

# EUGENE CITY GUARD

## LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

The yellow fever at Pensacola is on the decrease.

New Hampshire and Vermont was visited by a heavy frost on the night of the 4th, and considerable damage done to late crops.

The democratic legislature of Pennsylvania has decided to remain in session until the mandates of the constitution are carried out.

J. Proctor Knott was inaugurated governor of Kentucky, Sept. 5th. Fully 10,000 people were in Frankfort to witness the ceremonies.

Policeman Frank Hill was fatally stabbed by Manuel Montero, a Portuguese, at Norwich, Conn. Hill arrested Montero for some minor offense.

Mormon elders are having a hard time of it in the state of Georgia. At a recent meeting two elders were treated to a shower of rotten eggs and driven away.

Samuel Balger, colored, who committed rape on a girl 12 years old, daughter of McAniff, on her way home from school, was hanged in the jail yard at Marysville, Ky.

Several hundred coal miners at Massillon, Ohio, are on a strike. At a recent meeting a resolution was passed, not to go to work until an advance of 10 per cent. was granted.

A sister of Captain Webb, recently drowned in an attempt to swim the Niagara rapids, became insane when she heard of her brother's death and has been found in the river at Lady Smith, Natal.

The Dutch steamer Hamand, Captain Chevalier, from Amsterdam for New York, was damaged by a collision with the steamer Claudius, which was run down and sunk off Adra, Spain, recently. The crew were saved.

Villard and party were tendered a grand reception at Minneapolis on the 4th. The streets were gaily decorated, and about 40,000 people were in the city, the largest turnout and the most eventful day in the history of the city.

A disease known as splenic fever has attacked the cattle of Lancaster county, Pa., and is raging with great violence. A large number of cases have already proven fatal. The disease is apparently on the increase and is occasioning great alarm among stockmen.

The London Standard's Hongkong special of Sept. 6th states that the report of the crossing of the Tonquin frontier by Chinese troops is unconfirmed. War, however, is considered at Hongkong certain to ensue unless the French government fully recognizes the supremacy of China.

The Queen of the Pacific stranded on Claspap spit at 2 P. M. Sept 4th. The passengers were all taken to Astoria safely, except Mrs. Boworth, of Oakland, Cal., who had her leg broken. The steamer was towed off the following day by four tug boats, after throwing 700 tons of freight overboard to lighten her. Cause of the accident was the thick fog and smoke that prevailed at the time.

A Wilmington, Del., dispatch of September 4 says: "A collision last night on the Delaware road, near Green springs, was caused by a runaway locomotive from Clayton, which was started by a tramp, who was seen to board it and then jump off. The south bound passenger train, which was running fast, met the locomotive, and both engines were wrecked. William Collins, fireman, was badly scalded, and several passengers were slightly injured.

At the opening of the general meeting of the American Social Science association at Saratoga, recently, Prof. Wayland, of the Yale law school, delivered an address on capital punishment. He disapproved of hanging, and favored perpetual imprisonment. He suggested a constitutional provision, making release from confinement impossible until the court before which the prisoner was convicted shall make it appear that he was innocent.

Stinson, a young man just attained his majority, was arrested at Louisville recently, while attempting to throw himself head-first from the top of a freight car. He said he had tried to make a man of himself, but had failed, and was "no good," and wanted to die. He was taken to jail, and within 15 minutes had climbed to the top of the corridor. He threw himself to the flagstones below, fracturing his skull and dying in a few minutes. Being despondent for some time, he bade his family good-bye in the morning, saying they would probably see him no more.

An Edwards, Miss., dispatch of Sept. 5th says: To-day James King and Geo. Gaddis, negroes, were arrested, charged with robbing the grave of Mrs. Hattie Howell. They confessed their guilt, informing the officers that they stole the bones of the arms, which they used in their profession of conjurers. When the news of the robbery and arrest became known a crowd of 150 men assembled and demanded that the sheriff turn over the prisoners. He refused, and in the confusion Gaddis attempted to escape, and was riddled with bullets by the crowd. The sheriff was then overpowered and the other prisoner taken from jail and hanged.

A Salt Lake dispatch of Sept. 31 says: On Sunday morning, between Smithfield and Richmond, in Utah, a robber who was a passenger on the Utah-Northwestern freight train, took possession of the caboose, held up the conductor and eight passengers and robbed them of watches and money. He had them all in range of his revolver, and not one attempted to resist him. After going through the passengers and conductor he stopped the train, walked out of the car and disappeared in the darkness. The same robber on Saturday night went into the store of Goodwin Brothers at Logan, examined some clothing, retired to a back room on the pretext of trying them on, and on returning, covered the proprietor and two clerks with two revolvers and told them to hold up their hands. The proprietor escaped to the street and gave the alarm, but the robber escaped to the railroad. It is presumed he took passage on the freight train which he held up so successfully.

The Manitoba railroad bridge across the Mississippi river was destroyed by fire September 5th.

At Wilmington and Santa Barbara, Cal., an earthquake shock was felt on the morning of Sept. 5th.

Ex-commissioner Raum estimates that the revenue from spirits and beer will amount to \$100,000,000 a year.

Prof. Varley, electrician to the Electrical International Telegraph, which the first telegraph cable across the Atlantic ocean, is dead.

Villard and some of the excursionists participated in the laying of the corner stone for the capitol building of Dakota, at Bismark, Sept. 6th.

At Minneapolis, Sept. 5th, the Tyndale hotel, where President Villard's guests were banqueting by the city, was partially destroyed by fire.

In the New York greenback state convention George O. Jones, of Albany, was nominated secretary of state, but declined. Rev. Thos. K. Beecher was then nominated by acclamation.

At a banquet given United States ministers Morton and Sergeant at Lyons, Paris, recently, several speakers expressed the wish that the United States would adopt the principles of free trade, and conclude a treaty of commerce with France on that basis.

Whisky wins in the court of criminal correction in St. Louis. Over eight hundred cases against saloon keepers for selling beer on Sunday were noted passed on the suggestion of the court. This ends for the present the fight against the saloon keepers, and is a triumph for them.

A New York dispatch of September 5th says: The steamship Macedonia, which arrived to-day, reports taking off the Swedish bark David the captain's wife, two children, mate and wife, and part of the crew. The captain, second mate and carpenter were washed overboard before the Macedonia sighted the bark.

The grand lodge Knights of Pythias, of Nebraska, elected officers for the ensuing year: E. S. Oppenheimer, of Nebraska City, was elected past grand master and J. G. Jones was elected grand commander; John Morrison, grand prelate; J. S. Shrophire supreme representative. The grand lodge was largely attended. The order in Nebraska is in a flourishing condition.

The San Francisco wheat market is in an unsettled condition, owing to the dullness of the Liverpool markets and to the indisposition of shipping agents to take offers of shippers. In the face of this it is reported that orders from buyers to purchase freely have been sent into the interior. The large number of wheat vessels now in port has caused a decline in rates and the present belief is that lower rates will be accepted during the month.

A parade of labor organizations of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and adjacent cities came off in the former place, Sept. 6th. About 20,000 men were in line, representing almost every branch of labor. Crowds gathered along the route of the procession, which was reviewed by prominent labor agitators. After the procession numbers went to a park on the outskirts of the city, where games and other amusements were engaged in.

A Springfield, Ill., dispatch of Sept. 5th says: A private dispatch says that company A, ninth regiment of infantry, state militia, while returning home to Graysville, met with a dreadful accident on the St. Louis and Evansville railroad, between Carmi and Graysville. The train ran through a bunch of cattle and ran over some of them. The car in which the members of the company were was overturned, killing nine and wounding fifteen. No further particulars are given.

At Richmond, September 5th, a decision of the utmost importance was made by the United States court, concerning the state debt. Judge Bond holds, first, that the tender of coupons for taxes is a legal tender; that all consequences from any other legal tender flow from this, and that it is the effect of the supreme court decisions. Second, that officers of the state will be enjoined from levying upon taxpayers' property after tender of coupons. Third, that as the questions in these suits depend upon the constitutionality of the state's legislature, the suits arise under constitutions, and the circuit court of the United States has jurisdiction over them, without regard to citizenship or parties. If the decision stands it would seem the state can collect no more revenue until she provides for her coupons.

The New York Public of Sept. 5th says: Exchanges the last week and for the month of August show that embarrassment and hesitation have not been confined to one city or to one branch of business. At the same time they show that the volume of business is larger on the whole than ever before, at about half of the cities of New York. Transactions here have been affected by large speculation in stocks. Nevertheless the fall is much below that of last year—nearly 20 per cent. for the month and 18 per cent. for last week; but after deduction of the market value at 2.54 per cent. for the month and 3.45 per cent. for the week, real speculation in almost every branch is larger now than it was a year ago. Of the large cities Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville and New Orleans report larger exchanges than a year ago, both for the week and for the month; while Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco, Baltimore, Milwaukee and Providence report smaller exchanges, both for the week and month. Chicago is mixed. For the month it reports an increase, but for the last week a decrease.

"If you will let me take your stick of candy I'll show you how I can swallow it and make it come out of my ear." The candy was delivered. The young magician deliberately ate it. Then for the space of two minutes he threw himself into violent contortions. The candy failing to appear, he said to the expectant spectator, with an air of great disappointment, "I believe I have forgotten the rest of it."—Walt.

A bright little girl who had successfully spelled the word "that," was asked by her governess what would remain after the "t" had been taken away. "The dirty cups and saucers," was the reply.

### Burdette's Baby.

Time flies, and the boy is learning to talk so that other people can understand him.

"If you would let me have him for about one month," said a pleasant-voiced and pleasant-faced school mistress who came down here from up river last week, "I could break him of that careless habit of speaking."

Just because the boy had asked his stern, dark-browed father: "Poppus, whurra is mines fiffin-pole you peakin' mamma um day?"

Which by interpretation is, as the pleasant-voiced school mistress would have taught him to say:

"Father, where is my fishing-rod of which you were speaking to my mother with reference to purchasing it for me at some time in the indefinite future?"

And her little serene highness shook her head and said no; he was losing his baby talk and learning to speak English too rapidly as it was. The pleasant face of the school mistress wrinkled up into an interrogation point.

"School mistress," the jester said, "on all matters of education your shapely head is not Lilly; it is as level as a new-mown lawn, but you don't want to teach the baby grammar, and you don't want him to speak good English. You want him to be a baby and you want to encourage him to indulge in baby talk. In years to come, when the pudgy little fist will dig great tears out of the blue eyes because the boy can't remember in just what points there should and must be exact harmony between the verb and the subject; when he is confident that he will die before he can remember how many fellows besides 'ad, ante, con, in or inter' are followed by the accusative; when he knows the world will stand still for just two hours after school if he can't recall that all terminations in something or other take the what you may call it after some kind of things; when he is so trusting and has so much confidence in Mr. Davis that he is not only willing but anxious to accept his statement that the sum of the three angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles, without going to the board to prove his truthfulness by demonstration; along in those days the memory of his baby talk will come back to us like sweet music. He will have trouble enough with the English language and all the appurtenances thereto appertaining by and by."

"No," he responded in answer to a silent inquiry of the pleasant-faced school-mistress, "he does not know his alphabet, thank heaven, and he shall not be bothered with it. Yes, he has alphabet blocks and knows all the letters on them and many preposterous stories about the pictures. Oh, yes, he can count. Hear him now, counting the pebbles he brought home from the beach—'one, free, seven, free, seven, ten, free, five, seven, free'; certainly he can count, by a system of his own, too, which is more than most people have."

"Don't make a prig of the baby, school mistress. From the day on which they are six years old they must, under the school system of the states, begin to study and sit up straight, and behave properly, and speak correctly, and from that time until the grave hides them, they live and speak and act, verbally speaking, they be and do, and suffer, under social and educational surveillance. And I claim that at least six years of the life of a man or woman should be free; free as the air; free to talk as the brook runs, with untrammelled musical prattle and babble. Why, here a few weeks ago, came a melancholy looking child about four years old, and in presence and hearing pointed to me, and said to his mother:

"Mamma, of whom is that gentleman speaking?" "Poor little prig! My heart bled for him. That afternoon I took the boy down by the target, and taught him to say: 'Mamma, what is doct man speakin' to you about?' and reconstructed his general grammar on the same easy basis, and—look me in the eye—if that boy didn't tan up like a young Indian in two days, and he gained seven pounds in three weeks."

"You see," the jester concluded, in an apologetic tone, for he had done an unusual amount of preaching for one day—"you see, we haven't a very broad experience in training children; we have only one chick to cluck over and scratch for, but we're bound he shan't go to school until he's through being a baby, and we know, school-mistress, that he's the happiest baby that ever mangled grammar."—Hawkeye.

### How Was Man Distributed on the Earth?

This period, long as it appears, is very short as compared with the myriads of ages of geographical development that preceded it, and represents the last and shortest only of the geological periods. The question arises, how has the human race been able to spread itself over the whole surface of the globe? Is it the product of different and independent origins in the several continents, or have all men sprung from a common cradle, a "mother region?" On this point students are divided, Agassiz holding that men were created, and Carl Vogt that they were developed, at different centers, and Quarterfages and the theologians maintaining the unity of their origin. The fact is left that man, the same in all the essential characteristics of the species, has advanced into all the habitable parts of the globe, and that not recently, and that when provided with all the resources that experience and inventive genius could put at his disposal, but when still young and ignorant. It was then that, weak and almost naked, having just got fire and a few rude arms with which to defend itself and procure food, humanity conquered the world and spread itself from within the Arctic circle to Terra del Fuego, from the Samoyed to Van Diemen's Land, from the North Cape to the Cape of Good Hope. It is this primitive exodus, as certain as inconceivable, accepted by science as well as by dogma, that we have to explain, or at least to make probable; and that in an age when it is only after the most wonderful discoveries, by the aid of the most powerful machinery for navigation, through the boldest and most adventurous enterprises, that civilized man has been able to flatter himself that he has at last gone as far as infant man went in an age that is so far removed from us as to baffle all calculations.

We must insist on this point, for it brings into light an obstacle which those

who have tried to trace out the connection between widely separated races and to determine the course that had been followed by tribes now separated by oceans and vast expanses have hitherto found insurmountable; for, if man is one—to which we are ready to agree—we must assign a single point of departure for his migration. In these migrations, man has gone wherever he could, and, at every spot he has occupied and settled, has acquired characteristics peculiar to the place, and which differentiated him from the men settling in other places. Hence the varieties in human races. Some of these spots seem to have been peculiarly favorable to his advancement, and became centers of civilization. The number of such centers is, however, very limited, and their distribution is significant.—Popular Science.

### Dissolving the Copartnership.

Up in Story county, Minnesota, John B. York, an agriculturist, desired a wife. He had lands and herds valued at \$15,000. Susan Mosier had about \$800 stored away, and was willing to marry him. A joint agreement was made between them by which York and Susan conveyed each to the other all right and title to the property then owned by them, and that said property acquired thereafter was to be owned in common and in the case of death of either such acquired property should be divided equally. In case York died first, and there was not enough of Susan's share to maintain her, then there should be paid out of York's share \$400 per year to Susan during her life. At the end of seven weeks and two days Susan took up the bed and dissolved the partnership. She then came into court and set up a claim for the annuity, and averred that York got drunk and she could not live with him; that he didn't reform as she expected he would, and as he promised to do. The court below ruled her out of court. She came to the supreme court and that court says the lower court did right; that she married a drunkard and she must be contented to be a drunkard's wife. The consideration of the ante-nuptial contract was the marriage; if the marriage contract is broken the ante-nuptial contract cannot be enforced. It would be monstrous to hold that the woman could collect the annuity settled upon her in view of marriage, when without cause she utterly refused to live with her husband longer than seven weeks and three days. A local paper says—It looks as though Susan had lost her money and her husband.

### A Music-Loving Squirrel.

You told us once that hunters of seals sometimes manage to draw close to their game by whistling tunes to engage their attention. And now I have just read about a sportsman who one day in the woods sat very still, and began to whistle an air for a red squirrel on a near tree. "In a twinkling," says he, "the little fellow sat up, leaned his head to one side, and listened. A moment after he had scrambled down the trunk, and when within a few yards sat up and listened again. Pretty soon he jumped upon the pile of rails on which I was, came within four feet of me, sat up, made an umbrella of his bushy tail, and looked straight at me, his little eyes beaming with pleasure. Then I changed the tune, and chut away he skipped. But before long he came back to his seat on the rails, and, as I watched him, it actually seemed as if he was trying to pucker up his mouth to whistle. I changed the tune again, but this time he looked so funny as he scampered off that I burst out laughing, and he came back no more." Now, that man had much more enjoyment out of his music-loving squirrel than if he had shot him; and perhaps after this you will hear of the boys of your neighborhood piling up rails to sit on, and whistling to the squirrels who come to talk with you. And if they don't whistle well enough send for me, for I can whistle nicely, if I am a girl.

During the past year there has been a large increase in immigration to New Mexico, Utah, Montana and other territories, and consequently a very large increase in the amount of public land which has come into the possession of actual settlers.

Emile Olivvier, in his pamphlet on the Church and State, now in press, takes strong ground against compulsory education.

The original confederate bonds were held by the slaves.

### INTERESTING TO WOODMEN.

In a country like ours, where wood is a burden to the land, we should not be compelled to pay such prices as is paid for cord wood all over this northwest coast. Capt. M. G. Morgan, one of the pioneers of Sellwood—Portland's pleasant suburb—reasoned in that way and decided to invent a machine that would cut cord or stove wood at a much cheaper rate than has ever been done heretofore. It is an immense job to haul logs out of the woods to a heavy engine in order to saw them up so Captain Morgan has invented an engine and saw so light that two men can carry it into the woods and putting it down beside of a log, set it to work and saw the log out, without moving the log, no matter how large it is. The saw is a most ingenious invention, and will come into general use in nearly every logging camp on this coast as soon as its merits are known. The engine consists of a piece of steam pipe four inches by 45 or 55 inch diameter, and will come into general use in nearly every logging camp on this coast as soon as its merits are known. The engine consists of a band with two trunnions is then shrunk around the outside of the tube about center way. The trunnions are for the purpose of sustaining the engine and giving the saw action. The ports of the engine are made of steam pipe. The steam is supplied out of hose through a rotary valve worked by a lever and an ingenious contrivance of a spring and an incline plane. The lever is worked by a long taprod connecting with cross head. The saw is attached direct to the end of the engine's piston rod and is guided by rollers placed in the saw frame. The weight of the saw and engine is about 175 pounds. The whole machine is so simple that a school boy can run it, and cut from five to eighteen cords of wood per day. Captain Morgan has the machine at work all the time at Sellwood, and desires those who are interested in such things to call and see it in operation. The cost is \$100 and he will build or sell the machines to all that desire them.

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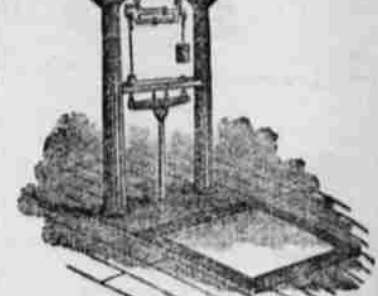
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