

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

I. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY.....OREGON

Cuba is now suffering with yellow fever and yellow jaundice.

"The Boy; Shall We Whip Him?" as a subject of debate may give place to "The Boy; Can We Whip Him?"

The Nebraska girl who sent her lover a rattlesnake skin necktie as a present evidently had an eye to the avoidance of any cause of jealousy.

A Cincinnati clergyman has dropped 119 members from the rolls of his church for too much worldliness. All the other members perhaps are dead.

Alfred Austin, the poet laureate, fell into the Tweed the other day and had a narrow escape from drowning. Verily the ways of Providence are past finding out.

The Prince of Wales will continue on friendly terms with the Marlboroughs just as long as the Vanderbilt purse holds out. Leave Albert Edward a loan for that.

"A movement is on foot among the bicyclists," says a contemporary, "to stop fake contests." This is palpably false. Bicyclists would spurn any movement on foot.

Professor James, of Harvard, denies that genius is a disease. Probably those who hold otherwise would be willing to admit that the disease is not yet epidemic.

Some genius claims to have invented a "pneumatic boxing glove." This may be something new, but the pneumatic prize fight has become a fixed institution in sporting circles in this country.

Among the thousands of photographs brought back by Nansen is one of an attacking Polar bear, of which the explorer took three snap shots with his camera before he shot him with his gun.

Hubert Crackenhorpe, one of the best-known contributors to the Yellow Book and other examples of decadent literature, has killed himself in Paris under circumstances which show that he lived as he wrote.

Having tried to make it illegal to wear hats at the theater, or for a woman to wear bloomers, the Antislavery Legislature is proceeding with its work of reforming the world and will pass a bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes.

In a collection of rare and curious books soon to be sold in Boston is a copy of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England abridged and edited by Benjamin Franklin, and, so far as can be ascertained, it is the only one of its kind in existence.

"Shade of Walter Scott!" exclaims the London Chronicle. "Cluny Macpherson, of Chiny, ex-chieftain of the Clan Chattan, presided at the inaugural gathering of the clan in Glasgow this week, but apologized for not appearing in the kilts, as he was afraid of catching cold!"

What can we do, each of us, to help others to bear their burden of sadness? This—if we are merry, our mirth will not be lessened by trying to bring good cheer to others less fortunate than ourselves; if we, too, are sad, our sadness will be made lighter by forgetting ourselves in thinking for others.

In life things are important not according to their individual measurement or emphasis, but according to their report to the eye or to the ear. Stately they are like grains of sand, but united they are vast as the shore. The shore cannot spare its sand. Human life makes itself by its little deeds, and becomes great by the sum of all its minute things.

It has been said that people sometimes give to charity, not according to their means, but to their meanness. This may be true, but there is a paradox here, as well as to some of the accepted hypotheses of the laws of life, and that is that winter meanness, frugal as it is, is sometimes warmed into a glowing generosity by the freezing temperature of a poor man's house.

The Postal Telegraph Company is now paying dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. annually. This is the first time on record that an opposition telegraph company to the Western Union ever paid a dividend. The Postal's stock is \$15,000,000 and no bonds. This latter is also a rare feature with a big corporation. The company has 410,000 miles of wire and over 3,000 offices. Millionaire John W. Mackay is the principal owner.

It is the health rather than the strength that is the great requirement of modern men at modern occupations. It is not the power to travel great distances, carry great burdens, lift great weights, or overcome great material obstructions; it is simply that condition of body and that amount of vital capacity which shall enable each man, in his place, to pursue his calling and work on in his working life with the greatest amount of comfort to himself and usefulness to his fellow men.

In South Africa, the Transvaal Government and Volksraad have made concessions to the Uthlanders with regard to the elementary schools, also certain fiscal regulations, and the application of mining titles to the underground workings of gold reefs beyond the limits of the alluvial surface ground. On the other hand, very stringent measures for the Uthlander newspaper press, and a law for the arbitrary expulsion of foreigners suspected of treason, have provoked some additional resentment.

Minneapolis Journal: Some sportsmen of a neighboring county learned from a small boy that if you take a piece of rubber hose, thrust it down the rabbit burrow and blow through it loudly, if there be a rabbit anywhere within the burrow it will nearly scare him to death, and if there is another

with this rabbit will use it in making his escape. The trick worked well on four rabbits, but the fifth hole, unfortunately, contained a skunk American, who was undoubtedly scared, but the new device has been discarded.

There is not a business man in the country who does not know the sugar trust and its methods of dealing. And yet the sugar trust is pursuing a business course that has for many years been considered unfair and unjustifiable. It escaped conviction on technical grounds once. It has been driven out of one State. Nevertheless, it can go into almost any State in the Union and transact business. If the States had proper laws against trusts it could easily be broken up, but until they do the trusts will continue to flourish and flaunt themselves in the public view.

What is to be done with vagrants? Shutting them up for the winter in warm jails is exactly what most of them desire, and is a reward rather than a punishment for their offense; while any proposition to set them to work, and thus not only recoup the expenses of maintaining them but make them useful members of society, is sternly opposed by the labor organizations.

The depression of labor is making tramps of men who, at the start, would work if they could, but who soon grow fond of living without work, and thus the problem becomes more pressing every day, while no predicable schemes for solving it are being offered.

Shipping circles in England are at last thoroughly alarmed by the great danger which constantly threatens by reason of the large number of derelicts afloat in the Atlantic. The generally accepted explanation of the mysterious loss of the White Star steamship Naronic now is that she went down after striking one of these menacing obstacles to navigation. The incident to the steamer Glenadoon, which struck a derelict about 200 miles west of Queenstown, has aroused general public interest in the subject. There are now no less than twenty-one derelicts floating about in the Gulf Stream, some of them in the direct track of transatlantic travel. The matter is to be brought up in Parliament early in the coming session.

The New Jersey courts are reported in the New York Tribune to have decided that passengers on railway cars in that State are bound by the stipulations imposed on them by the tickets they purchase. As the courts have decided this to be the law in New Jersey, it must be presumed to be law there until overruled. But we have no hesitation in saying that it is bad law, and will be repudiated when it comes before the Supreme Court for final adjudication. The New Jersey decision makes much of the point that the parties are competent to make a contract. But this is not the case. When a citizen buys a ticket he takes the only means possible for him to avail himself of the services of the railroad, which as a common carrier chartered for this purpose by the State is under obligation to perform the service for which its charter was given. Other State courts have thus decided, and have held that the printed conditions upon the backs of tickets cannot be used against the passenger, who only buys it to secure the transportation which for the stipulated fare every chartered railroad is obliged to furnish.

San Francisco Argonaut: Military men generally recognize a necessity for stimulants other than tea and coffee for soldiers. Such additional stimulants are required to revive tired troops just before a battle, after forced marches, or after long fighting. For this purpose any form of alcoholic beverage is not appropriate. Not only does the allowance of such beverage cultivate drunkenness, but the stimulation is disorderly, and is followed by a depression that is not to be remedied in capable of duty. Our War Department looks for stimulants in articles that do not intoxicate and do not cause depression. Beef tea is highly stimulating, and has long been recommended, but it falls of complete satisfactoriness. So does the famous coca plant of South America; its active principle, cocaine, destroys the mind when taken continually. There is another vegetable product, however, which has a similar efficacy, without any injurious properties. This is the kola nut, which has been known to the negroes of Africa for more than one thousand years. Our War Department is contemplating experiments with it. Quite a number of proprietary preparations alleged to be made from kola nuts are being widely advertised just now. Nearly all of them are worthless, the nuts used by the manufacturers being imported in the dry state.

Tea Drinking. The tea-drinking habit that only a few years ago was supposed to be an inflexible sign of an old maid, now numbers among its votaries many men who, for one reason or another, think tea better than more potent drinks. Nearly every big club in New York counts its tea drinkers by the score. They order tea when others around them order whiskey. Five o'clock is the tea drinkers' time, and in support of their habit they say that it does not interfere with their appetite for dinner and is as pleasant an aid to a social chat as whisky or beer. One of the regulations of the navy says that nothing stronger than sherry shall be served in the wardrobe, but this doesn't prevent any officer who chooses from keeping whisky in his room. As a matter of fact, however, there is comparatively little heavy drinking done by naval officers in the service. A visitor to one of the boats in the navy yard was talking with several officers in the wardrobe one afternoon last week when the senior lieutenant, who had been on deck for four hours superintending the shipping of several small boats, came below, looking thoroughly chilled through. He ordered the Japanese boy who was on duty in the wardrobe to bring him a pot of this drink, and when the visitor expressed his surprise at the mildness of the beverage on a cold day, both officers declared that it was better than whisky when a man was cold.—New York Sun

THE DINING-ROOM.

Colonial Effects in Furnishing and Decorating Are Most Becoming. There is no more barbarous contrivance than the basement dining-room in the ordinary city house. Although it may be made necessary by considerations of economy and convenience, these facts do not make it any more admirable. Architectural limitations are such that the basement dining-room must of necessity have a low ceiling, little natural light, and an unattractive outlook. These are drawbacks very difficult to overcome by any scheme of decoration or furnishing. For various reasons rooms of this kind are dismissed from



consideration in this article. City houses are always built with certain restrictions and limitations in mind, and each house must be a law unto itself. But aside from the question of means, the builder of a detached villa house has free reign and can consult his own taste and inclination in the arrangement of the various rooms.

One who plans the erection of such a house will be wise if he gives his greatest care and attention to the dining-room, for no room is more important, nor contributes more to the character of the house. The dining-room is in use but a small part of each day, but it is made the scene of what should be the most formal function of every day life in the household. Nothing is a surer index of good breeding than reserve and elegance at the table, and the character of the room should be such as to emphasize these qualities.

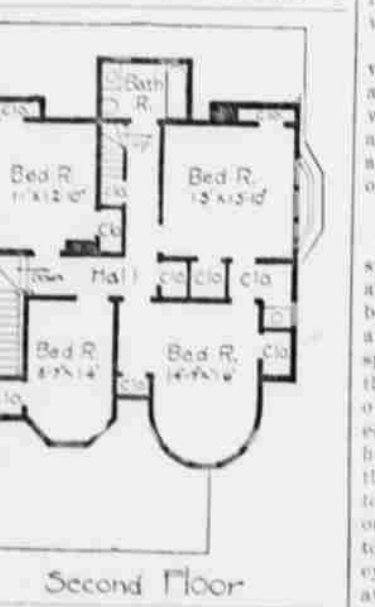
In the first place if there is to be gaiety at the table, there must be plenty of light, for a gloomy room will surely be reflected in the conversation and demeanor of those you dine. If possible, there should be windows in more than one side of the room. It is not always possible to command the outlook from the windows of the house, but at least one can avoid having the dining-room windows face one's own outhouses, or the blank walls of some other part of the house. No handsomer room was ever designed than a colonial dining-room, and it will be well to follow their



A hardwood floor costs no more than fine carpet, and is far more appropriate. There is no need for ornamentation other than pins and simple porcelain, glass and silverware, which can be made to do good service, if not hidden away in closets. A few good pictures in modern frames, chosen with some idea of the "eternal fitness of things." It might be thought unnecessary to say this, but one can recall dining rooms ruined by cheap chromes of fruit and flowers, pictures of dead fish, and other abominations of still life. The accompanying design shows a dining-room which lends itself readily to the treatment described in this article. The width of this house is thirty-four feet six inches, and the depth, including veranda, fifty feet four inches. With first story nine feet six inches, and second story nine feet, with attic eight feet, secures a comfortable dwelling, easily heated. The size of the dining-room is shown by the floor plans.

The dining-room is finished in oak, with oak floor. The two windows are leaded with diamond-shaped panes, looking out over the veranda. The walls are covered with a paper of yellow brown color, with a stiff, formal design in red brown. This runs to the ceiling, with no frieze, but with oak picture rail about twenty inches below the cornice. The ceiling repeats the side wall colors, though the pattern of the paper is not so pronounced. The fire place is faced with dark, brown brick. The furniture is rich mahogany with brass mountings. The sideboard, on which are a few pieces of fine glass, reflected by the fire light, glitters a welcome. Bright china gives points of rich color for the eye to rest itself. A Stuyvesant rug in deep reds and browns laid on the polished oak floor adds still more color to the room, and a few choice hunting scenes finish the walls. The cost to build the design, illustrating this article, in the vicinity of New York City, is \$3,500, not including the heating apparatus. In many sections of the country the cost should be much less.

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A Story of Gail Hamilton.

A capital story of the power of a bright woman's talk is related by the New York Tribune. The bright woman was Miss Abigail Dodge, better known by her pen name of Gail Hamilton. A Western clergyman, cultivated, well read, but not exactly a man of the world, was in Washington for the first time, eager to make the most of his holiday.

He wanted to see all there was to be seen, but most of all he desired to meet and have a word with Gail Hamilton. Indeed, he confided to a friend that he should consider such a privilege well worth his journey to the East.

It took him several days to summon up his courage, but at last he presented himself at Mr. Blaine's door and asked for Miss "Hamilton." About three hours afterward the friend met him descending the steps of the house, one broad smile of delight and satisfaction.

"Ah," exclaimed the confidant, "I congratulate you. So you have met your dear Gail Hamilton. I can see it in your face."

That face fell—grew remorseful. "No," he stammered, "I didn't meet her—she didn't come down, and the fact is, I forgot to ask for her."

"Forget to ask for her!" "Oh, I sent up my card, of course, but a lady came down, a Miss Dodge, and my dear fellow, you never say such a woman in your life! I suppose Miss Hamilton must have been out; she didn't mention her, but she began to talk to me, and in two minutes I forgot what I had come for. I never could have believed that any person, man or woman, could know so much."

"I believe we talked on every subject in the world, and she knew everything about every one of the subjects. I was never so surprised as when a lot of people came in and I found how long I had been there, and I didn't want to come away then, I can tell you, and till you spoke, I'd forgotten all about Miss Hamilton. I don't believe she can touch Miss Dodge, anyhow!"

His astonishment and delight when he found that he had entertained or been entertained by his angel unawares, were very pleasant to see.

In telling the story the narrator added, "I don't know what it is about Miss Dodge, I can never tell how she does it. I heard her tell the funniest story I ever heard in my life, about a drive she took in the country, when her horse had on a harness that practically fell to pieces. The room was full of people and every one laughed himself sore over it, and yet when I came to think it over, there was really nothing to it, nothing to tell—it was a thing that might have happened to any one, and not have been talked about. Yet she had entertained twenty people for half an hour with it."

Very Extravagant. By far the most extravagant diner in the world is Abdu Hamid, Sultan of Turkey. His table expenses in the course of a year are enormous.

It is the most costly table, in all probability, that any country has ever seen, particularly as his majesty is not a sociable man and very rarely has guests or visitors.

The Sultan does not even have a dining-room or dining-hall. Turkish custom among the higher classes is for servants to bring the meals to wherever the diners may be, and in the palace of Stambul the meals at the dinner hour first search out his majesty, and then in long procession bring the banquet, table and all.

The table is a silver one, and perhaps the most exquisite table that has ever been made. It precedes the procession, borne in upon the shoulders of lower-grade servants. Following come a long line of cooks' assistants. On the heads of these Orientals are large tables, on which the platters are placed. Such a perfect balance do they keep that an accident such as the breaking of a dish has never been known.

The waiters lift the platters from the tables and present each dish to his majesty, bowing low. The dishes are covered and sealed with the imperial seal, which is put on in the kitchen by the grand vizier, the idea being that the Sultan may be certain that his food has not been poisoned or tampered with.

The dishes are all set upon the table, vegetables, meats, fess and contrives, and arranged in front of his majesty without any regard to courses or ordinary dinner regulations. The Sultan is a total abstainer, and never has wine on the table.

The Winter Soft Crab. The winter soft crab differs from its summer cousin only slightly in appearance, being a little narrower in the body. It is, however, more succulent and finer flavored than the choicest specimens of the other kind, a fact that is well known to epicures. Moreover, being a rock-crab, or, as it is called here, a sand crab, it differs in its habits from the other, which lives in the mud, and this difference has much to do with its comparative scarcity in ordinary seasons. It is much harder to find, unless the hunter has sharp eyes and a good knowledge of its ways, and it chooses its hiding places and its time of sheding with a wisdom too great for reason, and attributable only to instinct.

An Exception. Yeast—When a man accepts anything that hardly looks right for him to give it away.

Crinoid-skate—Well, I don't know about that. When an editor accepts a poem you like to see him give it to the public.—Yonkers Statesman.

FIRST MEETING OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S CABINET.



THE members of President McKinley's cabinet have all had large experience in public and business life. It is a notable fact that all but two members are over 60 years old and five are millionaires. John Sherman, Secretary of State, is a resident of Mansfield, O.; is nearly 74 years old; has been in public life nearly half a century—eight years in the House, thirty-two in the Senate and four in Hayes' cabinet; began life poor, to-day is a millionaire. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, is a resident of Chicago; will be 61 years old in June; began life as a bank clerk in Rome, N. Y., receiving \$100 per year; went to Chicago in 1855; has been president of the way and rose from captain to major general; became a millionaire, and never held public office. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, is one of Baltimore's great merchants and manufacturers; circuit judge since 1892. James A. Garfield, Postmaster General, is a millionaire and the head of many corporations; has been United States Senator from San Francisco; is 53 years old; has held office since 1902, was in Congress seven years; has been United States Ambassador to Mexico; Postmaster General, is one of Baltimore's great merchants and manufacturers; circuit judge since 1892. James A. Garfield, Postmaster General, is a millionaire and the head of many corporations; has been United States Senator from San Francisco; is 53 years old; has held office since 1902, was in Congress seven years; has been United States Ambassador to Mexico; Postmaster General, is one of Baltimore's great merchants and manufacturers; circuit judge since 1892.

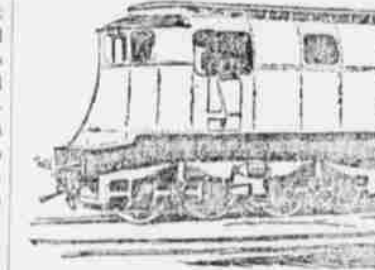
THE NEW MAXIM GUN.

It Fires 600 Rounds of Ammunition in a Minute.

Accompanying this article is a portrait of Mr. Hiram S. Maxim, the great inventor, and a picture of his new light automatic gun. The weapon weighs 25 pounds, and is mounted on a tripod weighing 15 pounds. It fires at the enormous rate of 600 rounds a minute, and has made ninety-nine per cent. of hits at 1,000 yards. It may be packed in a knapsack, with tripod, spare lock, spare parts, and in-pieces and carried on a man's back, the total weight being 57 1/2 pounds. Or it may be packed for the use of cavalry. The weight is then 56 pounds, the gun being carried on the right side of the horse, the ammunition on the other. The marvelous utility of a weapon of this sort is too obvious to require comment. Incidentally introducing it to the public notice Mr. Maxim deals with the question "What is the Colt system of automatic firearms?" and answers boldly, "The piston system, patented by Hiram S. Maxim in '84." In '84 Mr. Maxim conducted exhaustive experiments to ascertain the best possible system of making an automatic gun and took out patents on various systems. Of these the three leading ideas may be described in the creators' own words. 1. "Guns in which barrel and breech-lock were not separated together, but were separated by the force of the explosion, the energy derived being utilized to extract the empty case, the carriage case itself being actually the piston from which the energy is derived." 2. "Guns in which the carriage case proper remained stationary in the barrel, the base of the carriage case being in the form of a piston carrying the primer." 3. "Guns using cartridges with a car-

NEW ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.

represented by any American personage. It represents hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mrs. Wallace's dress has \$10,000 worth of point lace. The gown is studded with diamonds, and is the richest ever worn by a Chicago woman. In 1863 she surprised her townspeople by purchasing the Tiffany Chapel at the World's Fair for \$75,000, which she had erected as a memorial to her husband. She belongs to the church founded by Prof. Swing, known as the Central Church. Mrs. Wallace is very



HELLMANN'S LOCOMOTIVE AND CAB.

former carries its own electric station along with it and makes the necessary electric power as it goes. It develops nearly double the force with nearly half the consumption of coal as compared with steam locomotives.

LASHING BIG GUNS.

How the Cannon on a Big Man-of-War Are Made Fast.

The recent return to port of Udeh Sun's battleship Indiana, which was obliged to leave Admiral Bruce's squadron and put back for fear that the turret-guns would break from their fastenings, recalls the occasion of the same warship's trip last October from Hampton Roads to New York, when the immense machines of war actually did break away from their clamps and began tearing to and fro across the decks with every roll of the ship in the fierce gale that was raging. Capt. Bob Evans was in command of the ship on that occasion, and he has given a vivid description of the awful night, which will bear repetition in the light of the Indiana's recent performance.

"We tied the two forward guns together by binding the guns each to the other and fastening the hawsers to the bits, and managed the aft ones the same way," said Captain Evans, in telling the story. "It was a very hard job. About 2 o'clock next morning the forward guns snapped their hawsers and got loose again. The storm was then very severe, and the ship was rolling at an angle of 36 degrees. To make matters worse, the forward 13-inch guns got loose, and those enormous guns got thrashing about in full command of the deck. We finally caught the big guns with a 13-inch hawsler and tied them securely to the superstructure. It was a very dangerous task in the face of such a gale as was blowing, and I was afraid of losing two or three dozen men, if I had not had the very best crew in the

world. I don't know how we would have come out of it."

After that was done it was necessary to wait until the guns were in a suitable position, when the hawsers were wound around the bits on opposite ends of the deck. This operation was repeated until a sufficient number of turns had been made to anchor the guns securely.

What Mansfield May Do. The sad news has been received that Richard Mansfield's private car and scenery have been again attached, this time by a railway company at Cincinnati. Thoughtful students of the drama fear that he will soon write a letter announcing his retirement from the stage for the lecture platform.—Springfield Republican.

When a woman finally becomes a good cook, it does her husband no good; she goes off on a cooking lecturing tour.

By 2 o'clock every day people have made so many blunders that they long for to-morrow that they may start over again.



MR. MAXIM AND HIS NOVEL GUN.

regulate case, the straightening out or elongation of the cases at the instant of firing developing the necessary energy for performing all the work of loading and firing."

A \$50,000 GOWN.

Mrs. Wallace's Costly Gown at Worn at the Opera in Chicago. Mrs. Celia Wallace, of Chicago, created a sensation in that city by wearing a dress that cost \$50,000 at the opening night of the grand opera season. She could afford to, for she has an income of \$150,000 a year. She is the widow of Judge Wallace, who



\$50,000 DRESS OF MRS. CELIA WALLACE. made a big fortune in the advance of real estate in that city, and resides at the Auditorium very quietly. She does not care for society, has never been seen at a fashionable function, and she is extremely averse to newspaper publicity. She is an elderly lady who has traveled much in Europe and this country. Her collection of ancient jewels, which she has picked up in her journeys is the most valuable pos-

session of a notable bacteriologist. Dr. Giuseppe Sanarelli, who recently discovered the bacillus of yellow fever, is not yet 30 years of age, and has been at the head of the Montevideo Institute of Experimental Hygiene a little over a year. He took his degree at the University of Siena in 1886, then studied in Germany and at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and first came into notice by his success in isolating the vibrio cholerae in the drinking water of Paris, and his demonstration that it was comparatively harmless. He was appointed a professorship at Siena, which he left, owing to the larger salary and greater opportunities offered him by the University of Montevideo. It is expected that his discovery will be followed by that of the means of destroying or neutralizing the effects of the bacillus.

Just Like Chicago. In Paris the streets and public buildings are lighted with gas at cost, and in 1000 from the company furnishing gas. A public franchise in Paris means something handsome to the city treasury as a matter of course.