WHIMS OF STUDENTS. ston Boys Making Pets of Reptiles of Every Description

whims of collegians are like ms of women, about which so much written these days. That is, there lots of them and they are decidedly ie. Princeton has as many as Harvard and Columbia have. A years ago it was fashionable for ry prosperous student to have an fishlo sed clock or a spinning wheel his room. These relies of forages ing the orchards and farmyards re the craze. Now it is the fad in all big colleges to have some sort of a Dogs are favorites, of course, and ar horses. The horses can be readily e in livery stables. Dogs are not aved on the campus and so they ve to be kept concealed in the rooms farmed out somewhere in town. grets, carmry birds and goldtish are o the caper among the younger classn. Bit it was a young collegian m Pittsburgh that started the oddest aze several years ago. Perhaps it o't fair to call it a craze, for it was yer generally adopted. Since the arsburgh student left others have disted his example, but never very cossfully. He always had his room of spakes. He always carried one more of the reptiles on his person. had the utmost control over them nd was never so happy as when he ad three or four in his pockets and ver a dozen scattered about his apart-

The greatest thing the Pittsburgh udent did was to have snake fights the campus, early in the summer. is the boys were returning after super. He would select two large black takes, say five feet long, and then so moy them that they would rush upon ch other. The cry of "snake light" brough the campas would draw a hunred fellows in less than five minutes. Aring would be formed, bets would be ade and the excitement was as intense for the time being as though Sull.van and Mitchell were at work. The reptiles usually fought until one or both were mortally injured. O'Neil could charm the snakes. He often made them bev the direction of his eye or voice. As a number of the reptiles were very poisonous, he extracted the sting from most of them, but he always kept several that were dangerous. These were his especial pets and were kept about his person. Yet he was never known to be stung. Of course the Pitisburgher was a rare sort of student. Every class. doesn't have its snake charmer. But it is understood that a mild form of the snake craze is again prevalent. Long black snakes, with their fangs removed, are favorites. O'Neil's old fad of feeding his snakes with frogs inside the glass-inclosed fireplace is reported to be in vogue in several apartments. The man with the fad enjoys the excitement and has as much fun as the grerage collegian extracts from his horse or his dog. But to the average student the idea of keeping snakes causes creeping sensations every time it is suggested. Fads are fads, however, and the college is entitled to its own peculiar craze. -- Princeton (N. J.)

ARABIAN AMULETS.

Charms Against the Evil Eye, Disease and

Next to a commercial grandee you will find a patriarch versed in the Koran and possessing the power of writing extracts from the book of the prophet, and through them and his own venerated mediation of insuring the individual - made happy possessor of the valuable document by paying a few sons-against disease, bad luck, the evil eye and innumerable misfortunes.

A charming old acquaintance of mine, near whose sanctified abode I made several studies and took refuge when it rained, seemed to have an extensive practice in writing these charms on eggs, perhaps three times a week at one sou each.

These charms are more frequently written on paper to be folded and inclosed in amulets, which are generally square or triangular in shape, and made of silk, leather and tin. As they believe in the efficacy of these scraps of paper, so are they superstitious about paper generally; they object, for instance, to going before French authorities to settle their grievances against each other, preferring verbal discussions of their case in presence of their cadi, for they fear that all sorts of barmful words may be written-besides the name of God-and subsequently used to their condemnation. Children wear them around the neck or tied to their cap; men and women wear them on their person, sometimes above the elbow, and in their garments; horses have them attached to the band passing across their chest to protect them from the evil eye. Those worn by the women of the higher and wealthy classes are luclosed in richly engraved cases of gold and silver and suspended to chains slung over the shoulder and passing around the waist, they add greatly to the richness of their costume and form part of their wealth.

"Tell me, Baia, what do you do wnen you fall ill. I suppose you call in a doctor?

· "O no: the men may do so when they are sick, for our Arab doctors are far superior to the French, but we women go to the marabout; he writes a few words from certain chapters in the Koran, such as these: God is the best protector.' 'He is the most merciful of those who show mercy;' or, 'A guard against every rebellious devil,' etc. This paper we chew and swallow, and with a little water which he gives us from the sacred well of the mosque Sidi Abd-el-Rh man we need no more, and in a few days we recover."-Harver's Magazine.

COURTSHIP IN CA

The Eminently Practical Nature of Our Canuck Cousins.

Canada may be several laps behind most nations in the march of intellectual progress, but she keeps going perseveringly onward. Her provinces have their school systems, her boys are wearing off the virgin gold of their natural quickness and ability, and polishing it until they have almost arrived at the glitter which dazzles and captivates the world that has yet failed to recognize or encourage mere diamonds in the rough. Her girs are really the cream of the continent. Their covness is more than an equal for the blushing, sensuous bashfulness of the Southern brunette, and their phisique has the perfection to which alone the mo lerate zone and the Northern clime can give United States.

A certain business idea underlies all their actions and crops out in national ladies. Then he takes another drink as well as in individual concerns. Even the courting of the young folks, which is in most countries a sort of delirious, if not insane, round of continuous ecstacy, and an exegger ted idea of the beauty and worth of the individual, takes a mandane form.

Courtship is a business, possibly a pleasant one, but invariably a short one. By this it must not be understood that the young ladies may be had for the asking, or that they are the merchandise of their parents. Not at all It is simply that both the men and the women take the sensible view of the subject. It is not that their Dulcinea is divine or their Lothario is an Apollo, but purely that they each conclude that marriage would be an excellent thing for both. There is no consumption of several tons of coal or cords of wood over the proceeding. It doesn't last long enough for that.

Generally the probation period is six months, and if a young man has been brought up within fifteen or twenty miles of the lady to whom he is paying his attentions he necessarily knows all about her and her ancestry, and he is expected to make his proposals and announce his intentions within that period. If he is particularly bashful and the young lady is indulgent she may give him a place on the sofa and accept the contributions of the sap of the maple with which he comes laden to her fresh from the forest for another three months. But unless somewhere in that month he asks her to be his own he must seek other firesides. She doesn't weep at the parting or make any time over it. There are as seem to have toothaches, for nearly good fish in, the sea as ever were half have their jaws tied up in cotton caught, she argues, and in that reason | handkerchiefs. This service is not inshe finds consolation for the mispent | tended as punishment, but it is. With

Are the Canadian girls pretty? Well, rather, and still better, they are all trained to make good housekeepers. There is not a young lady from the Red river to Labrador that can not make the most tempting of wheat cakes as well as the rarer delicacies. They are good helpmates and never prove faithless. - N. J. Press.

MOMENTS OF TERROR.

Hair - Straightening Experiences in the Shaft of a Nevada Mine.

"I was working at the Chollar in 1866," said an old-timer the other night. "We were sinking the shaft with a bucket, and were down over five hundred feet. We had a double compartment shaft, all boarded up. We used to lower our timbers one at a time, and, thinking that it was too slow, we bored holes in the timbers and passed a chain through and then lowered several at once. This plan worked well until one day. There were six of us at the bottom of the shaft, and among our number was a tall State of Maine man, who had come to earn money to buy a farm-

"They were lowering a number of timbers, and we paid no attention to on the side of the shaft, and the cable unrolled on them until the load was too heavy, and then down they came, one after another, ripping and tearing down the boarding. We made ourselves as small as we could in that shaft, three being in it and three in the other compartment, and we thought the timbers and boards never would stop coming down. Not a man moved until every thing was quiet, and then we went to the other compartment and were pulled up. The Maine man never opened his mouth, but put on his coat and started off for Maine that night to work on a

"But I want to tell you another scrape I had in that shaft a few days before: I was being lowered on the bucket, and when about two hundred feet down it caught on one side and stuck there. I gave an alarm, but was not heard, and then set about doing the best 1 could. I balanced myself and steered the cable clear and let it go down. The great danger was in the bucket starting as the cable gathered weight on it. But I did my work so well it stayed there. After I managed to make myself heard men came down the other shaft and released me by working through the compartment "-Nevada Enterprise.

A Bit of Bric-a-Brac.

"Young man," said a Philanthropist to a very ragged and dirty little urchin. yourself?"

"Hain't got no chance." "Doesn't your mother have soap and

We got water 'nuf an' one piece of

soap that a gentleman give me. Well, why don't you use it?" "'Cause ma's kee, ing it on the pailor mantle-piece."-Merchant Traveler. Matt and Express.

DIMINUTIVE SOLDIERS.

The Military Establishments of the Central American Republics.

Traveling from Panama northward along the Pacific coast one is immediately made to feel that each of the Central American Governments has an army. The steamer hardly comes to apchor when a barge rowed by uniformed marines approaches, bringing the "commandante." He is a most important individual, not usually more than five feet high, with very dark, curly hair. His little form seems to have been melted into his tight-fitting blue-and-red trimmed uniform, his small feet are crowded into smaller shoes with Louis Quinze heels, and he fairly reels under the weight of enough gold lace to fit out a French Field-Marshal or a Captain of marines in the

He is a very polite little man, and as he walks he deck he bows to all the with the captain, pronounces the ship's papers correct, and passes ashore. But t is in the interior that you must see the army to form any idea of its efficiency.

The private is a low-cast native: he does not show much Castilian blood; he wears sandals instead of shoes; his forage-cap is two sizes too large and rests on his ears, and his business seems to be to lie in the sun and to fire salutes to the president. The officers and non-commissioned officers hor-nob with the men, and the effect on discipline can be imagined. The army eavs little attention to cleanliness; the xp use of wa hing is, perhaps, the use of the absence of collars or white ines. Once, when watching an army n San Salvador pass in review before is ch of I could not help thinking of he major's remark to poor ensign utterbuck: "Ensign Clutterbuck." said he, "I am no friend to extravacance, but on the day when we are to pass in review before our sovereign, in the name of God, I would at least show one inch of clean linen." But wait till Sunday, when the city's militia is marched through the streets in columns of four-platoon marching is never attempted, and "company front' is unheard of. The militia comprises everybody, from the one who has not enough money to avoid it down to the one who is too low on the social ladder to carry a gun. Here you have the sickly-looking drug clerk, the editor of the opposition paper, the fat butcher and the stooped cobbler marching side by side; and, queerly enough, many guns at a right shoulder and at every angle under the sun, they stagger over the cobblestones, up hill and down. after their little German band. From the size of the privates, one would suggest pop-guns as appropriate, but instead they are armed with heavy Remingtons and with the bayonets always fixed. When the Captains bring their companies to a rest they leave the guns at a carry, and the privates are fools

mongh to think it's all right. Not many days ago, on t e arrival of the President in the town, the artilery brought out two small, Fourth-of-July looking cannon to fire him a salute of two guns. One "gunner" was in a hurry to discharge his piece first, and n his haste he blew off the right arm of No. 1 and sent the "sponge and rammer staff" through a German drygoods store on the other side of the daza. This was explained as a misake in tactics. There is no trouble in Central America about the "I bree-Batallion organization" or any other organization-because the army don't now what organization is. The slowless of promotion, that truthful theme of the frontier post and of the "Letters to the Editor," is a thing unknownrivates are always privates, and Generals are always Generals, on \$200 a them; but it seems that they caught month, at a discount of 30 per cent. when there is money in the treasury to pay them. -N. Y. Times.

MANUFACTURE OF SNUFFS.

some of the Many Ingredients Which Enter Into Its Composition.

In the manufacture of snuff in this ountry the finest Virginia leaf tobaco is used, which is considerably modined by carrying the fermentation much urther than in tobacco intended for moking, and is simply ground and

"in our Jersey City factory," said a rominent dealer to a reporter, "we have about sixty mills, resembling lican. large coffee mills. The ground tobacco falls upon an endless band of broad canvas, which conveys it to four sets of mechanical sieves. The snuff which passes through is received upon an endless traveling band, which carries it thence into a close chest. The particles which are too coarse to pass through the seive are reground. The immense varieties of snuffs are formed by mixing together and grinding tobaccos of different growths, and by

varying the nature of the same. "For the snuff known as Nearoco, forty parts of genuine St. Omer, South American, tobacco, forty parts of Georgia and twenty parts of fermented Virginian stalks in powder are used. The whole is ground and sifted. Then two and one-half pounds of rose leaves are cut and mixed with the powdered Virginian stalks, and two and one-half pounds of rosewood in fine powder, moistened with salt water, are added. "why don't you go home and wash it is then work d up with one pound of cream of tartar, two pounds of salt of tartar and four pounds of table salt. This snuff, which is highly scented, must be preserved in lead and brings four dollars per pound. The other brands of snull manufactured here are Bolongaro, large grained Paris and Scotch snuff, ranging in |r cc from three to ten dollars per pound. - N. Y.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

Important Facts Revealed by a Witness in a Kentucky Court.

In a Kentucky court. Lawyer (to witness)-Where were you when the defendant knocked the plaintiff down? Witness-On my hoss,

Lawyer-Where was you horse? Wieness - in the big road. Lawyer-You were on your horse? Witness-That's whut I said.

"And your horse was in the big "That's what I 'lowed."

"Ah, bah. What time was it?" "Don't know." "Ah, bah. You were on your horse?"

"Yes." "In she big road?" "Yes."

"On your horse in the big road then the defendant knocked the plain-

tiff down?" ..Yes. "The plaintiff down?"

"Yes "On your horse?"

"Yes. "In the big road?"

"Yes, sir. "Well, where was the plaintiff when

e was knocked down?" "On the ground."

"On the ground when he had been knocked down?" "Yes."

"On your horse?"

"Yes.

"In the big road?" "Yes."

"Well, how far is it from the road to the spring?"

"Half mile," "From the big road?

"Yes."

"The big road where you were or our horse?

"Yes, sir." "So the plaintiff was on the ground?"

"When he was knocked down?" "Yes."

"In the big road?"

"Yes."

"Well, you may go home. We have to further use for you.'

He had ridden a blind horse thirtydx miles to deliver this testimony. Arkansaw Traveler.

MIND YOUR BUSINESS.

man who is diligent in his own busi-

ness to whom this exalted position is

promised. There are people, dearly

seloved, who are diligent in every

body else's business, and have, thece-

fore, no time to attend to their own.

Bob Burdette Tells How One May Grow Healthy, Wealthy and Wise. "Ditigent in his business!" It is the

They do not stand before kings; they more frequently stand before the police judge. Their diligence is not commendable. A workman is known by his chips; so, alas! is the fare banker. Do you be diligent in your own business and be content with its rewards. You may not walk so many miles in six days as Fitzgerald, but you can sleep a great deal more in that time, and if you do not get so much money for it, neither do you get so many blisters. On your little salary at the suspender counter, you can not clean up \$300,000 on Wall street this week. But then neither can you be cleaned out of \$450,000 next week. You may in male attire, but you can fill your soul with nameless joy and an exditation of celestial birth, and climb to the top of high Olympus, and lean back and pile your feet on the sofa, and make yourself easy with the imwortal gods, by paying your landlady every Saturday and keeping even with your tailor. You may never be the Washington correspondent of a society paper, but then your hair won't turn white in the agonized effort to explain what it is about a Senator's wife, who has red hair, freckles, no upper teeth, a hair wart on her nose, and a twang in her shrill voice that "makes her so bewitchingly beautiful and universally admired." Just be diligent in your business, and wait in patience for the reward of your diligence. It may be a little slow in coming. The mills of the gods grind slowly, so does a hand organ on the "Last Rose of Summer" stop, but it always gets there. And don't pay more for the reward than the reward's worth. A man who lives on twenty-nine cents a day will be apt to die wealthy, but he won't die very fat. It is the liberal soul that shall be made fat .- Burdette, in Denver Repub-

Sam's Saving Clause.

Jim Webster and Sam Johnsing. two colored citizens of Austin, do not like each other, hence Jim was somewhat surprised on Sunday when Sam approached him and said, with the blandest of smiles: "Howdy, Jim!"

"Same to you, Sam. De wedder am puffectly superfluous dis mawnin'.' "Had any luck, lately, playin' kenrds?"

"Not ter speak erbout."

"I wish you mout win a cl'ar mill-you dollars," said Sam. "Thankee, Sam! Much obleeged ter

yer fer yer kindness. "Yes," replied Sam, and a dark frown passed over his face; "I hopes you may win a millyun dollars, and hab ter spend de last cent co hit ter de doctors and fer medicines from de druggery shop."-Texas Siftings.

-Nothing but elear-cut principle is sale guard in human action. The aws of nature are inexorable, why hould not human law be? Nature is he best government we have ever seen, an that being true, does it not follow that the nearer we pattern our government after nature, the better the government will be?

E HONEY ANTS.

How They Store Away Their Accumula-

The honey ant is a small, red insect, extremely demonstrative and active, and found particularly in Texas and Mexico, and in considerable numbers in Colorado. Their nests are preminent mounds in some cases, and again are low heaps spread over an area of twenty or thirty square feet, forming a community. As a rule they are nocturnal, working at night, though I have seen them at work in the bright sunlight at three o'clock in the afternoon, and marching in line perhaps seven feet wide and forty feet in length to a cottonwood tree, up which they passed long and slender, coming down larger and full of a pure white liquid. It would strike even a casual observer as curious that these ants were carrying home a liquid that could hardly be stored away, ants not having, as a rule, store-houses for liquid provisions; but the honey ant overcomes this difficulty in a decidedly novel manner. Certain of the auts, either by agreement or selection, are utilized as receptacles for the honey-food supply and become literally honey-bottles. They are kept by the others in a separate apartment, about six inches long by four in height, that is a store-room. Here, if the nest is carefully opened, the ants or honey-bottles will he seen hanging on the wall, looking like ripe currants. The modus operandi that results in this is as follows: The auts, at least the small ones, forage for food, and find it in some cases in what are known as galls, curious enlargements of growths, often seen on trees and formed by the eggs of an insect having been deposited in the wood, the latter growing about it and allowing in some cases an escape of a liquid that is greatly esteemed by ants and certainly tastes like honey. Filling their bodies with this material, the workers proceed to the store-room where the bottle ants are kept and deliver it up to them, the receptacles receiving so much that they become distended to an enormous extent, as we have seen, and are incapable of movement to any great degree. Their bodies, upon examination, seem particularly adapted for the purpose, being covered in their normal condition by several plates that spread apart Physician and Surgeon. when the abdomen is extended. How long these living bottles hold their store is not known-undoubtedly indefinitely. When the other ants want to draw their rations they proceed to the dark chamber, and a supply is forthwith given up. Such an arrangement seems DR. J. C. GRAY, to show that ants have muca more intelligence than they are given credit for, as all their movements can not be instinctive. In Colorado their nests are quite common about the Garden of form often penetrate considerable distances into the rock, and the work in arriving at the chamber where the honey bottles are hung is one of no little labor. - San Francisco Call.

Utilizing Waste Ground.

Land in this country has been too cheap, and our people have been too greedy to get hold of more than they can use, to have our wastes properly filled up. Quite often the richest land on the farm, near the barn or house is either idle or covered with weeds, when it might be put to profitable use. If farmers would occasionally look into city and village lots they might find instances of economizing space that would put them to shame. Trellises for grape vines are built up high close to houses, and yet far enough to allow a covered passage way that is most pleasant at any season, and in the fall s loaded with rich clusters of fruit. The poultry-yard even need not be devoted entirely to this use. Many have Guns Loaned and Ammunition Furnished learned that this is the very best place to grow plums. Rhubarb may be placed in some corner near the barn placed in some corner near the barn too rich to grow any thing else. The Boot and Shoe Store. various out-buildings may be profitably covered with trellises, not to allow grape vines to fall upon and rot the roof, but far enough to receive its reflected heat. The farmer who now sets himself to thinking how he can best put to use waste places around his premises will in a year or two be wondering how he ever could have let so much satisfaction and profit escape him without noticing its loss .- St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A Fair Exchange All Around.

Mrs. Jones (who has just moved into the house lately occupied by Mrs. Smith)-'Dear, dear! I never saw such a dirty house in my life. I should think those Smiths never cleaned house while they lived here. And the yard is full of their old rubbish, too. It will take a month to clean up after them.'

Mrs. Smith (who has just moved into the house lately occupied by Mrs. Jones)- "Dirt! Don't talk to me of dirt! I've counted ten different kinds of finger marks on the parlor walls. And to think we moved on purpose so we wouldn't have to clean house! It's positively disgraceful to live the way those Joneses do. I'd as lief be a sayage."-Detroit Free Press.

F. M. WILKINS.

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Rogister, from 7 a. M. to 5 P. M.
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Malls for south close at 850 P. M.
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Mais for Franklin close at 7 a. M. Monday

"Thursday"

and Thursday.

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Eugene City Business Directory.

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CRAIN BROS. Dealers in jewelry, watches, clocks and musical instruments, Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth. FRIENDLY, S. H. Desler in dry goods, clothing and general merchandise, Willamette

ing and general merchandise. Street, between Eighth and Ninth. GILL, J. P. Physician and surgeon, Will ette street, between Seventh and Eighth,

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