

EUGENE CITY GUARD

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

Two hundred Oregon pioneers passed through Pittsburg on the 11th inst.

Surgeon-General Charles H. Crane, U. S. A., died at Washington, October 9th.

The Free Thinkers of New England States have made arrangements to hold a convention in Boston October 27th.

The city council of New Orleans has appropriated \$100,000 in aid of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial exposition.

Eleven thousand dollars was stolen from the paymaster of the Mexican National railway, in Mexico recently, by the paymaster's servant.

A London dispatch of Oct. 9th says: The first officer and two of the crew of the *Agulla* were recently drowned by the sinking of the ship from collision.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, of England, who is now visiting in this country, was given a magnificent banquet in New York city, on the 11th inst. There was over 1200 guests present.

General George Webb, formerly a prominent official of the Pennsylvania company, and for a number of years, general agent of the Cambria Iron Co., died recently at Pittsburg.

At a recent sale of Jersey cattle the attendance and bidding were good. Benefit, a two year old heifer, brought \$725; the bull, Bennett Prince, \$400, and the cow, Suisie Price, \$650.

Governor Crosby, of Montana, reports that a battle is impending between stock men and the Catfish band of Sioux. Six hundred of the latter are said to be marching toward the Little Missouri.

Telegrams report the appearance at various interior points of what are judged to be counterfeit postal notes. Postmaster Palmer, of Chicago, said that none had made their appearance, and was inclined to discredit the statement.

A Memphis dispatch of the 9th says: The total loss by the burning of the Greenlaw opera house building and Cole Co.'s store, last night, was \$165,000; total insurance, \$67,000, of which \$48,000 was in local and \$19,000 in foreign companies.

The question of a world's fair, to be held in San Francisco in 1887, is being mooted. At a preliminary gathering of a few citizens, a meeting was called, to be held in the chamber of commerce in a few days, when the sense of the community at large will be taken.

The spinners' union of Fall River appointed commissioners to wait on the gubernatorial candidates, and candidates for the legislature from that district, to ascertain what action they will take in regard to the amendments to the trustee law and ten-hour law, at the coming session of the legislature.

Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to an address at Strahan, Ireland, recently, said: "We are on the eve of a great battle for maintenance of the union. The tendency of the present government is towards separation. Loyalists must unite in the prevention of what would destroy the country's interest."

An Indianapolis, dispatch of October 8th says: This evening Fritz, a German baker, shot and killed Mrs. Mary, wife of Albert Neff. He then ended the tragedy by shooting himself through the heart. Cause, illicit love. Fritz and Mrs. Neff met at her sister's, Mrs. Moyer, and during the absence of the latter the murder and suicide were committed.

Alexander Webb, treasurer of the national league of Dublin, has returned \$1335, donated by the Hibernia, brewery and Dr. Gibbons of Chicago, for the destitute families of the men executed for the Phoenix park murders. The treasurer says that to give the money donated would be construed as sympathizing with murderers and encouraging assassinations.

Theresa W. King (colored) was refused admission to public school No. 5, Brooklyn, and directed to attend the colored school. She has applied for a mandamus to compel Principal Gallagher to admit her to No. 5. Chief Justice Neilson, of the city court of Brooklyn, after full argument, refused the writ. The general term of court affirmed that decision, and the court of appeals affirmed the lower courts. Two points were principally argued. One, that the execution was in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and the other that it was opposed to the civil rights act of this state, passed in 1873.

Lieutenant Stoney, who went up on a recent trip of the revenue steamer *Corwin*, for the purpose of distributing among the Tulechee Indians of Alaska the \$5000 worth of presents given them by the government, in recognition of shelter and food afforded the officers and crew of the steamer *Rogers*, burned in 1881, reports the discovery of an immense river hitherto unknown to geographers. The river had been vaguely spoken of by the Indians to former explorers, and Stoney being compelled to await the return trip of the *Corwin*, determined to see if there was anything in it. Accompanied by one attendant and an interpreter he proceeded inland from Hotham inlet in a southeasterly direction until he struck what he believed to be the mysterious river. He traced it to its mouth, a distance of about fifteen miles, where he saw such immense pieces of floating timber as to satisfy him that the stream must be of immense size. He retraced his steps a distance of fifty miles, where he encountered natives, from whom he learned that to reach the headwaters of the unknown stream would take several months. The Indians told him they came down it a distance of 1500 miles to meet fur traders, and that the river went up higher than that. Having no time to go further, Stoney returned. It is his opinion, as stated by those on the *Corwin*, from whom this information was obtained, that the discovery of this river accounts for the large amount of floating timber in the Arctic, popularly supposed to come down the Yukon. The Indians stated that the river in some places was twenty miles wide. It is within the Arctic circle, but in August, when Stoney was there, he found flowers and vegetation not hitherto discovered in so high latitudes.

Work begins at once upon the Cape Cod canal. Five hundred men will soon be employed.

The state election in Ohio, on the 9th inst, resulted in electing the democratic candidate Hoadley, by 12,000 majority.

Sherman, the republican candidate for governor of Iowa, was elected on the 9th inst. by over 20,000 majority. Both houses are also largely republican.

The steamer, "Maid of the Mist," ran the lower rapids of Niagara recently. She remained in the whirlpool ten minutes. The feat was witnessed by about 10,000 people.

The steamer *Coptic*, which sailed from San Francisco to Hongkong on the 11th, carried 1200 Chinamen with her. Over 900 of these were provided with return certificates. It is reported that every Chinaman takes with him from \$500 to \$1000.

The caboose of a freight train left standing on the main track at Wapahoneta, Ohio, recently, by the negligence of the conductor, was struck by the engine of a passenger train, wrecking the caboose, engine and baggage car, seriously injuring the fireman and slightly hurting the engineer.

At a small town in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., recently, postal telegraph men attempted to place poles in front of the property of the Napair Brothers, who are wealthy residents. A fight ensued, and Edward Napier struck the foreman of the telegraph gang, J. Tyrrell, with a pick ax, inflicting a fatal wound. Another man stabbed Napier. Pistols were fired and a riot followed.

A San Francisco dispatch says that an interview with prominent wine merchants of that city show that this year's wine crop will be 40 per cent. less than supposed, the total yield not exceeding 10,000,000 gallons. The direct cause of this is due to a disease on the vines known in France as "conleuro," which manifested itself there for the first time this year. Mission grapes are held at \$22 to \$28, Zinfandel and Muscat \$33 to \$40, being the highest prices yet obtained.

A New York dispatch of the 10th says: The Woman's Suffrage convention continued its session to day. Mrs. Elizabeth Chace presided. The secretary's report set forth the work of advocating woman suffrage. The year has been one of unusual activity. Reports were read from Oregon, Washington territory, Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota, giving accounts of the progress of the cause. Mrs. Stove gave her experience in the cause. She believed they were gradually acquiring a foothold. At New Brighton, Staten island, nineteen women voted for school trustee, and elected their candidate.

The annual report of President Green of the Western Union Telegraph company, shows the company to be in a very flattering condition financially. The company holds securities in various telegraph, telephone and other companies, the marketable value of which is now over \$10,000,000, and, according to the report, the most of the securities are appreciating rapidly in value. These securities do not represent stocks in telegraph companies leased to the Western Union company. Most of these are owned by it, aggregating some \$12,000,000 more. The company has 432,726 miles of wire and 2917 offices. Forty million six hundred and eighty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven messages were handled during the year, receipts from which were \$19,454,902.08, against \$17,114,164.92 last year. The expenses for the year just closed were \$11,794,553, leaving a net profit of \$7,660,649.58.

The municipal council of Paris have at last voted a credit for the electric lighting of the principal rooms of the hotel de Ville.

Spain is to have the luxury of dining cars on her railways, under the management of a special company, which has obtained concession of the right of running them for twenty years.

In Russia, for locomotives and stationary engines, the use of native mineral fuel as compared with foreign is steadily increasing. Some railways not far from collieries, have, strange to say, returned the combustions of wood.

The Swedish and Danish governments have decided to lay down a submarine cable between their respective countries. The cable, which will consist of four wires, will be laid from Helsingborg to Elsinore and by the island of Hveen.

According to Dr. Van Der Ven's researches phosphor bronze in telephone lines has about 20 per cent of the conducting power of copper, silicon-bronze about 70 per cent, while the steel used in wires has only about 10.5 per cent.

Professor Hughes finds that the critical state of soft iron, when it ceases to be attracted by a magnet, is reached just when the iron is heated to a yellow white, or between white and red heat. Steel also loses its power of being magnetized when it is heated, and on being cooled 100 degrees below zero loses it again. Nickel similarly parts with its magnetic property at the very low temperature of boiling water.

At the Jardin d'Acclimatation of Paris there has been an interesting arrival. It consists of an entire tribe of Kalambuks from the desert lands near the Caspian sea. There are nine men and eight women, besides several children. With the tribe were also brought eighteen camels, fifteen mares and young horses, ten Khirgiz sheep, tents, instruments, arms, etc. The group must be exceedingly picturesque.

A carbon for electric lighting purposes is thus prepared by M. Jacquelin so as to remove all the impurities from it: Gas carbon is subjected (1) to treatment with dry chlorine at a red heat for thirty hours; (2) to treatment with hot alkali for about three hours; (3) to immersion in hydrofluoric acid (one to two of water) at a temperature of 15 to 25 degrees; and (4) to the action of the vapor of a highly-boiling hydro carbon.

A COSTLY RAILROAD.—Seven million dollars will be expended for tunnels and bridges along the Harrisburg and West Virginia railroad, the new Vanderbilt-Gowen road. The road was chartered about a year ago, and it will cost about \$42,000,000 to put it in running operation. Vanderbilt himself is reported to have \$25,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds.

Snake Handling.

Apropos of Dr. Stradling's interesting snake anecdotes in your Journal, (Nos. 966 and 969), I send you a note illustrative of the danger of handling certain kinds of snakes. Out here, individuals of one sect of fakirs—religious mendicants—are frequently met with wearing young and tame pythons as necklaces. One such animal took the fancy of an officer, and for a few rupees was transferred from the fakir's neck to his own, and for some time they were both on very good terms. One day our friend sat down to breakfast with the python round his neck, a thing he had never before done; the tail of the animal came across the arm of the chair, and instinctively coiled around it. The leverage thus obtained seemed to revive its memories of victim squeezing, and in a moment the officer was in the pangs of strangulation, bound fast to his chair and the awful coil of the python around his neck. But in the supreme moment of horror appalling he retained his nerve; with his left hand he seized the reptile's head and with his right grasped a table knife, and was just able to inflict a gash behind its head, and then the suffocating coils fell back. The officer was afterwards found prostrate on the floor in a dead faint, from which he only recovered to be seized with brain fever, the delirium of which was entirely occupied with encounters with monstrous serpents. In course of time he recovered, but no one could recognize in that pallid, gray headed and care-worn shadow of a man the once stalwart, hearty and enthusiastic sportsman.

Another note to illustrate the extreme danger of handling even dead snakes. Major Denny, a police officer in the Central provinces, was recently out shooting and killed a large cobra. His companion asked to see the poison fangs, and Major Denny, seizing the head with one hand, opened its jaws with the other to exhibit the fangs, which, in the approaching rigidity of death, closed on his finger. Aware of his awful risk, he hastened home sucking his finger. But all assistance was unavailing. He died in three hours.

I once kept and freely handled a snake declared to be innocuous; it escaped, and after much searching could not be found. Presently my boy ran up with tears in his eyes declaring that his three pet rabbits were dead. And true enough, they were so, and quite rigid. Coiled up in the hutch was the missing snake which my boy and I had so frequently handled.

The handling of snakes is often unavoidably forced upon us by the extraordinary and oftentimes incomprehensible position in which snakes are encountered. We are apt to fancy that they are essentially groveling creatures, forgetting that their ventral scales give them admirable facilities for climbing. Unless you recognize this fact, it is difficult to understand how snakes get into the roofs of up-country bungalows, which are supported by smooth and white-washed walls and pillars; how you meet them on the upper shelves of your book-cases, or in other apparently inaccessible situations.

But when on meet snakes in the act of ascending trees, and apparently with nothing to hold on by, you are resigned to your fate, and are prepared for sanguine encounters anywhere and everywhere. If you are a lady you must not be surprised—as my wife was—at a deadly snake dropping out of the sleeve of your velvet jacket, which your ayah was helping you on with, that jacket having previously hung upon a wall-peg, leaving it three or four feet from the ground. Nor, if you are going out calling, must you be astonished if a cobra looks in upon you from the double roll of your brougham. How did the one snake ascend the smooth wall and get into the jacket? How did the other pass up the smooth and glass-like sides or wheels of the brougham and get into its double roll?

I might adduce illustrations by the score of these strange encounters, and they show us how we must always be on our guard against snakes. Yet it is marvelous that, among Europeans, we very rarely hear of death from snake bites, while the bare feet and legs of natives leave them frequently and fatally open to attack.—Chambers' Journal.

The Sale and Use of Hops.

At the meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society at Rochester, September 11th, Emmet Wells, on invitation, read a practical paper on hops. Most of it was devoted to the marketing of hops. He stated that the business was very "slippery, treacherous and difficult to manage." His experience was "that a more cranky set of men to deal with could not possibly be found in any branch of trade than hop-men." The price of hops, unlike that of other farm products, does not depend on the scarcity or abundance of the article. In the spring of 1882 the price of hops in the New York market was 24 cents per pound. In May they rose to 28 cents, and they continued to rise steadily until November, when they reached the astonishing price of \$1.10. With few hops imported, and no new crop to harvest the price declined, till on the 3d of last August, "bottom was reached" and hops for which \$1.10 had been refused by some growers sold for 28 cents. In his opinion, there was no more reason for hops going above 60 cents per pound than for potatoes selling for \$50 per barrel. The effect of the hop "boom" was injurious to the producer, dealer and manufacturer. It set many people to thinking they would be prepared to sell hops when they again commanded \$1.10 per pound. Many old hop raisers increased their fields, while thousands who had never raised a plant prepared to set out large plantations. It was the same in England, France, Belgium and Germany as in this country. Prices will not be affected this year by the increased average in hops, but they will be next season and during subsequent years. Over-production means ruinous prices, and it especially applies to articles like hops. He advised persons who are in the hop-growing business, to continue in it, although prices rule very low a year or two. Many are generally discouraged when prices fall, and abandon the business in which they are engaged. Then comes a reaction, and prices advance. He did not question the equity or fairness of the rule of the commercial exchange (establishing a tax of seven

pounds on a bale of hops, but he thought the rule requiring the grower to brand his bale with his name, year of growth, and place where the hops were raised, would be beneficial to those who produced a superior article and cured it properly. It would enable a man to establish a reputation that would possess a market value. The producers of hops, as well as the consumers of beer and other malt liquors, had much to fear from the employment of substitutes for hops. Whenever hops were very high brewers outside of Germany used other materials for producing the desired bitter taste and for insuring the preservation of the beer. In Germany there was a government inspector in every brewery, and the adulteration of malt liquors, as well as wine, was a criminal offense. In this country a short crop of hops was the signal for importing large quantities of gentian root, chamomile flowers, columbo root, guassia wood, nux yonica, aloes, cocculus Indicus and licorice paste. To a less extent the same was true in England. While other articles were in use as substitutes for hops, they were only employed in the manufacture of malt liquors. He believed that congress should employ means to prevent the adulteration of the drinks now so common in this country. The requirements of the treasury department do not go far enough. Government collected a large revenue from malt liquors, and it should do something to insure their purity and wholesomeness.

Lincoln as a Young Lawyer.

Colonel K. K. Jones of Quincy, Ill., in the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, says: I had been sent to Springfield and intervening towns to make some collections. I think it was in 1843. I was told that the party I was to see was a tough case, and to put the demand at once in the hands of some reliable attorney and if he got the money to pay that attorney \$40. I arrived at Springfield just before dinner. With the zeal of a boy on his first expedition I did not wait to "wash up" and get my dinner. I tackled the landlord, who was busy and naturally cross. Said I: "Where will I find a lawyer who is reliable and who will talk fair and square to a green boy, and—"

"Oh, go and see old Abe," said he. "Old Abe who?" said I. "Oh, bother," said the landlord, "go out on the street, there, and inquire for Old Abe. Any body can tell you where to find him." I walked along the street and asked the first man I met where I could find Old Abe. The now famous little one story office was pointed out and I went in. There, with an open law book on a table before him, with his hands clasped just below one knee, who turned that genial but rugged face and looked at me. I then and there fell in love with him. I was an original Lincoln man from that hour. Abraham Lincoln never impressed me as a homely or ungainly man, but always as a lovable man.

I said: "The landlord up there, when I asked him where I could find a lawyer who would talk fair and square with a green boy—"

"Oh, yes," said he with that peculiar twinkle of his eyes. "I suppose" he said, "Go and see Old Abe?"

"Yes, sir," he said that, and when I asked him who Old Abe was, he said anybody would tell me where to find you?"

With grave but ostentatious dignity he said: "My name is Lincoln—Abraham Lincoln. What is it I can do for you?"

I stated my business. He said: "I understand what is wanted. Go and get your dinner and spend your time as pleasantly as may be, and I will call this evening after supper and report progress."

Before dark he came to the hotel and beckoned me into a room across the hall, sat down at a table, took out a space bag and shook it merrily, saying, in a confidential undertone: "I've got it, dollar for dollar."

He counted the money, put it back into the bag and handed it to me, saying: "There, my boy, I think that job is worth \$20." I was perfectly elated, and showed it. I took out of the bag \$40, and hustled it across the table toward him. Taking half of it, he said: "I only want \$20. I think it worth that."

"So do I, forty. Pa said if you get the money to give you \$40. It is yours."

"It is not mine."

"I won't take it back. Pa told me to pay \$40. You shall keep it."

I met Mr. Lincoln casually several times after that, the last and only time after his election, in the white house, in April, 1862. He looked careworn and preoccupied. But, with the old twinkle in his eye, he asked:

"What was it pa said?"

The Patched Quilt.

There is a young lady here, says the *Salt Lake Herald*, who has been working eighteen months on a quilt. There are about 50,000 pieces in it now, and it is not yet completed. The quilt is regulated by her beaux. When she began her heart was chirruping to her of somebody, and the quilt grew wonderfully fast and all the colors were bright. After awhile her friends noticed a change in her face, that her work progressed less rapidly, and that some shades were being introduced in the wonderful creation. After a few weeks more the work stopped short, like grandfather's clock, and was laid away for six weeks.

But one morning after a ball, though the lady had danced late, she was up bright and early, the neglected quilt was brought forth, the sombre tints were all unstitched, more bright colors were produced, and as the quilt grew rapidly under her deft hands, it shone like a wreath of wonderful flowers under her eyes, and the song in her heart took on the tone of the lullaby which the mother bird sings in her nest. But this, too, stopped after awhile. The sombre hues were recalled, and every bright square was embossed with a dot of brown or sable, until the effect was that of a half-mourning robe. Then a new lover came, a grave and thoughtful-looking gentleman, of mature years, and for a fortnight the work went on in silence, until a border of old gold surrounded the quilt. So it has gone on ever since; sometimes progressing with wonderful speed, then, like Penelope, the work which was wrought with songs by day had been obliterated with tears by night; some-

times it has been laid away for a week at a time.

The reporter saw the young lady at work a few days ago. The quilt was nearly complete, only a few patches remaining, and meanwhile there was a look of resolve around the mouth, and a lighthearted in the eyes of the young lady wonderfully suggestive of a feeling in her heart that there was to be no more ditching of the train and no more wash-outs; that everything was running on fast schedule time, and that she was already preparing to whistle down brakes on a young man, and henceforth to be conductor for life.

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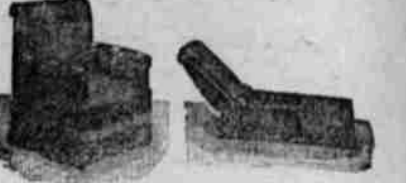
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