EUGENE CITY GUARD.

I. L. CAMPBELL, - - Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—The sixteen hundred convicts in Sing Sing eat twenty-one barrels of flour daily.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A Boston party put a large terrapin in a box and kept it there three months without food or drink. Last week he took it out and found that it weighed an ounce more than it did three months ago. So says the *Journal.*

—Johann Strauss uses a piano so made that it cannot be heard beyond the room in which it is played. The man who introduces a cornet for amateurs, built upon the same principle, will be hailed as a public benefactor.—*Norristown Herald.*

—There is an appealing touch of pathos in ex-Minister Lowell's response to a criticism on his use of a word—declaring that till recently, till within a few months, he had never thought of going to the dictionary to be sure of a word.—*Boston Budget.*

—In Philadelphia recently a wedding ceremony was performed with the Portugese ritual. The couple stood under a silken canopy, which was upheld by four posts decorated with flowers, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the groom crushed a glass under his foot as a symbolic act.

—Among the toys of the children of the Imperial family of Austria is a group of china soldiers, representing all the different uniforms in the Austrian army from the most remote days to the present. The Emperor Francis Joseph received it from his father, and gave it to the Crown Prince Rudolph, who was eight years old at that time.

—The champion toboggan slide has been constructed at Kingston, N. Y. The toboggans go a long distance down one steep incline and, paradoxical as it may appear, on the return trip they descend nearly as great a distance, at the end of which, on ascending a long flight of stairs, the tobogganers find themselves at the point where they started from.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The General Presbyterian Assembly has authoritatively declared that Adam was without natural parentage of any kind. This was an advantage. If some of our would-be American aristocrats were without parentage of any kind, they might be able to trace their ancestry back two or three generations without striking a butcher or a soap-fat dealer.—*Norristown (Pa.) Herald.*

—In Saco, Me., one night recently Miss Bertha Weymouth filled a jug with water, corked it and put it on the stove to heat before taking it to bed. When it was hot enough she started up stairs and then, with a big bang, the cork flew out and the hot water spurted into her face, scalding her badly. She now knows more about the power of steam than she did.—*Boston Herald.*

—President Grevy, of the French Republic, receives a yearly salary of $240,000, besides the following allowances: $20,000 for heating and lighting, servants, and washing, $60,000 for his entertainments and journeys; $95,000 for the maintenance of his game preserves. He also has an elegant residence provided for him, is a deadhead on all railroads, has a free box at the opera and theater and is not called upon to contribute for the relief of earthquake sufferers.

—Seven gentlemen of Maine have leased a big barn at Cape Elizabeth, where they propose wintering several hundred quail to be liberated in different sections of the State in the spring. The barn floor is covered with sand and gravel, in which the birds dust to keep free from vermin; trees are arranged around the walls and upper part of the barn to prevent the birds from killing themselves by flying against the boards, and an attendant is to feed and water the birds daily.—*Boston Journal.*

—Dr. Gilles de la Tourette has recently published a monograph upon normal locomotion and the variation in the gait caused by diseases of the nervous system. He found, from a comparison of a large number of cases, that the average length of a pace is, for men, twenty-five inches; for women, twenty inches. The step with the right foot is somewhat longer than that with the left. The feet are separated laterally in walking about four and one-half inches in men and about five inches in women.

—Workmen while repairing a house in Brooklyn, N. Y., discovered a bag containing two thousand five hundred dollars in gold under one of the floors, and turned it over to the landlord. The last occupant, a man whose wife died in the house, now sues the landlord for the money, alleging that his late thrifty helpmeet used to extract money from his pockets habitually, that he could never find trace of it, and is convinced that the concealed treasure was the accumulated deposits she had relieved him of.—*Brooklyn Union.*

—"If you had a note to pay to-day," he said, as he sat in an insurance office looking straight at the agent, "and you had all the money but five dollars, would you ask a friend to lend it to you or would you let your note go to protest and ruin your credit?" "Let the note go to protest, of course!" was the prompt reply. Then the clock ticked and ticked, and the noise of a hair falling to the floor sounded like a crowbar, and the man with the note said he guessed it was going to snow, and the entrance of a couple of visitors mercifully permitted him to escape.—*Detroit Free Press*

ELEPHANT HUNTING.

How These Huge Animals are Captured in the Wilds of Ceylon.

There are several methods of hunting elephants in India, all of which are attended with more or less pomp and display, Kings and Princes taking part in the sport. In some places they are pursued with tame elephants, trained for the purpose, and very swift. When these have come up with one, the hunter throws, with much dexterity, a noose of very stout cord, in such a way that the wild animal finds himself caught by the foot. He falls, and they strap him down before he has time or opportunity for rising. They then fasten him between two strong tame elephants, who beat him with their trunks if he is at all refractory, and compel him to walk with them to the stables. In Ceylon, an elephant hunt is a very important affair. The Government assembles a great number of Europeans and Cingalese, who meet in the forest where these animals are to be found. All these hunters form a vast circle, which they gradually narrow, advancing and shouting.

The frightened elephants have but one side to fly, and there is found the "redan," into which they are forced to enter. This redan is nothing less than a great circle of stakes, terminating in a sort of narrow neck, once entered into which the elephants can no longer return. In order to force them to enter shouts are increased and burning torches are thrown before their eyes; then their fears are redoubled and they rush into the trap, which incloses them. The first care after the capture is to tame them. This is managed by placing one or two tame elephants near the opening, by which the wild ones are made to pass out, tied together, as we have already said. Hunger on one side and blows from their docile companions on the other soon inspire them with resignation.

They are also taken by pitfalls. A path is chosen which is used many times in the year by the elephants, and which probably serves as a route in going from the jungles to some spring in the mountains. Across these paths several pits are dug of about twenty feet wide, and fifteen to twenty feet deep, which are then covered over with branches and turf. However admirably these pits may be concealed, it does not often happen that the elephants fall therein. Not only do they try with their feet with the greatest care any ground that looks suspicious, but they make constant use of their trunks to prove the solidity of the soil, or to clear out of the way every thing which appears to hide a trap. It is not an easy matter to draw an elephant out of one of these pits, and it can only be done by the aid of a tame elephant; otherwise it would be necessary to subdue the animal by hunger before thinking of getting him out. Any one getting within reach of the trunk of an elephant just taken would do so at the risk of his life; but, singularly enough, a driver mounted on a tame elephant's neck can approach the novice with impunity, and tighten or slacken the noose round his neck or feet.

The cords placed round the legs sometimes cut them to the bone, and leave marks which endure the animal's life-time. No nourishment is given him for several days. The deprivation of food soon brings down his courage, and then it is that his appointed driver insures the friendly recognition of the elephant by bringing him food and unbinding his limbs.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Popularizing Science.

For while science has made its beginning in observation, it has really constructed system out of the heap of observations only by rationalizing. If, however, it be objected, from the scientific standpoint, that the transcendental philosophy is too intricate, remote and in many of its aspects abstract, to be attractive to the scientific mind, there is but one answer: Things can not be made simpler than they are. It is a much easier thing to know, than to construct a theory of knowing. Here no attempt can be successful which will not face things remote from ordinary experience; the intricacy is lying within the ordinary, wrapped up in the marvels of our own intellectual procedure. Granting the loss of popularity which this involves, the rational school must accept the inevitable, as science itself does in order that it may be truly scientific. For science proclaims the impossibility of popularizing itself.—*New Princeton Review.*

A Sculptor's Poverty.

M. Anatole France relates the following anecdote to illustrate the poverty which is the fate of many modern sculptors. In the Ecole des Beaux-Arts can be seen a bronze Mercury without a right arm. It was the last work of Briant, who, though the recipient of the Prix de Rome, could hardly earn enough to pay for his bread. He lived in a garret and never warmed his room unless a model was sitting. One night it became so cold that he took all his clothes and threw them on his bed. Suddenly he remembered his Mercury, and that the cold might freeze the clay and spoil his master-work; so he took his clothes off his bed again and put them over the statue. Next morning he was found dead in his bed, frozen, as was his statue; and when an attempt was made to remove it, the arm broke off.—*Paris Temps.*

—The Philadelphia Humane Society keeps a boat on runners at the skating club's house on the Schuylkill, ready to rescue any one who breaks through the ice.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Mayor Grace, of New York, recommends the teaching of type-writing in the public schools.

—J. A. Bostwick, of New York, has presented to the Wake Forest College, N. C., $50,000 in addition to $20,000 given some time ago.

—An order of deaconnesses, similar to that now in operation in Europe, is projected by the Lutheran Church. The vow is terminable at will.—*N. Y. Witness.*

—Rev. Joseph Freeman, D. D., who is more than eighty-four years old, has engaged to preach for a year to the Baptist Church in Colchester.—*St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger.*

—There is one school to every 1,300 persons in Austria, one to every 500 in France, one to every 700 in Germany, and one to every 600 in Great Britain, Italy and Spain.

—The French Minister of Public Instruction has ordered that capable and diligent young students of modern languages be sent to Germany and England at the expense of the State.

—The most heavily endowed educational institutions in the United States are: Girard College, $10,000,000; Columbia, $5,000,000; Johns Hopkins, $4,000,000; Harvard, $3,000,000; Princeton, $3,500,000; Lehigh, $1,800,000; Cornell, $1,400,000.

—This is the way the ex-slaves of the South express profound thought in simple language at praise meetings:

"You say you're traveling to the skies,
Yes, my Lord!
Then why don't you stop tellin' lies,
Yes, my Lord!"

—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—While Lord Lonsdale was in New York an American expressed surprise to the Earl that so young a man should be intrusted with absolute power to appoint thirty curates to church livings in England. "O, I appoint forty-two curates," said the noble Lord, "and very particular I am, too, about their moral character."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The Legislature of Ohio has provided for the establishment of an industrial school for the education of the blind in that State. It is not to take the place of the asylum where the blind children receive instruction, but is designed to instruct them in mechanical industries that will enable them to earn their own living.

—The Berlin *Volkszeitung* complains about the extraordinary high prices of school-books, which is due to their multiplicity, discrimination in favor of certain publishers being made by the teachers. The old and tried school-books, says the *Volkszeitung*, have been crowded out by new ones which are very dear, a thin little grammar often costing three marks (seventy-five cents); and it is high time for the Prussian Minister of Public Instruction to bring system into this matter.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—"At what age does a pig become a hog?" is a current conundrum of the agricultural press.

—One should conquer the world, not to enthrone a man, but an idea; for ideas exist forever.—*Beaconsfield.*

—The man who has plenty of time on his hands rarely has plenty of money in his pockets.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—A wife can manage her husband best when she takes care not to let him know that she's managing him.—*Chicago Journal.*

—What we find:

"I love—you love"—to conjugate
That verb do we commence;
And find our moods but demonstrate
The feeling is in-tense.

—*Texas Siftings.*

—One of the illusions is that the present hour is not the critical, decisive hour. Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year.—*Emerson.*

—As they, who for every slight infirmity take physic to repair their health, do rather impair it; so they, who for every trifle are eager to vindicate their character, do rather weaken it.—*Maxon.*

—A paper recording the arrest of an actor for stealing, says he was "caught in the act," though it fails to state whether it was the first, second or third act. It must have made a queer scene, however.—*Texas Siftings.*

—God made both tears and laughter, and both for kind purposes; for as laughter enables mirth and surprise to breathe freely, so tears enable sorrow to vent itself patiently. Tears hinder sorrow from becoming despair and madness.—*Leigh Hunt.*

—"No one can measure grief except by actual experience. One never forgets the bitterness of gall, having once tasted it; but not having done so, laughs at the wry faces of those who would fain forget.—*Elmore.*

—"What branches are you taking at school now?" asked a countryman of a bare-legged school-boy, whom he had overtaken in the road. "Well, the teacher gave us crab-apple and hedge-brush yesterday, but I dunno what she'll bring to-day."—*Newman Independent.*

—An English magazine proposes that instead of giving a name to every child, it shall be given a number. This plan might work in England, but in this go-ahead country it wouldn't answer—especially in a family of several daughters. Here every man looks out for No. 1, and Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 would get left.—*Norristown Herald.*

—"It's funny about Washington people," said a young man from New York to a Washingtonian. "How do you mean?" asked the W. man. "Why, everybody has a way of saying 'Yes, indeed.'" "Have they!" exclaimed the Washingtonian, bitterly. "Well, they haven't. I asked a girl last night if she would marry me, and the way she said 'No, indeed,' was enough to bring tears to the eye of a needle."—*Washington Critic.*

A NEW RACKET.

Mr. Dunder Concludes That It Is His Duty to Protect Himself.

"Been swindled again, I suppose?" observed Sergeant Bendall as Mr. Dunder showed up yesterday for the first time in a couple of weeks.

"Vhell, Sergeant, I pelief I vhas discouraged. I pays taxes in two wards und vhas headquarters for campaign clubs, but somepody beats me all der time."

"What is it this time?"

"Yesterday two mans come in my place. Vhas I Carl Dunder? I vha. All right. Der shmallest man says he vhas my frendt, und he like to put me on der latest racket. I shtep oudt in der pack yard mit him, und he whispers:

"Mr. Dunder, if some stranger comes here und says he vhas house-roof inspector und dot you must shovel der shnow off your roof or pay some fines, doan' you pelief him. Dere vhas no sooch official, und dot shnow vhas all right. I vhas your frendt, und I doan' like to see you shwindled."

"I see."

"Vhell, we go in, und I treat him two times, but he doan' be gone half an hour pefore I miss a box of cigars."

"Which the other man took, of course."

"I pelief so, too. Doan' I haf some protection py dis bolice force?"

"You must first protect yourself. It won't be three days before some one else will come some game on you."

"Won't it! Sergeant, look at me! I vhas going home. Pooty soon some feller comes in und asks if I vhas Carl Dunder. I vhas. He likes to try my telephone or read der gas meter, or I should clean off dot sidewalk.****!"

"What does that mean?"

"Eef I ring twice dot means he vhas run oofer by some ice wagon und can't lif but half an hour! Eef I ring only once, und laugh ha! ha! in der telephone, dot means he has been deadt ten minutes, und I like some doctors to examine me und find dot emotional insanity! I vhas a shanged man! It vhas my duty to protect herself! Good day!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A COLD COUNTRY.

Hitherto Unpublished Geographical Information Concerning Iceland.

Iceland was discovered in the eighth century by a Norwegian ice dealer, who, one particularly mild winter when his usual supplies failed, was searching for that necessary commodity. He found this island just flowing with ice, so he called it Iceland, and a nice land it has been ever since for men in that business.

Iceland is well situated for a summer residence, being on the Northern Atlantic, on the confines of the Artic Ocean. Nearly all the icebergs on their way from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand stop at Iceland to wood and water.

The inhabitants, who are of Scandinavian origin, are very honest. An ice-house can be left unlocked on the darkest night without a lump being raised.

The island is warmed by several volcanoes, that are kept fired up night and day ready to respond to an alarm. If they miss an eruption the people are liable to break out with the scurvy, which is the same thing. Scurvy is the national air of Iceland. When they don't sing that they 'roar-a borealis, which is also a northern production.

Though Icelanders are temperate people they are fond of putting in a glass occasionally, which accounts for the number of glaciers among them. The island is noted for its hot springs, called geysers. Nearly every resident cultivates a geyser in his garden, so if the fall and winter prove cold he is sure of a hot spring.

Iceland has two lofty mountains, Hecla and Jokel. The latter is 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, which is no mean height, Jokul you are a mind to about it. Travel is principally performed on a sledge drawn by reindeers. If you are familiar with old sledge you can go anywhere in Iceland. You see reindeers and pretty girls everywhere. The very sky seems to rain dears.—*Texas Siftings.*

She Came from Boston.

She was a Boston girl and was receiving with a friend in Washington.

"Ah, Miss X," said an æsthetic Lieutenant, who had just been presented, "you are from Boston, I believe."

"Yes, that is my home."

"Delightful place, Boston. So intellectual. So classic, I may say. Such elegant people. Such an air of refinement, permeating every environment. Nothing loud; nothing coarse; nothing vulgar. Delightful! delightful!"

"You bet your life it is," she replied, innocently; "but as far as I've got, I think Washington takes the cake."

When they got the Lieutenant out of the wreck he started for home to make out an application for a pension.—*Washington Critic.*

Barefooted in Midwinter.

"Oh, yes, they say he's very rich now Still, I knew the time when he used to walk around barefooted in midwinter."

"In his early boyhood, may be?"

"Oh, no. Since he's married."

"Impossible, Mrs. Bascomb. Why, when?"

"At nights, when the baby had the colic."—*Philadelphia Call.*

—"You are picturing rather a gloomy future for me, madam," he said to the fortune-teller. "Yes, sir," she replied; "but it's the best I can do for half a dollar."—*Harper's Bazar.*

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Compound Oxygen is not a drug. It does not introduce an enemy into the system, but a kind and gracious healer. It does not assault or depress nature, as is always the case when crude drugs are taken, but comes to her assistance and restores her weakened vital forces. All of its effects are gentle, pervading and vitalizing. If you are suffering from any disease which your physician has failed to cure, send to Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for their pamphlet, and learn all about this wonderful treatment.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews, 615 Powell street, San Francisco.

In the Catholic church of the United States there are one cardinal, 12 archbishops, 61 bishops, 7,658 priests, 1,530 ecclesiastical students, 6,910 churches, 3,281 chapels, 36 theological seminaries, 88 colleges, 193 academies, 485 charitable institutions, 2,697 parochial schools and 535 725 pupils in attendance at these schools.

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Tourists, emigrants and mariners find that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicinal safeguard against unhealthful influences, upon which they can implicitly rely, since it prevents the effects of vitiated atmosphere, unaccustomed or unwholesome diet, bad water, or other conditions unfavorable to health. On long voyages, or journeys in latitudes adjacent to the equator, it is especially useful as a preventive of the febrile complaints and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are apt to attack natives of the temperate zone sojourning or traveling in such regions, and it is an excellent protection against the influence of extreme cold, sudden changes of temperature, exposure to damp or extreme fatigue. It not only prevents intermittent and remittent fever, and other diseases of a malarial type, but eradicates them, a fact which has been notorious for years past in North and South America, Mexico, the West Indies, Australia and other countries.

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THE NATIONAL DISEASE DOWNED.

Hundreds of so-called diseases under various names are the result of indigestion, and when this one trouble is removed the others vanish. The best known remedy for indigestion, according to thousands of testimonials, is one that has been used in the United States for more than fifty years—BRANDRETH'S PILLS. These Pills will cure the worst form of indigestion or dyspepsia, and by their use the national disease is easily conquered.

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RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The Chautauqua University, which is conducted on the correspondence plan, has now 60,000 students.—*Buffalo Express.*

—The timber work of the domes of the Church of St. Mark, at Venice, is more than 840 years old, and is still in a good state.

—It is one of the proudest boasts of Washington that its outfit of public-school buildings is better than that of any other city in this or any other country.—*Washington Post.*

—Three new Quaker missionaries are reported to have arrived safely at the capital of Madagascar, and a second doctor has been appointed to assist Dr. Fox in the medical mission there.

—Many English clergymen are suffering severely from loss in the revenue of their parishes. In four benefices in one archdeaconry in the diocese of Peterborough, the aggregate income has fallen from $10,000 to $1,000.

—In the University of Glasgow a scholarship of the value of $3,095 has been established by the Adelaide Street Baptist Church, Glasgow, for the aid of Baptist students. It is called the James Paterson Bursary, after a former pastor.

—The report of the Board of Education of New York City for the past year shows an expenditure of $4,616,841, an average daily attendance of 139,950, and the cost per capita of this attendance, $29.61. The number of teachers employed was 3,603. The twenty-eight evening schools had an average nightly attendance of 8,004.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—We have seen the school advance to a public and free system; in place of the ignorant pedant who boarded round and taught the whole family out of one book, we have full graded schools in backwoods districts where the scholars are so few that each pupil has to in himself make two grades, in order to have enough pupils to go round among all the grades.—*The Patrol.*

—The Springfield (Mass) *Union* says: "The proposition to levy a State tax for the purpose of schools will fill the hill towns with joy. There is a principle of justice in it. The State compels every town to maintain schools; yet the ability of towns to do this is very unequal. Some towns are the favorite residences of rich men and others are deserted by enterprising sons as soon as the law allows."

—It is interesting to know that one at least of the best traditions of classical Greece has lasted down to these latter days. This is the readiness of rich citizens to perform public services at their private expense. The University at Athens boasts an endowment at this moment of more than $12,000,000. There is a hospital at Athens, too, entertaining more than a hundred aged brothers which was founded by a single wealthy Greek citizen.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—If homes were made brighter and happier there would be less attraction on the streets for young people.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—A new novel soon to appear will be entitled "A Superior Woman." We all know her. She married some other fellow. They always do.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—A surgeon, who wished to compliment the heroism of a soldier who had just had his leg amputated, told him that he had stood it like a woman.—*N. Y. News.*

—A little grammar is a dangerous thing. "Johnny, be a good boy, and I will take you to the circus next year." "Take me now, pa. The circus is in the present tents."—*N. Y. Independent.*

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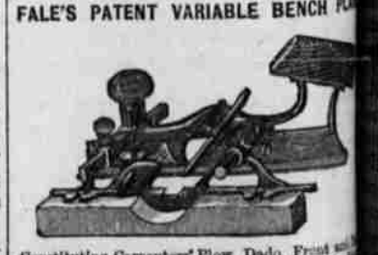

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