

## EUGENE CITY GUARD.

L. J. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.  
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

### MY BABY.

For thy dear sake, my little one,  
I'll make a better father than I was.  
For thy dear sake I'll count it gain,  
My cherished treasure to be dear.  
Oh, sacred trust, my baby fair,  
How can I count the worth to me  
Of that sweet life I count it gain,  
My cherished treasure to be dear.  
Dear little arms that cling and twine  
Around my mother's lonely breast,  
Dear little hands laid in my own,  
God grant that we may never part.  
Sweet little voice, and broken words,  
More eloquent than songs of love,  
A spell is in thy low-toned tones,  
That lures me here to love alone.  
—Annie Russell in New York Ledger.

### BOUND WORDS TO GIRLS.

A Woman Doctor Tells Them When Exercise is and is Not Helpful.

It is to be remembered that healthy girls must not differ greatly from boys in regard to agility, but only in regard to endurance and such muscular strength as involves boxing, wrestling or the lifting and carrying of weights.  
A girl should be able to move her own body swiftly and deftly, run, climb, muscular force makes it always undesirable and often injurious to impose upon her tasks which involve moving other bodies if these have any weight.  
In accordance with this simple rule girls should be encouraged to walk, run, climb, swim, ride, skate, shoot with the bow and arrow. A woman expert at firearms is an anomaly, unless she be compelled to live in lonely places and requires the knowledge for her protection.  
Hawing is a most excellent exercise if the boat be not too heavy.  
The exercise of jumping does not seem advisable, whether that of excessive rope jumping or high leaps at gymnasia. This restriction was not always observed, for Euripides makes a Spartan youth exclaim the girl is admitted precisely the skill at inspiring. The dangers from this exercise have been exaggerated, yet there is an occasional risk of displacing internal organs by a sudden leap upon the feet.  
The value of the forms of muscular exercise which have been enumerated has scarcely been exaggerated in the preservation of health. For girls who are sickly and whose bones and muscles have never been adequately developed the systematic exercise of each limb, as it obtains in a gymnasium, is requisite.  
All exercise must be graduated according to the previous habits of the girl.  
It is very injurious to start off suddenly in summer vacations and take walks of ten and fifteen miles, when previous custom had not exceeded a mile a day.  
Women entirely unused to walk at all from hysterical paralysis may be re-educated to do so by being encouraged to take two steps on one day, four steps on the next day and so on. This principle of gradual increase is of course still more easily applied to walking.  
It is never well and sometimes dangerous to prolong any form of exercise too much. This is especially true of skating. Few girls can skate over an hour, because in this climate the ice does not usually last long enough to permit of the gradual increase to a period of two hours.  
It should be unnecessary to add that no exercise can be considered satisfactory which is performed in light clothing or corsets. If no girl were corseted under the age of 25 the chest would have a chance to attain its full development, and the proper breathing would be established and proper fitting corsets could then be worn with impunity.—Mary Putnam Jacoby in New York Herald.

The Absurdity of Mourning Periods.  
It is seldom that any one who has had a large circle of acquaintances dies that there is not considerable, and by no means charitable, criticism of the actions of his surviving relatives. They are incessantly watched, that they make no departure from the forms supposed to be proper under the circumstances, and the length of the mourning of the ladies is minutely noted. It is known to the day when the first speck of white or color appears upon their dresses, and the first evening the piano is opened the whole set of their friends raise their heads in horror. The first night they go to the opera or theatre they do so trembling.  
Nor do they escape censure if they dare too early to take an airing in the park. The front windows of the house must be kept tightly closed or bowed with ribbons of black. Their very expression of their faces are taken account of, a smile declares their heartlessness. The wives, and the mothers, and the daughters, and the sisters must never stir out of doors without the long, heavy wraps well hanging down to their feet, and the depth of which they can scarcely breathe.—Progress.

How to Make a Glove Mender.  
The materials required for this useful and pretty article can be obtained for a small amount at almost any fancy goods store, as follows:  
One inch and a half ring, about two inches in diameter, one plain or beaded of assorted thread, one glove mender, one pair small embroidery scissors, three yards of No. 1 ribbon, one-half yard of No. 12 ribbon, the sewer, and a paper of glove needles.  
On their faces a very expression of their faces are taken account of, a smile declares their heartlessness. The wives, and the mothers, and the daughters, and the sisters must never stir out of doors without the long, heavy wraps well hanging down to their feet, and the depth of which they can scarcely breathe.—Progress.  
Next tie the wide ribbon on the ring in a neat bow, in one of which weave about four of the needles, and the mender is complete.  
Not only is it useful for mending gloves, but for sewing on buttons, and it saves money a great deal for the proper shade, and which to take the proverbial "stick in which."—Youth's Companion.

Use Hard Pillows.  
The Japanese don't use pillows because they do not use pillows. Unlike those who sleep upon a feather pillow, and notice how it increases the furrows around the eyes. On the other hand, see how beautifully a block pillow works. Place it comfortably under the neck, and you will enjoy the position very much, and it is especially so for the facial muscles, and the strain is put upon the facial muscles, and how smoothly they lie in consequence.—Exchange.

Air Everything Frequently.  
The importance of thoroughly airing articles of wearing apparel must not be forgotten, and all trunks, closets and wardrobes should be frequently opened, and their contents exposed to a generous current of outside air. There are many other sources of pollution, and these people would be sick and there would be much less misery if some of the simpler precautions would be more closely followed.—Exchange.

Good Football Clothes.  
"Does the star play football?" asked an American sightseer at St. Petersburg, as he looked at the manager's stock vest and better football clothes.  
"Oh, no," replied the guide, "these are merely to protect his imperial majesty from the Russians."—Exchange.

## "FIREPROOF" MAIDEN LANE.

The Precious Metal District Almost Exempt from Fire Conflagrations.

Maiden lane has been singularly free from destructive fires for many years, and there is a superstition among the jewelry and diamond merchants of that street that the lane will never succumb to flames or streams of water, and that the old rickety buildings lining it on both sides are pretty nearly "fireproof."  
The records of the fire patrol, which go back to 1874, prove that in the last eighteen years 113 fires have taken place in that neighborhood, all of which were of little account. Those fires which affected jewelry establishments were the most insignificant of the lot, and their stock was never damaged by any fire.

This seems strange, for the reason that in the majority of houses occupied by jewelers, numberless small and rickety rooms are used as smelting furnaces and workshops, with plenty of opportunities for creating heat and flames.  
I talked with a number of merchants located in the precious metal district, between Broadway and William street, and all of them said they had never lost a cent by fire. One of the reasons for this happy state of affairs is their extreme cautiousness. They have watchmen constantly on the premises to guard against thieves, and these men are bound to look out for conflagrations likewise. Whenever there is the slightest cause for danger the thick doors of the safes are locked in a jiffy, and all hands in the building combine to remove that cause.

As one of the "Maiden lane" stores for fire either, there is no inducement for fire either. All the wealth the jeweler's stock represents is kept in safes, the doors of which may be barred in an instant. Even if there was a fire among that respectable class of merchants he would not dare set fire to his building in order to claim insurance on his stock, for such a thing would give him away in an instant. If a really destructive fire should occur in one of the large jewelry emporiums in the lane the safes would tumble down into the cellars, and the precious stock would be recovered as soon as they had cooled off.

And even if the safes were injured on their come down their contents would not necessarily be lost. We all remember the great fire in Bond street which destroyed a number of wholesale jewelers' establishments. When the proprietors of those precious safes looked for them they were nowhere, only twisted and distorted fragments being found, but when they dug up the soil under the destroyed building, they turned up large chunks of precious ware that had once been watch chains, breastpins or wedding rings. The police were notified and formed a line all around the seat of the fire. Then a mining camp was established. A long gutter was run around two sides of the spot made vacant by the fire, a stream of water was led through these gutters, the earth was carefully washed and a fortune recovered, the proceeds of which were divided among the former occupants of the building according to the extent of their loss.

Maiden lane is not the only downtown street that of late years has been free from conflagrations, though no other has such a record to show as the lane.  
Pearl, Williams, Beekman and Fulton streets were once notorious for big fires. That was in the times when the big paper warehouses and similar establishments made their headquarters there. The part of Maiden lane adjacent to the river still gives the fire department work from time to time. Oil and paint stores are mostly responsible for conflagrations in that vicinity.—New York Herald.

Dinners Must Be More Plain.  
Physiological facts, no more than fit bred people, ought to be admitted into the dining room. There is one, however, that is of an important, since it seems to demand an important change in a long established precedent. The stomach of civilized man has shrunk to such an extent it appears something will have to be dropped from the menu. When meals were occasional, as now among savages, the elasticity of the stomach was capable of great deeds. In the days of fighting and knight errantry food was as precarious as now on the plains, and this created the stomach of the valiant trencher man on whose capacity the present orderly sequence of dinner was founded.

The passing away of the three and four bottle men has been remarked with the growth of the temperance movement and popularly ascribed to it. It is only recently that a side light has been thrown upon the real cause of their effacement. This is the insufficiency of what has come to be known as the tank. For a long time dinners of state have factually been held to be periods of gloom. It was the true word spoken in jest. It is now frankly admitted that the modern stomach is unable to wrestle with the procession of dishes at dinner.—New York Evening Sun.

Oppressed Nations Sing.  
"Do you know that oppressed nations always sing?" asked J. W. Wurtzler, of Boston, at the Trenton "Victory Hugs" makes such a statement somewhere, and I believe he is fully borne out by the facts. It is the periods of the greatest struggle for freedom and the greatest tyranny that witness the birth of great music composers. It was after the thirty years' war that the German chorals were founded. Italy was in the throes of dissension, conflict and strife when Palestrina arose. Art, as represented by the paintings of the great masters, had been suppressed, and art in another form, that of music, took its place. I need not quote instances nearer at hand to prove the accuracy of my statements.—Chicago Herald.

A Contradiction of Terms.  
"The popular impression is that some millionaires have more dollars than sense."  
"How absurd, when there are 100 cents to every dollar!"—Kate Field's Washington.

"The Great American Game," as James B. O'Connell, of South Manchester, Conn., is sometimes called, on account of the remarkable knowledge of sword games that he has acquired, has an extensive grass garden of his own, and has become an expert in his branch of botany that no one distinguishes by sight, smell or taste any of the grasses he is familiar with.  
One of the builders of the Central Pacific railroad states that he was compelled to do a great deal of blasting through a part of the country where rain had never been known to fall in considerable quantities, and where it has never rained since. But during the period of the blasting nearly a year—it rained every day.

## SOCIETY IN BERLIN.

The City on the Spree is Still in a Transition State.

The Military Element Dominates Everything—Great Wealth is Not seen in Any Part of the Big Town—The Women Oversee Their Domestic Affairs.  
It has been said with much truth that Berlin is still in its Plegel-Jahre, the German name for that period of transition when the child develops into the young man or woman. As a capital of first rank Berlin is not fully bedged even yet, in spite of the gigantic strides to maturity it has taken since 1871.  
However, it returns obstinately to consider itself otherwise than grown up; hence a sort of hesitation, an uncertainty, a diffidence perceptible to the outsider, the unacknowledged consciousness of which is thinly veiled under ostentatious assurance, and engenders a watchful jealousy in social relations that has often been attributed to other motives.

Sometimes this feeling has created difficulties. In the simple and perfunctory matter of calls, for instance, no definite rules are possible. At whatever hour a foreign visitor pays a visit he is liable to fall on the dinner hour, which may be any time between 2 and 7. All the bourgeois does not dine at 2, all the aristocracy does not dine at the later hour; the former strives to postpone his meal, the latter endeavors to forget how very lately it has adopted the more fashionable time.  
These crudities are apparent in other things. With very fine houses, elegant and really artistic furniture, good pictures and choice flowers in abundance, with the comprehension of the refinements of life the springs from superior intellectual education, the Berliners are by nature and tradition a race of simple and primitive tastes. Large fortunes—save among the aristocrats—are the exception, not the rule; the wealth of the Christians is chiefly territorial, and the rich land owners, whose primitive domains are often situated in distant provinces not easy of access, do not think themselves justified in spending the revenues of their property in the capital only.

Thrill and domestic economy are practiced and viewed in the light of hereditary virtues stout to neglect. Even women of this consider themselves bound to supervise their household, not by a deputy housekeeper, but in person. They are active and intelligent, share in the management of their households, and are not content to train them to be proficient in their turn in all the branches of house rule.  
Impossible as they think it is to act otherwise, this adherence to old traditions creates a certain distrust and shyness of strangers, and a fear of possible ridicule, which is the real reason of difficulty experienced by foreigners in penetrating into the inner life of the Germans. The diplomatic corps especially is viewed as a dangerous competitor and critic. It is looked upon as generally worldly, unscrupulous, extravagant and superficial; to be courted with, sometimes flattered, often avoided, but always and prudently kept at a safe distance.

THE MILITARY.  
Setting aside the court and the Imperial family, who are extremely hospitable, the chief social functions devolve upon the embassies and legations. These entertainments retain a certain official character which in itself has a charm for native society; the Prussian houses at which receptions on a large and cosmopolitan scale are given are very few, and for many years have always been the same. Conspicuous among these are the houses of the Rudolfs, not merely those of the heads of the family, but of the younger and allied branches, whose government office may indulge in without losing caste.  
Each officer is allowed to take a private from the ranks as his own servant. This chosen soldier goes by the generic name of "Hausknecht" and is literally a jack of all trades. He is valet, butler, valet, cook, goes to market, tends the children, waits at table, runs errands, and would do almost a man's work for his master if his death could afford that master the slightest gratification. Many instances of this kind, like fidelity and devotion were recorded during the Franco-German war; not more admirable, however, than the humbler round of daily service these soldiers so cheerfully perform.

SMALL PAY FOR OFFICERS.  
One of the curious products of Maxims is a dashing young lieutenant deems himself in luck if at the end of the day he has thirty pennings (three pence) left for his supper; yet if he is commissioned in his condition is brilliant compared with that of his comrades attached to the front. There are a great number of the latter; their barracks are wretchedly inconvenient and uncomfortable, and possess no accommodation for married officers, who are compelled to leave their wives behind. But whatever their hardships, they are not grumbled. Were beside them if they felt inclined to do so; they would be bracketed immediately as unworthy of their cloth. Dissatisfaction is a very rare occurrence. German officers live exclusively for their profession, supported by the ancient, inherited, hereditary military instincts of their race.  
The external politeness of officers cannot be exaggerated. It constitutes one of the features of Berlin society, where they reign supreme. Until quite lately high play was carried on in clubs and casinos, but the great superciliousness of themselves strongly and repeatedly against this practice that excessive gambling has been discontinued if not actually prohibited, and has almost disappeared among the ranks of officers.

The German has a great respect, which, if not quite equal to the worship inspired by his grandfather, has still given him an immense influence in the army. He is remained on the most friendly terms with his old comrades, frequently visiting them informally in their quarters and sitting down at the midday regional meals with them.—Car. New York Sun.

Gen. Sherman's favorite companion when in Washington was Gen. Van Vliet. The two veterans used to go about arm in arm, greeted everywhere by smiles and salutations. Probably no other man in public life was so cordially welcomed in Washington as Gen. Sherman was.

The threatened diminution in the supply of gutta serena is a matter of considerable commercial importance, and any practical substitute for such a useful material is sure to be eagerly received.  
Two young men stood gazing upon the statue of Horace Greeley Sunday afternoon for even in their intelligent and intelligent-looking. The fragment of their conversation overheard by the passer by ran thus:  
"But why should he have a statue?"  
"Why? Oh, he was the inventor of the printing press."—New York Times.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS VALUABLE.

Rev. M. J. Savage Says Gen. Greeley's Forecasts are Nearly Always Right.

In spite of the fact that I often hear it said that the prophecies of the weather bureau are generally wrong, the records of 1890 prove that they were correct more than 85 per cent of the time. And most of these forecasts were made at a point where there was a little earlier or later than the time set. Now, considering the capacity of New England weather to outwit the wisest prophet, I submit that this is a most remarkable record. The office at Washington examined a large map of the United States, in which were speck pins or pegs, indicating all the stations from which reports are constantly received. These reports cover force and direction of the wind, barometric conditions, temperature, clouds, rain, snow, and all that is helps to a knowledge of atmospheric conditions. Twice a day lithographic maps are issued and sent out all over the country. These contain an accurate and graphic picture of the conditions all over the land. It was interesting to take the maps of a week and see the changes that took place day after day.

General informed us that he was obliged to make his predictions precise and definite. And yet a little thought will show that such precision must be beyond any human certainty. Let us look at a concrete case and see.  
Here, for example, is a storm center in northern Texas. It is moving at a definite speed east by north. Just which way will it go? Will it keep straight on, or will it turn farther north or farther south? Will the velocity be less, more, or will it diminish or remain unchanged? By studying the atmospheric conditions in those regions toward which it is moving a shrewd calculation can be made. But suppose these conditions change? The experts in the office have different opinions, but some one must decide and the prediction must be made.  
Brother Talmage the other day accounted for the failure of the government prophecies by saying that pious prayers sometimes interfere. Said he, "A storm came but after it has gone a little way, strikes a prayer and glances off." This is an element of uncertainty not usually taken into account. But if people are going to interfere with the matter in this way, of course they have no right to complain of any failures on the part of the bureau.  
But even on his one side, a little careful thinking will show how exceedingly difficult it is to forecast a matter so uncertain. It is a wonder to me that no larger number of failures occur.

The worth of this work (which, on the whole, is beyond the world of its kind) is incalculable. To our agriculture, to our shipping and to many other interests it is of untold service.  
More attention should be given to the purely scientific side of it. But this is not Gen. Greeley's fault.—M. J. Savage in Boston Globe.

Cranks of Opera Singers.  
Tenors are more troublesome than other singers. It is because they have a fair demand. The good tenor voice is more scarce than any other, and it is worth more to its possessor, and he is naturally more careful of it. An operatic tenor often makes himself positively disagreeable as a general thing, but he is not so in his opinion the happiness of mankind and the movements of the planets all depend upon the state of his vocal organs. To him life begins and ends with the voice, and to be happy it must be in good trim.  
A tenor singer has to have a fair amount of condition, and because he is so sensitive is one reason why he is so impractical. His whole mind and his entire existence are concentrated upon his vocalization, and he becomes in time the worst representative of that class of humbugs that we ever see. When he is not anxious about his condition he is a worried man in the evening's performance he shall not be able to strike his high "C" with proper force and accuracy, and after he has struck it he is alarmed lest his organ may have overdone itself, and he is obliged to take a narrow channel of thought and action tends to make him foolish. There are exceptions to this rule as there are to every rule, but these exceptions are few.—Chicago Post.

Ancient Gloves.  
There is nothing new under the sun. The carving of a long glove has been found in a hole where cave dwellers once lived. Just what the glove was for, however, has not been decided, but was thousands and thousands of years ago, and the sculptured glove is of the same shape as the many button ones worn by ladies of the present.  
The gloves of the antique occupants of a cave, supposed to have been made of roughly dressed skin sewed with needles of bone, but they were worn just the same, and the general pattern remains unchanged.  
There is plenty of other evidence that gloves are of very remote origin, although the earliest that we have is a pair of Saxons worn gloves in the Seventh century, but the men were the ones then to observe the custom, the ladies covering their hands with their sleeves. Earlier than this Norman officials and high personages of the court wore gloves, and in many places in the Bible the word "glove" is used when scholars maintain it means "glove."—New York Ledger.

The Jumping Bean.  
One of the curious products of Mexico is the jumping bean, a vegetable curiosity, whose freaks of acrobatic agility have never been fully explained by the scientists. They grow in pods, each pod containing three beans. Each segment is rounded that of the wood section, the other, greenish yellow in color, and in circumference about the size of a large lead pencil. When placed on a table they roll over and skip about, sometimes actually jumping a good two inches. When held between the thumb and forefinger they feel to beat as strongly as the throb of a strong man's pulse. The agricultural department at Washington has been acquainted with the ratty since 1884.—St. Louis Republic.

Signs of Weather.  
A recent little work on barometric plants, published in France, gives among other interesting facts, the following: If the stalks of clover and other leguminous plants stand upright there will be rain; if they are bent over, there will be a sign of a storm, as is also the closing of the convolvulus flower, the expanding of the lettuce flower and the turning upside down of the flower of the pitcher plant, but if the last named stands erect it will be fine, as it will be if the flower or the sorrel shoot.—New York Times.

For Twice, \$75,000.  
It seems to be the impression of many people that the mail venues from an office is gathered casually together and thrown into a mail bag, which is then locked and dispatched. This is wholly untrue, and at this point Mr. Young slipped off the tree and fell onto a large bear that was taking a nap. It would be hard to tell whether the man or the bear was the most frightened, but neither stopped to sleep light.

An Odd Provision.  
Wilson Noble, the member of parliament for Hastings, and the son-in-law of R. H. Dana, Jr., of Boston, the author of "Two Years Before the Mast," was left an allowance of \$20,000 a year by his father, John Noble, the famous manufacturer. On an eccentric provision of the will this income was to be reduced \$1,000 if the son ever falls of election to parliament.—Harpers Weekly.

An Object Lesson in Science.  
First Traveler—Are you a married man?  
Second Traveler—No, I'm an instance of the survival of the fittest.—Kate Field's Washington.

## ENGLAND'S IRON HAND.

The Recently Declared Protectorate of the Gilbert Islands.

This is but the Latest Incident in a Career of Annexation that Has Made Great Britain a Bigger Empire Than Rome Ever Was.  
Macaulay gives us an interesting story of the first British settlement in India—an Englishman, expressed by an official, traveled to the court of Aurangzeb, the last and greatest of the great moguls, and laying hold on that monarch's bridle as he rode out of the palace yards, made justice in the name of the common God of the Christian and the Mussulman. Little did either party then dream, adds the historian, that in a coming time the British would rule all his vast domain and rule out a monthly pension to his heir.  
Yet that has come to pass, and England was fairly launched upon her great career of annexation, which has continued with slight interruptions to this day, and the seizure of the Gilbert Islands last May was the voluntary ceding away territory only has any portion of her vast empire been lost by successful revolution. These

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KING PAUL.

was accepted, her march has been ever onward till she now rules about one-fourth of the earth's surface and one-fifth of the human race. The Roman empire at its greatest had not half so many people as British India, and compared with Britain's domain all the ancient empires of Asia sink into insignificance.  
Her recent acquisition, the Gilbert Islands, of King Paul, lies just north of the equator and in longitude 172 east—that is, due north of New Zealand and about 2,500 miles by sea from the thickly settled part of Australia. They were discovered by the British Admiral Byron in 1765, and their names were given to the son of a sea captain, including an inner sea bordered by sand hills. But later explorations showed several of the islands to be inhabited, and the total population is now about 25,000. The coconut tree is the life of the people; its fruit makes a large part of their food, and from its wood and bark are constructed their boats, clothing, utensils and habitations.  
The people are simple, civil and unwarlike, and governed by hereditary kings. Apamama is the principal island, and King Paul is a boy ten years of age. King Paul had been king for many years, when he died in 1891, and was succeeded by his brother Simmon, who soon killed himself by drinking. Both these monarchs were of immense size, weighing over 300 pounds each. King Paul succeeded as the son of Simmon, and there was a relaxation of the rule which gave occasion for interference. On the 27th of May, 1892, Captain Edward H. M. Davis, of the British ship Royalist, planted the British flag on Apamama and read this proclamation:  
Her Majesty, Victoria, queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and empress of India, having in that day assumed a protectorate over the Gilbert Islands, I, residing in the group, other than natives, that it is contrary to law to supply firearms, ammunition, explosive substances or intoxicating liquors to any natives of the Gilbert Islands. This is hereby made known for general information.  
The flag was then run up and saluted by the marines, and the Royalist fired a salute of twenty-one guns. King Paul stood by, apparently pleased with the spectacle, holding his shoes in his hand and digging up the sand with his toes. The few Americans and the islanders were all very much interested, and there was a relaxation of the rule which gave occasion for interference. On the 27th of May, 1892, Captain Edward H. M. Davis, of the British ship Royalist, planted the British flag on Apamama and read this proclamation:  
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