

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

CLOVER ROOT-BORER.

Appearance in Ohio of a New Enemy to American Agriculture.

It is with much regret that I have to record the presence in Ohio of what appears to be the clover-root borer—one of the worst insect enemies of agriculture. Some time ago I received from Stark County an account of a serious injury to clover, of unknown origin, so fatal that two large fields had been almost wholly destroyed. I requested specimens of injured plants, and on their arrival found that some insect larva had been at work boring out the roots. Unfortunately none of the depredators were present in the plants examined, but the work corresponds so exactly to that of the clover root-borer that I have little doubt that it is the author of the mischief.

The clover root-borer (*Hylesinus trifolii*) was first found in this country in September, 1878, when specimens were sent from New York to the Department of Agriculture for identification. The insect was treated at some length by Prof. Riley in the Department report for that year, and in order to give the farmers a better idea of what is known of this new foe to the clover crop, I quote below some of the more important paragraphs:

"In September, 1878," Prof. Riley writes, "I received from Mr. G. C. Snow, of Branchport, N. Y., roots of clover that had been ruined by a small beetle not before reported in the country as having this habit. The insect was found in all stages of growth, though the principal injury had evidently been done by the larvae, which worked more particularly on the large roots. These last in many cases were entirely severed at the surface of the ground. The flower stalks were also in many cases eaten into. A visit subsequently made to Western New York revealed the fact that in Seneca, Ontario and Yates Counties this new enemy to American agriculture had been prevalent enough to prevent the cutting of the clover, the roots being entirely devoured and the plants pulling out with the greatest ease and gathering in windows before the mower. In the fields affected I failed to find, after hours of search, a single plant that did not contain the insect in some stage, and in fewer or greater numbers.

"I have found the insect in all three stages of larva, pupa, and adult up to the time of frost, though the perfect beetles at this stage very greatly predominate. The insect hibernates in any of these three stages, and continues propagating as soon as spring opens, the beetles issuing from the ground and pairing during the early spring months. The female then instinctively borrows in the crown of the root, eating a pretty large cavity, wherein she deposits from four to six pale, whitish, elliptical eggs. These hatch in about a week, and the young larvae at first feed in the cavity made by the parent. After a few days, however, they begin to burrow downward, extending to the different branches of the root.

"The galleries made in burrowing run pretty regularly along the axis of the roots and are filled with brown excrement. The pupa is formed in a smooth cavity, generally at the end of one of these burrows, and may be found in small numbers as early as September.

"It is the custom in Western New York to sow the clover in spring on ground already sown to fall wheat. This is generally done while the snow is yet on the ground or while the frost is disappearing, one peck of seed being used to the acre. The clover is allowed to go to seed in the fall, and usually produces but little. During the second year one crop of hay and one crop of seed are obtained. It is during this second year that the injury of the hylesinus is most observed.

"No experiments have yet been made with a view of preventing the injuries of this clover pest, and no other mode of prevention suggests itself to my mind than to plow up the clover in the spring of the second year, if the presence of the beetle is observed."—Ohio Farmer.

Drainage for Fruit Trees.

I believe that nothing is so injurious as stagnant water to fruit trees. I will give a case in point: Our fruit plantation is on high ground, the land sloping away from it on all sides. Drainage was thought to be unnecessary, so that the trees were planted on the undrained land. The result was disastrous in various parts of the plantation, for in places the trees never made the least start at either root or branch, a good many died, and those that lived became mossy and looked in a bad way. On examining the parts on which this occurred it was found that the water could not pass away freely. Therefore it was drained with very good results, as the trees commenced to grow and soon were in good health, and the branches became bright and free from mossy growth, and are now doing well.

—Breakfast bacon, which has been cooked with greens and rejected as "too fat," makes a nice breakfast relish if sliced and dipped in flour, then fried a golden brown. After you dish it, add one tablespoonful of flour to the fat in the pan, then one-half a cup of milk; stir until it boils up, pour over the bacon and serve.—The Housewife.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

DEAD ON THE SIDEWALK.

A Brakeman Killed. A Fearful Leap A Brutal Murder. Fatal Shooting Affair.

POISONED BY EATING WILD PEAS.

A Brakeman Killed.
George Thain, a brakeman, was run over and killed by an engine at the railroad yard at Fourth and Townsend streets, at San Francisco, and was killed. He was standing on the board that serves a switch engine for a cow catcher, and fell in front of the locomotive. He was knocked to one side, and the wheels passed over his left leg, and he died soon after. Thain was a Scotchman, 25 years old, and unmarried. So far as known he had no relatives in this country. John Hewitt, the engineer who was running the locomotive, was taken into custody and charged with manslaughter. He was, however, released on his own recognizance.

Dead on the Sidewalk.

An old man named C. E. P. Wood was found dead on the sidewalk in East Oakland, Cal., by Henry Week, who lives near by. Wood was on his way from a grocery store, where he had been with his little son. It is supposed he died of heart disease. It is said that he was, until lately, a wealthy miller of Port Townsend, but having lost his wealth, he has been employed by the Central Pacific as a laborer.

Poisoned by Eating Wild Peas.

G. Thompson shipped 150 Spanish merino bucks to Ritzville, W. T., from Pendleton, for sale. Sunday they were turned out of the enclosure and driven to the hills for a day's feed. Monday night thirty-two had died from eating wild peas. Many more are sick and will undoubtedly die. These bucks belong to the Ross estate, and are known all over this coast as excellent breeders and of fine stock. The loss is \$15 per head.

A Stage Held Up.

As the stage from Camptonville Cal., neared a place called Nigger Tent, a masked man appeared at the top of the grade with a gun, which he pointed at the driver and ordered him to throw out the mail bags and express box, which was done. He was then ordered to drive on. The express box was found broken open and its contents taken. The box contained bullion, bar and coin, amounting to about \$2,500. The mail bags were taken away. Nothing has yet been heard of the robber, although officers are on his track.

An Extensive Fire.

The total loss by the fire in San Francisco is estimated at \$127,000, divided as follows: McCue's carriage factory, \$60,000, insurance \$15,000; Fink & Schindler's furniture factory \$55,000, insurance \$15,000; Prindle's shoe factory \$8,000, insurance \$6,000; and another loss of \$4,000.

Fire at Sea.

The British ship *Strathmore*, which arrived at San Francisco from Swansea, reports that on August 21st the coal, which formed the ship's cargo, caught fire in the main hatch. A portion of the cargo had to be jettisoned to get at the fire, which was not extinguished for twenty-four hours.

Fatal Shooting Affair.

Charlie Garrett, colored, and Joe Morgan, white, commenced shooting each other in Angus McDonald's saloon, near Spokane Falls, W. T., which resulted in the wounding of two bystanders named James Shannon and William Lynott. Shannon was shot through the abdomen, and is not expected to live. Lynott was shot through the shoulder, and will recover. Neither of the shooters were hurt, and one escaped. Charles Garrett, one of those who did the shooting, came in and gave himself up. He was also shot in the arm.

A Hotel Burned.

A large, fine hotel at Long Beach, about twenty-two miles from Los Angeles, Cal., caught fire from a defective flue in the kitchen at midnight, and was totally destroyed, with nearly all the costly furniture. Loss, \$90,000; insurance, \$45,000.

Beaten to Death.

William Slack, a railroad laborer, of Los Angeles, Cal., while asleep, was beaten to death by William Lannagan. There was no provocation for the crime. Lannagan was drunk at the time.

A Lone Highwayman.

The Redding and Weaverville stage was robbed by one masked man about a mile from Redding, Cal. The robber blindfolded the passengers and robbed them. Two treasure boxes were taken. The loss is unknown. The town almost en masse turned out in pursuit of the robber.

A Brutal Murder.

At San Fernando, Cal., Wm. Lanigan entered the room of William Stock, and pulling him out of bed jumped on him several times, inflicting a wound from which Stock died soon after. The cause which prompted Lanigan is unknown.

A Fatal Jump.

Thomas J. Gallagher, a well known attorney of San Francisco, about 45 years of age, while under the influence of liquor, jumped from a third-story window and was fatally injured.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

A Terrible Deed.

The cabin of Marie Berthune, of Pittsburg, Kan., widow of Louis Berthune, one of the miners killed in the Frontenac explosion, was discovered to be on fire. Before the flames were extinguished the widow and four of her children were burned to death. The eldest child, a girl of 9 years, who succeeded in escaping, said her mother sent each of the children off to bed with a kiss and then sat down near the stove. The girl could not sleep, and lay watching her mother, who, after singing for some time, took a can of coal oil and poured it over herself, bed clothes and children. The grief-stricken woman then set fire to some pieces of paper and scattered it about the room, and soon the whole place was in flames. The girl jumped from bed and bolted for the half-open door. Her mother, whose loose dress was burning fiercely, caught her in her arms and tried to prevent her escape. The girl fought for freedom, her struggles being strengthened by the death shrieks of the other children, who were lying in the flames that were fast consuming the cabin. Mrs. Berthune passed her arms around the struggling child's body, and, unmindful of the fire that was slowly burning her, endeavored to hold her, but her strength soon gave way before the awful torture. The girl finally made one more effort to tear herself from the maniac. Released from the arms of her mother, the girl staggered through the door and fell headlong into a ditch, from which she was rescued a few minutes later by a party of miners.

Frightful Leap.

While delirious from typhoid fever Mrs. T. J. Lynch, the pretty wife of a wealthy man of New York, threw herself from the third floor window of the Bristol apartment house, Fifth avenue and Forty-second street. She struck head foremost upon a glass skylight about four feet in diameter, which formed a portion of the ground of the yard, and crashed through the half-inch plate as if it were pasteboard. Tearing between the ragged edges of the broken glass with the fearful felicity gained by her fall of thirty feet, the woman's body passed between two iron girders just twelve inches apart and landed, after another fall of about twelve feet, torn, bloody and dead scarcely a foot from where one of the bakers was at work at a range.

Fired on a School Girl.

As Wilbur S. Jordan, aged about sixteen years, was returning from school at Bellefontaine, Ohio, pointed a revolver full in the face of Minnie Brubaker, a handsome seventeen-year-old school-girl, and saying, "Your money or your life," discharged the weapon. The ball struck her just below the nose, and passing through the lip, knocked out several teeth. Unless complications arise she will recover. He did not know it was loaded.

A Condemned Murderer Married.

John McNulty, of San Francisco, condemned to be executed for the murder of James Collins, a longshoreman, was married in the county jail to Kate Kear, who recently procured a divorce from her husband, David Huber, on the ground of desertion.

The last ninety-five babies born in Vanceburg, Ky., are all girls, and every body is puzzled by the phenomenon.

Paris is said to be full to overflowing with ladies from all parts of the world seeking the latest fashions.

A female school-teacher in Amador county, California, is an ardent sportsman. She killed eight quail at one shot a few days ago.

It is estimated that in England one man in five hundred gets a college education, and in this country one in every two hundred.

Miss Susan Winter, of Wheatland Montana, is engaged to be married to a young man named Spring. Another case of Winter lingering in the lap of Spring.

A wonderful real estate dealer does business at Gladstone, Mich. He won't sell a lot unless the buyer signs a forfeiture contract not to allow whisky-selling on the premises.

A St. Louis doctor has removed the brains from a dozen different frogs, and healed the wound and let them go. They went off as if nothing had happened out of the usual, and it was plain that they had lost nothing of value. A frog which depended on his brains instead of his legs would stand a mighty poor show in a puddle near a school-house.

According to the census of 1880-81, the last one taken, there were at that time 20,980,626 widows in India, of whom 669,000 were under nineteen years of age and 278,900 under fourteen years. According to the native custom, none of these widows are at liberty to marry again. The same census gave the total female population at 99,700,000, and of these only 200,000 were able to read.

Charles F. Peck, a retired lawyer of Englewood, N. J., startled the people in a New York horse-car recently by asking a policeman to take charge of him, saying that he was getting sick and thought that it was yellow fever. There was a great scampering out of the car, but a physician who was sent for found the patient suffering from heart trouble, and without any symptoms of yellow jack.

Bernard Meyer, of Omaha, recently felt a slight pain under his left shoulder. The pain soon became intense and a doctor was sought. An examination of the spot revealed a hard substance, which, on being extracted, proved to be a needle in good condition. Meyer has no recollection of a needle having entered his body, but his mother says that it occurred when he was an infant, fifty-four years ago.

A New York bachelor, over seventy years of age, recently visited Maine, fell in love with a damsel less than half his age, was accepted, went home to prepare for the coming of his bride. When all things were in order, instead of going after his betrothed himself, he sent his younger brother. The younger man was pleased with his future sister-in-law, so pleased that he persuaded her to marry him before starting for New York.

Shot While Escaping.

John Atkins, arrested for burning railroad property, while being taken to jail by Deputy Constable McGee at Los Angeles, Cal., made a break for liberty. He was fatally shot by McGee.

AGRICULTURAL.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

Low wagons should be preferred on the farm. The difference in the labor required to load an unloaded low wagon, as compared with a higher one, is very great. Broad tires are also better than those that are narrow.

Farmers in the section of New South Wales that are suffering from drought find consolation in the fact that the dry spell has cut a wide swath through the rabbit army. In some localities there are scarcely any of these pests left.

Rattlesnakes have been unusually numerous in Georgia this year, and their increase is attributed by newspapers of the State to the enforcement of the stock law, which prohibits the hog, the rattler's greatest enemy, from roaming at large.

The general farmer, with two hundred acres of land, should keep fifty sheep for utility's sake alone. Such men can afford to estimate the value of sheep from the standpoint of meat, fertility and the general advantage of the farm, regardless of the market price of wool.

It costs nothing to be gentle with the cows, and it pays a big interest. The cultivation of the habit of gentleness when among the cows is big money in the pocket of the owner. If we shall stop to think we shall wonder when we consider the rough way in which heifers are often handled that there are no more kicking cows than there are.

Michigan Agricultural College experiments with wheat show that salt lessened the yield of wheat, 150 pounds being sown to the acre. Prof. Johnson inclines to think that one and a quarter bushels of seed gives the best yield. The old Clawson seems to retain, in good degree, those qualities which have made it popular for a longer term of years than most other varieties.

When a man is too fat the doctor recommends him to eat lemons and partake of acids to reduce his flesh. All these things the farmer knows. But strangely enough he forgets them all when he stands in the presence of the sour swill barrel. No woman would think of feeding a human baby on sour milk, but her husband will drive ahead and feed the calves and pigs on sour milk, and even look you full in the face and tell you that the calves will thrive best on sour milk.

Every young person knows that nuts, after they have dried somewhat, are sweeter than when first gathered. But the drying process goes on until they, especially chestnuts, become too hard to be eatable. These and other nuts can be kept from becoming too dry by mixing them with sand. If mixed with an equal bulk of sand, in a box or barrel, and kept in a cool place, the nuts may be preserved in an eatable condition until spring.

It is important to find how much of any fodder is digested, as well as to know how much can be grown on an acre, or eaten by a certain amount of stock, for on the amount digested depends the result in milk or beef. In using rough fodder we must add some concentrated food to make up for its poverty in certain elements. Bran, linseed meal and cotton-seed meal are best to make the rations complete. Brewers' grains are a cheap milk-producing food, but at \$3 a ton are not equal to cotton seed at \$30 a ton.

That labor on the farm enables the farmer not only to be repaid for such expense, but also returns a profit can be easily shown by a comparison of crops that demand much labor in their production and those that call for but little. A crop of celery, for instance, is one that keeps the grower busy, and with extra help, from the time the seed is planted until it is finally banked up for bleaching, and as compared with corn it gives a much larger profit, though requiring more labor. The work is concentrated on a small area, and the shovel spade and hoe must be used to a great extent. The crop, therefore, pays a profit on labor as well as on the materials of which it is composed. While it is proper to economize by using labor-saving implements, yet where the cost of labor is one that increases the profits it is unwise to omit it.

The Crime was Justifiable.

Edward Dolan, the young man who shot and killed his father the 4th inst., near Sacramento, Cal., was tried before Justice Stevens and acquitted and discharged by the court. Twenty of the best citizens testified that the father's character was violent and that young Dolan was a splendid young man.

Fire at Tulare.

Fire broke out on Front street, in Brennan's saloon, at Tulare, Cal. It burned the saloon, Farmer & Rendell's real estate building, and Briggs & Holloway's meat market. Loss on buildings and stocks burned, \$12,000. Ten or twelve stores were emptied into the streets making a heavy loss to stocks; partially insured.

A Chicago woman rising rather later than usual one morning rushed to the breakfast table. Half way through the repast she was seized with the horrifying notion that she had swallowed her false teeth. She screamed, insisted that she could feel them in her throat, and was carried fainting to her bed. In placing her upon it the pillow was disarranged, and there beneath it were the missing teeth, just where they had been placed on retiring.

Portland Market Report.

WHEAT—Valley, \$1 40@1 45; Walla Walla, \$1 32@1 35.
BARLEY—Whole, \$0 85@1 00; ground, per ton, \$20 00@21 50.
OATS—Milling, 32@34c; feed, 30@32c.
HAY—Baled, \$10@13.
SEED—Blue Grass, 12@15c; Red Clover, 11@12c.
FLOUR—Patent Roller, \$5 Country Brand, \$4 50.
EGGS—Per doz, 30c.
BUTTER—Fancy roll, per pound, 25c; pickled, 22@25c; inferior grade, 20@22c.
CHEESE—Eastern, @13c; Oregon, 13@14c; California, 14c.
VEGETABLES—Beets, per sack, \$1 00; cabbage, per lb., 1c; carrots, per doz, \$5; lettuce, per doz, \$4; onions, \$ 85; potatoes, per 100 lb., 40c; radishes, per doz., 15c; rhubarb, per lb., 6c.
HONEY—In comb, per lb., 15c; strained, 5 gal. tins, per lb., 8c.
POULTRY—Chickens, per doz., \$3 00@4 00; ducks, per doz., \$5 00@6 00; geese, \$6 00@7 00; turkeys, per lb., 12c.
PROVISIONS—Oregon hams, 10@12c; Eastern, 15@16c; breakfast bacon, 12c; per lb.; Oregon, 10@11c; Eastern lard, 10@11c; per lb.; Oregon, 10c.
GREEN FRUITS—Apples, \$ 75c; Sicily lemons, \$6 00@6 50; California, \$6 00@6 50; Naval oranges, \$6 00; Riverside, \$5 00; Mediterranean, \$4 25.
DRIED FRUITS—Sun dried apples, 4c per lb.; machine dried, 10@11c; pitless plums, 7c; Italian prunes, 10@12c; peaches, 10@11c; raisins, \$2 40@2 50.
HIDES—Dry beef hides, 12@13c; culls, 6@7c; kip and calf, 10@12c; Murrain, 10@12c; tallow, 4@4c.
WOOL—Valley, 15@18c; Eastern Oregon, 19@15c.
LUMBER—Rough, per M, \$10 00; edged, per M, \$12 00; T. and G. sheathing, per M, \$13 00; No. 2 flooring, per M, \$18 00; No. 2 ceiling, per M, \$18 00; No. 2 rustic, per M, \$18 00; clear rough, per M, \$20 00; clear P. & S, per M, \$22 50; No. 1 flooring, per M, \$22 50; No. 1 rustic, per M, \$22 50; stepping, per M, \$25 00; over 12 inches wide, extra, \$1 00; lengths 40 to 50, extra, \$2 00; lengths 50 to 60, extra, \$4 00; 14 lath, per M, \$2 25; 14 lath, per M, \$2 50.
COFFEE—Quota Salvador, 11c; Costa Rica, 18@20c; Rio, 18@20c; Java, 27@30c; Arbuckle's roasted, 22c.
MEAT—Beef, wholesale, 21@22c; dressed, 6c; sheep, 3c; dressed, 6c; hogs, dressed, 6 1/2@7c; veal, 5@7c.
BEANS—Quota small whites, \$1 50; pinks, \$3; bayos, \$3; butter, \$4 50; Lima, \$4 50 per cental.
PICKLES—Kegs quoted steady at \$1 35.
SALT—Liverpool grades of fine quoted \$18, \$19 and \$20 for the three sizes; stock salt, \$10.
SUGAR—Prices for barrels; Golden C, 6 1/2c; extra C, 6 1/2c; dry granulated 7 1/2c; crushed, fine crushed, cube and powdered, 7 1/2c; extra C, 6 1/2c; halves and boxes, 4c higher.

We should preserve with great care every tree, large and small, beside our country roads, which are found growing in the right place for shade trees to stand. Let those trees be birch, beech, maple, ash, elm, pine, spruce, hemlock, or any other kind. Any tree is better than the naked fence and road. Thousands of good trees by the sides of our roads are sacrificed to the ax every year, which, if saved and neatly trimmed and cared for, would make beautiful trees in a few years and cast a refreshing shadow, by taking a little pains one will be surprised to find how many trees can be found in almost any town by looking along the distance of a single mile, and how many may be saved in a town in a single year without being at the labor of transplanting. Just make a careful selection of those to be saved among the multitude of small trees which are constantly springing up by the roadside. While from twenty to thirty feet apart are proper distances in this work, that rule can not be strictly observed, but an approach to it as near as possible is desirable.

The first baby born in Denver was the daughter of a settler named Harvey, and she was born in 1860 or thereabouts. In recognition of her enterprise in being born in the camp, public-spirited citizens presented her with all the land in sight of her father's cabin. Unfortunately, the taxes were never paid, and the land, now worth \$2,000,000, fell into other hands. The first girl who once owned it all is now a singer in a variety show in that city.

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