

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

PEOPLE in Minneapolis, Minn., consume 45,000,000 cigars a year, but only 2,000,000 of this number are made by its 200 cigar makers.

GORDON HUGHES, an Ohio boy, son of the American Consul at Birmingham, has won, in competition with 52 others, a Cambridge scholarship worth \$2,000.

THE supervising architect of public buildings at Washington has recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury that \$40,000 be appropriated for the repair of public buildings in San Francisco.

THE remarkable finish of American papers is imparted by the addition of a mineral called agalith, a silicate of magnesia somewhat resembling asbestos in texture. It is found only in the United States.

A LETTER received from Robert Garrett, dated at Cairo, states that he and his party will ascend the Nile as far as Thebes, and returning by way of Cairo, will cross the Mediterranean to Greece. From there they will go to Russia.

THEY are not troubled with breach of promise suits in China. When a future Chinese belle is about three days old she is formerly betrothed to the son of some acceptable neighbor, and when she is about fifteen she is carried and left there, and that ends it.

JOHN HALP, of Westbrook, Ga., is evidently a humorist, although he has not yet become known to the world as such. His first baby was christened First Half; the next, Second Half; the third, Other Half, and the fourth Best Half. He has a big sign over his cabin door which reads: "The Whole family of John Halp lives within. A half family is better than none, but if you want to see six halves in one hole, come inside and see what is left of us. God bless our home."

WHILE a citizen of Lumpkin, Ga., was cleaning out his cellar recently after it had been flooded, he discovered a slight depression in the earth, and, examining it closely, saw a bar of metal partly buried there. Picking it up he found it to be lead. Further search revealed 167 bars, weighing about a pound each. How they got there is not known, though it is surmised that they were buried during the Indian war of 1836, when a rude fort stood on the present site of the house.

It is said that 40 per cent. of all the deaths from poison in Great Britain are due to opium; and this rate of mortality, according to Dr. Winter Blythe, "arises in a great measure from the pernicious practices both of hard-working English mothers and the baby-farmer of giving infants 'soothing sirups,' 'infants' friends' and the like, to allay restlessness and keep them asleep during the greater part of their existence." It has been calculated that one preparation alone is the undoubted cause of death of 150,000 children every year.

BOSTON has just received from Africa the largest gorilla ever landed in this country. His name is Jack, and he is five feet in height when standing erect, and measures seven feet from the end of one outstretched hand to the other. He weighs about 125 pounds, and exhibits enormous strength, compared with which that of a man seems like a child. He arrived in a large box made of planking two and a half inches thick, and when being removed from the ship he tore large splinters from the hard wood planks with as much ease as a child would break a twig.

AN enormous black eagle has been seen lately at Lander, Wyoming. It is believed that the bird is fully five feet in height and that his powerful wings measure fifteen feet from tip to tip. His legs are almost as big as a man's. He generally makes his appearance about sunset, when he will fly from cliff to cliff on the mountains, all the time keeping up a piercing scream. He has been shot at dozens of times by excellent marksmen, but so far he has safely avoided the flying rifle balls, and each shot only seems to make him yell louder, as if laughing at his would-be slayers.

A man may be opposed to capital punishment and yet in favor of hanging up his grocery.—Boston Courier.

Married men are preferred as officers on the police force. The authorities want men who have had their courage tried and proved.

TELEGRAPHIC.

An Epitome of the Principal Events New Attracting Public Interest.

Hungarian house deputies adopted the army bill as proposed by the government.

In the duel on the Bois de Boulogne in Paris, between Dupuis and Habert, art critics, the former was killed.

R. P. Gravel, treasurer of Scott county, Kas., has been found short in his accounts to the amount of \$9,000.

The ship Smyrna was sunk in a collision with the steamer Moto, off the Isle of Wight near London. Thirteen passengers were drowned.

Daniel Moriarty and Daniel Hayes were hanged at Tralee, for the murder of James Fitzmaurice, a farmer, near Lixna, county Kerry, Ireland, January 21st last.

Alexander Jones, colored, was hanged at Tallahassee, Fla., for the murder of George Outhbert, in November, 1887. The execution was private.

Samuel Phillips, the eleven-year-old son of a prominent merchant of Saginaw, Mich., while playing on some logs in a bayou, fell in. Englehart Reidinger, aged twenty-four, jumped in to save the boy, but the little fellow clung to his neck and both were drowned.

Ramon Cruz, a wealthy planter residing thirty miles from Havana, was taken prisoner by bandits held for a \$10,000 ransom. Soldiers are scouring the country in search of him while his wife has received a letter demanding money, and saying if she plays the messenger false her husband's life will be forfeited.

New York brokers have been instructed by a detective and requested to look out for a large number of bonds stolen from a firm at Lille, France. The bonds are supposed to aggregate \$1,000,000, and include Panama obligations, Credit Foncier securities, Portuguese obligations, Russian rents, Turkish bonds and miscellaneous obligations.

A passenger train on the New York & Pennsylvania railroad was wrecked near Whitehouse, N. Y., by the spreading of the rails. The mail and baggage cars and two passenger coaches containing about forty passengers, rolled down a twenty-foot embankment. No one was killed outright, but seventeen of those injured will die.

Helene Croemond, prima donna, committed suicide in the cabin of the Piccadilly, London. She signed a contract with the Drury Lane Opera Company, but owing to a misunderstanding she tore up the contract in a fit of temper. Later she tried to reopen negotiations, but in the meantime a substitute had been engaged, and in a fit of despondency she shot herself.

General Wirt Adams, postmaster at Jackson, Miss., and John Martin, an editor, fought a street duel, and both men were killed. The general was hit in the head, and Martin was hit twice. A published article was the immediate cause of the tragedy, though a breach has long existed between the men. It charged incompetent service in the postoffice.

A nine-year-old daughter of a farmer named Albert Goodspeed, living near Des Moines, Iowa, is lying at the point of death, having been almost literally eaten by a dog when found. The girl had been attending school. A huge dog was standing over the little girl, tearing the flesh from her breast and devouring it. Her left breast had been eaten away, leaving the lungs exposed, while her limbs were horribly mangled.

A terrible accident occurred at Rushsylvania, Ohio. A school exhibition was in progress in a hall situated in the third story of a brick building, over 400 people being present. Suddenly the floor gave way with a frightful crash and the entire audience went down in a surging mass to the ground. So far, two people are reported dead, ten seriously injured, and probably fifty less seriously injured.

An odd marriage occurred at St. Louis, Miss. Ada Belle Richards, a cousin of the late President Arthur, was married to Dr. Wright of the Choctaw Nation, Indian territory. The groom is a quarter-blood Choctaw Indian, and a son of the late Gov. Wright, of Indian territory. He is a well educated physician and quite handsome. The couple became acquainted while the bride was doing missionary work in the territory a year ago.

A lamp exploded in the hand of Mrs. John Quillen at Pittsburg, Pa., as she was going up stairs. The burning oil set fire to her clothing, and overcome with fright, she ran to the window and jumped out, alighting on a brick pavement thirty-five feet below. Coleman Kilroy and wife who also occupied the house had retired, but were awakened by the explosion. Kilroy jumped from the third story window and was badly injured. His wife forced her way through the flames which filled the halls but in so doing was painfully burned about the head, face and arms.

A British gunboat has returned from Cape Juby, whither she was sent to investigate the reported attack of a body of the Sultan of Morocco's troops upon a depot of the Northwest Africa Company at that place. The commander of the Falcon reports that Mr. Morris, manager of the British-African Company at Cape Juby, attempted to photograph a Moorish camp of seven soldiers, and that while he was adjusting the camera the soldiers brained him. They then attacked and drove his companions into the fort protecting the company's factory.

COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

A serious stabbing affray occurred at Red Bluff, Cal., in a saloon between Steve Trast (colored) and John Mahlon, when the latter stabbed Trast three times, and it is thought he will die.

At Truckee, Cal., a special train loaded with oranges ran into a freight train at tunnel 13. Both engines and several cars were badly smashed and fifty feet of snowshed was knocked down.

A Southern Pacific passenger engine in turning on the table at Santa Ana, N. M., ran by the table and collided with a freight engine in the round house, demolishing the roundhouse and freight engine.

John B. White was stabbed and killed at Big Pine, Cal., by W. T. C. Elliott. White was an uncle of Elliott's divorced wife, and it is claimed that he was stabbed for offering protection to his niece. Elliott asked to be arrested.

At Los Angeles, Cal., while Mrs. Molleto was driving into the city the horse took fright and she was thrown from the buggy. Her dress caught in the axle and she was dragged some distance. Portions of scalp were torn from each side of her head and her right arm broken.

While driving along a road seven miles south of Santa Cruz, Cal., three boys were thrown from a wagon, by the horse balking, over a sixty foot cliff. Vincente Garcia, twelve years old, was killed; Manuel Smith, six years old, was seriously injured, and John Smith, four years old, escaped miraculously without injury.

Pedro Pino, a Mexican, and Joseph Silva, a Portuguese quarreled on a sheep ranch near Los Corrillos, N. M., over the right of possession of some land, when Silva drew a pistol and shot Pino through the jaw. The latter returned the fire, and shot Silva through the brain, killing him instantly. Pino will probably recover.

A passenger train on the Inter Oceanic railway was stopped and robbed by a band of fourteen highwaymen, three miles beyond Irolo, of Mexico. The passengers and train men were systematically robbed. The company lost over \$3,000 from the treasure box. It is presumed this is the same band that entered Amecameca recently, and that plundered the Chatbua ranch in the state of Puebla.

A son of Wm. Bent, who keeps a saloon in San Francisco, was drowned at the entrance of the ferry slip. He was in a boat near the end of the wharf when the steamer Donahue came in, and the waves caused by the steamer swinging into the slip caused the boat to capsize. A yacht saw the accident and went to his rescue, but accidentally ran right over him. The lad sank and was drowned.

Terrence Mullen, convicted of perjury in connection with an entry of public lands in Southern New Mexico, was brought from Los Cruces and placed in the penitentiary. He is under sentence of the United States court to serve four years at hard labor and pay a fine of \$1,000. Mullen is the one who concocted the scheme to steal the body of Abraham Lincoln, and hold it for ransom. The plot was disclosed by one of his associates, and he was caught in the act of carrying off the body, for which he served one and one-half years in the Illinois prison.

A shooting affray occurred at Oakland, Cal., which resulted in the death of John Phelan, a tailor. It seems that Phelan was out with two companions, and met Ben Litchenstein, another tailor. They had some angry words about the price of work. Phelan accused the other tailor of taking work from him by doing it at cheaper rates. Litchenstein denied this, and things were smoothed over, and all parties took a drink in a neighboring saloon. Phelan then struck Litchenstein in the face. The assaulted tailor went away, but quickly returned with a revolver and shot Phelan in the left breast, the bullet entering his heart. Phelan died in fifteen minutes after reaching the hospital.

A few days ago a gentleman from Fresno registered at one of the principal hotels in San Francisco, but as there were no rooms vacant at the time he was told to return in the afternoon. His luck was no better on his return. He was a little indignant, and told the clerk at the desk that he would stop there anyhow, and offered to back his boast with \$100. Among the guest at the hotel was a young lady from the same town as the gentleman, and for whom he had a liking. He went to the young lady, told his predicament and determination, and asked the young lady to marry him. She consented, and together they went to the parson and were married. It is sufficient to say that the gentleman made good his boast.

Some nine months ago Miss Laura Webster, a young lady living in Santa Clara county, Cal., received a severe fright while visiting her sister in Victoria, B. C. She was in good health at the time, but a few days later she sank into a deep sleep. Shortly after her affliction she was taken to San Jose, where she now resides, and during the trance the only nourishment she received was forced down her throat. Her breathing was barely perceptible, and her limbs, when placed in a certain position, would remain rigid until changed by an attendant. She lies with her eyes closed but will reply to questions, when repeated several times. During the last few weeks her condition has improved considerably, and the physicians in attendance state that she will eventually awaken from her long sleep.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Legislation Pertaining to the Interest of the Pacific Coast.

SENATE.

Among the bills reported and placed on the calendar, were the following:

Senate bill to retire certain disabled officers of the army.

House bill authorizing the president to retire Alfred Pleasanton, with the rank of colonel, with an amendment giving him the rank of colonel.

House bill for the promotion of army officers after twenty years of continued service in one grade, a minority dissenting.

Senate bill granting to the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company right of way through the Nez Perce Indian reservation.

The committee on foreign affairs reported to the senate in executive session the treaty which was recently negotiated by Secretary Bayard and the Chinese minister, with the recommendation that two amendments be made to the treaty, and that it be sent to the President with the request that he secure the consent of the Chinese government to the amendments.

The first amendment is to the first clause of the treaty, which provides for the exclusion of all Chinese laborers from this country. The amendment added to this clause provides that this exclusion shall also apply to Chinamen who have been in this country and have departed, taking certificates with them. This amendment will prevent the return of all Chinese with certificates.

The second amendment adopted by the committee on foreign affairs provides that exempted classes in the treaty, such as merchants, students and Chinamen who have departed from this country leaving behind a wife and family or money or property to the value of \$1,000, shall be allowed to return only upon presentation of certificates showing that the holders belong to the excepted classes named in the treaty.

The number of individual pension bills passed by the senate in sixty-five minutes was 105, forty-two of them being house bills. Several of them were for volunteer nurses, at the rate of \$25 a month, and one was for the widow of Gen. Charles P. Stone, at \$50.

HOUSE.

A bill to provide for the sale to actual settlers under the homestead laws, of the Fort Sedgewick military reservation in Colorado and Nebraska was passed.

A bill was passed to establish an additional land district in Oregon.

Johnston, from the committee on elections, submitted a report on the California contested election case of Lynch vs. Vandever, and it was placed on the house calendar. The report is unanimously in favor of Vandever, the sitting member.

Cox presented a bill for an appropriation, in reference to a memorial from Gen. Schofield and Slocum and other members of the Army of the Potomac, asking for an appropriation of \$25,000 to aid in meeting the expenses of a fraternal reunion of survivors of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia, to be held on the battlefield of Gettysburg in July next, to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of that conflict.

The secretary of the interior transmitted the report by Governor Swineford of Alaska, upon the operations of the Alaska Seal and Fur Company, in which he alleges that the company has grossly abused the natives, and attaches an affidavit to the charges. He concludes that it would be better to allow every fur seal to be exterminated than to continue so blighting a monopoly.

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including Butter, Eggs, Apples, Peaches, Pears, and Flour.

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Worn Out Lands.

A writer in the Southern Cultivator tells of a farm he owns in Tennessee where the fields are badly worn out and washed out by many years' cultivation. Turned-out fields are grown to sedge, briars and bushes, and have many washed out gullies. A century or less of cultivation, so-called, has done this, and he now is experimenting with grasses, to find some way to make available pasture and return the soil to usefulness. He says there are hundreds of millions of acres in similar condition. It is well enough for the people who commence to till a new soil to look ahead to what the land they own may come as a poor inheritance for their heirs, and try to follow some method of farming that can preserve some degree of fertility, rather than exhaust its virtues and thereby beggar their heirs. There are many farms in this beautiful and fertile valley that have already lost so much productive power as to not bring nearly so good crops as in the beginning. There is no profit left in growing staple crops on such land, and the question is: How long will it be before cropping such land will cease, and it be "turned out" like those worn out lands in Tennessee?

It is possible to pursue a profitable system of rotation, with clover as a restorer, when clover will grow, or by putting land to grass and feeding stock on the land, and by prudent management prevent the continuance of such waste as has been practiced here. There is downright wickedness in destroying the fertility that has been accumulating for untold ages. To do this ignorantly and blindly is bad enough, but the world has reached a common-sense knowledge of soils and their management that no man can be ignorant of, unless he is blind to all sense and deaf to all reason. Robbing the soil should be made a worse crime than felony.

The market for fat sheep shows these days very clearly that the man who remembers that carcasses as well as fleeces are to be sold from his flocks is the shepherd that is going to win.

In 1850 the English sparrow in America occupied the area of a single tree or tree-box. Now he disports himself over an area 885,000 square miles in the United States and 150,000 in Canada.

Dr. W. L. Challis, of Atchison, Kas., is having the cottonwood trees on his farm cut down and sawed into lumber. These trees were planted by Dr. Challis in 1858, and are now an average of three feet in diameter.

It requires more labor to engage in gardening as compared with farming, but less land is required. The most profitable crops are not those that give the largest yields, but which bring the highest price, compared with the cost.

Pig pens should not be on the same location every season. By having them movable much valuable manure can be secured from the saturated earth around the old sites, while the change to fresh places will greatly promote cleanliness and health.

Among the cattlemen who attended the recent convention in Denver of the International Range Association was Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, who is one of the largest cattle owners in New Mexico. His holdings of ranch lands at one time aggregated 104,000 acres.

After removing the mulch in the spring from the strawberries hoe between the rows after the soil shall have become somewhat warmed, as that will let more warmth and air down to the roots. A small portion of wood ashes scattered along the rows after hoeing would be very beneficial.

The warbles, or bunches on the backs of the cattle, may be killed by puncturing them through the entrance hole with an awl, or by syringing in a few drops of carbolic acid slightly diluted. If let alone each grub will make another gaddy to torment the cattle next summer.

"False blossoms," or "rose blossom" on the blackberry (peculiar to the Wilson especially) is caused by a worm hatched from eggs deposited by a winged insect. The canes should be cut below the enlargement caused by the worms, in the fall, and burned, in order to destroy the insect.

The persimmon tree does not deprive the soil of a large amount of fertilizing elements, and for that reason makes the best of shade trees for stock. In the South, even on abandoned fields, the persimmon is allowed to grow. Its growth is slow, however, but its fruit is highly valued by some.

Severely cutting back the dead wood on the peach trees will start them into new life. If the tree be dead at the top and the wood near the trunk green, the new buds will soon give a new top. By keeping all the injured old wood cut away the tree will do service much longer than is usually the case with peach trees.

The largest horse in the United States is owned by Mark Thode of Mattoon, Ill. He is only three years old, measures nineteen hands high, and recently gained 250 pounds in five weeks.

In securing seed be careful that you are not buying varieties with new names. Old, dried varieties of vegetables should never be discarded as long as they give good results. A change of seed without first experimenting with the new variety the year previous, may cause a loss of the entire crop.

RUSKIN'S ROMANCE.

How the Great Critic Married and Divorced from His Wife.

John Ruskin did a strangely weird thing when he consented to be married. He did a most erratic and the public a most inexplicable thing when he arranged for his divorce.

He had accepted some of the old traditions about womanhood that sometimes read of and talk about, and he looked for his ideal companion. One night he met her in the drawing room of a London friend, who, without knowing it, had brought the young lady to meet the eyes of the great writer.

It was a June night; he was thirty-five and she looked like a Greek goddess.

He was dazzled. She was a graceful girl of nineteen, with a face and figure as faultless as one of the statues of old. No one ever exposed Ruskin to fall in love, and he did not. She was poor, needed a home and comforts, and so they were married.

Their wedded life was peaceful and friendly, kindly to the highest degree, but there was not a spark of affection to lighten their existence. She admired the great man she had married, and was grateful for the wealth and comfort he showered on her. He worshipped her as he would the marble made to like by the sculptor's chisel.

There was nothing human about the life they led as husband and wife, she was a woman who in her heart was like all true women, laughed at the traditions that made her sex-love a tant worship.

One day Ruskin brought an artist to paint his wife's picture. And the artist was Millais; and he was a bright, cheery, handsome fellow, human and kind, with a great and absorbing love for the beautiful, and a willingness to tell of his love.

He began to paint the portrait of a magnificent woman, and when he had finished he was in love with his friend's wife.

Womanlike she saw it, and perhaps she was not full of sorrow and reproach. It was the first tribute of real manly love that had been laid at her feet.

And Ruskin? His wide eyes saw the romance that was weaving around those two lives, and his heart realized how little affection he had to lavish on the woman whom he had made his wife.

How he told her the story of his pride in her and the sacrifice he had made for her, while she lay prone at his feet, is one of the things which only he or she could tell.

It is difficult to obtain a divorce in England, but John Ruskin secured it for her, and one bracing morning in the early winter, a month after the divorce was granted, Ruskin stood beside the couple in one of London's quiet churches, and saw them made man and wife.

That was a good many years ago, and since then Millais has become rich and famous, and is now Sir John, and his wife is my Lady Millais.

The warmest, sturdiest friend the struggling painter had in his tolling days was the man whose wife he had married, and through all the years of Millais' latter success and great honor John Ruskin has been the welcome guest and almost daily visitor to the man and woman whose lives he so unselfishly crowned with happiness.—N. Y. Graphic.

A POWERFUL EXPLOSIVE.

One That Contains Neither Nitro-Glycerine Nor Nitro-Celulose.

An explosive which is prepared in a solid form, and contains neither nitro-glycerine, nitro-celulose nor nitro-benzene has been invented by Mr. Rudolf Sjoberg, of Stockholm. It may not only be employed for blasting operations in mines and in quarries, but also in guns for filling torpedoes. The preparation is carried out in such a manner that nitrate of ammonia is mixed with melted purified solid hydrocarbon, and is gelatinized with liquid hydrocarbon, or with only one of them with more melted hydrocarbons. By means of the gelatinization, each particle of the salt is impermanently inclosed in a layer of gelatinous material, so that the hygroscopic properties of the nitrate of ammonia in the open air are prevented. Among the solid hydrocarbons he uses naphthalene, paraffine and the like, and among the liquid hydrocarbons he uses purified paraffine or astral oil. In order to facilitate the explosion or discharge of the substance, and to increase its explosive power, he adds there to finely powdered chlorate of potash either in its pure state or after it has been gelatinized in the same manner as the nitrate of ammonia. The salts treated in this manner when mixed together do not come in direct contact with each other.

It is stated that the explosive thus prepared has, at least, as great power as any heretofore ordinarily manufactured, and that it possesses a greater amount of safety than they, whether in the course of manufacture or when being transported or manipulated, the Sjoberg explosive being only capable of being exploded in an enclosed space, and by means of a strong fuse cap. The explosive is, moreover, thoroughly insensitive to the action of cold. Other salts of ammonia may be used.

A modification of the process consists in the nitrate of ammonia gelatinized as described by means of hydrocarbon being mixed with whey (or cheese matter, sugar of milk, or the like) obtained from milk, after the preparation has been subjected to treatment with two parts of nitric acid of 1.40 to 1.50 and four parts of sulphuric acid of 1.82 to 1.84 specific gravity to one part of the substance, the superfluous acids being removed by washing. The product obtained by this method is a gray powder insoluble in water, which can be easily exploded by means of a dynamite fuse cap, and can be used either as a substitute for chlorate of potash or alone as an explosive.—Central Republican.