

ORATORICAL LAURELS.

Woolf's Advice to Young Men Who May Be in Search of Them.

A young man imagines that he has aptitude for public speaking—that he has a great desire to make his name known to the world—the probability is that the desire will choose the time and place for him to make his effort. If he really has something to say there will be plenty to listen. If he is so carried away with his subject, he is earnest that he becomes an involuntary of his thought—so that he is forgotten by himself; so that he cares neither for applause nor censure—simply desiring to present his thoughts in the highest and best and most comprehensive way, the probability is that he is an orator. Otherwise, no.

You can no more teach a man to be an orator than you can teach him to be an artist or a poet of the first class. When you teach him there is the same difference between the man who is taught and the man who is what he is by virtue of a natural aptitude that there is between a pump and a spring fed by a canal and a river—between a mill race and water-works. It is a question of capacity and feeling—not of education.

There are some things that you can do as an orator not to do. For instance, you should never drink water while talking, because the interest is broken. For the moment he loses control of his audience. He should never look at his watch, for the same reason. He should never talk about himself. He should never deal in personalities. He should never tell long stories, and if he tells any story he should never say that it is a true story and that he knew the parties. This makes it a question of veracity instead of a question of art. He should never clog his discourse with details. He should never dwell upon particulars—he should touch universals, because the great truths are for all time.

If he wants to know something, if he wishes to feel something, let him read Shakespeare. Let him listen to the music of Wagner, of Beethoven, or Schubert. If he wishes to express himself in the highest and most perfect form, let him become familiar with the great paintings of the world—with the great statues—all these will lend grace, will give movement and passion and rhythm to his words.

A great orator puts into his speech the perfume, the feeling, the intensity of all the great and beautiful and marvelous things that he has seen and heard and felt. An orator must be a poet, a metaphysician, a logician—and, above all, must have sympathy with all.

—Robert G. Ingersoll, in Chicago Inter-Ocean.

ELECTRICAL WELDING.

The Two Processes Now in Use in Europe as Well as America.

Among the various uses to which electricity has been applied, the welding of metals is one of the latest. Two distinct processes are now in use—that of Prof. Elihu Thomson, and that of M. Bernados. In Thomson's method a very heavy current is sent between the metals to be joined (which is held firmly against one another), heating the junction until it is to a welding heat. The junction is, of course, the point of greatest resistance, and therefore the heat is mainly concentrated there. The currents are obtained from the secondary of an induction-coil supplied with alternating currents; this secondary is of very low resistance, and is secured to the pieces to be welded by massive clamps. It will be seen that this method is especially applicable to the welding of tubes, rods, wires, etc. The process of M. Bernados is very different. In it the heat of the electric arc is used, the junction to be welded being made one of the poles. Current is obtained from accumulators especially built to resist the ill effects of a heavy discharge rate, and the arc is directed to the proper place by a rod of carbon held in the hand in a suitable holder. The method of operation consists in placing the pieces to be welded on a heavy iron slab, which serves the double purpose of supporting and carrying the current to the plate, meeting the edges of the pieces, then putting the scrap of iron (if iron is to be welded) on the junction, and melting the whole together. For welding steel or wrought iron, a mixture of sand and lime is used as a flux; when copper is one of the metals used, borax is employed. Mr. Ryves, who has investigated the process, and has lately read a paper upon it before the Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians, states that in nearly every case the metal was badly burnt and spoiled by the excessive heat. M. Bernados has also lately made a number of experiments on the working of various metals and the production of alloys in electrical furnaces. As far as welding goes, it is very probable that the electric arc can be regulated to give the required heat without burning the metal. Of the two welding processes, that of Prof. Thomson is surer and more easily controlled; that of M. Bernados is more widely applicable.—Science.

OLD-TIME PUNISHMENTS.

Days When Laws Were More Cruel Than They Are To-day.

In 1637 Dorothy Talby, for beating her husband, was ordered bound and chained to a post.

In the last half of the eighteenth century it appears to have been a capital crime for negroes to steal.

In 1638 the assistants of Salem, Mass., ordered two men to sit in stocks on lecture day for traveling on the Sabbath.

Mr. Southwick, for returning after having been banished, was whipped through the towns of Boston, Roxbury and Dedham.

On May 3, 1669, Thomas Mule was whipped for saying that one Higginson preached lies, and that his instruction was the doctrine of devils.

At Springfield, Mass., in October, 1767, one Elnathan Muggin was found guilty of passing counterfeit money and was sentenced to have his ears cropped.

John Gray, of Cordwainer, who endeavored to spread the small-pox, was sentenced to three months imprisonment and to pay a fine of six pounds and costs.

In 1762 Jeremiah Dexter, of Walpole, pursuant to sentence, stood in the pillory of that town for two hours for "uttering" two counterfeit milled dollars.

Andrew Cayto received forty-nine stripes at the public whipping post in Boston for house-robbing; thirty-nine for robbing one house and ten for robbing another.

On December 6, 1787, William Clark was executed at Northampton for burglary. The same day Charles Rose and Jonathan Rly were executed at Lennox for robbery.

Josiah Southwick, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Buffum, and other quakers, for making disturbances in meeting houses were whipped at the cart's tail through the town of Salem.

The Boston Chronicle, on November 20, 1769, narrates the fact that one Lindsay was branded with hot iron for forgery. The officers put a letter "F" on the palm of his hand.

In New York during the month of January, 1761, Joseph Bennett, John Jenkins, Owen McCarthy and John Wright were publicly whipped at the cart's tail for petty larceny.

In 1767 a negro wench was executed by hanging for stealing sundry articles out of the house of Mr. Forbes; and one John Douglass was burned with a letter "S" for stealing a copper kettle.

At a session of court held at Norristown, Pa., October 11, 1786, Philip Hosenagle was found guilty of burglary, and it was with great difficulty that he was prevailed upon to accept hard labor instead of hanging.

On March 12, 1715, one Mecum, of Newport, R. I., was executed for murder, and his body was hung in chains on Miantonahy hill, where the remains of an Indian were then hanging, who had been executed September 12, 1712.

In 1619 women were prosecuted for scolding, and in May, 1762, the General Court of Massachusetts ordered that "scolds and raiders should be gagged or set in a ducking stool and dipped over head and ears three times."

At Ipswich, Mass., June 16, 1763, Francis Brown, for stealing a large quantity of goods, was found guilty on second trial, and was sentenced to sit on the gallows an hour with a rope around his neck, to be whipped thirty stripes, and pay trouble damage.

In Boston, in 1762, he then noted Dr. Seth Hudson and Joshua Howe stood a second time in the pillory for the space of one hour, and the former received twenty and the latter thirty-nine stripes for stealing, and were compelled to pay triple damages (30 pounds) and costs.

In 1644, Mary, wife of Thomas Oliver, was sentenced to be publicly whipped for reproaching the magistrates; in 1646 she slandered the elders and was sentenced to have a cleft stick put on her tongue for half an hour. She finally, in 1850, left the colony, after having caused much trouble in the church and to the authorities.

In 1788, at the Supreme Judicial Court, held at Salem, Mass., James Ray, a thief, laughed out at the judge when he was sentenced to sit on the gallows with a rope around his neck for an hour, and to be whipped with thirty-nine stripes. The judge had not finished the sentence when he was interrupted by Ray's boisterousness. He concluded the sentence with three years to Castle Island (Boston Harbor), when Ray grew pale, his head dropped on his breast, and he said he would rather die than work.—Chicago News.

Individual Stationery.

Individual stationery is a notion that spreads like witch grass in the ground. Each woman must have something that is characteristic of herself, something original, something by which her private letter paper may anywhere be known. A favorite fancy is a black and white sketch in broad outline, done with light strokes, and not too large or conspicuous, just an odd bit of something to catch the reader's eye stowed away in one corner. A woman who can handle a pencil has the advantage here. She will have a thorny rose, or a heap of sea shells, or a couple of tennis rackets hurling cupids toward each other, or a yacht in a stiff breeze, or a blue stocking bending over a writing desk, or any one of fifty oddities else heading her letter paper. Girls in want of pin money are earning large sums doing these things for richer friends. They are never pretty, nor even tolerable, unless they are done with a half dozen free strokes, and then they are some times very pretty indeed.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

DISEASES OF SHEEP.

How to Treat Costiveness, the Most Common Symptom of All Afflictions.

The stomach of the sheep is a very large organ—a fact which veterinarians frequently forget. The veterinarian usually takes the horse as his standpoint from which to judge the sheep's ailments and he might just as well judge from a tree as his standpoint. Consult the average veterinarian, or the average veterinarian work, and you will very soon get the impression that the best thing to be done with a sick sheep is to kill it. There is not much that is better as a general remedy for sheep than purgatives, and yet it is about the last remedy recommended by the veterinarian in general. Costiveness is a very common complaint, or rather, a symptom of disease in sheep. We should very much like to know if our correspondent's sheep are inclined to costiveness. If they are, it is possible that a dose of Epsom salts or raw linseed oil, the most suitable and effective purgative for sheep—four ounces of the former or half a pint of the latter—would remedy the trouble. This course of treatment relieves the bowels, reduces fever, lowers inflammation and restores tone to the stomach and liver. It may be mentioned in this connection that stimulants ought always to be given sheep in connection with the administration of purgatives. Ginger is usually the most convenient for this purpose and may be given in half ounce doses. Or they may be administered together, as, for instance, Epsom salts, three ounces, ginger, one dram, mixed with water.

But there is a cause of disease, as we have frequently said. What is the cause in any case? is the question, for practical treatment can be of little avail, while the cause remains to give impetus to the disease. Sometimes it is next to impossible to tell what the causes are, and sometimes they can be determined by a careful investigation. Once we had an inquiry from a very careful horseman concerning a disease which was appearing in his stables. We knew that he was a careful horseman, and consequently knew that his horses received what an intelligent, careful man would esteem the best of care. Yet we could account for the disease only upon the supposition that the stables were damp; and this turned out to be true. The dampness was not great and had escaped the notice of our correspondent. A stranger who was not accustomed to enter these stables every day would probably have detected it the moment he entered them. We become so accustomed to our surroundings that we do not fully comprehend often defects that may be there.

There is certainly no such prolific cause of disease among sheep as damp, impure air, impure water, want of water, under-feeding, over-feeding, or irregularity of feeding. We may be permitted, too, to call attention to the injury frequently done to animals of this class by depriving them of salt. Sheep that are not furnished with salt will show the effect of the neglect.

We are reminded, too, that it will not be out of place here to suggest to our flockmasters that the proper time to prepare ourselves to ward off disease, and to cure disease, is when sheep are in perfect health. Did you ever think how little attention we pay either to ourselves or our animals while in perfect health? It is when we or they become sick that we begin to cast about us for the means of insuring health. But a condition of health presupposes that the living is proper, and that if we continue the kind of living in which we or our animals are in health there will be no sickness. As the flockmaster is compelled, to a very large degree, to be his own veterinarian, and, as already said, to act in many particulars in opposition to veterinary advice, his only safety is in becoming well informed in regard to the nature, structure and diseases of sheep.—Western Rural.

Higher Than Gilderoy's Kite.

To be "hung higher than Gilderoy's kite" means to be punished more severely than the very worst of criminals. "The greater the crime the higher the gallows" was at one time a practical legal axiom. Haman, it will be remembered, was hanged on a very high gallows. The gallows of Montrose was thirty feet high. The ballad says: "Of Gilderoy's kite they were / They bound him mickle strong, / Tull Enderbrow they led him thair, / And on a gal ows bonn; / They hung him high above the rest, / He was so tr'm a boy." They "hung him high above the rest," because his crimes were deemed to be more heinous. So high he hung, he looked like "a kite in the air."—Notes and queries.

A curious incident, illustrative of life in New York, occurred at the recent election of officers in the Fellowship Club. Two members were introduced to each other at the polls. When they exchanged addresses it turned out that they had been living for two years in the same apartment-house, working all the time for the Sun, and had never met, although all the time they had known each other by reputation.

Boston has a population of 369,832. An enemy's vessel could lie in thirty feet of water five miles from the State House in Boston and throw massive shells into Lynn, Chelsea, Charlestown, the Navy Yard, East Boston, Boston, Cambridge, South Boston, Roxbury and Dorchester.

A weak mind sinks under prosperity as well as under adversity. A strong and deep mind has two highest tides—when the moon is at all the full, and when there is no moon. Love has no middle term; it either saves or destroys.—Victor Hugo.

A MODEL FACTORY.

The Almost Perfect Management of a Large English Institution.

Lord Meath, in a recent magazine article, describes a model factory that exists in England—he does not tell where. It is provided with club rooms, reading rooms, gymnasium and all sorts of appliances for the comfort and health of the employes. It is surrounded with lower beds, lawns, fish ponds and "outings." In one of the flats a well-attended undenominational religious service is held by a chaplain attached to the factory. The owner, who pays for all these "extras," lives close to his business and is in terms of familiar acquaintance with his people. Every employe who serves faithfully a certain number of years receives a pension when overtaken by age, infirmity or accident. In unusually good years the extra profits are fairly divided between capital and labor. The concern is in fact one whose owner has managed to establish a state of things in which capitalist and workman are in good Christian relations to each other, mutually helpful, trusting one another, all alike fully interested in the common concern. There is nothing very novel in or about this "model factory." In Great Britain and the United States there are a number of notable institutions conducted on a similar basis, though they are but a small number in proportion to those conducted on what are called "business principles," i. e., upon the system in which employer and employe are each bent on getting the most from and giving the least to one another. We call attention to this particularly "model factory" because the financial report from it bears out the lesson taught by almost all others carried on in the same way. The lesson is that that way pays best. Lord Meath says: "The manager informed me that the proprietor, who is a thorough man of business, and who looked most closely into his affairs, was persuaded that the money expended on the introduction of these unusual amenities into factory life had been most profitably invested, and that it returned him a large interest, not only in the good feeling which existed between him and his work-people, but in hard cash."—Toronto Globe.

LAMM'S EXPLOSIVE.

A New Substance Which is Far More Powerful Than Dynamite.

"Bellite," the new explosive which has been invented by M. Lamm, of Stockholm, seems destined to knock dynamite, and perhaps melinite, out of the field. A select party of scientific men and journalists went down to the Argenteuil quarries for the purpose of witnessing some experiments with the new explosive, which were made for the first time in France, under the superintendence of M. Lamm himself. The party included General Fredericks, of the Russian Embassy, and was chaperoned by M. Herlitz. A tremendous lump of rock was drilled, and the "bellite" being put in the hole was caused to explode by contact with fulminating mercury. The explosion was not loud, nor did the debris fly dangerously into the air, as is the case with blasting by dynamite. On the contrary, the rock gave way in huge flakes. Experiments were then made to show the safety of the explosive as compared with the matter used by the "Invincibles." "Bellite" was placed on an iron rail and was struck with a sledge-hammer, when it merely became heated, but did not explode. A small cartridge of the material was placed on a strong iron rail and ignited. It reduced the rail into fragments, some of which flew into perilous proximity to persons who were placidly looking on from what they considered a safe distance. A shell was next filled with "bellite," and blew a wooden-raftered hut to pieces. The new explosive is evidently efficient for blasting purposes, and its inventor hopes to be able to demonstrate its availability for military use likewise. "Bellite" is composed of about four parts of nitrate of ammonium and one part of a mixture of binite and trinitrobenzine with saltpetre. It smells like pitch, and is made up into capsules which look like thick wax candles, and are covered with glazed paper. The stuff itself resembles sulphur in appearance.—London Telegraph.

Perfect equality in matrimony was the belief of a late resident of Jamaica, L. I. As he married a young woman with means of her own, he changed her one-half of the family living expenses. If he contributed to the church or the improvement of the village, just one-half of that sum did he transfer from his wife's account to his own. He reduced the system to such fineness that when he gave his wife a shawl in remembrance of the anniversary of their marriage, her bank account suffered to exactly one-half of the price of the shawl.

A late fad in social circles in Chicago is news classes among young ladies. A large party meets twice a week in the afternoon, and the teacher, a lady of great culture, discusses with them the news of the day. She takes a newspaper, and selecting matters of foreign and domestic interests, discusses and explains them in a most entertaining manner, the members of the class asking questions, making comments and suggestions freely.

The largest sum ever known to have been paid for a single book was \$50,000, which the German government gave for a vellum missal, originally presented to King Henry VIII. by Pop Leo X. Charles II. gave it to an ancestor of the Duke of Hamilton, and it became the property of the German government at the sale of the Duke's library a few years ago.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The four leading female colleges in the United States are: Wellesley, with 620 students; Vassar, with 288; Smith, with 367; and Bryn-Mawr, with 79.

A host of minds, of profoundest thought, find nothing in the disclosures of science to shake their faith in the eternal verities of reason and religion.—George Ripley.

The study of birds has become a serious recreation in one of the large schools of Boston. The pupils go forth with opera glasses and learn to distinguish different species and to notice their ways.

In my investigation of natural science I have always found that whenever I can meet with anything in the Bible on my subject, it always affords me a firm platform on which to stand.—Lieutenant Manry.

A religion of the bare intelligence makes every thing disputable; of the feelings, every thing vague; of the conscience, every thing rigid. Intelligence in religion gives form to feeling, feeling gives warmth to conscience, and conscience gives a firm basis to both.

The University of Cambridge has conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon Prince Albert Victor, Lords Salisbury, Roseberry and Randolph Churchill, Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. John Bright and Mr. Balfour, secretary for Ireland.

P. T. Barnum has given to the Bridgeport Scientific Society and the Fairfield Historical Society a piece of property costing \$250,000, which, when completed, will furnish the societies mentioned ample accommodations for carrying out their educational purposes in the way of libraries, lecture-rooms, museums, etc.

There is much vanity in the world, and it ought to be recognized and reformed, but it is a morbid spirit that says all is vanity. Nobody who is in thorough good health will take up with such a notion and seek to propagate it. Under the influence of Christian education and principle, the world is full of that which is real, serious and profound.—United Presbyterian.

Avoid idleness and fill up the spaces of thy time with serene and useful employment; for just easily creeps in that emptiness where the soul is unemployed, and the body is at ease, for no easy, healthful idle person was ever chaste if he could be tempted; but of all employment, bodily labor is the most useful, and of the greatest benefit for driving away the devil.—Jeremy Taylor.

It stands to reason that a Sunday-school teacher can not justly go before his class without due preparation. Preparation is only preparation. And the teacher who would make his work in school depend entirely upon his work before school, will find that the value of his work before school depends upon his work in school—and after school. The true test of his work is what he does do, not what he was prepared to do.—S. S. Times.

WIT AND WISDOM.

He who is in love with himself has no rival.

Some by wit get wealth, but none by wealth can purchase wit.

Some people find much fault because others frequently indulge in self-praise.—Judge.

"Woolentle" is a new word used to designate the man who wears garments entirely of wool.

A principle that can not bear being laughed at, frowned on, and cold-shouldered, is not worthy of the name.

It is a pretty difficult job for a woman to make a good mother and write a good book at the same time.—Birmingham, Ala., Age.

Pride of birth may keep a man warm, but it takes something more than a coat of arms to keep off the pneumonia.—Harper's Bazar.

The man who sits down and waits to be appreciated will find himself among uncalled-for baggage after the limited express train has gone by.—Watchdog Times.

The Chinese proverb, "Do not stop to tie your shoe in a cucumber field, lest you be thought stealing," is the same as the Biblical precept, "Avoid the appearance of evil."

Some men idle life away waiting for the spirit to move them, while others waste time quite as recklessly looking for a chance to move the spirits.—Merchant Traveler.

Criticism, we know, must be brief—not like poetry, because its charms is too intense to be sustained, but, on the contrary, because its interest is too weak to be prolonged.

I have seldom seen much ostentation and much learning met together. The sun, rising and declining, makes long shadows; and at mid-day, when he is highest, none at all.—Hall.

No one knows the weight of another's burden, says an exchange. To which might be added: No one cares to obtain the knowledge by giving the bearer a "lift" on the road.—Boston Budget.

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J. KADING STARBAND OF HOPE MEETS at the C. P. Church every Sunday afternoon at 8:30. Visitors made welcome.

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Eugene City Business Directory.

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