

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

L. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Kansas Methodists Are After Senator Peffer With a Sharp Stick.

Heavy and frequent rains are reported to have seriously injured the Virginia tobacco crop.

A building costing \$65,000 will be devoted to the electrical exhibits at the World's Fair.

Bamberg, S. C., is the latest town claiming to have captured Tascott, the Chicago murderer.

Ex-Senator Tabor has sold the Poor-man mine at Caribou to Leonard Gow of Glasgow for \$600,000.

Superintendent Porter says the most efficient clerks in tabulating the census returns were women.

The glucose trust, with plants worth \$16,000,000, has passed into the hands of an English syndicate.

Texas fever has broken out among the cattle at Leavenworth, Kan., and quarantine has been established.

The government at Washington is ignorant of the reported escape of Balmaceda to the San Francisco.

Gideon W. Marsh, the Keystone National Bank wrecker of Philadelphia, has been located. He is in Canada.

The citizens' posse and the Texas Rangers have dismounted their pursuit of the Southern Pacific train robbers.

The price of shellac has gone up, owing to the loss by fire in New York of 7,000 cases and unfavorable-weather reports.

The youngest son of General Grant, Jesse D. Grant, has accepted the management of a group of silver mines in Mexico.

The number of deaths in Boston from January 1 to September 1 was 6,965, as against 7,103 for the corresponding period of last year.

The Produce Exchange has posted a bulletin announcing that vessels at Baltimore are loading over 200,000 bushels of wheat for export.

A train on the New York Central made 436 1/2 miles, including a stop of 7 1/2 minutes, in 440 minutes. This eclipses all former railroad records.

Frederick H. Seward, son of the late William H. Seward, has finished his biography of his father. He has been engaged upon the work a long time.

New York has elected only two Republican Governors—Dix in 1872 and Cornell in 1879—in the past quarter of a century.

The Kansas Methodists are after Senator Peffer with a sharp stick for a political phenomenon comparable to a secret political organization with the Christian religion.

In all parts of the South farmers are reported as less in debt for years, many reports saying that their indebtedness is smaller than at any time since the war.

Judge Rainey at Waxahatche, Texas, has declared the charter of the Texas Tunnel railroad forfeited to the State, and has named John H. Gaston receiver. The trunk is now without a charter, and has three receivers.

An effort is to be made to suppress McKee Rankin's new play, "Abraham Lincoln." It consists of a series of pictures from the inauguration to the assassination, and is somewhat realistic. It is now playing at Chicago.

The headquarters and four companies of the Ninth Regiment of infantry are to be transferred from the Department of Arizona to Madison Barrack, N. Y. The remaining companies will continue in Arizona until further orders.

A man calling himself H. Koehler of 140 Worth street, New York, has advertised for several hundred strong men, who are guaranteed \$5 per day, to join a Chinese expedition, presumably of a filibustering nature. Fifty men have already been engaged.

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NEW YORK'S WINTER GARDEN.

Bermuda's Great Profit in Raising Early Vegetables for the Metropolis.

Bermuda, the winter paradise of the guide books, possesses a deeper interest for the majority of New Yorkers than as a pleasure resort alone. It supplies the wealthy with fresh vegetables in winter. There are a thousand who eat Bermuda potatoes, Bermuda onions and Bermuda beans to one who goes to look in the general climate of the island. Although the Bermudas are in about the same latitude as Charleston, the proximity of the Gulf Stream gives them a warm, moist climate that wonderfully stimulates vegetation. The soil is very rich, and all conditions combine to make the islands the most perfect garden spot in the world. The statistics of the production of the Bermudas are something startling.

The principal island of the group is shaped somewhat like the letter S, and is only twenty-two miles long, following its curves, or eighteen miles across the crown. At its widest part the distance across the island is only one and a half miles. The total area is 12,378 acres, of which not over 1,400 acres are cultivated. The remainder is made up of jagged hillsides and timber land. The soil suitable for gardening lies in pockets and basins, and the largest plots cultivated do not exceed four acres each. So prolific are the 1,400 acres that the wants of the population of 15,000 people are supplied, and in one year produce valued at over \$500,000 was exported.

The island is divided into small farms of from twenty to thirty acres each. The land is valued at from \$150 to \$200 per acre, and taxes are five acres with a good dwelling and outbuildings rent for \$500 a year. A little over half of the population are negroes. The whites first came to the island from Virginia, but have been largely increased by English settlers in recent years. Fruits and grain are raised for home consumption, but the chief occupation is vegetable growing. The Bermuda onion, which are celebrated for their mild flavor, large size and handsome appearance, are planted in hotbeds in October. In December they are transplanted in the open fields, and the first bulbs are shipped to this market about the middle of March. The potatoes and beans are planted in December and January. Some of the roots are pulled and shipped as early as the first of March, and by the end of the month these vegetables are at their best. The tomato crop is planted in December, and in January, and ripens from the middle of March until June. The largest production in any one year was in 1882. The average value of the crop exported is \$400,000. Ninety per cent of all the produce shipped comes to New York.—New York Mail and Express.

How to Handle Dynamite Safely.

Dynamite, when handled with ordinary care, is not nearly so dangerous an explosive as ordinary gunpowder. In fact, dynamite does not explode easily, but requires a sharp detonation to cause it to exhibit its immense force. To fire dynamite a fulminate cap is employed, which is itself exploded by an electric current from what is known as a ratchet machine. The electric current in its passage through a small portion of platinum wire in the cap raises the temperature of the platinum to a white heat. This ignites the fulminate, which detonates, striking the dynamite cartridges with a blow of about 700 pounds, and exploding them. An ordinary blow with a pick or iron drill will explode a dynamite cartridge, but will explode the cap.

The whole source of danger lies in the fact that the men using the explosive do not understand that it is the cap and firing machine they must handle with care. A properly prepared and electrically connected charge will seldom if ever fail to explode. Carelessness in connecting the wires from the caps and in giving the firing machine more work than it can do, often results in leaving a portion of the charge unexploded to the imminent danger of the men on resuming work.

The employment of dynamite in all rock work has been carried to such an extent in recent years that ordinary miners, men who from the nature of their education are totally unable to comprehend the requirements for absolute safety, and allowed to place and fire charges. This is all wrong and should be prohibited by law. No one unfamiliar with the requirements should be allowed to undertake such work. Putting ignorant and careless men in a position to handle any of the modern high explosives is almost certain to result in a disastrous explosion and the consequent killing or maiming of a number of men who ignorant to protect themselves.—George H. Benjamin in New York Tribune.

New Anecdotes of Grant.

Arroyo of reminiscences concerning Gen. Grant is this, which comes from his old home in Galena.

Gen. Smith, one of the old residents of the place, was at dinner one day, before the war was fairly inaugurated, when a servant announced:

"Some one to see you, sir."

"gentleman, James?"

"Well, no, sir, he's just a common man. I gave him a chair in the hall."

"The common man" was the tanner Grant, the future commander in chief of the army of America.

A few years later two gentlemen called on a young man who was located in a Chicago boarding house. Two pieces of pasteboard were sent to his room; on one was written in pencil the name U. S. Grant. The other bore the signature of Gen. Grant's friend and chum, J. Russell Jones.

The young man on whom Gen. Grant was calling was Eugene Smith, the son of Gen. Smith, of Galena. The "common man" name was then foremost in the world.

At one time the ladies of a certain church in Galena gave a series of tea parties for some charitable organization. Mrs. U. S. Grant belonged to the church circle, but would not give the tea party.

"I haven't a whole set of china in the house," she said in excuse, "and I will not ask company to eat of broken or nicked dishes."—Detroit Free Press.

No Longer Dependent on Nature.

One thing to be borne in mind in reflections upon our future is that modern cities are to an unprecedented extent artificial products, the work of man's genius and energy.

Formerly nature decided where a great city could grow up, and a high civilization was possible only on the sea coast or on the banks of great rivers. Now man has subjugated nature to such an extent that he is, comparatively speaking, independent of her whim and caprice. If natural waterways fail, he may construct artificial waterways, and even without the aid of navigation at all a city may spring up in the heart of a continent.

Berlin, nearly the size of New York, is in the center of a great open plain on the continent of Europe, and may be regarded as a work of art. Only by canals can navigable rivers be reached, while the modern iron highway, the railroad, still more an artificial product, is a far more important element in developing Berlin, which has become an important railroad center. It is the will of man which has made Berlin more important than the seaports Bremen and Hamburg.—Baltimore Sun.

About Book Reviewing.

An expert book reviewer does not need to read a book thoroughly in order to describe it sufficiently for his purpose.

Most newspaper book reviews are mere descriptions and not criticisms, and such notices can be written quickly by one who has had experience and has the necessary ability. When a publisher sends in a book of sufficient importance to deserve a careful criticism, either the editor takes time to read it or he delegates the work to somebody else. There are a few papers that always give careful reviews of the books they notice, but their number is very small.—Writer.

A Remarkable Epidemic.

During the reign of Lysimachus, 286 B. C., so Lucian tells us, the people of Aledra were afflicted with a remarkable and unaccountable fever.

"It was always at the crisis on the seventh day, and then it left them, but with their imaginations so distracted that they fancied themselves players. After they had apparently regained their health they were continually repeating the verses of some tragedy, as if they had been on the stage. Those particularly selected were from the 'Andromeda' of Euripides. It was a remarkable and curious sight to see many of these pale, meager actors upon the street at one time, each pouring forth his tragic exclamations. This delirium continued until the winter following, which was a very cold one, well calculated to remove it."

Modern writers, in attempting to account for the prevalence of this unique species of disease, declare that it was brought about by one Archelaus, an excellent player, who appeared before the Aledrites in the heat of summer.

Many of the people were taken sick while at the play, and as their imaginations were full of tragedy the delirium which the fever raised perpetually represented Andromeda, Perseus, Medusa, etc. How the same could have spread by infection to those who had never seen or even heard of Archelaus and his wonderful acting has never been made clear.—St. Louis Republic.

Leather Spectacles.

Among the figures forming part of the architectural decorations of the interior of the chapel of Henry VII is one of a saint reading a book and wearing a pair of spectacles without side strips, and of the form that used to be distinguished by the name goggles. Such early eyeglasses were circular in form, and were fixed in rims of leather, connected by a waist or curved piece of the same material. Leather has elasticity enough to hold the glasses in position on the nose.

Such a pair, probably not later than the time of Charles II of England, is preserved in the British Museum. These leather rimmed goggles appear to have been succeeded by glasses of the same shape, with rims of tortoise shell and a steel waist. An example of the early part of the last century, in the original black fishskin case, shows that there was difficulty in attaching the waist to the rim with the requisite firmness.

Hence arose the rims with a rigid waist and side pieces for keeping the spectacles in position. But they were heavy and clumsy, whether in tortoise shell or horn, and the difficulty remained of making a reliable hinge in such brittle material. This seems to have brought into existence the heavy gold, silver and steel spectacles of our grandfathers.—Jeweler's Weekly.

The Owl in Poetry.

Much unnatural history has been written of the owls, and unfortunately most people have their ideas of them from the poets. The owl is not moping, nor mourning, nor melancholy, neither is he dolorous nor mournful. He is neither grave monk, nor anchorite, nor pillar saint. Poets write by day and owls fly by night, and doubtless Mr. Gray and his school have their opinion of owls from staring at stuffed specimens in glass cases, or at the birds of wisdom surprised in the full light of day, when they will be seen blinking, ogling, nodding and hissing at each other, very unlike representatives of Minerva.

"Christopher North" is the only author who has done justice to the owls, or justice to the poets, for the matter of that, by his denunciation of their epithets and false images. He knew well that the white owl never mopes, but holds its revels through the liveliest night, when all else is hushed and still.—Cornhill Magazine.

Kangaroo versus Sheep.

A curious fact in connection with the effect of the progress of civilization comes from Australia. It appears that in the older parts of that country the kangaroo is practically exterminated.

In Victoria the kangaroos formerly outnumbered the sheep in the proportion of two to one, and old shepherds state that it was not an uncommon thing to see the sheep and the kangaroo feeding together upon the plains, as many as two or three thousand kangaroos frequently accompanying a flock of a thousand sheep. The reduction in the number of kangaroos has materially affected the possibilities of profit on sheep farms, as will be seen from the fact that a "station" which in 1850 could barely graze 5,000 sheep can now be made to carry 40,000 without any danger of being overstocked.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

How Mail Thieves Detect Money Letters.

"Do you know," said a man who sends and receives a great many letters through the postoffice, "that sending paper money through the mails unregistered is a very foolish thing? Why, of course it is, as I can prove to you in an instant. Here's this five dollar bill. I'll put it in an envelope. Now smell it. There you have it. There is nothing on earth that smells like paper money, and an expert thief with good olfactory nerves can tell the presence of money in an envelope at any stage of the game."—Albany Express.

Suspicious.

Father—What's that noise in the next room?

Mother—It's bobby singing "I want to be an angel," dear little fellow.

Father—Well, you'd better go and see what he is up to.—Exchange.

In France the government still levies a tax on doors and windows. To the peasant in his small hut this tax amounts to a little more than three francs a year, but in the towns it rises to seventeen francs annually for each family.

That one of the greatest of all the cities built by the Buddhists in the east should have been forgotten and lost in the depths of a trackless forest for 1,000 years is a curious fact that takes a powerful hold on the imagination.

FOREIGN LANDS.

Theosophy Fad Widely Infects London.

Theosophy is infecting London society widely, and a mission to America is talked of. The police of the Chilean Junta are still seeking for Balmaceda among the monasteries.

THE JAPANESE CREMATORIES

The Workingmen's Union of Halle, Germany, is Dissolved by the Police.

The Prince of Wales is insured for \$800,000.

There is a newspaper in London which is printed with scented ink.

The total loss to life in Martinique from the recent hurricane was 340.

Berlin is to have an elevated railroad. Electricity is to be the power used.

The proposed ship canal between the Firth of Forth and the Clyde is revived.

An underground cable is being laid to connect important German fortifications.

The Prince of Wales is ambitious to race his new yacht in American waters.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has ordered \$1,000,000 worth of cannon from Krupp.

Russian newspapers say the Czar fears no war on account of the Dardanelles incident.

Active supporters of Balmaceda are likely to lose all their property by confiscation.

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Kiamil Pasha, who was removed from the Turkish Ministry, it is said, will be appointed Governor of Syria.

The Munich papers say William did not receive a very enthusiastic welcome on his visit to the Bavarian capital.

A co-operative home for single women is to be started in Vienna, Austria. Each will have a share in the housekeeping.

M. Ader of Paris after expending more than \$100,000 on a flying machine has produced one in which he flew about 100 yards.

A great outcry is being raised in Finland against the recent introduction of the Russian language into the schools of that country.

Russian merchants want their government to abolish its free ports on the Black river in Asia and remove an element of foreign competition.

Favorable results are shown in the school attendance in England under the free-education act. Manchester had an increased attendance of 2,000.

The principal article of export from Russia into Serbia is coal oil. There are at present 3,000,000 kilograms of kerosene in the port of Odessa ready for export.

Since the Pasteur Institute for the cure of hydrophobia was established in Paris in 1886 there have been 9,430 patients treated, of whom sixty-four have died.

In the province of Orel, Russia, bands of peasants are roving over the highway, attacking the convoys of grain and food, even where the convoys are escorted by soldiers.

Queen Victoria's health is not good, and the physicians regulate her diet most strictly than ever. Visitors find a notable increase in the Queen's aspect in respect to age.

The International Agricultural Congress at The Hague has pronounced in favor of a State indemnity to owners of animals condemned to death for tuberculosis or pleuro-pneumonia.

The stories of destitution among the peasants in Russia, owing to the failure of the crops, are somewhat terrible. In some of the afflicted provinces the people have not eaten bread for days.

Sally, the interesting chimpanzee of zoological gardens, London, has departed this life. She could count up to seven, had a large acquaintance and had often been interviewed by Darwin.

The strictest orders have been issued at Vienna that every foreign paper containing the slightest reference to the story of Prince Rudolph and Marie Vetsera's love romance shall be immediately seized and confiscated.

Cremation is very economically conducted in Japan, and in consequence is very popular. In Tokio there are six crematories, in which one-third of the dead are burned. The highest price for burning a body is £1, and the lowest 5 shillings.

The earthquake panic at San Salvador has now nearly subsided, although families are sleeping in tents in their yards, or houses, in public parks or in the streets. Earthquakes, by turn feeble and violent, continue at irregular intervals.

The Workingmen's Union of Halle, Germany, has been dissolved by the police, and its funds were confiscated, because at several meetings the suffrage question and women's political rights were discussed. In Germany it is against the law for women to discuss politics.

The Princess of Monaco, who has long striven to have the notorious gambling establishments in her husband's domain closed, is reported to have succeeded at last. The Prince is said to have agreed to convert the "Casino" into a home for consumptives as soon as the lease expires.

The Liverpool Elevated railroad, running along the line of docks, is rapidly nearing completion. Two miles of the road have been built in the past six months, and it is expected the line will be open for traffic next spring. The line, when completed, will be between five and six miles in length.

The natives in East Africa have terribly defeated the Germans. Three hundred blacks under the German commander were killed and a large quantity of guns and munitions of war lost to the enemy. The victorious natives followed up their success without mercy, killing all they got in their power.

A scientific expedition to Spitzbergen, organized by Herr Sanguin of Stuttgart, has just left Bremen. Among those taking part in it are Dr. Zepplin, Prof. Banr and Prince Karl von Crack. The object is to make a thorough study of the geology of Spitzbergen and to examine the fishing grounds of the Northern waters.

The collapse of a swindling banking concern run by one Schulz at Luben, Germany, has caused widespread regret to the people who had been induced to invest their funds with the institution. Laborers and other poor persons were led by Schulz's specious promises to deposit their scanty savings with him, and the result is that hundreds of families are now mourning the loss of all their possessions.

FOUND HER IDEAL.

The Countess di Montecale to Wed a Newspaper Reporter.

Virginia Knox, better known to Americans as the Countess di Montecale, the heroine of a sad but romantic matrimonial alliance, has at last found her true ideal of manhood. He is a newspaper reporter connected with the New York Press. His name is John P. McKendill, and is better known as "Iruid Hill," a nom de plume, over which he has written some charming newspaper articles. They met in Grand View House, Pa., recently, and fell in love at first sight. The approachable place in of course recall the first nuptials of Miss Knox to Count di Montecale, an Italian "noble" who is at present quartered in the house of correction at Philadelphia. His Countess is breaking stones and swearing at his crime fate in improved Sicilian. He is the individual who thumped his lovely American wife at the Hotel Bellevue, Paris, and who later endeavored to ride to a number of attacking New York and Pittsburg editors. Fortunately, the editors were made of nobler stuff and the Count was forced to content himself with distributing ridiculous circulars about his wife on the streets of Philadelphia.

It was in Florence that Virginia Knox met the man who shortly afterwards married her in progress and Miss Knox's carriage was garlanded with the beautiful fleur de lis. The Count saw her and fell rapturously in love. He crossed to America on the same steamer on which she came. The wedding was

the crack society event of the season in the Smoky City. The happy couple embarked for Europe, and then the fun began. It is a romantic story of peculiar charm when told by the ripe lips of the pretty heroine. They journeyed to the Count's "castle," which lies in some remote post in Italy, ten miles from the nearest village. On arriving there the Count demanded money from his bride. He wanted to scatter coins upon his vassals.

On the Countess' refusing to shell out the Count waxed mad and barred all the doors and windows.

A letter tells of the Countess' appeal for protection to a Consul and the subsequent proceedings for divorce.

Thus is disclosed a very pretty little romance. A newspaper man off for his summer vacation meets a beautiful heiress, who is also an Italian countess; they wander about the charming mountain glades; they fall in love and their engagement follows.

A Railway Sprinkler.

The opening of the new Inter-urban line, between St. Paul and Minneapolis, has discovered the fact that outside the cities and while traversing some six miles or more of the distance which is beyond the pale of the water mains, on certain favorable days the dust is found to be a no small and decidedly unpleasant feature of an otherwise delightful ride. To remedy this evil there is almost finished at the shops of the Minneapolis City Railway a giant tank made of one-eighth inch boiler iron, and mounted on a flat car carried on four