

EUGENE CITY GUARD

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

The Gillis opera house was opened at Kansas City September 10th.

Hugh J. Hastings, proprietor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, died Sept. 12.

Emperor William has conferred the order of the Black Eagle on the crown prince of Portugal.

The 25th anniversary of the discovery of gold in Colorado was celebrated at Denver, Sept. 12th.

At St. Joseph, Mo., recently, the steam printing house was damaged \$50,000 by fire; fully insured.

Admiral Pierre, who returned to Paris a few days ago from the command of the French fleet at Madagascar, died Sept. 11th.

A man by the name of Scott Pickering and two horses were burned to death in a freight car near Jacksonville, Ill., recently.

The weekly statement of the bank of France shows a decrease of 2,565,000 francs in gold, and 3,475,000 francs in silver.

At St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 11th, the warehouse of the Consolidated Tank Co. containing 75,000 gallons of oil, was entirely destroyed by fire. It was insured for \$20,000.

A large number of negroes were poisoned by eating boiled shrimps at a celebration in Beaufort county, S. C., recently. Three have died and seven more are expected to die.

The postal money order agreement between the United States and the Hawaiian islands was signed by Postmaster-General Gresham and the Hawaiian minister. It is to go into effect January 1 next.

There has been riots in the northern frontier of Croatia, where the peasants are rising and insulting the priests. The Hungarian prime minister has summoned the principal notables to Agram including the former Ban, to consult upon the situation in Croatia, and advise means for suppressing disorders.

At Irwin, in Southern Illinois, on September 11th, a temple belonging to a religious sect known as Pilgrims, was blown up with giant powder and the building entirely destroyed by fire. The Pilgrims practice polygamy, which aroused the indignation of the people in the vicinity, and to get rid of the onerous sect they blew up their temple.

The report of the committee to investigate alleged frauds in the importation of Hawaiian sugar has been submitted to Secretary Folger. The report is understood to state that no evidence of the importation of Chinese or East Indian sugar through Hawaii has been obtained, and the charges of Belmont are not sustained. The report is replete with valuable statistics of the sugar business of the Pacific coast.

The Chicago Daily News publishes a large number of letters from physicians of that city, in answer to a circular asking their opinion as to the probability of a cholera epidemic in this country next year, or within a few years. Most of them anticipate more or less cholera in this country next year, and urge the necessity of a thorough observance of sanitary precautions, both municipal and personal.

At Smithville, N. C., Sept. 11th, the wind reached a maximum velocity of ninety-three miles per hour, for seven hours. Many houses were unroofed, wharves washed away and fisheries seriously damaged. All the pilot boats were blown ashore and one was sunk. Many vessels were in harbor, but only two held their anchorage. The oldest pilots say that in duration and violence the storm exceeded anything ever experienced. The revenue cutter at Colfax, though in imminent danger for several hours, rode out the gale.

Sixty masked men forcibly entered the Yell county jail, at Danville, Ark., recently, seized John Coker and Dr. Flood, took them to an iron bridge across the river, and hanged them from the center span cross beam. Coker was accused of leading into ambuscade the sheriff and party in search of the Daniels outlaws several weeks ago, in which two men, Carter and Cortes, were killed. Flood was accused of harboring the outlaws. Coker begged to be shot, but was told he must hang. The bodies were discovered and cut down Sunday morning.

A bloody affair occurred Sept. 12 on the prairie three miles from Cheyenne. James Knight, a freighter, and two men, H. Moore and J. H. Wenzell, slept in Knight's wagon. About daylight Moore arose and struck Knight with an axe, and knocked him senseless. He then attacked Wenzell, who, after the first blow, awoke and fought, taking the axe from Moore—not however, until he had received another blow on the head. Moore then took a revolver and shot at Wenzell four times. Wenzell has two bullet holes in the chest, one in the left arm and one through the left hand. A soldier from Fort Russell, out duck shooting, went to the rescue, and Moore fled over the hills. Wenzell's skull was fractured, and a ball passed through both lungs. Knight's skull was fractured. Neither is expected to live. Moore's object was to get \$53 in Wenzell's satchel, but he was unsuccessful.

At Trinity, Texas, Sept. 11th, Maj. H. B. Harlock, a large mill owner, and a son, W. H. Harlock, 22 years old, were both shot by a man named Roseman, one of their employes, aged 23. W. H. Harlock is now dead, and his father's wounds are probably mortal. A young son of Maj. Harlock had been annoying Roseman, who, in endeavoring to make him desist, accidentally injured the child's foot. The major, with words and hands, abused Roseman. The latter declined to resent, and the major then called his son to come out and whip Roseman. The son's blows quickly put Roseman on the ground, when the latter drew a revolver and shot his adversary in the head and heart. The major returning for a pistol, Roseman shot him also. He then coolly went up stairs, procured an additional six-shooter and barricaded himself. The mill men armed and gathered around the premises, and after firing Roseman with shot, secured him.

Yellow fever is raging at Guaymas and Hermosillo, Mexico.

Mechanics' Institute fair opened in San Francisco September 11th.

The sugar refinery at Hutchinson, Kansas, is pronounced a success. The manufactory will turn out 100 barrels per day.

On account of extreme low water, a portion of the Amoskeag mills have shut down. About 4000 operatives are temporarily idle.

The treasury department purchased 296,000 ounces of fine silver for the mints of Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco.

A St. Johns dispatch of Sept. 12th says: It is my painful duty to report the total failure of the expedition. The Proteus was crushed in a pack in latitude 78 degrees 52 minutes, longitude 72 degrees 25 minutes, and sunk on the afternoon of the 23rd of July. My party, crew and ship were all saved. I made my way across Smith Sound, and along the eastern shore to Cape York, thence across Melville bay to Upernivik, arriving there the 24th of August. The Yantic reached Upernivik the 2d of September, and left the same day, bringing the entire party here to-day. All are well.—Lieut. E. A. Garlington.

A Livermore, Cal., dispatch of September 12 says: A murder and suicide started this community this afternoon, and have overshadowed every other topic. Henry H. Harrington, a highly respected citizen, shot and killed his adopted daughter, Mary Davis, a girl 14 years old, at the residence of ex-Senator Bezell, at this place, and then killed himself. Harrington returned on Monday last from Oakland, where he had been threshing for several months. The girl, it appears, had fallen into evil ways, and had circulated reports reflecting upon his character. He denounced them as false, but they so preyed on his mind that he determined upon this act. His wife attended a wedding to-day and he spent two hours writing letters to his wife and friends, most touching and manly in every respect. At 3 o'clock he went to the house where the girl is employed and called for her; he then requested Mrs. Bezell to leave the room, but the girl protested. She did so, however, and soon heard three shots. Harrington shot the girl twice, one ball striking the heart, and himself once in the heart. He then staggered out into the next room, saying to Mrs. Bezell, in his usual quiet manner: "I have killed Mary, and will soon be dead myself." He sank into a chair and expired. The girl died instantly. Harrington was married, and leaves a wife but no children. He has lived in this valley seven or eight years, and bore a reputation for probity of character and honesty of dealing second to none. The girl comes of a dissolute family, but was given a good home with the Harringtons who brought her up as if she was their own child.

At half past five o'clock Saturday, Sept. 8th, 60 miles west of Helena, on the banks of Deer Lodge river, Montana, President Villard drove the "golden spike," which united the eastern and western branches of the Northern Pacific Railroad, making the third through line across the continent. Following is a short extract of his address: "Gentlemen:—It is my agreeable duty and very great pleasure to offer a hearty welcome to this distinguished assemblage on this memorable occasion and in these remarkable surroundings. To you, the representatives of foreign nations, the members of the executive committee, legislative and judicial branches of the United States government, the governors of states and territories, the representatives of the European and American press, and our guests from abroad and at home generally, to you, one and all, I beg to offer, in the name of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, profound thanks for your kind presence and participation in this, the most important event of our corporate existence. Our work means the conquest of new fields for general commerce and industry. It creates a new highway between Europe, America and Asia. The population of the states and territories traversed by our road is largely made up from the European nationalities represented here. We deemed it fit and proper, therefore, to bid, so to speak, both the old and the new world to this celebration, or, in other words, to arrange a sort of international festival. Many of you have crossed the ocean, and all have traveled great distances, in order to be with us to-day. Be pleased to accept my assurances that we gratefully appreciate your sacrifice of time and comfort. In return, we earnestly wish to do our guests all possible pleasure, and to give them all possible pleasure, and we trust that this trans-continental journey has been and will be an unalloyed enjoyment to them. We hope, moreover, that as in this hour a new and indissoluble bond will be formed between the countries to the east and to the west of these Rocky mountains, this gathering may also strengthen the ties of good will and friendship between the republic of North America and the parent countries of Europe." He closed with the following remarks: "Let me then own, on this solemn occasion, that our edifice could have never been reared but for the liberality of the people of the United States, acting through the federal government, in providing a solid foundation in our land grant; for the devotion and sagacity of the men who steered our craft in the days of distress and danger; for the generous forbearance of our stockholders, the confidence of the public, the powerful help of financial allies; and last, but far from least, for the ability and faithfulness of the officers and employes of the company and for the myriads of honest toilers who earned their bread in the sweat of their brows for our benefit. And thus we are permitted to-day to behold this mighty task as all but finished. It was my proud privilege to exercise the chief direction over its last stages. No light duty it was, but wearisome, brain and nerve exhausting. Still, its very grandeur inspired the will and the power to perform it, and there was comfort and elevation in the thought that we have built what cannot perish, but will last to the end of all earthly things. Let us hope and pray that this great work of man will stand forever, it may also forever be an immortal honor to its builders, a permanent pride and profit to its owners, and most of all an everlasting blessing to man."

BANISHING THE PAUPERS.

It has been the boast of Longhrea union that the United States has never returned any of its assisted emigrants. Knowing that she had sent out many that were not fit to be admitted into America, I determined to probe, as far as I could, the entire matter. The board of poor-law guardians consists of an equal number of landlords, who, as magistrates, J. P.'s, are members ex-officio, and of elected guardians. It is so managed that the control of affairs is entirely in the hands of the landlord magistrates. That may strike the mind of an independent Philadelphian as something unholy in the eyes of the goddess of liberty, that only rich landlords can be magistrates.

From these same gentlemen, who all love to write J. P. after their names, is the county grand jury selected. The system is admirable. A landlord magistrate evicts a tenant, and if the poor man returns to the shelter of his late home, his magistrate landlord tries him, sends him before a grand jury of landlord magistrates, if the case allows, and a petit jury selected by the sheriff who is appointed by the lord lieutenant gives the final verdict. It would be difficult to conceive any law serving more satisfactorily those who devised it. The treatment of the poor by the union officers of Longhrea will hardly be liable to suspicion of encouraging pauperism. Of course, the clerk to the board and all other officers of the workhouse are put in by landlords. I have said this much by way of preface.

The board meets every Saturday afternoon in a large room in a workhouse overlooking Longhrea, a beautiful fresh water lake of two by three miles. On a recent Saturday I addressed a note to the board asking permission to appear before it, and make such interrogatories as I thought only the board officially could answer. I stated that I made the request with all due respect and in pursuance of my duties as correspondent of the Philadelphia Press. The luck of a fool, I suppose, was mine. It so happened that a lawn tennis party had attracted most of the landlords, and the board was at the mercy of the Philistines.

On vote, I was admitted to the room, and the clerk, who, I may add, is not friendly to the elected guardians, was instructed to reply to all my interrogatories and to give me whatever information that he had and that I desired. The clerk's name was Patrick Egan but not of land league fame. He received the instructions of the board as a bitter pill. Poor fellow! he doubtless cursed the landlords and the lawn tennis party before I was through with him. The shortest way for me to give you the points is to repeat the interview. Motives may be discerned in the clerk's conduct that will throw light on the case.

When I entered the board room I remarked that I should confine my inquiries to matters relating to my government. I said to the clerk:

"Are women who have illegitimate children 'assisted' from this union?"

"They are not, sir; for a woman to have an illegitimate child is an absolute cause for a refusal of a grant of money."

"Do you know Teresa Reddington, who went out with the thirty emigrants from Longhrea recently?"

"I do, sir, well."

"Now, tell me, do you not know that she had an illegitimate child?"

"She was married, sir."

"On what authority do you say that she was?"

"Teresa Reddington was married, and her husband died some time ago." That was all I could get him to say, yet he had a document before him at the very moment, showing that Teresa Reddington had an illegitimate in the very workhouse where he was then standing, two years and a half after the death of her husband, and that it's father was a married policeman in the town. The mother had gotten an old woman to secrete the six months child for several weeks, while she negotiated for her and her legitimate child's passage to America with the board. On her departure from Galway, the old woman threw the child on the union for support. The clerk, who knew all the circumstances, connived at the facts, in order that the disolute, lazy, helpless woman might be gotten off the poor rates. It was cheaper to keep the baby than an immoral, worthless mother and another child. Every one in the town was glad to get the woman out of the country. Again I turned to the clerk.

"Weren't all the people who went out recently paupers?"

"I would not call them that."

"I don't care what they would call them; weren't they on out-door relief?"

"For a short time, sir."

"That will do on that point. I want to know whether or not all the people who were sent from Longhrea by the government were not paupers, or likely to become chargeable to the rates?"

"I would not say that, sir."

"You sit at every meeting of the board and hear all that is said; will you tell me, then, whether or not it is not the common argument, the only criterion that the people are either paupers at the time of application or from their circumstances it is probable will be chargeable on the rates at any early day?"

"People are sent out who are never chargeable on the rates."

"The elected guardians could not be silent longer. A half-dozen spoke out and said:

"You're right, sir; that's the truth, they would never help a good, industrious man who wanted to go to America to become prosperous and improve his fortunes."

"Were not nearly all these people originally intended for Canada?"

"We had thought of sending them to Canada."

"Did not you intend sending them, and did not you have to change your mind? Did not the high commissioner of Canada refuse to accept them?"

"He did, sir."

"How did he know they were to go there?"

"We always have to write to him before we can send any emigrants, and give the ages and conditions of the people to go."

"Do you write and ask the United States?"

"No; it is not required."

"Now, did not the Canadian government refuse these people because they were paupers? I'll read you the names. They are: Connolly, Thomas, aged 45;

Mary Anne, 35; Michael, 11; Bridget 9; Patrick, 7; Thomas, 4; John, 6 months; Dooley, Mary, 40; Mary, 18; Bridget, 17; Patrick, 14; Margaret, 10; Michael, 5; Egan, John, 42; Mary, 40; John, 14; Joseph, 10; Mary Ann, 11; Michael, 7; Bridget, 6; Kate, 2; Keough, John, 33; Mary, 33; Mary, 11; John, 9; Elizabeth, 7; Bridget, 3; Sarah, 6 months; Reddington, Teresa, 27; Joseph, 7.

"No, sir. He declined to receive them because they had too many children. He said the family could not earn a support."

Then the refuse of Canada, which have been specified as paupers, you dress up nicely and give a little pookes change to, and land them under such sham on American shores?"

"Oh, I would not put it that way."

"Did it not cost you £25 sterling more to get rid of them at the United States port of Boston?"

"It did."

"Do you know all the people who have been sent out of Longhrea?"

"Very well."

"Are their ages not falsified to the better secure their passing with too close scrutiny in America? I don't mind telling you that the emigrant agent, John Sweeney, who took them to Galway and put them on ship board for the union, told me that he knew them to be older than the ages given."

"I think not, sir."

Picking up a full list of all the emigrants from the union, my eye fell on three women in a row, ages 30, 27 and 22. The woman 30 had a child 15, which would date her wedding at fourteen years; the woman 27 had a child aged 10 years, making her marry at 16, and the youngest woman had a child 6, making her marry at 15. I called attention of the board to the "early marriages." The board all said that the Irish girls do not marry so young as 14, 15 and 16. The ages of the parents had been falsified, but the children were left as old as possible. The clerk laid the blame for discrepancies on another official.

The news of my invasion of the board and putting the clerk at defiance soon got abroad among the people, who are simply delighted at the result. The fact that no emigrant "assisted" by the government is admitted to Canada without the country's commissioner's approval, and that all the refuse are shipped to America, may suggest to Speaker Randall the propriety of an alteration of the emigration laws by congress. You know that an "assisted" passage means that the people are paupers, and that their clothes have been furnished and entire passage paid to America by the government, besides which pocket money is given each as an insurance premium against their being returned on the poor rates of the unions. All the information that I can get, points to the fact that all the people who were sent to America by the government were paupers in fact. Most of the energetic and those likely to become useful citizens, managed to get abroad in other ways—Curr. Phila. Press.

MOSS' MINSTRELS.

Another Oregon Boy to the Front.

(Sunday Mercury, Portland.)

Few Oregon boys are better known than Walter S. Moss, for many years a resident of Oregon City, Salem and Portland. A few years ago Walter became attached to Manager Stechhan's New Market Theater staff, and in a short time became his right hand man. Walter, through close observation in the capacity of general manager of all outside business, became convinced that there were millions in a first-class minstrel company, and proposed to Manager Stechhan to go east at once and organize a company that could, and would, outshine any that had ever shown up in Oregon. No sooner said than done. In a week's time we find our friend Walter quietly folding his carpet bag under his arm, and with a through ticket to New York, bid his friends adieu. The eastern dramatic papers contained advertisements the next week, "Wanted—the best talent that money can buy, for Walter S. Moss' minstrel company. None but first-class artists need apply." The result was that in a few weeks' time Walter had fully organized and equipped ready for the road one of the very best minstrel companies that has ever appeared anywhere. The company consists of twenty-five first-class artists in all the various minstrel lines. The Mirror Quartette, George Thatcher, son of the "original George," who is said to have inherited his father's talent to a marked degree, Otis Bowers, Dan Young, Sam Morton, comedians, are all names that shine brightly among the stars of minstrelsy in the east, none of whom have ever appeared on this coast. To cap the climax, Walter engaged while on the way from New York to Chicago the pleasing young Boston prima donna, Bessie Louise King, who is so well and favorably known here. Walter's company make a specialty of "refined minstrelsy," carefully avoiding anything that borders on the broad or coarse, and it is this that has made the reputation of the company among those who seldom go to a minstrel performance, and who have always gone away well pleased and glad to come again. We have before us a large scrap book full of the most complimentary notices regarding the performance of Walter's company, but will only copy one from the Romeo, (Mich.) Observer:

"Walter S. Moss' minstrels played before a Romeo audience last Saturday night, and gave the best of satisfaction. In fact, it was the best 'burnt cork' company that ever visited this place. Miss Bessie Louise King, the prima donna, formerly of the Hess Opera company, took the house by storm. She has a beautiful, clear voice, and sang with much feeling. Otis Bowers, formerly with Hi Henry, is 'a daisy' and has no equal in his business. The company is a remarkably even one; should they ever return to Romeo they will be greeted by a packed house."

Walter Moss' minstrels have a fine brass band that makes a street parade every day. The company are now playing at Helena, M. T., during fair week, to packed houses, and will continue on to their way westward via N. P. R., playing at Deer Lodge, New Chicago, Missoula, Spokane, Cheney, Sprague, Walla Walla, Dayton, Pendleton, The Dalles, and then open for a week's engagement at New Market theater, after which they will play through the Wil-

lamette valley, then Puget Sound, thence to San Francisco and eastward over the C. P. R. R. Walter's friends are proud of the Oregon boy, and will testify their friendship by crowding the New Market theater during his engagement here.

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