CHINESE MEDICINE.

Costly Remedy Prescribed by One of The Chinamen of New York are at believers in medication. Their eters her: are as important as Joss.
Mongolian doctor who lives at 10 of street does a big business. The llowing is a copy of a prescription hich be recently gave to a debilitated d worn-out iaundryman:

Live deer horn, two ounces; a eies of root, one and a half onnes; e (Chinese rice wine), one pint; sh chicken, one pound; Corean be placed in an earthen pot, to tissue paper than the yellow.

The paper is purchased to hour upon a brisk fire, and drink and a spool of wire and a few sheets less than twenty-four hours."

hem or born, at \$25 per ounce. \$50 00 species of root, unnameable, at \$12 per smeet \$7 00 \$8 al Duc, at \$1.12 \$1.12 \$1.22 \$1

er, and were brought here in trees nighing from one to two pounds sch, and are bought by these drug- the previous one. ists in the Chinese markets at from ompth 55 to \$140 each, and are retailed here to want to be strong in body.

Srange as it may seem, and even these outrageous prices, there are mireds of hard-working Chinese ders to edy each year.

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he best, but the grade that a few of and the fringe of lace added. he druggists do keep sells at from \$27 \$30 per ounce, while the best 250 per pound. Bears gall comes in or the next high price. This is worth any time from \$20 to \$40 per pound, spending upon quality. Thave asked several Chinamen who

000.00 are used the above prescription in hat they paid over \$91 for. The s will nswer is invariably that it is a wonw will erful medicine and that they have sen made very strong by it. And er for 1 the Y. World.

> FETISHISM IN AFRICA. he Terrible and Unlimited Power Com-

So universal is this belief that al used most every village of pagan Africa. uper has its fetish house, a grim and ghastt the thin r and

mitted to him, and few have used it yield the fetish man is bound by no law; persons possessed of handsome nails lants the recognizes no rules of evidence. any thing which happens, even in the ani may pronounce to be the work of a tear faish, or a wizard, and to need his assistance to ferret it out.

A heavy rainfall or a drought, a murrain among the cattle, a pestilence they or a conflagration, a child devoured by wild animal, an illness or a death, s of each and all of these may be pro- great army of the impecunious, s for sounced to be "fetish" -somebody ably has done it, and he must be detected. st to Sepossessed are the natives by this belief, it so forms part of their being be will find that very few utensils are not that it never occurs to any one or required—a cham is-covered polisher, well reality of this uncanny power; and, in the panic terror which waits upon the almond-shaped nail is very desirable, the panie terror which waits upon the fible ordeal, such as the running at sional person is likely to do it bungfull speed under an avenue of hooped lingly, with the result of hanguails. arches about half his height, when, if such as the casea bark, when his one chance of escape is handsomely to tribe the fetish man to give him the exact quantity or quality which will work. In Ashantee and Dehomy, at

recently went to church with a neighbor's wife, and on returning, was asked by her mother: "Well, Maud, what did they do in church?" Maud's tuswer: "Well, mamus, one man

Bonny and Calabar, in the Fan coun-

try and throughout Angola, this ter-

rible belief prevails, and, as may

every kind of villiany and crime. -

Nineteenth Century.

PRETTY LAKIZ-SHADES.

low to Make Artistic Ones Composed En-

Artistic lamp-shades made entirely f roses, with deep lace floureing frooping about the edges, are not an impossibility to a person having a small purse. One can be easily made by any woman who has neat and capable fingers. The first requirement s to purchase a wire lamp-shade to fit

he lamp for which the shade is intendd. Yellow and pink are the two deedar berry, one ounce; Noi Mai favorite colors for the roses, the first mitating Marechal Niels and the pink Mermets or B roness. The pink roses assumed to the control of the contro The paper is purchased in sheets.

broth while hot. This is guaran- of leaf-green paper should also be ed to restore the patient to full health purchased. To make a rose, first get a natural model, say a Mermet. Then an \$91.27. The prices for this ex-perdinary prescription of the season bits, each big enough to completely cover a petal. into a full curve, and then curl them over to look like the rose pewils, by bringing them firmly between the thumb and edge of the seissors, as if curling feathers. Take the wire in one hand, crumple up a bit of the pa-The deer horn above mentioned as wind with the wire; surround this with sel in this remarkable tonic was the shortest petals; twist together with paried from the wilds of M mehurid, the wire; then place on another row a oth of the great walls of China. The traffe larger, and so on, until the rose is orns were cut off the heads of the full; add a little scalloped green outer ender with parts of the skulls, while shield, leave about three inches of animals were yet adve. These, of wire f r a stem and the rose is comearse, relain the live blood of the plete. The petals should not be place d one over the other, but each row shielding the joining of the petals on

Three dozen roses, all the same size, will make an ordinary shade. To smuch higher rate to Cainamen Lasten them nicely to the wire frame requires some work. The frame should first be cov red with thick pink paper, neatly pasted and sewn about it. Then the roses are placed on in rows, bescalerymen all over the country who ginning at the top. The wire is stuck in his sou through the paper and fastened to the himself." wire of the next rose, and each row is Next to the deer horn in value is thus fastened separately. The under Corean ginseng. The Chinamen part of the shade is then lined with New York, of course, do not keep pink surah silk or pink tissue paper,

Pretty paper shades are made more simply. A double sheet of tissue pamerican ginsing only brings about per, large enough to rest on the top of he chimney and touch the edge of the wire frame, is cut into a circle, with a circle in the center the exact size of the one at the top of the frame. The paper is then carefully folded into a q arter of a circle, and then into an egard to the results of those dos s eighth, and so on until the folds are only a half-inch wide. It is then crumpled gently by pulling through the hands lengthwise, and the edge is out into scallops. The shade is then they ought to be able to derive some unfolded and has the appearance of substantial benefit at that price -N crinkled creps de chees. It is placed crinkled crepe de chene. It is placed lightly over the wire frame, caught up renewed with little trouble. -N. Y. Morning Journal.

CARE OF THE NAILS.

"I can always detect a lady, in any man skulls in every stage of decom- disguise, by a look at her finger-nails, position, and a fetish mrau, who is its said a person of superfine graces of they ligh priest. No human being, surely, mind and person. It was a sweeping ther had a more terrible power com- statement, and, like most such generaliz tions, should be qualified. One more unsparingly or unscrupulously. might say, instead, that although all are not necessarily ladies, yet no lady would allow her nails to lack care. They need not receive artistic atten-

Persons who possess well-filled purs s can indulge in the luxury of a manicure's services, and thus relieve themselves of all responsibility as to their digits, but, with the personal care and attention are necessary. If one aims only at the simplest them, though he knows that his own a little file for paring, and a powder turn may come next, to question the for polishing, all of which can be movements of the fetish man and his and to secure it, the skin which tends decisions, the negro loses, for a time, to grow over its base should be pushed ome of his most essential and amia- down daily. This may be done with ble characteristics. his frivolity, his advantage every time the hands are light-heartedness, even his family af-fection. A son will join in putting pliable. One may use, for the purhis father to death; a brother will pose, a finger of the other hand covlet to tear in pieces a brother. ered by the towel, or the blunted ivory let the accused dares to deny the end of the little instrument connected charge-which he seldom does, how- with the file. A manicure is able skilmer preposterous or impossible it fully to cut away this superfluous may be-he has to submit to some ter- border of the skin, but an unprofes-

The nails should be filed away at he stumbles, or rather as soon as he each side to insure their oval shape. stumbles he is kicked to death; or the Their length must depend upon the frinking of some deadly decoction, taste of the wearer, although the pianist finds his fashion prescribed by necessity, and is obliged literally to "cut his claws." In cleaning them, it is best to use a brush or an ivory make him desperately sick before the point, as scraping with a sharp knife Poison has well begun its deadly tends to harder, them. Polishing is done by placing a small quantity of powder on the chamois pad, and rubbing the nails back and forth.

Of cours , there are a hundred clever well be imagined, it ramifies out into arts which may be employed in the interests of one's finger-ends, but the method given above is quite sufficient, if carefully and regularly followed, -A little bright four-year-old miss to keep them things of beauty. -Youth's Companion.

-At Auburn, N. Y., a wee mite of three summers saw a funeral procession, and asked her mother if the man rang the bell, one played the organ, on top of the hearse was the one who another man done the holler killed the people he carried away inside.

ERRORS OF QUOTATION.

As Evidence of the Intellectual Depravi-

Evidence of what may be called the intellectual depravity of human nature is found in the tendency to follow errors of citation, even from well-known

Some one happens to blunder into a misquotation, and the incorrect version is sure, in a little while, to drive out the correct one from the minds of many persons who ought to know bet- by hand, and he went forward under ter. A few instances of misquotation occur to me, which I have myself mentel before the club. noted, and the list might, no doubt, be easily lengthened. The first that conclusion of Lycidas: "To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new," where fields is commonly substituted straight games of checkers, when you for woods.

So slight a change as that of a preposition puts a somewhat different meaning into Ben Jonson's memorial verse: "He was not of an age, but for all time." Here for is often made to replace of i the first clause.

We are all supposed to know our Shakespeare, but in fact a good many persons' knowledge is of the secondhand sort that does not enable them to detect a misquotation. When Mr. Booth or Mr. Irving delivers the "To be or not to be" soliloquy, some who hear him speak of "the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to," may be surprised into fancying that the actor is making a slip, the substitution of ills for shocks being so common that the right word sounds strangely. In speech and writing how often mention is made of the "bourne" whence no traveler returns. Shakespeare wrote of the "undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveler returns." These quotations are from one of the best-known plays, oftenest acted on the modern stage, and from the most hackneyed lines in it. Again people cite from "The Merchant of Venice." 'The man that hath no music in his soul," where the text has "in

It is curious to note that certain verses, very familiar to us in their present shape, are plaglarisms-or allowable borrowings, if you please-from older authors. The modification of the original has sometimes been an improvement, sometimes not, but in either case the newer form has supplanted the old. The modern author gets that possession of the poetical property which is nine points of the law, as Campbell has done with the well-known line, "Like angel's visits, few and far between." This is tautological, for if the visits are far between, it is needless to say they are few. John Norris, who in the latter half of the seventeeth century, compared the 'joys most exquisite and strong," which soon took their flight to "angel's visits, short and bright," may never have written any thing with a few stitches, and may be often else worth the stealing, so it seems rather cruel that he should lose the credit of his happiest thought. Later, Robert Blair helped himself to Norris' verse, altering "bright" to "far between." It is probable, therefore, me to particularly toward the West coast, A Stople and Inexpensive Method of that Campbell "conveyed" from Blair rather In like manner Pope writer. himself free with Dryden's verse, "From grave to light, from pleasant to severe," changing "light" into "gay" and "pleasant" into "lively;" and with Prior's "Fine by degrees and beautifully less," in this instance altering the sense as well as the words. But "fine by defect and delicately weak" is an unmistakable imitation of Prior. No doubt the same thought may occur to more than one man, and since human experience repeats itself reflections on life are likely to resemble each other. Gray wrote: "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." Prior, before him. made the proposition a universal one when he asserted that 'from ignorance our comfort flows, the only wretched are the wise;" and centuries before Prior a nameless Jew had set it down in his book that "he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow."-Atlantic Monthly.

Unclaimed Gold Dust.

Manager Coffee of Wells, Fargo & Co. recently said to a reporter: "You would be surprised to see what stacks of gold coin and gold dust remain here uncalled for. When we have kept it long enough we send the gold dust to the mint and get it coined, and then credit it to the unknown. Years ago an old fellow living up on the John Day river in Oregon sent us a big bag of gold. We stowed it away until the bag looked like a relic of the middle ages, and would scarcely hold together. Then we sent the bag of dus: and nuggets over to the mint and got is transformed into \$8,000. Eight years afterward an old, bedraggledlooking fellow walked in, and said he had some money here. We asked him his name, and when he gave it we told him yes, he had, and asked him why he hadn't called long ago. Well, he said, he had sent it down in advance of his coming himself, and when he got here he didn't need it, and he went on to Australia, and finally around the wor.d. and had only just got back. We asked him why he hadn't taken it to the bank, saying that he could have got a good many thousand dollars interest on it by this time. Yes. he said, he knew that, but the blanked banks might break, and he thought he would just leave it where it was."-San Francisco Chronicle.

- I advise you to join a foot-bal team," said a hotel proprietor to 1 fussy patron. "Why?" "Because you're such a big kicker."-liote

THE LIMEKILN CLUB. President Gardner Induces a Brother to

"If Jedge P zarro Waterfall ar' in de hall dis eavnin' I should like to hev nim step dis way," said Brother Gardnor as he adjusted his glasses and ocked over the assemblage.

The "Jedge" was present. H. has lately taken the first prize in an Amaeur Art Association (limited) for the best specimen of an axe-handle made the idea that he was to be compli-

"Brudder Waterfall," said the President, as the member stood before him comes to mind is Milton's line at the with his weight on his left leg. "I war' in de back eand of a grocery sto' las' nite, beatin' Kurnel Cahoots fo' cum in. De fust thing you inquir'd for was white sugar, an I sot dar' an' heard you purchase mocha coffee, currant fell an' ninety-cent tea. Ar' I k'reet, Brudder Waterfall?"

"Yes, sah." "How's de house rent?"

"A leetle behind, sah."

"An'de chill'en's shoes an' clothes?" "Purty bad off." "An' you's in debt to de wood-yard

n' de grocer?" "Slightly, sah; but times is powerful hard dis winter."

"Sirtin; an' who's to blame fur it?" "D . rich, sah."

"Exactly. If it wasn't for a few ich men in dis kentry who want to show off deir cutters we shouldn't hev any winter. If de rich didn't own houses to rent an' refuse to rent 'em fur nuffin', we poo' folks could git shead. De rich are to blame dat you hevn't got a big woodpile, a cellar full of pork and taters, an' dat your family am not dressed in broadcloth. Isn't dat de way you figger, Brudder Waterfall?"

"Yes, sah." "An' you doan' argy dat white sugar an' ninety-cent tea ar' any too rich fur de blood of a man airnin six or seben dollars a week?"

"No, sah. I ain't rich, but I'ze just as good as rich folks."

"I see. Brudder Waterfall, please step into de ante-room. If, arter de lapse of a few minutes, you concluddat brown sugar an' apple sass an' Rio coffe ar' mo' in keepin' wid a poo' man's wages, please gin three raps on de doah."

The audience waited. It wasn't a minute and a half before the raps were heard, and Brother Waterfall stepped out a great deal the worse for wear. He closely resembled a man who had been held by the ear and kicked by a No. 10 brogan. He was breathing hard and much excited, but he managed to say:

"My opinyuns hev undergone a

complete change, sah."
"Werry well," quietly replied the president. "Some folks kin be won ober by argyment, an' odders need a sudden shock. You kin sot down, Jedge." - Detroit Free Press.

A LEAP-YEAR ROMANCE. Ernestine's Woolng, or Love Under the Chestnut Tree.

It was evening, and the lights from the silver candelabra came softly through the rich Venetian glass which hedged them'in, and touched with its tender warmth a youth and maiden, standing silent amid the rich apportionments of the great drawing-room of the girl's palatial home.

CHAPTER II. "Henry, will you be mine?"

It was the girl who spoke, and silence, shattered into a thousand fragments, fell crumbling to the floor.

The young man blushed scarlet, and quickly hid his face in his hands, With loving, gentle strength she took them one by one away and gazed fondly into his trembling, sweet brown

"Ah, love," she whispered, "look at me. Look deep into my soul and see the heart that boots its sweetest cadences to the measures of your

She took his sensitive white hands in her own, and modestly as the daisy looks upward to the morning sun he turned his eyes to hers.

There was a strange thrill in his hear, a burning in his cheeks, an indescribable power lifting him upward, upward, into a soft, sweet air, which filled his very being, as the fragrance of fir and balsam comes with life and lope to the weak and wasted consumptive.

CHAPTER III.

"With all my heart, Ernestine." Sweet as the music of rippling waters or muffled silver bells; sweet and low as the organ harmonies whispering to each other among the carvings and the softened frescoes of some grand old cathedral choir, were the young man's words, and they brought to Ernestine such peace and rest as until this day her heart had never known. 'On, Henry," she said, and held out her hands to him.

Again the bright young blood surged to his cheeks, and with a glad little ery he threw himself into her arms, and like a tired bird, he nestled his head upon her shoulder and shut his eyes to all the world to dream of Heaven.

CHAPTER IV.

There let us leave them. -particularly the girl.

CHAPTER V.

Thus do we see what there is in Leap Year to the hungering and thirsting soul of the young woman who knows enough to embrace her opportunities. And embraces them - Washington Critic

BURROS IN MEXICO.

One of the Most Popular and Reliable Systems of Transportation.

When I say I think the system of tramways, or street railroads, in the City of Maxico is the most perfect system of transportation I have seen in the Republic. I probably owe the days in each month. jackass, or burro, system an apology. This meek, long-suffering, over-burdened, unfed and much abused animal is utilized on all occasions and for all purposes. At any time of day and on all roads leading from the country to the city may be seen in countless numbers this jack-rabbit family with every variety of marketing, including fruit, milk, poultry in coops, lumber, charcoal, tied in bundies of weeds or long grass, building stone, brick, burned and unburned. and, in fact, every thing that is moveable is piled on these forlorn, friendless animals and carried to and from the country. It is said before the introductions of railroads that as many as 50,000 were in use in and around the City of Mexico alone, and the same system of transportation prevails throughout the R public.

The most amusing thing I have seen in the natives is the ingenuity they display in packing these burros with any thing they want to transport. Lumber that is too long to balance they attach to each side of the donkey and let one end drag on the ground, and in that way haul it fifty miles or more from the mountains to the city, or the mines, as the case may There is another class of transporta-

tion in Mexico, which should not be

overlooked, as it enters largely into competition with all others, viz : that by which the heads and backs of men and women are used. It is surprising to see what heavy burdens are carried by both sexes, to and from the country, the women, generally, with a papoose on the back, and frequently with one or two more children a shade larger following close behind her, and she behind a man, who is driving a herd of burros, all alike loaded to their fullest capacity, and making slow railroad time. There is another class known as cargadoers, licensed by the government and usually employed in cities. They are intrusted with handling all valuable packages, moving household goods, carrying messages, transferring people on their backs across the streets that are often overflowed in the rainy season, etc., etc. They are, in short, a kind of confidential transportation company, and the only one I have ever heard of in Mexico. As there are few navigable lakes or rivers of importance in the interior of Mexico, transportation by water cuts but a little figure, of course. Still, the native Indian continues to utilize what there is. The famous Lake Tezcuco, upon which Cortez launched his little fleet in his attack upon the City of Mexico in 1520, and into which the drainage of the city is emptied, still affords navigation for small craft not drawing more than two feet of water, and is accessible to the city through canals which are utilized by the Indians for transporting passengers and every variety of market-ing, of which they raise large quantities along the canals and on the borders of the lake. -E. W. Gould, Sr., in St. Louis Republican.

A MONSTER BRIDGE.

The Startling Proposition Made by Noted New York Engineer.

At a meeting of the American So-ciety of Civil Engineers Prof. Gustav Lindenthal read an exhaustive paper on The North River Bridge Problem." It outlined a gigantic scheme for constructing a suspension bridge across the Hudson at a point between Fourteenth and Twenty-eighth streets, for the purpose of bringing all of the great railroad lines into this city. The plan of the bridge consisted of two stone piers, at equal distances from either shore, with three suspension spans, the middle one being 2.850 feet long. The largest single span ever designed up to the present day is that belonging to a bridge now being constructed in Scotland. Its length is 1,700 feet. The professor argued that the great width of the river had made engineers rather favor a tunnel than a bridge, owing to the many difficulties involved in the construction of the latter. Still, a bridge with six tracks, which would accommodate all of the railroads desiring to enter this city, could be con MY GOODS ARE FIRST-CLASSE structed at a much smaller cost than the number of tunnels that would be required for the same purpose. Besides, it would be much safer. A bridge built according to his plan, he said, would be capable of transferring 50,000 passengers an hour Central Market, in one direction, and would thus meet the demands for at least fifty years. The cost of construction for the bridge alone, including anchorages and abutments, would not exceed \$15,000,000. This estimate did not include the outlay which would be involved in the purchase of the necessary amount of land at either approach, nor for the

F. M. WILKINS.

We can afford to leave there because neither of them appear to be left Practical Druggist & Chemist

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Brushes, Paints, Glass, Oils, Leads.

TOILET ARTICLES, Etc. Physicians' Prescriptions Compounded. SOCIETIES.

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

SPENCER BUTTE LODGE NO. 9, L.O. O. F. Meets every Taesday evening.

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

J. M. GEARY POST NO. 40, G. A. R. MEETS at Masonie Hall the first and third Fri-days of each mouth. By order, COMMANDER.

BUTTE LODGE NO. 267, I. 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.

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

Mail Train Porth, 4:15 A. M. Mail train south, 9:35 P. M. Eugene Local - Leave north 9:00 A. M. Eugene Local - Arrive 2:40 P. M.

OFFICE HOURS, EUGENE CITY POSTOFFICE.

General Delivery, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Monoy Order, frem 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. Register, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mails for north close at 8:00 P. M. Mails for south close at 8:00 P. M. Mails by Local close at 8:20 A. M. Mails for Franklin close at 7 A. M. Monday of Thursday.

and Thursday.

Mails for Mabel close at 7 a. M. Monday and
Thursday.

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, cloth-ing and general merchandise, Willamotte street, between Eighth and Ninth,

GILL, J. P.-Physician and surgeon, Will ette street, between Seventh and Eighth. HODES, C.—Keeps on hand fine wines, liquors, cigars and a pool and billiard table, Willam-ette 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 Elisworth'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. RHINEHART, J. B.—House, sign and carriage printer. Work guaranteed first-class Stock sold at lower rates than by anyone in Eugene.

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

WILL ATTEND TO PROFESSIONAL calls day or night. OFFICE—Up stairs in Titus' brick; or can be found at E. H. Luckey & Co's drug store, Office hours: 9 to 12 m., 1 to 4 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE-TOWN LOTS and farms. Collections promptly attended to.

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Practical Gunsmiths

DEALERS IN

CUNS, RIFLES. Fishing Tackle and Materials

Sewing Machines and Needles of All Kinds For Sale Repairing done in the neatest style and warranted. Guns Loaned and Ammunition Furnished

Shop on Willamette Street. wrought from towers on sunken Boot and Shoe Store.

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BUTTON BOOTS, Slippers, White and Black, Sandala,

FINE KID SHOES, MEN'S AND BOY'S

BOOTS AND SHOES! And in fact everything in the Hoot and Shoe line, to which I intend to devote my especial attention.

And guaranteed as represented, and will be sold for the lowest prices that a good article can be afforded.

A. Hunt.



Fisher & Watkins PROPRIETORS.

Will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

BEEF.

MUTTON, PORK AND VEAL,

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

TO THE FARMERS:

We will pay the highest market price for fat cattle, hogs and sheep. Shop on Willamette Street,

EUGENE CITY, ORECON. Meats converes is any part of the city free of charge.