almost as a personal affront. What is the consequence? The receiving clerk takes the message, frowns a little when the 'rush' comes to view, receives the money, says 'all right,' and the sender walks out complacently. Then the elerk picks up the despatch again, looks it over slowly, toys with it, and smiles. Just here two or three other persons come in and he lays aside the 'rush' to wait on them. Finally he takes up his little pile of messages, puts the 'rush' at the bottom and hands the batch over to the record clerk. When the record clerk comes to the 'rush' message he also smiles. As it is the last on his desk he plays with it for awhile, practices penmanship on it (does the Spencerian act, you know), takes his time in recording itin fact, does every thing but rush it. From the desk of the record clerk the messages are given to the operators by the file boy. He, too, has a great antipathy for 'rush' messages. If all the operators are not at leisure he supplies those who are from the top of the pile and sticks the rest on a hook. If there is a 'rush' in the lot it always goes on the hook. The upshot of the whole matter is that this precious piece of paper, with its immensely importan communication which the sender wanted 'rushed;' is about the last dispatch sent out."-N. Y. Sun. -When a man complained about a

can hear them all if the mother of the case of fire, Popkins said that he boy whose ears you cuff for stoning didn't ears for means to get out of a your dog happens to be around.—Bosion Budgel.

What he needed was means for staying there.

RHINEHART, J. B.—House sign and carriage painter. Work guaranteed first-class Stock sold at lower rates than by anyone in Engene.

IRVING'S BURIAL PLACE.

A Spot in Complete Harmony With was I confess I heard not without a se cret pleasure that the relic-hunters so chip and hammer the stone that marks Irving's grave as to make its frequent renewal necessary. It did not seem to me a grievous wrong, nor in any true sense a profanation of the grave, but rather a testimony to the loveableness has yet been reached, providing that of Irving's character, and an evidence he can get a supply of coal to insure of the wide extent of his fame, that, his steamer in the melancholy waste of from filling the circle of the educated waters within the Antaretic circle, and refined among his countrymen. less now come to include that lower stratum of our common humanity which has only instructive and, so to sneak, mechanical ways of expressing its feelings.

It would not have been easy to find a place more in barmony with the associations that gather about Irving's Adolf Eric Nordenskjold was born at name as a writer than the spot in which he is buried. Even to-day, with His father was chief of the Finland all the changes that have been brought be seen about the sixteenth of an inch Mining Department. Early in his life about by the growth of the neighboring settlement, the spirit of peace and quiet the young cells which have germinated more for practical than theoretical that used to brood over the region hovlearning. He was educated at Borgo ers there undisturbed. Irving's own words in the "Legend of Sleepy Holleft breast, and good-sized buttons of they meet, when they unite and form a attention to scientific pursuits was the low," describing the grave-yard, the marked feature of his university career, old church and the stream that plays as it had been of his earlier life. He about its feet, reflect with the faithfulbe found just as thick as in the part of spent his vacations in excursions to ness of a mirror the scene as we behold

Here is the church, a small building, with rough sides of the country stone. ies, an office from which he was with an open bell-turret, over removed in 1855. In 1858 he became which still veers the vane pierced Mineralogist at Stockholm. His first with the Initials of the Frederick Velypsen who built the when he accompanied Torell on his church and endowed it in 1699. In expedition. Upon his return he was our rambles about the grave-yard we used to find the bricks of light-colored Torell. Three years later he headed which, so tradition said, the church had The church was seldom used except

in the summer time. On communion Sundays the handsome seventeenth-century Jacobean table of oak brought from Holland, where plenty like it may day, with the plain vessels of silver "presented by Queen Anne," as the childish taste for things that had about them the flavor of old days. The same budding taste for antiquities led me and some of my schoolmates to the old grave-yard, where we hunted up the oldest tombstones, scraping off

the moss and lichens to decipher the names and dates, and enjoying many a scrolls and cockle-shells, and sturdy, stumpy little wings scored like checkerboards for plumage. Many of these gravestones were said to be imported from Holland by the early settlers, like the bricks of which the church was built, the table in the church and much of the furniture to be found in the farmhouses of the country-side, chairs and tables, eupboards, and even lookingglasses. The carvings, memorial verses and Scripture texts upon those tombstones were cut by the most skillful workmen over-seas, and the names and dates were filled in here at home as oceasion called .- Century.

- Should a white company same a colored company when passing it on the march?" has been one of the ques tions propounded by military tacticians recently. This reminds us of an old story. General Washington was walking down Pennsylvania avenue in the city of Washington one day when he was met by a negro, who bowed to him. The General bowed politely in return. "What, Mr. President, said an acquaintance, "do you bow to a negro?" Sir," replied Washington, "do you think I would allow a negro to outdo me in politeness," And the negroes were then slaves, and Washington Ladies', Misses' and Children's Sheet bile Register.

SOCIETIES.

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

SPENCER BUTTE LODGE NO. 9, L. O. O. F. BOOTS AND SHOES!

WIMAWHALA ENCAMPMENT NO. 6. 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. 49, G. A. R. MEETS at Masonic Hall the first and third Fri-days 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. 387, L. O. G. T. MEETS every Saturday night in Odd Fellows' W. C. T. L EADING STAR BAND OF HOPE, MEETS at the C. P. Church every Sunday afternoon at \$30. Visitors made welcome.

Eugene City Business Directory.

BETTMAN, G.—Dry goods, clothing, groceries and general merchandise, southwest corner. Willamette and Eighth streets CRAIN 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 inerchandise, Willamette ing and general merchandise, street, between Eighth and Ninth. GILL, J. P.—Physician and surgeon, Willam-ette streef, between Seventh and Eighth.

HODES, C.—Keeps on hand fine wines, liquors, cigars and a pool and billiard table. Willam-etic street, between Eighth and Ninth. HORN, CHAS. M.—Gunsmith, rifles and shot-guns, breech and muzzle loaders, for sale, Repairing done in the neatest style and war-ranted. Shop on Ninth street.

LUCKEY, J. S.—Watchmaker and jeweler, keeps a fine stock of goods in his line, Willam-ette street, in Ellsworth'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.

O. & C. R. R. TIME TARLE Mail Train worth, 931 A. M. Mail train south, 254 P. M.

OFFICE HOURS, EUGENE CITY POP

and Thursday.

Mails for Mabel close at 7 a. M. Mars for Cartwright close 7 a. M. M.

Mails for Cartwright close 7 a. M. M.

DR. L. F. JONES, Physician and Surge WILL ATTEND TO PROFILE

OFFICE - Up stairs in Hays' brick; or a cound at E. H. Luckey & Coa drug stand hours: 9 to 12 M., 1 to 4 P. M., 6 to 8 P. A.

DR. J. C. GRA DENTIST.

OFFICE OVER GRANGE STORE Laughing gas administered for pul-GEO. W. KINSEY,

Justice of the Peac REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TOWN to tended to.
RESIDENCE—Corner Eleventh and Highs Eugene City, Oregon.

D. T. PRITCHARD,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELE Repairing of Watches and Coop executed with punctuality and at a reasonable cost.

Willamette Street, Eugene City,

F. M. WILKINS.

Practical Druggist & Cham DRUGS, MEDICINES.

Brushes, Paints, Glass, Olls, Ler

TOILET ARTICLES, Etc. Physicians' Prescriptions Compour

SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIU

C. M. HORN, Practical Gunsmit

GUNS, RIFLES, Fishing Tackle and Matrix

Sewing Machines and Needles of All Kinds Park Repairing done in the neatest style ad warranted.

Guns Loaned and Ammunition Furnish Shop on Willamette Street, opposite Pestolis

Boot and Shoe Store.

A. HUNT, Proprietor.

Will hereafter keep a complete stock of BUTTON BOOTS.

Slippers, White and Black, Sandals, FINE KID SHOES, MEN'S AND BOY'S

And in fact everything in the Boot and Shoe line, to which I intend to devote my especial 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.

A. Hunt.

Central Market

Fisher & Watkins PROPRIETORS.

Will keep constantly on hand a full supply BDDF.

MUTTON. PORK AND VEAL

Which they will sell at the lowest market prices A fair share of the public patronage solicite

TO THE FARMERS: We will pay the highest market price for a catile, hogs and sheep.

Shop on Willamette Street, EUCEME CITY, ORECON.

Meats delivered & any part of the city free