

Mrs McQueen, returned this afternoon from Junction.

Douglas county calls in warrants issued prior to Feb 1893.

Governor Lord refused to commute the sentence of Kelsey Porter, of death.

J P Wager, formerly editor of the Pendleton East Oregonian, is now editor of the Portland Daily Tribune.

Eugene Journal: "The marriage between a young clerk and the daughter of an attorney, both of this city is on the tapis."

The Cottage Grove Messenger has enlarged to a five column quarto. It is an excellent paper and is deserving of success.

Professor Gifford Nash went to Corvallis today, where he will attend a concert to be given by his sister and will return here tomorrow afternoon.

Col J P Eddy, railroad commissioner and editor of the Roseburg Plaindealer, gave the GUARD office a pleasant call today. He returned home on the afternoon train.

The coasting steamer Truckee is in a perilous position on the Umpqua river bar. She was carried by the storm on the north spit there among the breakers. She may go to pieces.

Cottage Grove Messenger: Orrin Bobinson informs us that he has closed a contract with Brumbaugh & Spong, to furnish 3,000,000 feet of logs for their new mill on Mosby Creek.

Cliff Cleaver, of Pendleton, is in Eugene visiting relatives and friends. He reports business excellent in Eastern Oregon. His firm, Cleaver Bros, is doing the largest boot and shoe business of any firm in that section.

J H Dixon left for Eastern Oregon this forenoon on the local train, where he expects to purchase 400 or 500 head of horses, he says, for the Eastern trade. His wife and children will remain in Eugene until next spring.

State Treasurer Metcahan's account with the several counties of the state shows that Baker, Benton, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Grant, Jackson, Klamath, Lincoln, Umatilla, and Wallowa counties have paid their taxes and interest in full for 1896.

Dallas Observer: Elder B F Bonnell, left Saturday for California where he has been engaged as state evangelist in the Christian church. His home will be at Santa Rosa, and his family will soon leave for there.

H W Gleason representing Chamberlain & Co's popular medicines, gave this office a call this forenoon and renewed the firm's contract for advertising in the GUARD during the next year. He went north on this forenoon's local train.

Cottage Grove Messenger: Superintendent Murray of the Noonday, came down Friday last and spent Sunday with his family. He reports considerable snow at the mines and that the big 20-stamp mill was now running full blast night and day on good grade of ore.

PUNTURES FOOTBALL.—Grandpa Fletcher, of the Salem Independent, thus puntures football: "There is this, too, to be offered in favor of prize fighting, when contrasted with football. There is great skill, if not science, in the art of boxing. There is also some fair-play and decency. If one fighter knocks another down, he is not allowed to jump on top of him, and knock his wind out and sometimes his life. In football it is all a brutal struggle. Skill and science play but a small part. In other words, the greatest brutes win."

A SMALLER PRICE.—One year ago today buyers were offering 70 cents per bushel for wheat in Eugene and the market was strong with a sure upward tendency. Today wheat is worth 63 cents and weak.

Vassar college is an institution for the training of girls, not only in educational branches, but in practical details of home life, house-keeping, cooking etc. Confidence in the thoroughness of its educational facilities is somewhat impaired by the news that sixty of the girls are dangerously ill through eating improperly cooked meats.

Montana miners captured a delinquent mining company president the other day and held him prisoner until their wages were paid. A swifter procedure than that of the courts and far more certain. That president hereafter will conduct his business at long range.

A pigeon fancier proposes to send carrier pigeons to the Alaska mining regions acclimatize them then use them for conveying messages from the isolated camps. If they can endure the intense cold he will make a small fortune off his venture.

Quite a frost this morning. Portland has five inches of snow. Roseburg had a snow storm last Sunday.

Z M Brown, of Portland, is in the city.

Salem had one inch of snow yesterday.

Eugene escaped the snow that fell north.

Miss Clara Pengra is reported better today.

The sidewalks were slippery this morning.

Miss Helen Holgate, of Corvallis, is in Eugene.

Attorney Woodcock has returned from Salem.

Cliff Cleaver went to Cottage Grove this afternoon.

Attorney J M Williams returned from Salem last night.

Miss Georgia Wallace, of Goshen, is seriously ill with hemorrhage of the lungs.

J W Kays received a carload of furniture by the freight train this morning.

Harry Keeney was a passenger on the afternoon train on a visit to friends at Goshen.

President Thomas M Gatch and wife of the O A C were among today's arrivals from Corvallis.

Robt Johnson, postmaster at Corvallis and one of the handsomest men in Oregon, is in Eugene.

Street Commissioner Mummy had a gag of five tramps out on the streets today cleaning sidewalks.

Herman Bangs, at one time a resident of Eugene, died in Missouri recently from consumption.

Telegram wires are reported down in several places in the valley owing to strong winds of the past 24 hours.

Claude Pengra arrived from Lamar, Colo, by today's 2:04 local, being called here by the illness of his sister, Miss Clara.

Coudon Globe: John Scrivner and family departed last week for Eugene, where they will visit Mr Scrivner's father.

B W Johnson and wife of the Corvallis Gazette, are in the city. Mrs Johnson was formerly Miss Lillian Hamilton.

Mrs S H Friendly and daughter, Miss Carrie, leave Sunday night for San Francisco, where they will spend a month or two.

London, England, had a \$15,000,000 fire yesterday. It is the worst conflagration that city has had since the great fire of 1866.

Postmasters are now instructed to hold letters for thirty days unless a notice on the envelope asks for them to be returned sooner.

"Rocky Mountain" Smith, one of the oldest and best known printers on the coast, died recently in Portland. He at one time resided in Eugene.

From a letter from Prof J P Holland, dated at Pineville Nov 15, it is learned the weather was quite cold, with two inches of snow and more falling.

Those Wisconsin football players are game. After Wisconsin University defeated Chicago that university offered them \$5000 just to play another game, and they refused with scorn. Such is the football spirit of the day.

Harvey and Pres. McPherson, of Springfield, while out hunting last Sunday between the Mohawk and McKenzie valleys became lost and slept out Sunday night without fire or food, getting back into the settlement Monday evening.

Medford Mail: "T H Hunsaker has purchased a half interest in J R Wilson's blacksmithing business and the two able bodied and genial smiths are working shoulder to shoulder, turning out a good bit of good work." Mr Hunsaker formerly resided at Dexter this county.

Corvallis Gazette: "Circuit court meets next Monday to hear and act upon the report of Referee Woodcock, relative to the money in the court's hands, resulting from the sale of the O P steamer at Frisco. The money is claimed by the purchasers of the road and by the creditors of the defunct company."

The Sign, published at the deaf mute school at Salem says: "On the first of the present month Mr N W Kellaway was appointed assistant engineer at the Reform school and Mr S M Garrison of Eugene, was appointed to his place in the school as assistant engineer and teacher of printing. Mr Garrison knows how to handle the 'stick' and the office boys and girls seem to like him."

W J Bryan has offered a large sum of money to Ewing college, Benton, Ill, to be known as the Mary Elizabeth Bryan fund. The income is to be used annually during commencement week in cash prizes for the best essays on the science of government. Mr Bryan's mother was a student at Ewing college. She was principal of the Young Ladies college and resigned on account of ill health.

TOLD BY MRS. DREW.

INCIDENTS IN THE CAREER OF THE GREAT ACTRESS.

Eccentricities of Some of the Famous Actors With Whom She Was Associated. The Theater and Its Patrons Early in the Century.

Here are some quotations of an anecdotal character taken from interviews with Mrs. Drew in 1895:

"How did you contrive to obtain an education, considering that you acted so much as a girl?"

"Bless you, I never was educated—that is, I never obtained what is usually considered a systematic education, for my school has been human nature and my books were the people I met. I believe I was sent to school for one quarter in London, and I remember being sent to a school in Baltimore for awhile. The rest of my education I picked up myself by reading and listening to the conversation of clever people."

"She was speaking of Macready and Edwin Booth?"

"How did you like acting with these tragedians?" she was asked.

"Well, Macready was disagreeable and difficult to work with. Forrest was not a particularly pleasant man, but easy enough to get along with. Junius Brutus Booth didn't care who you were or anything about you, so that association with him was not especially pleasant nor especially unpleasant. His eccentricities at times were very trying and sometimes very laughable. Edwin Booth was dignified and delightfully courteous."

"Do you recall any of the eccentricities of the older Booths?"

"I shall never forget one night when I played Ophelia in his Hamlet. He had finished the scene in the fourth act and the curtain was lowered. When the time came to ring it up on the fifth act, which Hamlet was to open, the Prince of Denmark was not forthcoming. Attendants rushed hither and thither in search of him, but he was not to be found. When we had almost given up in despair, some one discovered Hamlet perched away up on top of one of the wings of the scenery among the rafters, crowing lustily. I don't know, I am sure, whether he imagined himself the crowing cock which crew when it was time for the ghost to depart or whether it was simply a practical joke. At all events, we got Hamlet off his perch and the play went on. On another occasion the play was "Orinoco," and the elder Booth had to appear with darkened skin. Just before the last act he came before us with his bare feet and legs all blackened and insisted upon going on that way. His mood did not strike me as particularly encouraging, so I refused to go on, and the act had to be presented without me."

"What do you think of modern plays?"

"I don't approve of up to date plays of an immoral nature. But I think that, like almost everything else, the drama is steadily advancing. It has undoubtedly a great future in this country."

Her personality was always interesting. Fredrica Barrett thus described a visit to her rooms in New York in November, 1895. Mrs. Drew being 75:

"When I went to call on Mrs. John Drew, I had the impression that I was to see an old lady, but this idea was quickly dispelled when I met her. In years Mrs. Drew may have outlived many of her own generation. She has contributed toward a second generation in the raising and training of her own children, and she is now hopeful and watchful over the careers of a third generation—her grandchildren."

Mrs. Drew has retained a great part of her youthfulness in activity and general appearance, and this is due no doubt to a large endowment of natural humor and to a hopeful disposition which makes her manner at once spontaneous and cheerful, and due in a great measure, too, let us assume, to her intimate and loving association with the younger members of the family of Drew.

Of her early days in America Mrs. Drew loved to speak.

Louisville in 1829 she remembered as "an exquisite place, with elegant society, noted for the beauty of its women."

"Conditions were crude everywhere, a New York hotel—tavern, as it was then called—sending up a pie that was ordered for lunch with a tallow candle reposing sleekly on its surface, the messenger not being blessed with two pairs of hands and having his one pair o'erfall."

"When the dining room doors were opened, there was a mad rush, the stoutest securing the seats, while the unsuccessful ones formed into line to wait their second chance. But this method of conduct is not unknown at the present day, when we are pleased to think the world very much civilized," says Mrs. Drew, recalling the actions of certain travelers of this year whom it has been her lot to see.

"The curtain went up at 7, and often did not fall finally until half an hour past midnight; but nobody was in a hurry then."

"Seats were reserved only until the end of the first act, and then anybody took them who wanted them. Shame to the man who sat in the front row of the house if a woman sat behind him, for people all around would shout, 'Front seat for the lady, front seat for the la-dy!' and she always got it."

"Speaking of crude stage settings, perhaps the funniest experience I ever had was once in Harrisburg, where I was playing Juliet to Mr. Fredericks' Romeo."

"The balcony was a big table surrounded by a painted canvas, which a small colored boy was stationed in the wings to hold. In the progress of the scene Romeo and I heard a suppressed titter, and then another and another, and upon furtively looking about to see what was wrong we discovered that the dark boy had become so much interested in what was going on he had forgotten what he was set to do and had got out in view of the audience to watch the progress of affairs."—Boston Journal.

One on the Dentists.

A man, evidently in agony, came down on a Third avenue elevated train a few days ago. He was holding one side of his face in his hands when a friend espied him and took a seat beside him.

"Smatter 'th you!" asked the friend.

"You seem to be in trouble."

"I've just been having three teeth extracted, and I don't know when I've suffered more."

"Why didn't you go to a dentist who understood his business?"

"Well, this one had a sign out, 'Teeth extracted without pain.' How was I to know?"

"Oh, they all do that," said his friend sympathizingly. "I reckon they mean without pain to the dentist."—New York Commercial.

ASTHMA.

The Principal Causes of the Obstruction in the Bronchial Tubes.

In a recent article concerning the treatment of asthma a prominent authority on diseases of the chest enumerates as follows the principal causes of the obstruction in the bronchial tubes to which the paroxysmal difficulty in breathing is due:

First.—A previous diseased condition of the lungs, which renders them susceptible to attack. Not infrequently cases of asthma resist treatment simply from the physician's failure to recognize the existence of an antecedent trouble. Weak lungs are always open to the influence of the various excitants to asthmatical paroxysms.

Second.—Direct irritation of the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes may establish the disease by exciting the lungs to successive paroxysms. The inhalation of various dusts and powders, like those arising from flowers, marble and coal, and irritating fumes of metals are often the starting point or occasion of a severe attack of asthma, which, in fact, usually lasts as long as there is any additional cause of irritation. Experiences must teach the sufferer what kinds of irritants are especially to be avoided in his individual case. Feather beds, animals, kerosene lamps and arsenical wall paper are among the more common of direct irritants.

Third.—In indirect irritation of the lungs the source of the trouble may be located at some distance from the lungs, as is the case in digestive derangements. Attacks of asthma may be provoked by the pressure of tumors or enlarged glands upon the nerves which control the process of breathing. Since the extension of special surgery many cases of asthma arising from irritations and obstructions in the nose have been discovered and cured. Enlarged tonsils may also be a source of irritation.

Fourth.—Not the least frequent among the agents concerned in the production of paroxysms of asthma are what are called toxic causes—that is to say, causes which produce systemic poisoning. The more common of these are of gouty or malarial origin. Signs of lead and arsenical poisoning should be searched for.

In looking for the cause of a given case of asthma we should take into consideration the fact that the disease may be due to one condition alone or to several conditions combined.

Whatever means are taken for the immediate relief of the paroxysm, it is obvious that a cure of the disease itself cannot be expected until the underlying trouble has been remedied.—Youth's Companion.

IS A THRIVING INDUSTRY.

Manufacture of Panama Hats Furnishes Employment For Thousands.

The manufacture of the so called panama straw hats from straw made of palm leaves is very interesting, and, although Central America is furnishing a great many of these expensive hats, the great majority of them are made elsewhere, principally at Malaga, Spain. Throughout Andalusia a palm grove almost wild and furnishes a great deal of wealth to this country. The fruit and the root serve for nourishment; the kernel of the fruit, which is extremely hard, furnishes buttons, and the leaf is also very valuable in many respects. Roofs are thatched with these leaves; the fiber which is extracted from them serves as a stuffing for furniture and mattresses; the stems are peeled and employed in basket making, and the fiber is also used for brooms and ropes, and finally for the imitation panama hats mentioned above.

The last named industry is of much importance, since not less than 5,000,000 hats are exported from the Malaga district, most of the number going to New York city. Still, their manufacture is entirely carried on by hand. For centuries past these hats have been made in the same way, the qualities varying from the ordinary hats worn by the Spanish peasants and costing but a few cents up to the finest qualities, which come high even there. More than 10,000 persons live exclusively by braiding hats. They are mainly women and children, the men helping only when they have no other occupation. A clever girl can make from five to six large hats a day, and for the braiding of ordinary hats \$5 to 30 cents is the wages usually paid. The finely woven panamas can be made only by skilled hands, who at the best can turn out two per week. They receive on an average \$3 and \$4 for each hat, according to size.—Baltimore Sun.

The Onion's Virtues.

Onions are really sweeteners of the breath after the local effects have passed away, says one learned doctor. They correct stomach disorders and carry off the accumulated poisons of the system. They provide a blood purifier that all may freely use. As a vermifuge the onion cannot be surpassed and eaten raw will often check a violent cold. One small onion, eaten every night before retiring is this well known doctor's prescription for numerous affections of the head and is highly recommended for sleeplessness. It acts on the nerves in a soothing way, without the injurious effects of the drugs often applied. The heart of the onion heated and placed in the ear will often relieve the agony of earache, while the syrup produced from sprinkling a sliced onion with sugar and baked in the oven is said to work wonders for croup.—New York Tribune.

Danger in the Tea Cozy.

There is danger to the health in the cozy used to preserve the heat of the afternoon tea. The menace, says a writer, lies in the ill effects of the overdrinking. It should be made fresh often with freshly boiled water and poured off into a second, previously heated, teapot. A thorough stir with a silver spoon should be given when the tea is first made. Two small teaspoonfuls of some scented tea may be added, if liked, as it usually is, to four of that generally used. The addition does not lend much strength, but it varies the flavor and imparts a pleasant perfume.

Good Precaution.

As Wilkins was leaving his office along with Jenkins he was tapped on the shoulder by a business acquaintance of shabby reputation.

He shook hands most warmly, and they parted.

"What, shake hands with a scoundrel like that?" said Jenkins.

"Well," said Wilkins, "he couldn't put his hand into my pockets while I was shaking it."—London Tit-Bits.

Among birds swallows and rooks instead of flying about remain at home when a storm is brewing and robins hide in bushes or seek the shelter of chimneys. A bee is never caught in the rain and ants, wasps and spiders will be found to prepare their nests against the coming of a storm many hours in advance.

BLOWN INTO THE BAY.

The Custom House at Yaquina Wrecked and Records Lost.

Worst Storm Known in Years.

ALBANY, Or., Nov 18.—A message from Yaquina says a heavy storm is raging there. The custom house was blown down and part of the records of the office lost in the bay.

The office of the collector of customs has for years been located in a one-story wooden building, owned by Wm M Hong, situated near the water front at Yaquina, for which a rent of \$10 per month was paid to the government. The building had an insecure foundation, which gave away in the severe gale, causing the collapse.

Collector J W Ball resides at Newport, and no one was in the office when the crash came. The papers and documents of the office were blown away in the gale, being scattered and blown into the bay. Part of them were recovered. Aside from the loss of the records, the damage will not exceed a few hundred dollars.

Telephone wires are all down. Considerable damage has been done to small craft on the bay.

AT ASTORIA.

The wind has been blowing 74 to 84 miles per hour. The electric light wires are down and the city is in darkness. Two ships dragged their anchors and are on the sands.

OREGON CITY.

Storm heavy. Several trees were blown across the S P R R track.

SALEM.

A dam was washed out across Mill creek.

Social News.

COMPANY C SMOKER.

Company C, Second regiment of this city, last night entertained a number of friends at a smoker, and through the "clouds" arose bright talks, clever witticisms and catchy music that made the event one that will long be remembered with pleasure. Captain Moon and his company have every reason to feel proud of its unquestioned success.

The program was impromptu, decidedly so, yet brought out many interesting short talks, stories, and music.

Captain Moon in a few words, opened the program and acted as chairman. He extended to the guests a cordial welcome. Col Varon followed with a short talk on the efficiencies of the regiment, followed by Lieut Huston in a clever description of Camp Jackson. Lieut Currie also made an appreciated talk. From the guests Hon J H McClung and Hon S H Friendly made addresses appreciative of the interest they always manifest in the National Guard. Short stories and anecdotes without number kept the audience on the qui vive. In the musical line a quartet composed of Messrs Roberts, Brunley, Mummy and Lakin, rendered several choice selections, and Messrs Roberts and Brunley with banjo and guitar, responded to the encore to their number. Geo Frazier sang a solo and Mr Miller rendered a solo on the lute. The discussion of sandwiches, "wursts" and coffee proved to be interesting.

At the close Captain Moon made a short talk, showing that company C, was in excellent condition, and extended a general invitation to people to witness the various inspections and drills of the company. He spoke with pride of the excellent showing made by the company at the encampment and assured the guests they were thrice welcome.

LAUREAN NOTES.

The Laurean society met last evening with Vice President Holbrook in the chair; being compelled to leave he called Mr Kuykendall to take his place for the evening. After the usual preliminary business the question, "Resolved, That a single tax on land would be better than the present system," was chosen for two weeks hence, with Messrs S Hooker and G Benedict as leaders.

After recess Mr M Scarborough delivered a very interesting extemporaneous address on the Klondike. He spoke of the perils of a trip to that country at the present time, the contemplated improvements in transportation, and the richness of the country in gold. Mr B B Richards then gave an admirable prepared address on "Civilization."

The question, "Resolved, That the English form of government represents the wishes of the people more truly than that of the United States," was then discussed in an able manner by Messrs Grimes, Richards, Benedict, and Dillard, and on the negative by Messrs Boone, Campbell, Edmunson and Hooker. Many interesting points were brought out on both sides. President Kuykendall decided for the negative. The society then adjourned.

GROVER DEFIES THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Chicago Times-Herald of November 13th prints the following:

"PRINCETON, N J, Nov 13.

"To the Editor—I do not care if all the synods and Presbyterians in the country were to offer an adverse decision, it would be no good reason why I should alter my opinion. I am very sorry that Dr Shields has been bothered over the matter, as he is an old and very dear friend of mine. Otherwise the action of the Presbyterians does not affect me in the least. When I signed the petition for the liquor license for the Princeton Inn I in no sense committed a wrong, and if the same proposition came up for my consideration again I would do the same thing. I am very sorry that Dr Shields has been bothered over this matter, as he is a good friend of mine.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

MONEY OF THE MASSES.

The learned financier of the Oregonian would have the people believe that because financial transactions of great magnitude can be carried out without actual transfer of the money, that silver is not needed as a medium of exchange in the every day business transactions of life. In other words that millions of dollars of gold piled up in the public treasury answer all purposes. The Oregonian says:

"Those timorous individuals who lost sleep in 1896 wondering where the gold is to come from to pay the debts of the country should study the transactions in the Union Pacific sale described this morning. This deal, involving \$58,000,000, is going to be carried through without creating a ripple in the money market, and almost without disturbing any of the stacks of eagles in the vaults of New York and Washington. If the free coinage of silver is necessary to the proper conduct of financial transactions, some embarrassment from its absence should have appeared on this occasion."

Yet if farmer Scott or laborer Jones wants a sack of flour or a piece of beefsteak or bacon, he must go down in his jeans and dig up some of those useful pieces of money inscribed "Quarter Dollar" or "Half Dollar." Those "stacks of eagles" that are piled up in the vaults of Washington and New York are no better than so much lead so far as their public utility as a circulating medium is concerned, except where treasury notes circulate in their stead.

The "embarrassment" on account of lack of silver is not among the banks and millionaires. Their transactions running into millions may be carried on with mere slips of paper, representative of value. Not so with the common people. They must have money that can be used in the common every day transactions of life. They do not possess a bank account, must pay as they go, and silver is the money metal that kindly nature has made convenient for that purpose. Like gold it is a scarce and valuable metal, a recognized money of the world, and is the medium that can be circulated among the masses without question as to its value and honesty as a debt paying money.

A year ago the Jewish Publication Society of America offered a prize of \$1,000 for the best story relating to a Jewish subject suited to young readers. The competition was not limited to Jews, and although twenty-seven stories were submitted, the committee has decided not to award the prize, because no story of Jewish interest suited to the judges was found among the number.

The Sunday Welcome notes that many women of Portland are manifesting good sense by adopting short skirts for winter wear and adds: "This is the proper thing to do in a climate like ours. There isn't a redeeming element in the ultra-nieness that prompts some women to trail their skirts in the slush of our streets in the winter time."