

EUGENE CITY GUARD

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

Fifty-five deaths from cholera at Damietta, Egypt, July 7th.

At Mensurah, Egypt, July 10th, 87 deaths occurred from cholera.

Fifty lives are reported lost in the recent flood in Ontario, Canada.

A hail storm, recently, destroyed 5000 acres of crops in Bonhomme and Hutchinson counties, D. T.

At Polk City, Iowa, July 10th, R. L. Clinger, a prominent citizen, was assassinated by two unknown men.

At Macon Station, Ala., July 10th, a man by the name of Carpenter was fatally shot by his brother-in-law, A. W. Smith, who soon afterwards fired two shots in his own heart.

At Quebec, July 11th, H. J. Breemer has signed a contract with the Lake St. John railroad company to construct a whole line of railroad to Lake St. John. The price to be paid is between three and four million dollars.

In an accident to a mixed train on the Natchez and Jackson road, five miles east of Natchez, recently, seven cars fell through a bridge fifty feet high. Conductor J. O. Jennings was killed and seven of the passengers wounded.

A Paris dispatch of July 10 says: A bill has introduced in the chamber of deputies authorizing the taking of soundings for piers for a railway bridge from Cape Grenex on the French coast across the strait of Dover to Folkestone in England.

George Bernhardt, a wild young man of Erie, Pa., a relative of the Parisian actress, got into a broil in the suburbs of Chicago recently, and deliberately ripped open the stomach of John Strucker. Bernhardt has been captured. His victim died.

At Milwaukee, July 10th, a two-story frame residence of David Seelig was destroyed by fire. Seelig, his wife and four children escaped, but Dora, aged 12, Hermine, aged 7, and Rosa, aged 3, were suffocated in bed and their bodies charred beyond recognition.

John S. Gray, ex-secretary of the harbor commission, San Francisco, against whom forty-four charges of felony are pending, was released from the county jail, having filed bonds for \$22,000. He will be given a speedy trial after the Hamblin case has been disposed of.

During the third quarter of the last fiscal year the receipts of the postoffice department were \$11,912,376; expenditures, \$10,729,499; surplus, \$1,119,877. For nine months of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1883, the receipts were \$33,940,356; expenditures, \$31,436,914; surplus, \$2,509,442.

At Oskosh, July 10th, J. B. Laper, proprietor of a soap factory, was missed by his employees, and after a search his remains were found in a soap vat eight feet deep. It is supposed that he fell in while emptying a barrel of fat. The body was horribly decomposed by the action of the soap and lie, and the clothes were all eaten off.

At Plainville, Conn., July 9th, a gravel train collided with a passenger train on the New England road, killing the engineer and a man in the baggage car, and severely injuring the express agent. Cause of the accident was due to the carelessness of the operator in not notifying the conductor of the passenger train to wait until the gravel train cleared the track.

The Minnesota state prohibition convention met at Minneapolis July 10th. The tariff for revenue only was tabled by a vote of 44 to 26. The platform condemns the course of both parties on the liquor question; favors the enfranchisement of women, and the election of all officers by the people when possible. The following is the ticket: Governor, Chas. Evans Holt; lieutenant governor, Professor E. J. Payne; secretary of state, C. B. Shore; treasurer, C. Manderson.

A Syracuse, New York, dispatch of July 10th, says: Monday evening, shortly after 7 o'clock, Lily Parroy was abducted by her mother, who lives in Minneapolis. This girl has been living with her grandmother in this city. A strange man appeared and claimed to have a warrant for her. He dragged her out of the house and forced her into a carriage despite her protests, and the carriage was rapidly driven away. It is supposed the man and the girl's mother have taken her to Minneapolis. The girl is 19, and worked in a dry goods store in this city.

A Galveston News Laredo special of recent date, authentically states that a new construction company has been formed to complete the extension of the international railway to the city of Mexico. Jay Gould, Jr., will be at the head of the organization, with R. S. Hayes as general manager. The money furnished is principally from an English syndicate. Work on the contract to grade and finish the road from Laredo to Victoria, the capital of the state of Tampalisco, distance from Laredo 300 miles, is ordered to be commenced on the 14th inst.

A Greenfield, Ill., dispatch of July 11th says: Tuesday night four harvesters boarded a freight train at Whitehall, twelve miles north of this place, to steal a ride. When at this station four other men boarded the same car, apparently for the same purpose, but after the train was in motion they drew revolvers on the first four men, and after making them deliver what money they had, drove them off the moving train. One man named Patrick Knight fell headlong and was killed. The four tramps responsible for the deed were arrested at Brighton.

A London, Ont., dispatch of July 11th says: The river has risen here to an unprecedented height and the destruction of property is fearful. So far as known eight houses were carried away and three persons drowned. It is feared that many others perished, as a large number are missing. Barns have been carried away by the score and railroad travel cut off by the washouts. The steamer Princess Louise floated down the stream and was carried away by an iron bridge. The water works pumping house is in great danger and is expected to go. Cattle, horses, etc., were drowned by the score.

Adrian Bolter, French musical composer, is dead, aged 67.

Gen. Moore, American consul at Callao, Peru, died of yellow fever July 11th.

The President recognizes Lamar Quintero as vice consul of Costa Rica at New Orleans.

James Carey, the informer, has been declared a bankrupt, owing to his failure to pay his rates.

At Tripoli, July 11th, twelve soldiers were killed by the explosion of a bomb, while being removed.

News from Venezuela state that locusts are doing a great deal of damage in many parts of the country.

At Batavia, Java, a powder magazine burned and a quantity of war material was destroyed recently.

A large hall at Delft, Holland, specially erected for the celebration of an anniversary there, burned, July 11th.

A dispatch from Breckenried, Switzerland, says nearly all the cultivated land in that district has been ruined by storms and land slides.

The Republican state convention of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg July 11th. They endorse Arthur's administration, favor high tariff and fair wages.

The treasury department July 9th and 10th issued warrants for the payment of \$14,600,000 on account of army and navy pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Three thousand orangemen at Toronto celebrated the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne July 12th by a public procession, and afterward enjoyed games in the provincial exhibition grounds. Everything was quiet.

Reports from the middle of Texas say that careful estimates state the number of cattle driven on the trail in that section at 600,000, an increase of 250,000 over that of last year. The bulk of the cattle will be driven to Kansas, Nebraska and the western territories.

Hamilton county, Neb., was visited lately by a destructive wind and rain storm, doing great damage to buildings and crops and killing some stock. Numerous business buildings in Aurora were heavily damaged and a large number of dwellings and outhouses were wrecked.

At Chicago, July 11th, a runaway horse attached to a light buggy, in which were seated four young people, approached the draw of the Harrison street bridge at a furious gallop and plunged into the river, the bridge having been swung to allow the passage of a vessel. The buggy was precipitated into the river and all four were drowned.

A dispatch from Florence, Arizona, states that the people of that territory are disheartened over the present status of the Indian question. They have little confidence in a peaceful result in replacing the renegade Apaches on San Carlos reservation, but are of the opinion that the Apaches should be removed from the territory.

At Barut Prairie, Ill., recently, a fatal affray occurred between Douglas Gowdy and Buck Williams, the result of an old family feud. Gowdy went to Williams' house armed with a knife and cut Williams several times. The latter ran but was followed by Gowdy. He then drew his own knife and stabbed Gowdy to the heart. Gowdy dropped dead.

A Marysville, Cal., dispatch of July 12th says: Yesterday Denis Haggerty and Henry Dowling, two hold-ups, met James Linn and a Swede, three miles from town. Shooting Linn and beating the Swede with a club, they then robbed them of a few dollars. Last evening Haggerty and Dowling were arrested and locked up, and afterwards taken from the jail and hanged by the citizens. Linn and the Swede will die.

The state veterinary of Illinois reports glanders prevalent in nineteen counties in that state. He claims to have been prevented from killing the animals afflicted. The attorney contended he could only resort to this measure after the governor had issued a proclamation declaring glanders epidemic. The attorney general is now expected to give an opinion as to the powers of the state veterinary under the state law.

Dr. Mary Walker, having been notified by Pension Commissioner Dudley, acting under the advice of Secretary Teller, that she might consider her place vacant on the 1st of July, replied by mail that she would still be found at her desk after the date mentioned. She threatened that if Dudley persisted in the attempt to dismiss her, she would next winter invoke the aid of congress on her behalf and bring upon him an investigation that would go to the bottom of affairs in the pension office. Thus the matter stands.

The Chicago Railway Age of July 12th publishes the following statistics of railway building for the first half of the current year. These are: construction of 2500 miles of main track, not including switches or sidings, on 1140 lines in 35 states and territories. During a corresponding period last year 4900 miles were constructed. The difference is accounted for on the ground that last year was extraordinary favorable for the early commencement of work, while the reverse is true of this year. In 1881 only 2900 miles were laid for the first half of the year. The Age estimates the construction for the entire year at 8000 miles. California leads thus far with 200 miles built in 1883, Montana next with 196, New York 193, Pennsylvania 186, Utah 156, Idaho 122, Arizona 120.

A conference called together through the efforts of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis to consider the most practicable course to pursue in advocating improvement for the Mississippi river met recently at the Southern hotel. The conference was composed of delegates appointed by representative commercial leaders of every important city in the valley states. Twenty cities were represented, some of them, especially New Orleans, sending a strong delegation. Besides the delegates there were present Charles Foster, governor of Ohio; U. S. Senator Miller, of New York; Speaker Keifer and ex-Congressman Townsend, who are there, however, on another mission. The conference was called to order by J. C. Ewald, president of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis. The convention then effected permanent organization by electing B. Wood, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, permanent chairman, and G. L. Wright permanent secretary.

The Future of Judaism.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Jewish Studies in Paris, M. Ernest Renan, presented by the Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, delivered a remarkable lecture on the subject of the original identity and gradual separation of Judaism and Christianity. M. Renan began by predicting a great future for the Society of Jewish Studies, one clause of whose statutes permits Gentiles to form part of the society. Doubtless Jewish studies belonged of right to the Jews, but they belonged also to humanity. Researches relative to the Israelite past interest all the world. All beliefs find in the Jewish books the secret of their formation. The bible has become the intellectual and moral nutriment of civilized humanity. The Jews have this incomparable privilege, that their book has become a book of the whole world—a privilege of universality which they share with the Greeks, a race which has imposed its literature on all centuries and all countries. M. Renan thanked the members of the Society of Jewish Studies for having admitted the Gentiles, like good Samaritans, to work along with them in a work that interests us all equally. Proceeding, then, to speak of the subject of his life's study, the origin of Christianity, M. Renan said that these origins ought to be placed at least 750 years before Christ, at the epoch of the great prophets, who created an entirely new idea of religion, and under whose influence was definitely accomplished the passage from primitive religion full of unwholesome superstitions to pure religion. After the captivity, in the sixth century B. C., the dream of the prophet of Israel is a worship that might suit all humanity, a worship consisting in the pure ideal of morality and virtue—in short, the reign of justice. The ideal constitutes the great originality of the prophets, and the true founders of Christianity, according to M. Renan, were these prophets, who announced pure religion, freed from all coarse material practices and observances, and residing in the disposition of the heart and mind—a religion which can and ought to be common to all, an ideal religion, consisting in the proclamation of the kingdom of God upon earth, and in the hope of an era of justice for poor humanity.

M. Renan next proceeded to show that the first Christian generation is essentially Jewish. The Epistles of St. James and St. Jude, representing the spirit of the first church, are altogether Jewish; St. Paul never thought of separating himself from the Jewish church. The Apocalypse of St. John, composed about A. D. 68 and 69, is a Jewish book and the author is a passionate Jewish patriot. After the capture of Jerusalem comes the composition of the synoptical gospels. Here there is a division, and yet Luke, the least Jewish of the evangelists, insists upon the fact that Jesus observed all the ceremonies of the law. Toward 65 or 80 A. D., many books were written inspired by Jewish patriotism, such as the books of Judith, the Apocalypses of Ezra and of Barnab, and even the book of Tobias. There is nothing more Jewish than the book of Judith for instance, and yet these books are lost among the Jews and preserved only among the Christians, so true is it the bonds between the church and the synagogue was not yet broken they appeared. In the epistles and gospels attributed to St. John and written about A. D. 125, the case was altogether different. In them Judaism is treated as an enemy, and they contain symptoms of the approach of the systems that will lead the Christians to deny their Jewish origin, such as gnosticism, for instance, which represents Christianity as being opposed to it, while Marcion goes still further, and declares Judaism to be a bad religion which Jesus came to abolish.

M. Renan remarked the singularity of such an error having been able to manifest itself only a century after the death of Christ, but insisted on the fact that in the Christian Church agnosticism was like a lateral stream to a river. In the second century the orthodox church always considered itself, bound in the most intimate manner to the synagogue. In the third century the schism becomes more pronounced under the influence of the school of Alexandria. Clement and Origen speak with much injustice of Judaism, and the separation becomes complete when, under Constantine, Christianity becomes a state religion and official, while Judaism remains free. And yet Chrysostom was obliged to rebuke his congregation for going to the synagogue. Nevertheless, the separation really grows more and more profound; we enter the middle ages; the barbarians arrive, and then begins that deplorable ingratitude of humanity, become Christian, toward Judaism. The crusades give the signal for the massacres of the Jews, while the scholastic philosophy largely contributed to embitter the hostility against them.

Reviewing rapidly the condition of the Jews in France in the middle ages and subsequently, M. Renan arrived at "a more consoling epoch, that eighteenth century which proclaimed at length the rights of reason, the rights of man, the true theory of human society—that is to say, the state without official dogma, the state neutral in the midst of metaphysical and theological opinions. It is from that day the equality of rights began for the Jews. It was the revolution that proclaimed the equality of the Jews with the other citizens of the state. The revolution found here the true solution with a sentiment of absolute justice, and everybody will come around to this opinion." In point of fact, continued M. Renan, the Jews themselves had prepared this solution; they had prepared it by their past, by their prophets, the great religious creators of Israel. The founders of the movement were Isaiah and his successor, then the Essenes, those poetical ascetics who announced an ideal of peace, of right and of fraternity. Christianity, too, has powerfully contributed to the progress of civilization, but Christianity was only the continuation of the Jewish prophets, and the glory of Judaism and the glory of Christianity are one. And now that these great things are accomplished, let us say with assurance, continued the speaker, that Judaism, which has done so much service in the past, will still serve in the future. It will serve the true cause, the cause of liberalism, of the modern spirit.

Every Jew is essentially a liberal.

The enemies of Judaism, on the contrary, are generally enemies of the modern spirit. The creators of liberal dogma in religion or your old prophets, the Sibyllines, the Jewish school of Alexandria, the first Christians who were converts of the Jewish prophets. These are the true founders of the spirit of justice in the world, and in serving the modern spirit of the Jew, in reality, only serves the work to which he has contributed more than anybody in the past, and for which he has so much suffered. The true religion which we see in the future capable of binding together all humanity will be the realization of the religion of Isaiah, the ideal Jewish religion free from all accumulated dross.

A Glimpse of St. Helena.

Our first glimpse of St. Helena is eminently characteristic of a spot fraught with so many somber memories. Evening is already beginning to fall when through the mass of leaden clouds that darkens the whole northwestern sky looms a black curving line like a pen stroke painfully elaborated by some child giant through a monstrous blot of ink. Little by little the jagged outlines of high rocky peaks begin to grow out of the gloom, but so shadowy, and unreal do they look that one might take them rather for the phantoms of a mirage than for a portion of the actual world of men. As the sun sinks nearer and nearer to the sea its rays strike full upon the cloud of dimness that encircles the island, working a strange and ghastly transformation. Along the whole of its lower edge the darkness instantly turns to fire, and the vast black cliffs of basaltic rock stand like a fortress overhung by the flame-reddened smoke of battle. All around is masses of shadowy figures, bodied from the rolling clouds, seem rushing on to charge other masses which are advancing against them. But not the slightest sound is to be heard, and the effect of the great battle in dumb show, full of furious life, yet silent as the grave, is indescribably weird and unearthly. Suddenly the clouds are rent, and on the highest point of the great cliff appears a colossal face of stone, the perfect likeness of the famous emperor himself, turned upward as if sleeping. Why does he lie so still with these clouds of war rolling above him? He was not wont to slumber when hosts were meeting in battle. But victory and defeat are all alike to him now; and he whose last thoughts were of war has done with war forever.

A little spot beneath him whom not sufficed all: The small is now as great to him as once the great was small.

The huge dome like mass of "the Barn," the wide sweep of Flagstaff bay, with its frowning precipices, the great black pyramid of Sugar Loaf point slip passed us one by one in the shadowy twilight, and, just as utter darkness sets in, we drop our anchor in the tiny hollow of James bay, almost the only available landing place on this iron bound shore. Two dots of light far up the dark cliff, and a third on the gloomy waters below, are at first the sole tokens of man's presence in this great fortress of nature. But when the moon rises the whole colony lies before us at once. Imagine a stream of small houses trickling down a mountain glen between two mighty precipices and widening as it nears the sea, and you have a fair idea of Jamestown, with the tall, narrow spire of its church standing sentinel over the white walls and dark clumps of foliage around, and the chafing breakers encircling it with a ring of glittering foam. The hulls of several small crafts and two or three larger vessels loom out black and stern upon the moonlit waters, along the edge of which a line of batteries stand looking watchfully seaward. On one side of the town the vast black cliff of Munden point, crowned with a formidable earth-work, rises starkly up in all its massive strength a thousand feet into the air. On the other side, a zigzag road, protected by a wall, wriggles its way up Leader hill for the benefit of those who object to the perilous ladder that runs up the face of the cliff to the barracks, the lighted windows of which glimmer faintly 600 feet overhead. Between these guardian giants the main (that is, the only) street of Jamestown merges itself in the narrow road that winds away up into the interior, through the finest scenery of the island, along the great wall of volcanic rock, culminating in Diana's peak, 2704 feet above the sea.

But the chief interest of the spot naturally centers in a quiet little white house of one story called Longwood, lying in a hollow on the other side of the island, where a boy named William Makepeace Thackeray saw a strange sight on his way home from India some 65 years ago. "The Hindu attendant who was with me," said he, telling the story years later, "took me ashore at St. Helena, and led me a long walk among hills and rocks, till at last we came to a small garden in which we saw a man walking. 'There he is,' said my Hindu in a terrified whisper, 'that's Bonaparte. He eats three sheep every day, and all the little boys he can get hold of.' 'Wiser men than poor Tannage held equally strange notions in those days respecting 'the Corsican egre.' To those who saw him for the first time at St. Helena, his appearance was probably as great a surprise as it had been 17 years before to Murad Bey, the warrior chief of the Mamelukes. 'That little fellow the greatest soldier of Frankland?' (Europe) said the proud Mohammedan, when he saw the man who had beaten him; 'by Allah, he does not even know how to sit his horse!'

It was fit indeed that one whose whole life was so strangely set apart from his fellow-men should be born in one island and should die in another, although the quiet old sea-side house still shown by the people of Ajaccio as "la casa di Napoleone" harmonized as ill with such a career as the prison-like simplicity of Longwood.—Cor. N. Y. Times.

described experiments on the egg-albumen and also the fact that in its liquid state albumen is diffusible in water, the reader may now stand as scientific empiric, in answering the question whether the fish or the flesh should be put in hot water at once, or in cold water, and be gradually heated. The "big-endians" and the "little-endians" of Lilliput were not more definitely divided than are certain cookery authorities on this question in reference to fish. I refer to the two which are practically consulted in my own household, that by Mrs. Weston, and some sheet tablets hanging in the kitchen. Mrs. Weston says pour cold water on the fish, the tablets say immerse it in hot water. Confining our attention at present to the albumen, what must happen if the fish or flesh is put in cold water, which is gradually heated? Obviously a loss of albumen by exudation and diffusion through the water. Practical readers will at once recognize in the "scum" which rises to the surface of the boiling water, and in the milkiness that is more or less diffused throughout it, the evidence of such loss of albumen. This loss indicates the desirability of plunging the fish or flesh at once into hot water enough to immediately coagulate the superficial albumen, and thereby plug the pores through which the inner albuminous juice otherwise exudes. But this is not all. There are other juices besides the albumen, and these are the most important of the flavoring constituents, and, with the constituents of animal food, have great nutritive value; so much so, that animal food is quite tasteless and almost worthless without them. I have laid especial emphasis on the above qualification, less the reader should be led into an error originated by the bone soup committee of the French Academy, and propagated widely by Liebig—that regarding these juices as a concentrated nutriment when taken alone.—Mattie Williams, in Popular Science.

The Fees Given Away by an English Prince.

Among the items in the estimate of expenses for the Duke of Edinburgh's special mission to Moscow is £1000 for "gratuities." People who think that this amount is exorbitant will perhaps change their opinion on learning that when the Emperor Nicholas visited the queen at Windsor Castle in 1844 he gave £2000 to the servants and £1000 pounds to the housekeeper, as well as six gold snuff boxes, with his picture set in diamonds, to the lords of the household, and six with his ephemer to the equeries and grooms-in-waiting. These were the chief gifts; but for other dependents about a bushel of ricks, watches and brooches were distributed. When the late Emperor Napoleon stayed at Windsor in 1855 he left £1500 for the servants.

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