

GENERAL INTEREST.
There is a man in Rawlins County, Mich., who is the owner of 60,000
all planted by himself on his
land.
Tuscola County, Mich., man has
the past eleven years been
134 times for drosy and 2,500
of water taken from his body.
Two ragged Italian children, who
were arrested at Chicago while gather-
ing stamps on the streets, ex-
plained that they sold the discarded
stamps to a fellow-countryman for fif-
ty cents a pound, and that they were
using the proceeds to buy
cigarettes.
An American enterprise is felt at
Sweden, which has just
provided with the most northern
light station in the world.
The lamps there at extreme times are
burned at 2:30 o'clock in the after-
noon and put out at 12:15 o'clock at
night.—*Electrical Review.*
A brother of one of the lady teach-
ers who perished during a blizzard in
Ohio recently visited that section
for the purpose of removing the re-
mains to the old home in the East. In
doing up with the school directors
she had been teaching they
discount her bill twelve per
cent because she had not finished the
scope of the messenger boy's
work appears to be broadening very
rapidly. In New York, the other
day one of them was called upon to
port an intoxicated man from a
room in Forty-second street to his
home in Harlem. He appears to have
performed his duty faithfully—not
withstanding its unpleasant nature—
when putting his helpless charge to bed.
Queen Victoria has now reigned
over England longer than any mon-
arch but two—Henry III. and George
III. She overtook Queen Elizabeth
years ago and has outdone Edward
VII, who only reigned one hundred
and forty-eight days over half a cen-
tury. If she lives a few years longer
Victoria will have reigned longer than
any royal personage of history.—*Philadelp-
hia Times.*
Some one has got up an alphabet
of precious stones as follows: Ame-
tyst, beryl, chryso-beril, diamond,
emerald, feldspar, garnet, hyacinth,
lioprase, kyanite (more commonly
sapphire, a blue mineral), lynx-sap-
phire, milk-opal, natrolite, opal, py-
rope, quartz, ruby, sapphire, topaz,
tourmaline, vesuvianite (a species of gar-
net), water-sapphire, xanthite, zircon
(a Glaugese stone).
—The Boston Transcript tells of two
shoemakers who formerly did business
in Boston. One of them placed this
sign over the door: "P. Flaherty,
Bootmaker, from Paris." His rival
said that this was a strong card, and
determined to play one equally strong
over his door which reads as follows:
"J. Mahoney, Bootmaker. Never in
Paris, but as Good."
—In November, 1887, a woman, aged
seventy years, a resident of Leeds,
England, was charged with the larceny
of a shoemaker's last, valued at four-
pence. The judge, in passing sen-
tence, said that offense was a serious
one, inasmuch as it might deprive a
patron of the cobbler of his shoes
when he most needed them. The de-
fendant was then sentenced to nine
months' imprisonment and fined two
pounds. Her only daughter was
buried the day she went to prison.
—A Florida newspaper says that the
killing off of alligators is having a
marked effect on the supply of water
in the cattle country. When alliga-
tors took possession of a water hole
they always kept the mud pushed up
on the banks, and even when hundreds
of cattle went to the pool, and by
crowding and pushing filled it with
mud, the alligators soon repaired the
damage by digging and pushing back
the mud. Now the cattle stand around
these holes, which are filled with mud
and almost entirely dried up, and
wait for rain; the only water they get
meantime being from the dew-covered
grass which they eat at night.
—An interesting investigation as to
the comparative length of the index or
first finger and the ring finger (the one
next the little finger) has been going
on for many years. It seems that ac-
cording to ancient Greek art, an index
finger a trifle longer than the ring
finger is a characteristic of the higher
forms of human beauty. In the Apollo
Belvidere there is said to be no ap-
preciable difference in the length of
the two fingers. Among Gorillas,
Orang Outangs, Bushmen and cognate
creatures, the ring finger is the longer,
although they do not wear rings.
Among Europeans and Americans there
is no uniformity in the matter, many
having the ring fingers the longer,
many others having longer index
fingers, and still many others having
them of equal length, like the Apollo
Belvidere.
Zeb Vance's Great Argument.
Senator Wade Hampton tells this
story about Senator "Zeb" Vance's
first case in the North Carolina
Supreme Court, and he took great
pains with it. When the court came
to render a decision the Chief Justice
quoted Vance's argument in full. As
he was proceeding Vance looked
proudly around on the other lawyers
and cheerfully rubbed his hands. To
his mind that was the greatest argu-
ment ever presented to a court. The
court read Vance's argument through,
and then said: "For these reasons we
affirm the decision of the court below."
Vance was dumbfounded. His own
argument was used as a basis of a de-
cision against his client.—*N. Y. Trib-
une.*

WATER FOR PIGS.
How to Prevent Cholera and Other Infectious or Contagious Diseases.
Investigations of the swine plague show that, of all farm animals, swine are more than any other should have pure water from a well. The microbe producing the dread disease of swine plague may be carried in a stream of water; hence it is unwise to allow hogs to drink from a stream, though fed by springs, if hogs are kept under bad conditions anywhere above on the stream. The microbe may lie in moist matter for months without having its vitality impaired, hence it is folly to allow hogs to drink from a stream when disease has prevailed within some months among hogs anywhere on the land from which water enters the stream above. The danger is so great, and may so suddenly and unawares make its appearance, that it is never wise to allow hogs to drink from a stream. The danger from stagnant water is as great. While the microbes can find their way into it from only a limited territory, such water always contains organic matter, making conditions favorable to the life of the microbes, and they may exist in it, with evil power unimpaired, for weeks or months. Aside from this, stagnant water is unfit to be drunk; pools, ponds, etc., are far offener an injury than a benefit.
Nor does every well yield pure water, free from contamination. If the surface water is allowed to enter it, there is as good a chance of its being tainted as there is of a pool being tainted. Nor will the passage of the water through a few feet of loose soil filter out the disease germs. "Seep" wells are often the unsuspected cause of disease; there are many cases of their being proven the sources of typhoid fever, etc. The well, to be safe, must be fed by an underground stream, and it is all the better if it be at least twenty feet below the surface. The soil should be taken away from around the well for several feet back, and replaced with clay stamped solid. And if the mouth of the well be lower than any of the surrounding ground, make a bank of clay around it so high that no surface water can get in. Have a tight curb to exclude mice, etc.; but not one that will not allow the air freely to enter the well. Such a well will yield safe drink for swine, and for other farm animals as well. The very rapid advance of medical research has shown that the contagious or infectious diseases, terrible in their nature, once blamed on evil spirits, are caused by minute organisms lurking in moist, foul ground, or decaying matters; in our food, or drink, most often in the latter. The best provision for the health of ourselves and animals, is water free from contamination.—*American Agriculturist.*
AMONG THE AINUS.
The Koorie Islanders' Aversion to the Use of Soap and Water.
Washing of person or clothing for the sake of cleanliness never seems to be considered of the slightest importance to them. In warm weather the younger people are tempted to cool off a bit by bathing and swimming in the rivers or salt-water estuaries near the villages; but, during all of my experience (and this is fully confirmed by the statements of others who have had longer knowledge of them), I never once saw a man or woman performing any thing like ablutions in an AINU village. When brought under civilization influences, they adapt themselves to their environment, and make very good servants.
An old custom of the people forbids an AINU woman exposing her person in any way. Some go so far as to say that they must not be unclothed even in private. Consequently, the girls whom I saw in bathing wore their cotton gowns, cut in the shape of a shift, while the boys were without clothing of any kind, though some of them wore amulets (of Japanese origin), tied around their necks.
I was particularly struck by the shapeliness of the AINU limbs and extremities. Some of the women had small hands and feet, attached to well-turned wrists and ankles, whose symmetry and delicacy of shape dirt could not hide. The color of the skin seems to be darker than that of the Japanese, but just how much of this is due to exposure, or how much to their antipathy to water and utter ignorance of soap, it is impossible to even guess.—*J. K. Goodrich, in Popular Science Monthly.*
The Girl Who Works.
The girl who works—God bless her! She is brave and active. She is not too proud to earn her own living or ashamed to be caught at her daily task. She is studious and painstaking and patient. She smiles at you from behind counter or desk. There is a memory of her own sown into each silken gown. She is like a beautiful mountaineer already far up the hill, and the sight of her should be a fine inspiration for us all. It is an honor to know this girl—to be worthy of her regard. Her hand may be stained by factory grease or printer's ink, but it is an honest hand and a helping hand. It stays misfortune from many homes; it is one shield that protects many a forlorn little family from the almshouse and the asylum.—*St. Louis Christian Advocate.*
—Is there any such thing as law in this country I should like to know? said an irate individual as he rushed into the prosecuting attorney's office. "Yes, of course there is," was the reply. "Whereabouts?" "Just glance through that copy of the revised statutes over there."—*Merchant Traveler.*
—A young lady in New York had on clothes and jewels at her marriage valued at \$75,000.

ANTON VON WERNER.
The Justly-Celebrated Painter Laureate of the German Empire.
England is proud of its soldiers and statesmen; no nation is more eager to perpetuate their memory by the art of the painter or the silent witness of "storied urn and animated bust." Great portrait painters, therefore, are, and always have been, with us. But it must be admitted that contemporary scenes of permanent national and historical interest have hardly, in our own day at least, found a brush worthy to give to posterity the actual manner of their happening as a possession forever. We have great portraits of Gladstone, of Disraeli, of Bright, of Salisbury. But we have no great pictures of Gladstone, of Disraeli, of Bright, of Salisbury, as they appeared in a single great historic scene in Parliament or before the people. Germany is more fortunate. The events of the current half-century have made the national self-consciousness of Germany so real and so intense as to be a potent source of artistic inspiration. There have been moments in recent German history of such supreme and concentrated interest that their interpretation by pencil and brush offered for a great German artist a *dignus vindice notus*. The great artist arose in the person of Anton von Werner. Thousands of Englishmen know his pictures who have hardly or never heard his name. Every one knows the "Proclamation of the First Emperor of Germany at Versailles" and the Berlin Congress group. But these are only two of many canvases by the German painter laureate, which are of great and abiding European interest and of no less artistic merit.
I was, therefore, most grateful to a young English pupil of the famous painter who, during my recent visit to Berlin, introduced me to Anton von Werner, and took me one evening to call upon him at his house in the Potsdamer strasse. We entered a large salon with somewhat somber paneling, and illumined by a subdued light. It had the air of once of a reception room and a study. Portfolios, engravings, were crowded on stands, or lay open on chairs and divans. A good many paintings, one could see at a glance, adorned the walls. At the further end of the room, bending over an open desk, which was littered with papers, sat, in the shaded light of a reading lamp, the great painter himself. He rose to greet us cordially, without effusiveness, but without the least self-consciousness reserve. A hearty, kindly German greeting it was, and a German grasp of the hand. A man who looked his age (forty-five), but no more; a delightful type of face, delicate in its outline, yet strongly masculine, with the steady, fearless look, and the twinkle of old German humor which form such a strong combination when we find them in blue Teutonic eyes. His full beard and hair are still yellow, and are disorderly, not with the artificial unkemptness of the lackadaisical artist, but the natural carelessness of the hard worker. He wore an old gray tweed suit and old comfortable slippers, which, I think, may have been down at the heels. In less than time it takes to write it we were quite "vertraut" together.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*
BACHELORS IN LOVE.
A Clever Picture Drawn, of Course, by an Artful Woman.
A bachelor in love loses a dimple or two, grows melancholy, reads poetry and looks at the moon; is nervous about his necktie and his gloves; consults his aunt as to what kind of hats girls most admire; changes the style of his frequently, but is never satisfied.
His countenance is as changeable as his necktie. Now she has smiled, and he is radiant; now she has frowned, and he wears a furrowed brow, and looks in at the apothecary's windows and thinks of laudanum.
If his laundress sends him home a bosom not quite perfect, it grieves him to the heart's core. He passes the most golden-haired damsel without a glance. He goes no more to see bucoliques. His bouquets are anonymously sent to the object of his adoration. He is hourly afraid of revealing his condition of heart, but makes it manifest unconsciously to all beholders. Fiendish passions dwell in his breast. He hears that she has been at the opera with young Welkens, and wants to kill him. He says fiercely in society that he approves of dueling, and that, should he call a man out, he would aim at his heart.
He would like very much to work hard and make a fortune, but he can not do it. He horrifies his employer by entering as an item in the ledger, "1,000 Angels." He is seen to clasp his brows suddenly at dinner-time, to the horror of the waiter, who, believing him to be choking, beats him on the back and offers him water. He goes surreptitiously to so-called clairvoyants, who describe "a light-complected young lady, sir, and her face turned your way, and her heart in her hand, if only you can get over the cross betwixt you."
He thinks the cross is young Welkens, and grows dangerous.
Suddenly you see the bachelor in love amazingly altered. He smiles, looks happy, eats comfortably, and nods to his old enemy Welkens. Then you may be sure that he has somewhere in his bosom a certain *carte de visite*, and that the original of the picture has blushing advised him to "ask Pa."—*N. Y. Ledger.*
—Augustus Popinjay (to his country cousin) who is on a visit to the family) —"Do you object to the weed, Bella?" —"No, but pa does. He's at 'em with the hoe early and late."—*Burlington Free Press.*

ABOUT DIPHTHERIA.
Several Well-Authenticated Instances of Its Communication.
Dr. Young, secretary of the State Board of Health, says there is a misapprehension in the public mind regarding the contagiousness of diphtheria. The direct communication of the disease is shown by a young lady who came home sick with diphtheria in a mild form, and on her arrival her brothers and sisters embraced her. They were all attacked with a malignant type of diphtheria, and one died. The same young lady visited an aunt in another family where there were four children who took the same disease, and one died.
Another instance. At the death of a child from diphtheria two women helped in laying it out. One of them, who was fifty-three years of age, was attacked in a few days, and died in three more, and the other took the disease in a mild form and recovered. Another case is that of a boy who had diphtheria in Boston. He came to this State to visit relatives. In a few days after his arrival his aunt washed some of his clothing, and was taken with diphtheria the next week and it went through the family, four cases. Before the aunt was taken sick the boy went to another place and played with another boy, who took the diphtheria and gave it to two other persons in that family.
The doctor reports a sad case as follows: An only child was taken sick with diphtheria and died on the fourth day. The young mother in her grief kissed the child and took the disease. Within a week she was buried beside the child.
In a neighborhood where no diphtheria had existed for four years a school teacher visited a city—a notorious hot-bed of diphtheria. He contracted what he called a slight sore throat. He returned home with this still upon him and opened school; in less than a week six were lying sick with diphtheria and the school was closed. The result was five deaths, three of which were adults.
In one family three children died of this disease in the croupous form. The nurse believed it was not possible to carry the disease in clothing, and would not change her dress upon leaving the house, and was not afraid to take her children up in her lap upon going home. She was admonished against such a foolhardy course. Ten days after she left the infected house the physician was called and found her family ill with diphtheria of the most fatal form. One child died in thirty-six hours after it was attacked. Another case—a woman—died of diphtheria in Lynn, Mass. Her son brought her clothes and bedding home. His wife washed them and took the disease, and died in less than a week.
The doctor says that cases like these, which unmistakably show the contagious nature of diphtheria, are innumerable, and at the same time there are endless instances in which diphtheria has not been communicated to others exposed to it. This does not prove that the disease is not contagious. All persons are not susceptible to the infection. He says another thing which makes the infection of diphtheria doubly dangerous is its persistent vitality. Unless care in disinfecting be taken, the infection will survive to start mysteriously another epidemic at some future time, months, or perhaps years afterward, like the following: A boy visited a family in Eastport, where there was a case of diphtheria. Upon his return home his sister, aged sixteen, took the disease and died in three days. Six months afterward, another sister came from Massachusetts and occupied the room which had been the sick room. She took the diphtheria and died after five weeks' sickness.—*Leicester (Me.) Journal.*
The Best Poultry Yard.
The best poultry yard is a plantation. The fowls love the shelter and scenery of a spreading spruce or pine, and wallow in the dry soil under the branches with evident enjoyment. A turkey is a forest bird, and although somewhat unmanageable by reason of her wild nature, will readily take to a nest made for her in a more suitable place than she herself may choose if the nest is made of dry leaves under the shelter of a brush pile in a grove. A grove of plum and cherry trees, with a few evergreens interspersed, will make the best poultry yard, for there will be full crops of fruit and the curculio will be banished. A row of cherry trees on one side of the writer's lawn, nestled among a double row of Norway spruces on the north side, have never yet been touched by a curculio, while the shelter of the spruces seem to give an idea of concealed enemies to the greedy sparrows and the cat birds, which strip the trees in open ground where an undisturbed view may be had of approaching foes. Fruit and eggs become complementary to each other; the fowls protect the fruit and the shade pleases and encourages the hens to make nests.—*N. Y. Times.*
—Except for beets and mangels, which thrive in hot weather, no heating manure should be used for root crops. Turnips, carrots and parsnips are better manured the year before with stable manure and some mineral fertilizer at seeding time. Too much heat and nitrogenous manure makes the roots grow faster, besides causing greater injuries from insects.
—To enrich land that is poor, we must have manure or its equivalent in vegetable matter, or apply plant food in some shape to induce the growth of vegetation.

OLD CREOLE CUSTOMS.
New Orleans Society Still Honors the Traditions of the Old Regime.
The social customs of New Orleans differ widely from those of any other city of the Union, derived as they largely are from the usages and precedents of the French and Spanish regime, many of which hold good to-day. The old French social law, which divided people into three different classes—the aristocrat, the bourgeois and the canaille—has to a great extent become a dead letter.
The middle class is to-day an unimportant factor in society here. One misses also that subdivision into cliques and sets which exists elsewhere. In a social sense New Orleans is virtually a dual city, the dividing line between Canal street, its principal thoroughfare. Above this dwell the Americans, who now predominate in the population. Below it live the Creoles, the descendants of the haughty cavaliers and beauties who formed the court of the French and Spanish Governors of the province, and who still hold sacred the stately manners, the stringent customs and the prejudices of their ancestors. They, however, have for the greater part suffered reverses of fortune. This prevents their active participation in society or the lavish mode of entertainment to which they were accustomed.
It has not deprived them, however, of a certain influence over the social tone of the city, and in no respect is this more readily manifested than in the universal observance of the chaperon system. This system is closely adhered to as well in American as in Creole circles, and the penalty of its disregard is scandal and gossip, and perhaps, if the offense be sufficiently serious, social ostracism.
Young ladies do not attend the theater with a gentleman without a chaperon, especially at night, unless they be nearly related or betrothed. Under no circumstances is it possible for a young girl to lunch or dine in a public restaurant unless a chaperon be present, and few New Orleans girls would enter such a place except to attend a lunch or dinner party to which a number of guests were bidden and where one or more chaperons were present.
As regards horseback exercise, in which New Orleans girls indulge but rarely, the rule requiring a chaperon is much less rigidly enforced, but upon driving without the matronly protection there is virtually an absolute prohibition.
Social calls are for the most part confined to Sunday evening, when gentlemen present themselves as early as seven o'clock, and are expected to withdraw not later than eleven o'clock, good breeding, of course, requiring the first comer to yield to his successor. Formal calls are paid only on Sunday or on the evening of the hostess' special reception days, and do not here much exceed half an hour.
In Creole circles the mother of the young lady receiving the caller is invariably present, but among Americans the custom is observed only according to the degree of intimacy between the parties. Excursions, picnics, etc., form no part of the social entertainments of New Orleans, though occasionally parties are formed to visit the neighboring plantations when the cane is being converted into sugar. In such cases the host makes a point of providing at least one, and often several, chaperons. Invitations to balls, parties, or receptions are always worded to include the chaperons, and subscribers to the club, german or cotillon, of which at least one is given during the season, are furnished with separate cards for chaperons and partners.
In matters of courtship and marriage the Creoles follow the French plan and the maternal supervision ends only with the signing of the nuptial registry. Among the American portion of the population the American custom prevails, and the moment an acquaintance merges himself into a suitor he is accorded greater freedom of communication.—*N. Y. Press.*
Another Musical Prodigy.
A small and pretty boy, who is remarkable in two directions, is Philip Spooner, the third son and youngest child of Senator Spooner. His talent for music is almost that of genius. Though he does not know one note from another, he will carry the music of an opera, after hearing the performance, right along with his mother's accompaniment on the piano. His voice is like a girl's, and sweet and clear as the notes of a bird. The boy is never so happy as when permitted to go to an operatic performance, and his criticisms are so unerring as to be startling in the advanced ideas expressed by a child. He cares nothing for the theater, but craves music, and, if deprived of it, he would be a very unhappy child. He never touches the piano himself and is not inclined to instrumental music, though his two brothers raise the roof with banjo playing. But he will sit by his mother for an hour or two, and pour out his beautiful voice in high, pure notes, and, with perfect time to the piano.—

SOCIETIES.
EUGENE LODGE NO. 11, A. F. AND A. M.
Meets first and third Wednesdays in each month.
SPENCER BUTTE LODGE NO. 9, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Tuesday evening.
WIMAWIALA 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. 45, G. A. R. MEETS
at Masonic Hall the first and third Fridays of each month. By order, COMMANDER.
BUTTE LODGE NO. 30, I. O. O. F. MEETS
every Saturday night in Odd Fellows' Hall.
READING STAR BAND OF HOPE, MEETS
at the U. P. Church every Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Visitors made welcome.
O. & C. R. R. TIME TABLE.
Mail Train north, 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.
Money Order, from 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 8:30 A. M.
Mails for Franklin close at 7 A. M. Monday 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, 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 shotguns, breech and muzzle 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 Kilworth'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. R.—Home, sign and carriage painter. Work guaranteed first-class. Stock sold at lower rates than by any other 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. Luskley & Co's drug store. Office hours: 9 to 12 M., 1 to 4 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.
DR. J. C. GRAY,
DENTIST.
OFFICE OVER GRANGE STORE. ALL
work warranted.
Laughing gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.
GEO. W. KINSEY,
Justice of the Peace.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TOWN LOTS
and farms. Collections promptly attended to.
SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM
HORN & PAINE,
Practical Gunsmiths
DEALERS IN
GUNS, RIFLES,
Fishing Tackle and Materials
Sewing Machines and Needles of All Kinds For Sale
Repairing done in the neatest style and warranted.
Guns Loaded and Ammunition Furnished
Shop on Willamette Street.
Boot and Shoe Store.
A. HUNT, Proprietor.
Will hereafter keep a complete stock of
Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes
BETTON BOOTS,
Slippers, White and Black, Sandals,
FINE KID SHOES,
MEN'S AND BOYS'
BOOTS AND SHOES!
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.
A. Hunt.
Central Market,
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, OREGON.
Meats delivered to any part of the city free of charge.