

**Personal.**

Daily Guard, Oct. 27.  
 John Medley, of Cottage Grove, is in town today.  
 M. O. Warner went to Albany today to tune pianos.  
 Miss Linna Holt returned to Sodalville this morning.  
 Frank Ware left on this morning's local to return to Pendleton.  
 Dr. A. Sharples returned home this afternoon from Corvallis.  
 Walter McCormack of the Lower Sinalaw is visiting in Eugene for a week.  
 D. A. Osburn, of Corvallis, sheriff of Benton county, is in the city today.  
 Johnny Keeney, the blind boy, arrived this afternoon for a visit with relatives.  
 W. P. Fisher and wife returned home from Stayton on the local this afternoon.  
 John Weber, Sr., of Corvallis, visited relatives in this city over Sunday.  
 Senator Mitchell went to Roseburg yesterday afternoon where he speaks today.  
 Rev. G. A. Blair was called to Salem this morning by the sickness of his brother.  
 Judge Fullerton spent Sunday at his home in Roseburg, returning here this morning on the local train.  
 Hon. H. B. Miller, of Grant's Pass, republican candidate for presidential elector, spent Sunday in Eugene.  
 Hon. Geo. Noland and family left on the local this morning for Albany where he speaks tonight and then he will return home to Astoria.  
 D. W. Coolidge went to Salem this morning to enter upon his duties as secretary of the state board of equalization.  
 Wm. M. Hoag, of Corvallis, general manager of the Oregon Pacific railroad, spent Sunday in Eugene on business connected with his company.  
 H. L. Harshbarger and family and two other families arrived on the local this afternoon from Indiana and intend locating near here.  
 Hon. Geo. Noland, of Astoria, spent Sunday in Eugene. He reports the political outlook throughout the state to be encouraging for the democracy.  
 Senator Mitchell is suffering from an affection of the throat, produced by outdoor speaking at Pendleton recently. His friends feel concerned, lest it may prove a permanent injury to his voice.  
 Conductor Chas. Wilson and Roadmaster J. H. Wait of the S. P. R. R., have been in town today, as witnesses in the case of the State vs. Mills, the party indicted for attempting to wreck the train near here a few weeks since.  
 Lieut. Geo. A. Lydell of Virginia, who has charge of the government jetty work at Florence spent Sunday in Eugene, returning home Monday morning. He reports that the work on the jetty is progressing satisfactorily. He says that when the work is completed the Sinalaw bar will be a moderately good one.  
 Showers and sunshine today.  
 The mud is being cleaned off Williamette street. This is the correct thing.  
 W. F. & Co.'s express agency in this city is sporting a newly painted wagon.  
 A subscription paper is being passed around to procure the dispatches here of the presidential election. Twenty-five dollars is the amount needed.  
 Mrs. Chas. H. Lombard, wife of a prominent real estate agent of Portland committed suicide by shooting herself through the head yesterday. The cause is a mystery.  
 Legh Harnett returned from Portland on Thursday, and reports that town very dull, the general public being impoverished by real estate speculations from which at present, people cannot realize a dollar and what is worse, as things look, will not be able to do so for years. It is the old tale, people have to grow gray before city speculations become profitable.  
**DEATH OF AN ENGINEER.**—James Clark, one of the oldest engineers in the employ of the Southern Pacific railroad company, died at Salem Saturday morning. About three years ago his head was injured in a railroad accident and his actions have since indicated that his brain was affected. Two weeks ago his condition became so serious that he was sent to the insane asylum at Salem. He grew worse until Saturday, when he died. His body was brought to this city for interment.—Oregonian, Oct. 26th.  
**BULLET REMOVED.**—Dr. D. A. Paine and J. E. Payton removed a bullet from the calf of the left leg of Mrs. Nellie Brown last Saturday afternoon. It lodged there at the time of the accident which it will be remembered occurred several weeks ago in the Sinalaw country.  
**SPEAKING AT COTTAGE GROVE.**—Hon. E. R. Skipworth, of this city, Saturday afternoon and evening addressed the people of Cottage Grove on the political issues of the day. He had good audiences and much enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Skipworth is one of the best stump speakers in Oregon.  
**TYPHOID FEVER.**—Physicians report several cases of typhoid fever at Irving, Springfield, Thurston and Pleasant Hill.  
**Boas.**—In Portland, Oct. 27, to the wife of Rev. H. L. Bates a daughter.

**WEAVING WAS AN ART**

**IN THE DAYS OF HOMESPUN WOMEN USED TO WORK HARD.**

Our Grandmothers Used to Spend Much Time Spinning, Weaving, Knitting, Netting and Embroidering—They Manufactured All Their Own Cloth.  
 In the days of homespun four ounces of lint, cotton or a half pound of lock wool was a day's stint in spinning, though a clever spinner could easily do twice as much. Wool was often colored before spinning—dyed black or red, then carded with white. The resultant thread, steel or red mixed, was wonderfully soft and harmonious in color.  
 Old silk carefully reeled, then carded with white wool or cotton, made the silk mixed that was such a favorite for the long stockings worn with knee breeches, as well as for homespun gowns. They were woven in checks, stripes and cloudings. One of the prettiest was dice cloth—a kind of basket weave—of alternate white and black or gray threads, thirteen to the group. It was troublesome to weave—a thread too many made a balk in the pattern. Children and servants had simple checks in blue or coppers and white. Linseys for winter wear were gorgeous in green and scarlet and black and blue.  
 Dyeing was part of the home work, as well as weaving and spinning. From walnut hulls, bark and root came twenty shades of brown. Green walnuts and sumach berries gave a beautiful fast black that did not stain the wearer. Hickory bark or peach leaves gave a glowing yellow; swamp maple, a blackish purple; sugar maple, a light leather tint, and oak bark, set with coppers, a handsome grayish color. In fact, a skilled dyer could get twenty colors from the woods and fields.  
 Except for flannels, carpets and blankets the warp was usually of flax or cotton. A very pretty carpet had half the warp of coarse wool doubled—a strand of green and one of brown. In weaving when the wool came uppermost a very coarse wool thread was shot in. When the cotton came up a very fine thread caught and held it almost invisibly. Beaten up thick the effect was that of a mossy, clouded Turkey fabric. Other carpets were woven in stripes or plain, like webbing, the woolen wool threads passing over and under the cotton warp two at a time.  
 Size was estimated by the number of threads that, laid side by side, made cloth the regulation yard wide. The coarsest was 400. From that it went up and up with hardly a limit except that of the spinners' skill and patience. There was scarcely anything they couldn't weave on the looms—jersey and serge, and cotton and linsey, house linen, bed linen, blankets and counterpanes. The counterpane was homespun high water mark. Woolen ones had usually the figure in colors skipped up on a white or blue ground. Those of cotton were left white and bleached till they dazzled the eyes. Of some easy patterns a clever woman could weave eight yards in a day.  
 Of homeycomb, huckaback and diamond draper three yards was a good day's work. Fancy patterns were more tedious. The crown of skill and patience was knotted cloth. The weave was perfectly plain, but at intervals of an inch a big soft cord was woven in and pulled up in little knots all along its length. Over the body of the cloth they formed regular diamonds. For the center they made an elaborate arabesque design. Down one side of the spread the maker generally drew them up to shape her initials, with either the date of making in roman letters or her husband's name opposite, to balance her own.  
 There was room, and to spare. Beds in those days stood four feet from the floor. Counterpanes were three yards by four without the fringe, which was either woven with dates and initials in the deep open heading or knitted in open lozenge pattern to which deep tassels were attached. It fell over a valance, also homespun, and was either fringed or edged with netted points at the bottom.  
 Weaving was not the sum of householdwifery in that era. The good dames knew as much of embroidery as their favored great-granddaughters. One of them has left behind her a monumental piece of work, in which can be found no less than nineteen different stitches, many of them among the rarest and most difficult known.  
 The netting needle and stirrup filled up many a day. The bed was the piece de resistance in furnishing then. It was a tall four poster, and, besides counterpane and valance, had netted curtains and netted points, edging the long pillow and bolster cases. Window curtains were netted, too, besides edgings and fringes for all kinds of household articles. In particular the "toilets" that fell over the high square bureaus had often a netted fall half a yard deep around them. In addition, caps, ruffles, purses and fichus were netted. The latter were called dress handkerchiefs, and folded high about the throat over the low cut gowns. On them the netter lavished her choicest art.  
 Sometimes the mesh was as fine almost as bobbinet. Netted capes were high in favor, but the square with long ends was accounted better for young women. Sometimes they had fringe or tassels about the edge, or even a ruffle of the net with a big pattern run in. The handsomest finish was embroidery. For that the net was tacked smooth over cloth, the figures were wrought through both, then the under fabrics were cut away, leaving something closely approaching old rose point.  
 The women who practiced these arts made tatted, knit lace, stockings, mittens, tufted gloves, overshoes, comforters, garters, galluses and many things besides. Before their works follow them it might be well if some collector should gather up and keep safe for later generations a representative array of the homespun masterpieces.—New York Sun.

**Walled Cities of Italy.**

Necessarily the romantic and historical charm of English walled cities is but small compared with that of continental cities. The walls of Rome, for instance, are standing monuments of the city's history from the earliest times to within the last half century; but owing to the extraordinary character and variety of other antiquarian objects, they hardly come in for that share of the visitor's attention which they deserve. Yet an inspection of them, with their ancient and medieval gates, the many styles of their construction, each pointing to a particular period of their history, their size and strength, their odd little nooks and corners and their picturesque, is worth a journey, which convinces the stranger that they would form the chief attraction of any other city but Rome.  
 Indeed, as is not surprising, Italy is a nest of ancient walled towns, and we may note all degrees of grandeur, from the still formidable looking zones which surround Genova La Soperba or Firenze La Bella to the quaint little lines of fortifications which zigzag up the vine clad hillsides of the north coast of the Mediterranean, surrounding in many instances mere villages, but speaking eloquently to us of those hard, stirring times when the hand of every man was against his neighbor.—Cor. Chicago Herald.

**Persian Swords.**

The swords of Hindostan are of endless variety in size and shape, the most common being the "tegha" and "talwar," broad, much curved blades, wrongly styled scimitars, the real scimitar being a clumsy chopperlike weapon, nearly straight and widening to the point. There is the "khandia," a heavy straight sword with basket hilt, like the Scottish claymore. The khandia was an object of worship to the Rajputs, precisely as to the Scythians. The "pata," or gannet sword, much used by the Maharrats, was a development of the "katar," having a long rapier blade, often of Spanish make, and a cylindrical hilt, into which the arm was passed to the elbow. The Persian sword, however, was valued above all others, and particularly those of Khorassan.  
 These are the real "Damascan blades," the damasceen being produced by the crystallization of the steel. Connoisseurs recognize ten different varieties of water or "jauhari" and the most incredible prices have been given for fancy specimens. But the great brittleness of these swords makes them unfit for use by Europeans, who would shiver them to pieces by a "swashing blow," while the oriental employs their razor edge only for the "drawing" cut.—Chambers' Journal.

**A Mile Differs Sometimes.**

The measurement in English yards of the different lengths of a mile in several countries is as follows: Arabian mile, 2,148; Austrian mile, 8,296; Bohemian mile, 10,137; Brabant mile, 6,682; Burgundian mile, 6,183; Danish mile, 8,344; Dutch mile, 6,395; English mile, 1,760; English mile, geographical, 2,025; English mile, nautical, 6,080; Flemish mile, 6,860; German mile, long, 10,126; German mile, short, 6,859; German mile, geographical, 8,100; Hamburg mile, 8,244; Hanoverian mile, 11,559; Hessian mile, 10,547; Hungarian mile, 9,113; Irish mile, ancient, 2,340; Italian mile, 2,025; Lithuanian mile, 9,780; Oldenburg mile, 10,820; Persian mile, 6,086; Polish mile, long, 8,100; Polish mile, short, 6,071; Prussian mile, 8,237; Roman mile, 1,628; Russian, verst, 1,165; Saxon mile, 9,904; Scotch mile, ancient, 1,984; Spanish mile, 4,635; Swedish mile, 11,700; Swiss mile, 9,133; Tuscan mile, 1,808; United States mile, 1,760.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**Bagging Grapes.**

People often ask what is the use of the abstract studies scientific men and women often indulge in. The reply is you must first discover a new truth before you can tell whether you can make any value of it. The valuable discovery that the black rot can be prevented from injuring grapes by inclosing the bunch in a paper bag is the direct result of scientific studies.  
 When it was found that the rot was caused by a fungus growing from a little seed or spore which, floating through the atmosphere, attaches itself to the grape berry, it was the easiest thing to think of putting bags over the bunch early in the season so that the spore couldn't get there. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been saved to the cultivator by this bagging of grapes which would have been totally lost but for the labors of scientific men.—Mechanics Monthly.

**The Ingredients of Fireworks.**

The chief constituents of all fireworks are gunpowder and its ingredients. Iron and steel filings and castiron borings, free from rust, are used to increase the brightness of the display and produce the Chinese fire. When the rocket explodes up in the air the bright and varicolored sparks are produced by these filings as they ignite in the oxygen.  
 Copper filings and copper salts are used to produce greenish tints. A fine blue is made with zinc filings. A light greenish tint with much smoke is made out of sulphuret of antimony. Amber, resin and common salt protected from dampness produce a yellow fire. Salts of strontia make a red light. A green light is also made by the salts of barium.—New York Evening Sun.

**The Rat Transmits Disease Germs.**

When the reader thinks of the countless number of rats that infest the regions occupied by human beings, of their wonderful reproductive power, and of their seemingly causeless but rapid migration from one dwelling place to another hundreds of miles away, he must admit that if it is possible for the rat to convey disease germs from point to point this power for evil is incalculable. When he left plague stricken London and sought another field did he leave the plague behind, or did he keep a share of it to distribute elsewhere?—Dr. S. E. Weber's Lecture.

**The Frivolous Chipmunk.**

As the woodchuck sleeps away the bitterness of cold, so in his narrower chamber sleeps the chipmunk, happy little hermit, lover of the sun, mate of the song sparrow and the butterfly. What a goodly and hopeful token of the earth's renewed life is he, verifying the promises of his own chaffers, the squirrel cups, set in the warmest corners of the woods, with libations of dew and shower drops, of the bluebird's carol, the sparrow's song of spring!  
 Now he comes forth from his long night into the fullness of sunlight day to proclaim his awakening to his summer comrades, a gay recluse, clad all in the motley—a jester maybe, yet not a fool.  
 His voice, for all its monotony, is inspiring of gladness and contentment whether he utters his thin, sharp chip or full mouthed chuck or laughs a chattering mockery as he scurries in to his narrow door.  
 He winds along his crooked pathway of the fence rails and forages for half forgotten nuts in the familiar grounds, brown with strewn leaves or dun with dead grass. Sometimes he ventures to the top rail and climbs to a giddy ten-foot height on a tree, whence he looks abroad, wondering on the wide expanse of an acre.  
 Music bath charms for him, and you may entrance him with a softly whistled tune and entice him to frolic with a herdglass head gently moved before him.—Forest and Stream.

**Journeyed Through Thibet.**

Two travelers have lately arrived at Shanghai, China, whose names deserve not an unimportant place in the roll of distinguished explorers. They are Captain Bower, of the Seventeenth Bengal cavalry, and Dr. Thorold, of the Indian medical staff, and their claim to distinction rests upon the fact that they have journeyed through Thibet by the longest route that can be taken through that mysterious country. They followed an imaginary line drawn from the Cashmere frontier, in the northwest, to the Chinese province of Szechuan, where it adjoins the southeastern border of the territories of the Delai Lama.  
 They were upward of ten months in Thibet and a great part of their journey lay through a series of elevated table lands, seldom lower than 15,000 feet above the sea level. On approaching Lhasa they were turned back when within eight days' journey of that city by the officials, but after some parleying were permitted to proceed on promising not to attempt to enter the Thibetan capital. No foreign travelers have before followed the same route.—New Orleans Picayune.

**A New Lifeboat.**

The self righting lifeboat is expected here soon on its way to Ilwaco. These boats right themselves in ten seconds after being capsized. The boat expected here is thirty feet long, seven feet beam and three feet deep, carved built and with airchambers at bow and stern, covered with waterproof canvas. The peculiar features in the construction are the presence of a false bottom, which runs from stem to stern precisely at water line, and is furnished with two circular gratings, into which, if necessary, pumps can be inserted. In the sides, just about midships, there are long flaps working on hinges which, when opened, will permit any water above the false bottom to run out, and when closed are water tight. The space below the false bottom is packed with dry tule grass, which is even lighter than cork and almost impervious to water.—Washington Astorian.

**Fussy and Her Feathered Brood.**

Mr. James Forwood, of Darlington, Harford county, has a cat which has developed an interesting trait. Being kittenless, she adopted as her own a brood of motherless young chickens, which come to her when she purrs and follow her around. When any of the brood stray into a neighbor's premises the cat follows, and picking each chick up carefully by the back of its neck, deposits it safely on its own premises. Calling the chicks to her the cat lies down and hovers over them as fondly and carefully as their feathered mother would have done. The chicks appear to accept the situation and are thriving.—Cor. Baltimore Sun.

**Royalty's Traveling Expenses.**

Last year the queen's trip to Grasse cost her £10,000, and it was estimated that the Hyeres expedition would have been accomplished for about the same amount. The queen's visit to Darmstadt, however, involved so much additional expense that her majesty's outlay in connection with her Continental tour will be nearly £15,000, which is the largest sum that has so far been expended on one of these trips, except in 1888, when the queen went to Florence and then visited Berlin on her way home.—London Truth.

**Grandsons of One of the Signers.**

It is a curious coincidence that two grandsons of Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, should die in New York state within a week of each other, both being doctors and both graduates of the Dartmouth Medical school. Dr. Ezra Bartlett was a native of Warren, N. H.; Dr. Levi Bartlett was a native of Haverhill, Mass.—Boston Journal.

**A number of fine pearls, some of them of considerable value, were found recently in mussel shells on the shoals in White river, near Seymour, Ind. One man realized seventy-five dollars from his find in a few weeks.**

**Lily of the valley should be transplanted as soon as the foliage turns yellow. Shift to a pot of larger size, disturbing the earth around it as little as possible.**

**The discovery of a basilica at Silchester, England, is announced and creates much excitement among antiquarians. It belongs to the Fourth century.**

Senator Mitchell should have informed his audience as to the attitude of himself and Harrison on silver and the force bill. There is a wide difference between the senator and frigid president whose claims he presents.  
 The democrats can consistently vote for Mr. Pierce for a presidential elector. On the tariff and force bill questions their positions are identical. Both ask for an economical administration of the government in the interest of the people.  
 The cry that a vote for Weaver is a vote for Cleveland will not scare the peoples party voters. It will have the opposite effect. Harrison is the embodiment of all the evils of which they complain and his defeat would give the most satisfaction except the election of Weaver.  
 The prospects for a divided electoral vote in Oregon are excellent. Therefore there is weeping and gnashing of teeth and exhortations for former peoples party republicans to return to the old faith. They forget that appeals to prejudice no longer avail. If the peoples party disbands the democratic party will receive the converts.  
 Courier: Mr. Blaine is very disingenuous in his political contribution to the November North American Review. He quotes Thomas Jefferson as tenaciously holding opinions on the tariff directly reverse to the democratic position. Any one who has a smattering knowledge of the history of tariff legislation knows that the duties on imports even up to the death of Thomas Jefferson in 1826 were, on the average, far lower than the rates of the Mills bill or any general tariff measure presented in congress by the democrats since the war. The author of the Mulligan letters never forgets his old tricks.  
 While republican speakers and newspapers are prating about the terrible state of labor in England, and warning American workmen against the hopelessness of competition with cheap English pauper labor, it may be well to call their attention to a significant statement upon the subject of wages in England which appeared in the columns of the New York Tribune on March 6 of this year, in the correspondence of Geo. W. Smalley, the Tribune's London correspondent, whose authenticity republicans will be loath to question. In speaking of the English coal miners, he says: "Their wages have been increased during the last three years 40 per cent. They now earn about \$15 for four days' work."  
 An editor in Portland sits in his costly furnished office in a nine story building with four stories of tower annexed, and writes about the high wages and prosperity the workmen are enjoying under the McKinley tariff. His eyes are cast inward, and he appears oblivious to the plain fact that today there are hundreds, yes thousands, of idle workmen in Portland, many of whom have obtained but an occasional day's work during the summer. They are not tramps or vagrants but honest laborers. The same conditions exist in every city of importance on the Pacific coast. These workmen are compelled by a high tariff law to take from their scanty earnings a part for protected manufacturers when the purchase of many of the necessities of life is required. Let the editor go among the poorer classes in Portland and he will find that his high sounding editorials are false.

**Circuit Court.**

Daily Guard, Oct. 25.  
 88. L. Bonney vs City of Eugene damages. The following jury taken in the case Wednesday morning: W. H. Lincoln, John Blake, J. Hillegas, D. R. Harris, H. B. Davis, Martin Grimsey, G. C. Miller, J. Mulkey, C. E. Knickerbocker, S. J. Bott, S. R. Dillard and B. F. Skipton. E. R. Skipton, Geo. B. Dorris and Walton appear for the city, and Woodcock and W. S. McFadden for the plaintiff. The jury last evening being out about two hours. The verdict for the city will ask for \$250.  
 78. State of Oregon vs Sigel. Commitment for assault with a dangerous weapon. Grand jury foreman. Default. Referred to J. Williams to take testimony. Judgment for ptiff. and order of minor children.  
 90. Almon Wheeler vs B. J. and B. Pengra; to recover money. Default Judgment for ptiff of \$477.90 and attorney fee.  
 98. Jno N Hughes et al vs Andrew Hughes et al; partition. Default. B Dorris appointed guardian ad litem for minors; referred to J. H. Whitcomb to take testimony and make sale of property and report at next term.

**Real Estate Transfers.**

EUGENE.  
**A G Hovey to Emily Hovey,** blk 4, original town; \$1.  
**E J Frasier to E M Kimball,** lot 2, blk 4, in F & H ad; also lots 2, blk 30, F & B's part of Florence; \$50.  
**E H Blackley to Martha Stanton,** in W ½ lot 1, and W ½ lot 4, blk 3, Morgan's donation; \$60.  
**COUNTRY.**  
**Marietta Thurston to Geo A Dorris,** 277.8 acres in T 18 S R 3 W, sale right of way from said premises to Springfield bridge over the route traveled; \$4000.  
**W R Walker to J M Wilhelm,** 10 acres, T 19 S R 2 W; \$50.  
**Frank Whipple to Jane Harris,** 40 96 acres in T 21 S R 2 W; \$500.  
**O C R R Co to Geo W Ozment,** 23 3/4 acres in T 19 S R 5 W; \$589.75.

**The Sinalaw Jetty—Oregonian:**

By Gwyn Lyell, who has been at the Sinalaw for the past 14 months, superintending work on the jetties being constructed there was in the city Saturday. He says a work done is already beginning to have good effect and the Sinalaw is becoming quite a shipping port for lumber and salmon.

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Anything in the Grocery line, Goldsmith's

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 The Largest and Best Selected Stock of Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Yucca, etc kept in Eugene. Having purchased this stock at a great discount, I am able to sell below Portland prices on wishing anything in this line will do well to price my goods before purchasing elsewhere. THOLD POSTOFFICE CORNER, EUGENE, OREGON.