

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The business department of the WEEKLY GUARD is caused considerable trouble by correspondents addressing the proprietors personally. Address all letters referring to the newspaper or business connected therewith to THE GUARD, Eugene, Oregon.

THE OREGON BOYS AT MANILA.

The following extracts from the Chicago Inter-Ocean's account of the capture of Manila shows the part taken by the Oregon boys:

As soon as the surrender was announced two battalions of the Second Oregon regiment, who were on a steamer started ashore. The steamer went close in beside the breakwater, on which the troops landed and marched ashore. General Merritt had already gone ashore in a small boat.

General Merritt landed with an Oregon company as his escort. All saluted when the flag was raised. An Oregon regiment policed the city Saturday night and Oregon men received the surrender of the Spanish arms.

Throughout Saturday night men kept coming in from the Spanish lines. When the Oregon troops reached the Captain General's palace, where General Merritt had made his headquarters, they found the plaza packed with Spaniards. Between six and seven thousand soldiers gave up their arms, which consisted mostly of Mauser rifles. Twelve thousand stands of arms were taken and millions of rounds of ammunition. Enough new Mauser rifles were captured to arm most of our regiments. Three magazines were found full of powder.

NO INTENTION TO SERVE THE STATE.

The East Oregonian pertinently, and we think correctly, remarks:

"The work of bringing about a special session of the Oregon legislature is slowly but surely being perfected. There is a strong desire in some quarters for an extra session and the dexterity, with which these people have 'pulled the wires' to apparently make it appear that the people were in favor of it and were to be benefited by it is creditable to them at least. There is really no intention to serve the state in calling an extra session. It is simply a movement to elect a man to the United States senate who has not a ghost of a show before the regular session of the legislature which occurs in January."

A man named Cochran has given the president some reasons for holding the Philippines, direct from the Bible. He says: "God says hold the Philippines. Revelations 2:25: But that which ye have already, hold fast till I come. Revelations 3:11: Behold, I come quickly. Hold that fast which thou has [by Dewey and God taken], that no man take thy crown. No man can live, politically or socially in America who gives back to Spain what we have fought for." He further declares personally that God suggested to him that passage referred to.

The farmers are wondering how they can get hold of that "honest" dollar made out of gold with wheat at 40 cents per bushel. The purchasing power of gold is far greater than ever before. The holders and owners of gold or gold obligations have been enriched to an enormous extent while all other classes of property have been correspondingly depreciated. And this has been brought about by financial legislation for which the United States is largely responsible.

The California militia that has not been called into active service as anxious to be discharged. They find no glory lying about camp, especially when inadequate accommodations have been provided for camp life, both as to food and equipments.

WHO PAYS THE TAX?

The Woodburn Independent gives a very pertinent illustration as to who pays the war tax, and something besides to the corporation that enriches its patrons. It says:

"The war revenue tax on a telephone message is two cents. Not wishing to lose this enormous sum, the telephone company has raised the price of one-minute use of the line from here to Portland from 25 to 50 cents, thereby making an additional profit of 25 cents. Our business men are highly and justly incensed at this monopoly rate and talk of not only boycotting the line, but combining with merchants of other towns and having a line of their own. The telephone company is not in the position to make excessive charges and thrive."

THE SENATORSHIP.

Word comes to us in an authentic form that the candidacy of ex-Senator Mitchell for the U S senate to fill the existing vacancy will again come before the legislature of Oregon at its next session, says the Oregon Mining Journal. Out of the 90 members composing the two branches of that body the calculators figure 63 republicans and 27 silverites. The friends of the ex-senator claim that he has already 32 of the republican members pledged to him. This would give him the caucus nomination if he desires it. But after his experience with the last caucus nomination he has concluded to leave that institution severely alone. There will, therefore, be no caucus, and it will be a free fight for all.

Banks all over the state are shipping in silver for use of hop and fruit growers in settlement with their picking help. This same silver that is good enough for the boys and girls, laboring men and women, shop and store keepers, is not good enough for bondholders. The gold men insist on payment of interest and principal in gold, and to make that gold more valuable have used their powerful influence to prevent further coinage of silver producing a scarcity of the circulating medium.

The progressive hop growers of the White River Valley, Washington, are showing quite an amount of enterprise. They have drafted a petition for the removal of the horticultural inspector of that district because he did not compel the indifferent growers to spray their hops. This is the kind of enterprise that should be shown by all farming communities with regard to not only fruit inspectors but all other officers of the law who do not perform their duties.

It is thought that as soon as the Spanish troops are out of Havana mouths will be unsealed and positive information obtained as to who was responsible for the blowing up of the Maine. Captain-General Blanco's haste to get out of the country is taken as an indication that he has knowledge of the perpetrators of the deed, perhaps was directly involved.

Peace is sometimes more deadly than war. Alger's almost criminal administration of the war department is a case in point. While 350 men were killed in battle or died of wounds in the war with Spain, about 2000 have died of disease in camp or aboard transports. The Chicago Tribune has the names of 1284 of the camp dead.

Portland Dispatch: The retirement of Ex-President J W Johnson from the State University takes from that institution one of its most efficient and ablest instructors. He has been connected with the University since it opened, and occupies a place in the hearts of the older students and graduates, which is rarely equaled for genuineness of filial love.

Dr Wm Kuykendall has been selected a professor in Willamette medical college of diseases of women, and Dr D A Paine of mental diseases.

ABYSSINIAN SOLDIERS.

They Are Tough and Sturdy, but Greasy, Unattractive and Dirty.

The Abyssinian soldier's ordinary dress is not very attractive. It consists of a white linen shirt down to his knees and a pair of tight linen trousers to half way down his calf. Over this he wears a belt of folded linen, and a rida, a "shamma," or white cotton sheet, draped around him. None of these garments is ever washed, so that they rapidly assume a dingy brown hue, and as he is not over washed himself and his only toilet consists in rubbing butter into his hair once a fortnight the odors from a large body of men is not precisely pleasing. No shoes, stockings or head covering are worn. The officers and all who can afford it wear a shamma with a broad red stripe, called a "jano," and on high days and festive occasions every variety of clothes are produced of all colors in the rainbow. Cloaks of blue, red, green, yellow or violet, ornamented with rough embroidery, leopard skins, sheepskins and even lionskins are worn on such days by the officers and small chiefs, and on these occasions the army presents a noble show.

Any man who has killed a lion or an elephant or has distinguished himself much in battle wears an amulet of lion's mane on his head, and for each five men he has killed he wears a silver band on his sword scabbard. The highest recompense for valor is a sort of velvet top hat ornamented with silver, and great officers are given shields covered with velvet and ornamented with gold or silver. The swords are worn on the right hand side and are very much curved, almost sickle shaped, and sharpened on both edges. These are used for everything, from killing people down to cutting off mouthfuls of beef-steak. The rifles are of every sort of single loader (except Martini-Henry), and a great many repeating rifles were taken from the Italians at the battle of Adua in 1896, but, as far as we could find out, their musketry would be improved considerably by a bit of regular target practice.

USURY IN CEYLON.

Money Lending Charges There Run From 60 to 300 Per Cent.

Ceylon appears to be the happy hunting ground of the man of small capital and still smaller amount of moral conscientiousness. On that fair island the money lender flourishes to an extent scarcely imagined here. Legislation is regarded as advisable in this country, but in Ceylon it is a necessity.

In the towns the "chetty" charges 60 per cent as a regular thing. This is bad enough, but it dwindles into insignificance by the side of the 300 per cent of the village speculator. He deals in comparatively small sums, but his customers are numerous. He does not charge so much a year, but so many annas per month, and, having got the screw on, he makes money with surprising rapidity.

The following authentic case will show his method of business: A man who had come into possession of 100 rupees opened a shop and began business. He supplied the villagers with anything they required—provisions, clothes, money, everything—to be paid for in grain when the harvest came round. He gave liberal credit, and in return for the privileges afforded to them his customers had to undertake that they would sell the grain to him at 5 rupees per annum (about one quarter).

Some of the customers paid for the goods, which were sold at high prices, and in a short time he had made 200 rupees profit. This sum he lent, to be paid for in grain. When harvest time arrived, he was entitled to 40 annas of grain which he sold shortly afterward for 400 rupees. Thus in the course of a year he had made 600 rupees profit and still had his original capital safe. This is not an extreme case.

It was elicited in evidence in a Ceylon court lately that one man alone lent sums of money amounting to 1,000,000 rupees, and he is only a unit of a very large number.—Strand Magazine.

He Didn't Paint It.

One of the good stories about the famous painter Melissior, which is not repeated by his biographers, is in regard to his experience with a "new trick" gentleman who had erected a private theater at his chateau. Melissior was just then at the height of his fame and was spending months in painting little pictures about 12 by 18 inches and selling them for 1,000 francs an inch. The rich man conceived the brilliant idea that what his theater most needed was a drop curtain painted by the famous Melissior. So he went to the artist's studio and proposed the matter to him.

"How large is this curtain to be, monsieur?" asked Melissior.

"It will be 19 meters high and 13 meters wide."

"Ah, mon ami," said Melissior amiably, "it will take me 30 years to paint it and it will cost you 30,000,000 francs." The bargain was not completed.—New York Times.

A Filtering Medium.

Absorbent cotton is highly recommended as a filtering medium. It acts rapidly and is therefore of great value in filtering volatile elements. For ordinary household use it is especially recommended because of its inexpensiveness and ease of management. A large funnel must be provided, and the cotton is pressed more or less firmly into the neck, according to the substance to be passed through. Some liquids are much more difficult to manage than others, and this must of course be allowed for. A little practice will show the housewife just how closely the cotton must be packed to insure success in filtering the various liquids with which she has to deal.—New York Ledger.

The Man of Moderate Means.

"I suppose there can be no doubt," said the man of moderate means, "that a man can do better work on good food. By that I mean the best of food, the things that delight the taste and satisfy the stomach and suffice the whole being with joy, to the exclusion of all else. But I imagine that these things can be had to advantage only to the men who are ready and willing to work and whose output can be put to others, whom they would only lull to sleep and who can be kept at work only by the rousing stimulant of poverty."—New York Sun.

The Eternal Fee.

New Alpine Tourist—Why did you tell the guide not to plunge us over any precipice?

Old Alpine Tourist—I wish to avoid giving him the opportunity for expecting extra fees from us.—Detroit Journal.

ARTILLERY CURIOSITIES.

Old Time Cannon That Were Made of Leather, Wood and Bone.

Among the curiosities of artillery old inventors have a great store. Cannon have been made of the most unlikely materials. Leather was used as early as Henry VIII's day at the siege of Boulogne. The very articles were stored in the tower above, and Evelyn saw them there, inscribed "Non Marti opus est cul non defuit Mercurio." Are they still lying in some corner of a forgotten lumber room? The Scotch employed leather guns in 1610 to batter Lord Conway's fortifications at Newburne, and they did the work well. Describing the feverish alarm in Paris in 1792 Carlyle says: "One citizen has wrought out the scheme of a wooden cannon, which France shall exclusively profit by in the first instance. It is to be made of staves by the coopers, of almost boundless pulper, but uncertain as to strength."

Two small pieces brought to France by the Siamese ambassadors as presents from their king to Louis XIV were the only artillery procurable for the attack on the Bastille—of eccentric model, no doubt, adorned with dragons and golden inscriptions, but efficient workmanship. We read of gold canons in India. There were two so described at Baroda in Hurian's time, "to which regular adoration was offered."

In fact, the tubes were of steel, but the massive gold casing cost £20,000.

For the defense of Malta in the old days the knights invented a kind of ordnance of their own, unknown to all the world besides," says Trydson, an eyewitness. They hollowed out the natural rock here and there in such fashion that the cavity was like a mortar, and if the powder poured into the hole, plugged it with a wooden disk exactly fitting and hooped miscellaneous projectiles thereupon. About 50 of these singular cannon defended creeks and landing places. Some of them were six feet in diameter and threw 10,000 pounds weight of iron or stone into the air. Doubtless, if all went well, they would do tremendous execution upon an enemy trying to disembark.

But there are eccentricities still more curious on record. In a tomb on the island of China, near Usumacinta, Mexico, was found a cannon 4 feet 11 inches long of terra cotta, with terra cotta bullets. It is suggested that when Cortes retired after his great fight at Cutula, Tabasco, the natives copied the Spanish guns in clay, hoping to produce the same results.—London Standard.

The Manila Street Car.

Joseph Earl Stevens, in McClure's Magazine, says of the Manila street car:

"It is a thing by itself, as is the one lean pony that pulls it. It takes one man to drive and one to work the whip, and if the wind blows too hard service is suspended. The conductor uses a valve suspended from his neck and whistles through his lips—up hill to stop and down hill for the starting sign. The chief of the rules of the road says: 'This car has seats for 12 persons and places for 8 on each platform. Passengers are requested to stand in equal numbers only on both platforms to prevent derangements.' And so, if there are four 'faces' on the front and six on the back platform, one has to shamble forward to equalize the weight."

"Smoking 'goes' everywhere, and every one smokes, even to the conductor, who generally drops the ash of a 15 for a cent cigarette into your lap as he hands you a receipt for your two centavos. No one is allowed to stand inside, and if the car contains its quota of passengers the driver hangs out the sign 'Lleno' (full) and doesn't stop even for the Archbishop. Sit at the front end of the car, please, if you fear smallpox, for it is no strange sight to see a Philippine mamma brush into a seat holding a scantly clothed babe well covered with evidences of that disease."

How Exhaustion Comes.

It is the general impression, among athletes that exhaustion and "loss of wind" is due to the inability to consume sufficient oxygen and exhale rapidly enough carbon dioxide. When the muscles are moving rapidly and feebly, it is true that it demands more oxygen and gives off to the blood more carbon dioxide than when at rest. When a man is running as fast as he can make his limbs move, he is able to keep up the pace but for a short distance, unless, like the hunted hare, he runs to his death.

On account of the forced, vigorous and rapid muscular action in this case the poisonous materials are thrown into the blood, to be carried to all parts of the body—muscles, nerves, brain. The heart is affected by this poison through the nerve controlling that organ. The muscles of respiration are similarly disturbed. The panting, distressed efforts of breathing, adding tumbling, unbalanced and final semi-consciousness of the hunted stag or hare are a good example of acute anoxia, a condition ending in death. This latter deplorable condition is not unknown among the athletes of human strife for athletic honors even with our present advanced knowledge of physiology.—Popular Science Monthly.

"The Murder in the Rue Morgue."

Among the "nouvelles diverses" in Flgare there is a sweet little story which should appeal to every lover of animals. A certain M. de V. is the possessor of an orang outang named Zoulou, apparently because it hails from Borneo. One evening Zoulou's master, going out to the theater, left Zoulou at home to mind the house. It happened that evening that a burglar looked in on M. de V., but no sooner did he make his way into the place than Zoulou seized him by the throat and half strangled him before assistance arrived. When the intruder came to himself, the shock of the unexpected attack was found to have driven him mad! Zoulou may almost take rank with Edgar Poe's hominid ape, which slid down the chimney, committed murder and disappeared by the way he came.—Hall Mail Gazette.

Chinese Streets.

A Chinese thoroughfare is the exact reverse of a str in shape, the middle part being considerably higher than the two pavements on each side. In the rainy season, if a vehicle should slip, the occupants run considerable risk of being smothered in the mud and water which always accumulate at that period.

Tale of Three Cities.

"I see," said the ungrammatical Chicago man, "that they are going to try the experiment of mummifying Philadelphia bodies."

"Before death?" asked the inane New Yorker.—Indianapolis Journal.

An electric locomotive in a Scranton coal mine in 200 days did work for \$4,524 below what the work cost for a corresponding period with mule power. An electric pump in the same mine saved \$1,513 over steam pumps in 970 days.

THE SECRET OF GOOD LOOKS.

A Good Complexion Will Make a Person of Ordinary Features Beautiful.

"As a rule, women wash their faces too frequently," says Euphemia Woods in "How to Have a Fine Complexion" in "The Woman's Home Companion."

"It is far from being the best way to clean the face, more especially where rain-water cannot be procured. That may be used quite frequently, but soap should not be applied oftener than three times a week. Pure, imported castile soap, such as surgeons use, should be given the preference. Use it at night only and with hot water; then rinse the face with clear, cold water. In the morning cold water should be used in preference to hot. If you do not have rainwater, throw a pinch of powdered borax into the washbowl, but use it sparingly if your skin is more alkaline than acid. You can discover this by wiping your face with litmus paper which you are purchasing. Blue litmus turns red when it touches an acid, and the red paper turns blue when exposed to an alkali. On no account must you use soap on your face except with rainwater. Soap in hard water forms a scum which, even though quite invisible, clogs the pores, often causing pimples and blackheads and always giving the skin a faded appearance. Throw away powders, washes, pomades, lotions of every description. Without doubt there are some very good preparations on the market, but how are you to know that you are using the one that best suits your skin? A skin that is distinctly acid requires very different preparations from one that is alkaline."

"It is not generally known that it is the action of the sun on the natural oils of the skin that causes tan and sunburn. If a healthy woman could keep this oil wiped off as it accumulates, she might always have a pretty complexion, provided so much friction did not irritate the skin. One reason why the skin on the body is so much nicer than that on the face is that the clothing supplies the friction necessary to keep the pores of the skin from clogging. Finally, if you want a nice complexion, you must take plenty of sleep in a well ventilated room, stop worrying, bathe frequently and perspire a little every day. No lotion is better than perspiration, but it must not be allowed to dry on the skin."

A FRONTIER FIGHT.

How Jim Bowie's Band of Eight Stood Off Five Hundred Comanches.

In Texas James Bowie set his hand to another sort of fighting. In 1831, with his brother Rezin, six other men and a boy, he set out upon a trading and exploring expedition through the heart of the Comanche country. At six days' travel from possible success he found his party assailed by 500 mounted warriors. Comanches all, who rode like the wind, yet shot with deadly aim. Resistance seemed hopeless in the face of odds so great. Bowie took the one desperate chance left him and won the game.

He divided his forces, stationing three in one skirt of woods, with the pack animals, and scattering the rest about a more considerable arborage. Each was fully armed—had rifle, knife and pistols. Powder and lead were plenty; also wherewithal to eat and drink. Each grove had a spring in it. Close about the waters the white men lay or crouched, resolved, "if they must die, to take at least 100 redskins with them."

Five days the fight went on. Swooping in clouds, the red riders dashed round, round, ever noaring the devoted marksmen and sending toward them in whirling flight arrows and bullets thicker than hail. But the wheeling ended in rout when it came within fair rifle range. The men crouching in cover made every missile tell. Men and horses went down in struggling heaps at the sharp crack of their weapons, and they were so swift to load and fire that the chief could scarcely recommend himself. But the attacking went on until three or four were dead, and as many more disabled, to say nothing of the ponies. Bowie had one man dead, whom he buried reverently; one desperately wounded, whom he took away to safety, although the attempt appeared to promise destruction to all the band.—Martha McCulloch-Williams in Harper's Magazine.

"Fond"—Is Two Meanings.

The older meaning of this word was, as is well known, equivalent to foolish. Now it has the meaning of affectionate. The following instance of the use of the word in both senses on the same page of the same work marks the period of transition, when the old sense still lingered with the new sense was coming into use. In Dr. Watts on "The Improvement of the Mind," first edition, 1751, in chapter 14, section 5, on page 119, I find:

"Some are so fond to know a great deal at once and love to talk of things with freedom and boldness before they truly understand them that they scarcely ever allow themselves attention enough to search the matter through and through."

And lower down on the page, in section 7, is:

"A soul inspired with the fondest love of truth and the warmest aspirations after sincere felicity and celestial beatitude will keep all its powers attentive to the incessant pursuit of them."

Also in Coles' English-Latin Dictionary, fifteenth edition, 1740, both meanings are given as follows: "Fond, indulgent," and lower down, "Fond (foolish), stultus."—Notes and Queries.

A Dramatic Author.

Like most actor managers, Macready was pestered by would be dramatic authors. An ambitious young fellow brought him a five act tragedy one morning to Drury Lane.

"My piece," modestly explained the author, "is a chef d'œuvre. I will answer for its success, for I have consulted the sanguinary taste of the public. My tragedy is so tragic that all the characters are killed off at the end of the third act."

"With whom, then," asked the manager, "do you carry on the action of the last two acts?"

"With the ghosts of those who died in the third!"—Cornhill Magazine.

How to Drive Away Ants.

Ants can often be driven away by sprinkling about their haunts ashes saturated with coal oil. They can be trapped and killed by placing sweet oil where they can have access to it, as they are very fond of it, but it has the effect to close their spiracles and thus kills by asphyxia.—Vicks Magazine.

Fiction Enough.

It happened in a book store.

"What can I show you, madam?" he asked. "Something in the line of fiction?"

"No," she answered slowly. "I think I'll try history for a change. I get enough fiction when my husband gets home late from the club."—Chicago Post.

FROM CAPT MOON.—J M Shelley has received from Capt W S Moon, a letter dated at Cavite Arsenal, July 18th. We publish the following extract from it concerning his son Walter: "I wish to congratulate you in the possession, though afflicted, of such a noble, manly boy. I never saw anyone as brave, patient and even cheerful through troubles and grave affliction, as Walter has been. He has endeared himself to every member of his company, and only the kindest regards and well wishes for the speedy recovery of his sight accompany his homeward trip from his Captain and comrades. For yourself accept my deepest sympathy for your affliction."

ARRESTED.—Charles Ivan was arrested yesterday on a complaint charging him with assault and battery by Constable Freeman. The complaint alleges that said Charles Ivan, on August 23rd did assault, beat and strike Helen Quast, contrary to the statutes made and provided. The trial was set for Monday morning next at 9 o'clock and defendant gave a \$50 bond with A D Reeves and V Lney Heenanway as sureties to appear at that time. The woman claims that the man attempted to rape her. Attorney Kinsey appears for the defense.

MANILA MAIL.—In response to an inquiry from Postmaster McCornack of this city, regarding the time mail leaves for Manila, Mail Supt Feril, of San Francisco, writes that this mail goes on the regular steamer line of mail steamers via Hong Kong, and that at present sailing dates are scheduled for Sept 3, 10 and 17. This will prove appreciated information for those writing to our soldier boys.

WILL RETURN.—From private letters received in this city it is learned that Captain R S Smith, of the U O football team has about decided to return here this year. To the U O athletes this will be most pleasant news should he return football will take a great upward stride with the college men this year.

A TERRIBLE WOUND.—A gentleman who helped dress the gunshot wound in Johnny Hunt's side describes it as about six inches long and the width of two fingers, entering the side on a line with the left nipple and ranging upward. When they dressed him a lot of lacerated and flattened shot fell rattling on the floor.

A BAD FALL.—Mr S Meriau fell from a load of hay at his place at the park yesterday afternoon. He fell on his right shoulder and dislocated his shoulder joint and broke the collar bone. Dr Brown went down and attended to his injury.

TO REFORM SCHOOL.—Walter Sterns aged about 13 years, was taken to the State Reform School, near Salem, by Sheriff Withers on this forenoon local train. His home is in Forest Oregon and he has a brother in the Reform School.

CIRCUS COMING.—The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says a three ring circus will visit that city in a few days and that the same is going to Canada via over the S P R R. By this we suppose Eugene will soon have a circus.

STRAYED.—Large brindle cow, high horns, strayed from Goodpasture's farm near Eugene. Supposed to be in the neighborhood of Creswell. Send information to M G Masterson, Eugene.

CROWDED WITH WHEAT.—The Springfield mill elevator is full of wheat, also the old planing mill building and now the Messrs Washburn are filling up the old foundry building in Springfield. Wheat is still coming in at a lively rate. Last year the mill elevator held all the wheat offered.

FOR THE EAST.—Dr and Mrs D A Paine left Salem this morning for a trip to the east, business and pleasure being the two-fold purpose of the journey. They will be absent several weeks.

HOPS TO BE SHIPPED.—Palmer Ayres says he had 60 bales of hop to the East in the morning on consignment.

Prineville Review August 27: Messrs Dryer and Perry Reimers of Grand Island, Nebraska, are in the city. They came to receive cattle bought by Todd & Richardson. Mr Reimers will remain here and receive the cattle bought in this section, amounting to about 600 head. Mr Dryer will go to Silver Lake and receive the cattle at that place. They have 1000 head at that place. They will drive to Ontario and ship from there to Nebraska.

Prof Washburn of the state university was at Coos Bay last week, says the Marshfield News, and investigated the conditions of the waters and shoals of the bay with a view to the propagation of oysters. The Prof is of the opinion that the coast oyster would thrive at that place and recommends a planting of oysters from Yaquina or Shonwater bays.