

### EUGENE CITY GUARD.

L. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

### EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

#### A BARBAROUS CIVILIZATION.

Popular Amusements in Roman London Were Cruel and Inhuman.

Of the character of these entertainments we have frequent representations on the British cups and vases. They were too often frightful copies of the worst features of Rome. The bullfight, with its festalities, or matador, is seen painted on the common pottery; it is still preserved in the national museums of Spain. Cock fights were also popular everywhere, and game cocks with dangerous spurs have left their bones among the ruins. Athletic sports and chariot races were no doubt as well attended in Britain as at Rome or Constantinople. But the amphitheatres, with their hideous contests of men with wild beasts or with each other, seem to have followed the Roman colonist wherever he wandered.

They are found along the wall of Hadrian, in the cities of the west, at Gloucester and Chester, and to doubt the amphitheater of London will at the first be examined or some traces found of its ill-omened site. The amusements of a nation indicate its character and its fate. The nation that sinks into cruel sensuality in its most popular recreations is certain to fall to decay. Progressive development toward humanity and refinement can alone give a lasting strength to political institutions, and Roman Britain perished by its own hand.

The barbarous thirst for inhuman spectacles is seen everywhere in the Roman remains. On the ruins of the amphitheater of the family table the favorite ornament seems to have been taken from the sports of the arena. The bestiaries, or matador, is seen engaged in a fearful struggle with the savage bull, the gladiator pursues his deadly aim. These designs, which must have been the delight of childhood and are familiar to the masses of the people, could only have served to prepare them for revolution and merciless disorder. It is not the ballads as much as the amusements of a people that a wise legislator would care to direct.

The bestiaries of Colchester, Silchester, Carlisle, Northborough and many other cities were of stone, like those of Rome, and were of considerable extent. A theater of large size has been found at St. Albans, but as yet we know too little of the Roman cities and their amusements. We can only infer that no large town without its amphitheater. The tale told on the Roman pottery seems conclusive. The Romano-British were accustomed from childhood to delight in scenes of cruelty and human woe.—Eugene Lawrence in Harper's.

#### Testing the Schoolmaster.

In the town records of the city of Boston there is a curious passage which records how a schoolmaster was examined and what happened. The manner in which the visit of inspection is recorded makes one inclined to the rocky that the schoolmaster may not have had fair play, although if he was really inefficient, he may be said to have been judged by his peers.

In the record for the 23d of May, 1722, it is set forth that:

"Col. Pen, Townsman, Jeremiah Allen, Esq., & John Trowbridge, Esq., of the Select men, Visited the writing School at the Southern End of Boston on Thursday the 24th April 1722 and Examined the Scholars under Mr. Amos Anger's tuition as to their proficiency in Reading writing Spelling & in the manner of teaching & instructing youth in the rules & methods thereof And are of Opinion That it will be no Service to the Town to Continue Mr. Anger in that Employ."

Whereupon it was voted that the said Mr. Amos Anger should not continue master of the "Said South School." It is true that nothing is said of the methods of spelling inculcated at the "writing School," and it is also possible that a clerk rather than the committee was responsible for the error of the record; but there is certainly something absurd in the passage as it stands.—Youth's Companion.

#### Rules About Dieting.

It is scarcely necessary to go deeply into the subject of diet. The first essential is to restrict the quantity of food to the actual needs of the system. A ravenous appetite can generally be conquered in three or four days. During this interval a person turning to a new diet should eat quite weak and indisposed, but he braces up with surprising rapidity, and soon wonders that he ever made a glutton of himself. He who diets should make up his mind before he sits down just how much he will eat, and on the instant that he has finished his repast should leave the dining room. "He who hesitates is lost."

If the corpulent subject took no more food than he ought, he might eat almost anything. At the same time he would do better to deny himself sweets and starchy foods, cakes, pies, puddings, etc. The quantity of bread should be restricted; one or two slices of dry toast is quite sufficient for a meal. Potatoes are very fattening, and, therefore, had best be excluded from the diet. If milk is used the quantity should be small. As for meats, those which are least about preferred. Soups, for obvious reasons, are objectionable.—Boston Herald.

#### The Bitter Badly Bitten.

A German cobbler, who was reported to be one of the laziest and most worthless men in Leadville, dug a hole in his yard and called it with one, and showing the pit to the representatives of a company, he was able to sell out for \$2,500. During the course which followed he boasted publicly of the way in which he had fooled the capitalists, but before the purchasers of his property heard of these remarks they had sunk the shaft four feet deeper and had struck one of the richest veins of bonanza in Leadville. The cobbler, on learning what had happened, danced about the edge of the pit and swore that he had been swindled. The mine yielded about \$1,000,000.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

#### Her Hat Was Too Big.

When last was in good humor he was in the habit of kissing all the pretty girls in his class. I remember on one occasion a very lovely young girl came to the lesson wearing a hat that had a rather extraordinary wide brim. Last noticed the hat at once, and going up to her kissed her gently, but with some force, on the forehead, and she struck one of the richest veins of bonanza in Leadville. The cobbler, on learning what had happened, danced about the edge of the pit and swore that he had been swindled. The mine yielded about \$1,000,000.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

#### Equestrian Item.

"Do you see that lady on that trotting horse?" said Charlie Knickerbocker, pointing to a female who was ostentatiously riding in the air and pounding a saddle.

"Yes, what of her?" replied Tom Snubbery.

"Nothing, except she reminds me of paper on Wall street, always rising and falling."—Texas Siftings.

#### Developing a Child's Inner Life.

In one of Mrs. Beebe's lectures to mothers she said: "The only way that a faithful, pure and holy life can be made an absolute certainty is by developing strength of will and intelligence within the child, rather than by merely surrounding him with the same."

### DINING A THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

The Food of the Anglo-Saxon Men of Wealth Was Served in Abundance.

A thousand years ago, when the dinner was ready, to be served the first thing brought into the great hall was the table. Movable tables were brought, on which were placed boards, and all were carried away again at the close of the meal. Upon this was laid the tablecloth. There is an old Latin rhyme of the eighth century in which the table says: "I feed people with many kinds of food. First, I am a quadruped, and adorned with handsome clothing; then I am robbed of my apparel and lose my legs also."

The food of the Anglo-Saxon was largely bread. The bread was baked in a tin, marked with a cross, to preserve them from the perils of the fire. Milk, butter and cheese were also eaten. The principal meat was bacon, as the acorns of the oak forests, which then covered a large part of England, supported numerous swine. The Anglo-Saxon food eaters were not only hearty eaters, but also deep drinkers. The drinking horns were at first literally horns, and so must be immediately emptied when filled; later, when the primitive horn had been replaced by a glass cup, it retained a tradition of its original use. The drinker, after he had drunk, had to be emptied at a draught. Each guest was furnished with a spoon, while his knife he always carried in his belt; as for forks, who dreamed of them, when nature had given man ten fingers? But you will see why a servant with a loaded tray of plates and a basket of bread, and a glass of wine, would be a most awkward and clumsy figure. The dinner was served and after it was ended.

Roasted meat was served on the spit or rod on which it was cooked, and the guest cut or tore off a piece to eat himself. Baked meat was laid on a wooden board. In later times, on the table of bread called "treacher," from a Norman word meaning "to cut," as these were to carry the meat on, thus preserving the tablecloth from the knife. At first the trencher was eaten or thrown upon the stone floor for the dogs who crouched at their master's feet. At a later date it was put in a basket and given to the poor who gathered at the manor gate.

During the latter part of the Middle Ages the most conspicuous object on the table was the saltcellar. This was generally a silver in the form of a ship. It was placed in the center of the long table, which the household gathered, my lord and lady, their family and guests, being at one end and their retainers and servants at the other. So one's position in regard to the salt was a test of rank—the gentlemen sitting "above the salt" and the yeomanry "below it." At the close of the dinner, the trencher was served with much ceremony. At the hour a stately procession entered the hall. First came several musicians, followed by the steward bearing his rod of office, and then came a long line of servants carrying different dishes.

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#### Thunder Lore.

The natives of the Sandwich Islands considered thunder as being Mauna Loa's echo from the clouds. This curious notion has crystallized a weather proverb which is now current among many of the islands. "Mauna Loa is served with much ceremony. At the hour a stately procession entered the hall. First came several musicians, followed by the steward bearing his rod of office, and then came a long line of servants carrying different dishes."

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#### Good Points of a Mule.

Rightly used, kindly treated, given the same good care as a horse the mule has always shown himself kind, good tempered, willing, docile and intelligent. Moreover, while he has none of the horse's graceful, sympathetic ways of showing affection and responding to appreciation, he has the advantage of being a very sure kind master. Both the horse and the ass have affectionate dispositions, and the only reason the mule does not evince such is because nothing calls it out. Jack is not demonstrative, but he does respond vividly to kind treatment.

He is a good, steady, easy-paced, careful, kindly riding animal when well treated. Taken altogether he is a useful, intelligent, good enduring, little appreciated brute, whose melancholy position is that of a dog with a bad name—his good qualities rarely mentioned, while his bad ones are credited at their full value.—San Francisco Call.

#### A Queer Predicament.

Two interpreters were needed in a trial in the court of criminal correction, Mr. Louis Dubois being able to speak only French, and his wife only French. They were married in Switzerland in 1890 and came to this country about a year ago. Being poor they placed their baby with Schuler's sister, who lives on a farm in St. Louis county, and both went to work, the wife securing employment as a servant girl. The testimony developed that they had lived together over a year without being able to understand each other.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Story of Melancthon's Vanity. To make himself look more manly and robust, Melancthon frequently incensed his diminutive legs in huge cavalry boots. He prinked daily before the mirror, and was never weary of comparing himself with other men, not to show that he was really fit for a little. To the end he confided in his friends the pangs he ever suffered on account of his smallness. Occasionally, but only occasionally, did Melancthon find the desired consolation he sought from his acquaintances. One afternoon, as the sculptor Dubois entered his studio, Melancthon exclaimed joyfully: "What do you think? The corn doctor was just here, and what do you suppose he says? A six foot grenadier cannot get any bigger corns than mine."—San Francisco Argonaut.

#### A Sharp Witted Clerk.

You and I might not know where to deliver a letter addressed "Mr. Teberkerman, Esq.," but a postal clerk figured it out right away. He forwarded it to the revenue officer in that division, and it proved to be from a man who wanted to pay a special tax for the sale of tobacco.—Lawton Journal.

### MONEY IN UMBRELLAS.

WHAT IT COSTS NEW YORKERS EVERY YEAR TO KEEP DRY.

A Dealer Estimates That \$2,700,000 Is Spent Yearly for Umbrellas by the People of the Metropolis—A Strange Fact About Umbrella Stealing.

"They cost New York a good deal of money every year," said the fat merchant as he idly rolled a silk umbrella and placed it back in the case. "The amount must run so far up in the thousands it would seem an exaggeration to one who didn't know anything about it. If the amount was expended in charity to one in this town need go hungry."

"The ratio of people who carry umbrellas is larger in this town than in any other in America. I suppose it is because we have so many rainy days. Probably 90 per cent. of the adult population of New York carry umbrellas, and 10 per cent. of the children over two years of age have been in the umbrella business for twenty years, and I have watched it pretty closely."

"The average life of a good umbrella is about a year. Sometimes an umbrella will wear four or five years. You can tell nothing about them. They are always presented to the king, who will give an umbrella to the king. The severest tests will not reveal anything, because every good umbrella is carefully examined before it is put on sale. Every part of it passes through the hands of an expert. The silk is tested, the frame is tested, and the stick. If anything is found out of the standard it is sent back, and yet it is a very common thing for an umbrella to go all to pieces inside of three weeks. The best umbrellas expert in this town can tell nothing about them."

"As I said before, the average life of an umbrella is about a year. If the owner can keep it as long as that, which is seldom the case. There seems to be many men who make it a business to lose umbrellas as fast as they buy them, while others never lose an umbrella. The average life of an umbrella and the average service of an umbrella are two very different things. I suppose that the latter is about six months. As nearly as I can arrive at it from close observation about 700,000 people in New York carry umbrellas."

"That is a good many, but I think this estimate is rather rather than over the exact truth. For, mind you, there are many who have two or three umbrellas at once. You can buy an umbrella for almost any price. The average of the good cheap umbrellas is about two dollars. The average of the better quality umbrellas is about three dollars. The general average is about three dollars. "Now you can readily arrive at an estimate of the amount of money which New Yorkers spend for umbrellas every year. You will remember that I said that the average service of an umbrella is about six months. At a later date it was put in a basket and given to the poor who gathered at the manor gate."

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### LIFE IN COREA.

To Americans It Presents Many Strange Phases.

The world is now rapidly acquiring knowledge about Corea, and as it learns more it is still more astonished. It is only a few years ago that it was considered the corner of creation, and in many respects fills the descriptions given by fanciful writers of imaginary islands visited by their heroes. Though the country contains but 90,000 square miles it stretches 300 miles from north to south, and either from the sudden and great variations of climate, their isolation or some other cause, it is on occasions as fierce as hungry.

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### HIS FIRST LAW CASE.

HOW DANIEL WEBSTER BROUGHT SOME SELECTMEN TO TIME.

He Was a Young Student in the Law Office of Judge Thompson in Boston. The Story Told by the Son of the Engineer Who Built an Old Turbopipe Road.

"I can probably furnish to readers Daniel Webster's earliest experience in managing a difficult legal case. I give it on the authority of my father, for the scene dates back to 1810."

"The average life of a good umbrella is about a year. Sometimes an umbrella will wear four or five years. You can tell nothing about them. They are always presented to the king, who will give an umbrella to the king. The severest tests will not reveal anything, because every good umbrella is carefully examined before it is put on sale. Every part of it passes through the hands of an expert. The silk is tested, the frame is tested, and the stick. If anything is found out of the standard it is sent back, and yet it is a very common thing for an umbrella to go all to pieces inside of three weeks. The best umbrellas expert in this town can tell nothing about them."

"As I said before, the average life of an umbrella is about a year. If the owner can keep it as long as that, which is seldom the case. There seems to be many men who make it a business to lose umbrellas as fast as they buy them, while others never lose an umbrella. The average life of an umbrella and the average service of an umbrella are two very different things. I suppose that the latter is about six months. As nearly as I can arrive at it from close observation about 700,000 people in New York carry umbrellas."

"That is a good many, but I think this estimate is rather rather than over the exact truth. For, mind you, there are many who have two or three umbrellas at once. You can buy an umbrella for almost any price. The average of the good cheap umbrellas is about two dollars. The average of the better quality umbrellas is about three dollars. The general average is about three dollars. "Now you can readily arrive at an estimate of the amount of money which New Yorkers spend for umbrellas every year. You will remember that I said that the average service of an umbrella is about six months. At a later date it was put in a basket and given to the poor who gathered at the manor gate."

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