

# Eugene City Guard.

I. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

Of course the corset trust has come to stay.

Beware of the man who knows more about the business of other people than he knows about his own.

The czar doesn't let a little thing like a peace conference interfere with the extension of the Chinese railroads.

A trust has been formed to control the output of patent leather. This ought to make patent-leather shoes come higher.

The perfumers have formed a trust. Possibly it is designed to offset the olfactory invasions of the fertilizer octopus.

Gradually it is dawning upon the world that the fountain of youth is not a fountain at all. It is a hypodermic syringe.

Arkansas has a woman who claims to have jilted Funston and married another, but he got along swimmingly just the same.

That French duel over whether "Hauke" was lean or fat in its latter phases somewhat recalls the old contention about Bacon.

Mr. Carnegie doesn't seem to appreciate the kind offices of the multitude of persons who want to help him avoid the disgrace of dying rich.

A woman bought a husband recently for \$75. Evidently she is not a subscriber to the sentiment in the song, "I Don't Want No Cheap Man."

If, as Collis P. Huntington says, the "best way to become rich is not to talk too much during business hours," how does this apply to barbers and book agents?

Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt does all her own marketing. If Willie hopes to keep up with his better half he will have to chop the kindling wood and feed the cat.

Someone has discovered that English sparrows are useful because they destroy dandelion seeds. Almost everybody would prefer the dandelions to the sparrows, however.

Forty inmates of a certain penitentiary struck recently for shorter hours. In order to have preserved the fitness of things they should have made it "years" instead of "hours."

A French doctor asserts that he can grow hair thirty feet long on a bald head. The statement is preposterous, of course; but even if it were true, who wouldn't rather have a bald head than hair thirty feet long?

The parent who offers kidnapers a reward with "no questions asked," may be doing the best possible for the return of his own child, but it's pretty certain that he is helping along the kidnaping of some other parent's child.

Last year the people of the United States used about 71,000,000 pounds of tea, which cost \$10,000,000. The Secretary of Agriculture favors another attempt at raising this commodity in this country. Several efforts have been made to grow tea in the Southern States.

A New York man has filed a petition in bankruptcy, claiming that the income of \$30,000 a year which he receives from his grandfather's estate is not sufficient to enable him to keep his debts paid. What that poor fellow needs is a job that will keep him good and busy about eleven hours a day.

The singular lack of patriotism displayed by the vast majority of Chinese is not confined to the common people, but vitallies all official circles. A Chinese naval officer recently returning to China after three years' study in Germany at the expense of the Chinese government, was asked whether he would serve his country in case war arose, or join some other nation. His prompt reply was, "Wait and see which comes out best."

The sad business of executing the law in the cases of criminals convicted of murder, in the American States which retain capital punishment, is undergoing a change which cannot but be regarded as for the better. Two of the leading States, New York and Massachusetts, have adopted it, and humane sentiment in the country generally favors it. The electrodes are merciful, and are less theatrical than the gallows. The purpose of capital punishment is not to fill the living with horror, but, first, to put the offender definitely and forever beyond the possibility of repeating his crime, and, second, to convince all persons who have criminal possibilities in them that the law will be enforced if it is broken. Together with the enforcement of the law there goes, in the States which have already adopted the electrical method of execution, a firm prevention of sensational reports, which are debasing to the public sentiment. The word "electrocution," which is popularly applied to this process of inflicting capital punishment, is a bad and incorrect one. It is not properly formed from any classic or English originals, and is not found even in the dictionaries, and was written since the word came into use. No one word describes the method of execution, which can only properly be described as execution by electricity.

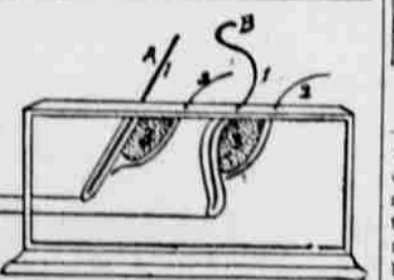
The fact that modern civilization has been longer established in the Hawaiian Islands than in any part of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains will come with an element of surprise to many readers. The foundations were laid by the missionaries, who builded so well that, when gold was discovered in California, and the mining camps were contending against lawlessness, which necessitated the organization of the Vigilantes, Hawaii was enjoying a constitution and good laws, electing members of its own legislature, arguing its legal

questions before its own courts, superior and subordinate, sending its children to school and attending church itself. Some of the Americans who have recently landed on the Islands without capital, tools or a trade, intent only on "developing a new country," have discovered that they are half a century late.

The abolition of the exile system by the Russian government is a step toward a humane administration in criminal affairs by the czar. Whether this idea is a result of his efforts for universal peace or whether his rescript sprang from a determination to abolish transportation for political crimes matters little. But evidently the czar or some of his ministers have been reading history to some purpose. While the building of the trans-Siberian railway was primarily a military enterprise, even the government of Russia could not afford to maintain that gigantic system for the transportation of military stores and soldiers solely, and it became a matter of prime importance that the Siberian territory be developed to such an extent that it would support the railway system that has been constructed through it. So long as Siberia remained a penal colony its advancement was an utter impossibility. The history of Australia shows that it did not become a prosperous colony until it ceased to be a Botany bay for the detention of the criminals of the British Islands, nor did the English colony of Virginia become a desirable home for British emigrants until the transportation to it of criminals came to an end. The capabilities of Siberia are beyond calculation, and once it ceases to be the home of Russian convicts it will attract the emigrant from the more thickly settled portions of the empire, and become a department of the government that will be rich in the products of agriculture and of its mines. Russia will have fewer men and women who are criminals when transportation to Siberia ceases to be a punishment for political offenses, for nothing has stimulated misdeeds of that character so rapidly as the inhuman barbarities of the exile system. There are both policy and humanity in this new movement in Russia.

The more we observe the great fight for life that goes constantly on in the world the more we come to think that what the average individual needs is not so much more wealth as more leisure. Time is more than money. Now a man to earn that tangible success by which the world judges merit must sink all his finer aspirations in the slavish routine of money getting. Whether you observe a great railroad, a prosperous store, a successful newspaper, or any other thriving institution be assured it stands for immense personal sacrifices by the men that have made it what it is. Constant and indefatigable work, through the long days and often far into the night, with no let up on holidays; mental strain to the breaking point; neglect of family and friends; constant preoccupation of mind that drives out the thought of recreation; and absence of all opportunity to broaden out by cultivating the liberal side—this is part of the price a man must pay for success, whether it is his own personal success or the success of some institution for which he stands sponsor. The fearful demands made by our condition of society keep individuals in a very delicate dance to avoid extinction. Few men ever have any leisure. "Can't get away from business," is the universal excuse, and the result is, men become machines—and poor machines—they get rusty and crusty and barnacles; they slave themselves to death to work to the pattern set by their neighbors; they wear out rapidly and they feel too poor to get out and give some one else a change. Enlightenment is going to be the liberator of our race, and for enlightenment we must have more leisure. Socrates and Robert Louis Stevenson rebelled at drudgery and spoke boldly for leisure as few men have done. But we will continue to go on in our self-destructive career, until, in due course of evolution, we have run our course and a new society, with new standards, and new aspirations, have superseded ours.

**WHY SOME HAIR IS CURLY.**  
Professor Thomson Demonstrates and Illustrates the Science of It.  
Prof. Arthur Thomson recently exhibited a model to illustrate how natural curliness of hair is produced. According to the explanation three factors require consideration in the production of curly hair: (1) the hair shaft, (2) the hair muscle, and (3) the sebaceous gland. Straight hair is always circular in section, and is usually thicker than curly hair, which is ribbon-like and fine. In order that the muscle may act as an erector of the hair it is requisite that the shaft of the hair embedded in the skin should be sufficiently strong to resist any tendency to bend; unless this be so the lever-like action necessary to produce its erection is destroyed. When the hair is fine and ribbon-like, the



HOW CURLY HAIR IS PRODUCED. (A, a straight hair; B, a curly one.)

shaft is not sufficiently stout to resist the strain of the muscle and naturally assumes a curve, the degree of curvature depending on the development of the muscle, the resistance of the hair, and the size of the sebaceous gland. The curve thus produced becomes permanent and affects the follicle in which the hair is developed, the softer cells at the root of the hair accommodate themselves to this curve, and becoming more horny as they advance towards the surface retain the form of the follicle; the cells on the concave side of the hair being more compressed than those on the convex side. In this way the hair retains the form of the follicle after it has escaped from it.

A man who lives on hope will spend his old age at somebody's else expense.

## SURE DEATH TO TICKS

GOVERNMENT HAS ESTABLISHED BATHS FOR CATTLE.

By the Use of Medicated Dips Each Animal Is Given a Clean Bill of Health—Will Greatly Benefit Southern Stock Raisers.

The new government regulations concerning the shipment of Southern cattle have now been in effect long enough to relieve the Southern stock raiser and Northern buyer of many difficulties previously prevailing. The government seeks to preserve Northern cattle from Texas fever, to which Southern cattle are subject. The fever is transmitted from beast to beast by means of ticks. In midwinter there is no danger of infection in the North because frost, which is fatal to the fever tick, protects uninfected cattle. With the new regulations there is a boon in the shape of a special treatment for ticky cattle, which provides all the in-

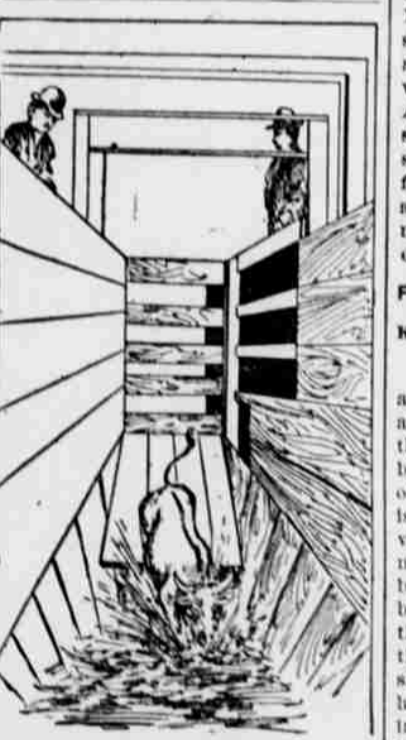


READY FOR THE PLUNGE.

munity given by frost as a cleaning agent. All infected or suspected cattle must be dipped in a medicated bath, and the dip serves to give each particular bull, cow, calf or steer a clean bill of health. Consequently the cattle industry of the South has received a helping hand that will be appreciated in that and other sections of the country. There are at present only three authorized dipping stations. They are Fort Worth, Texas; Mammoth Springs, Ark.; and East St. Louis, Ill.

The dipping apparatus consists of a tank fifteen feet long, nine feet deep, and so narrow as not to permit a steer to turn around in it. Side walls ten feet above the surface of the ground serve as "splashes," and also more securely confine the animal while it is undergoing treatment. The entire inside of the tank is lined with zinc to keep the contents from leaking out and becoming wasted. The tank is filled nearly full with a dip. This is a concentrated dynamo oil, saturated with flowers of sulphur, the sulphur being about one-half of 1 per cent. of the contents of the tank.

The operation of dipping consists in driving the steer into a short alley, or chute, which is then closed behind the animal. The steer is thereby left standing on a linged platform. This gives way with the animal, which slides with a plunge into the black, oily liquid. The beast is submerged, and walks out by the inclined bottom of the tank, saturated with the mixture. Then that steer is troubled no more with ticks, and may rub up against healthy animals without danger of infecting them. The dip mix-



THE PLUNGE.

ture is sure death to fever ticks. The dipped steers are detained in a pen after the bath, where they are allowed to dry. They are inspected by government veterinarians, to see if they have been thoroughly treated, before being passed.

Several States have been working with the above formula, and the board of agriculture of Missouri is so well satisfied that the dipping process entirely eradicates the ticks which cause disease that an amendment was passed in the Legislature of that State authorizing the admission of Texas and Cherokee cattle into Missouri. The State board of agriculture of Illinois has been experimenting on Texas cattle at Rockford. Governor Tanner of Illinois has opened the State to dipped cattle, with a certificate from a government officer certifying that the cattle have been treated. Other States will doubtless follow suit.

In establishing dipping stations application must be first made to the Secretary of Agriculture, and permission granted before action concerning their location and construction is con-

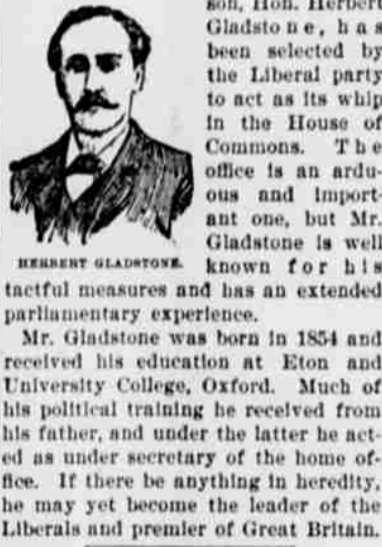
## WHERE FOUR EUROPEAN BOUNDARY LINES MEET.



To be on the frontier line of four countries would be a novel experience to most men. But it is the common and daily lot of the police and customs officers shown in the accompanying picture. A step in one direction and they are in Germany; another step takes them to the Netherlands; another to Belgium, and another to the neutral territory, independent since 1814, a self-governing country of about five square miles in extent, with no army and no important duties. The German policeman on horseback is flanked by the Dutchman, the Belgian constable and a German customs officer standing in that order, and the representative of the neutral territory has his throne on a rock which is the highest part of the Netherlands.

**YALE'S NEW PRESIDENT.**  
Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, a Young and Gifted Writer and Student.

Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, who succeeds President Timothy Dwight as head of Yale University, is one of the most popular and capable professors of the college. He was graduated from Yale in 1876 and has been connected with the university ever since. He received the degree of M. A. from Yale in 1887. He was first a tutor, then in-



PROF. ARTHUR T. HADLEY.

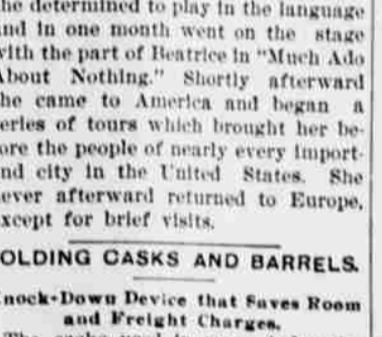
structor in political science and later a professor in this branch. He is now professor of political science and political economy.

He was born in New Haven April 23, 1856, and is the son of a Yale professor. He has always lived in New Haven. He held the office of labor commissioner of Connecticut for two years and was one of the most fearless officers the State ever had, being especially popular with the workingmen. He is well known as a writer on railroads and as a statistician and student of the labor problem. He is one of the youngest of college presidents, but his brilliancy is admitted by all and good results are expected from his selection.

## CHICAGO'S DAILY COW.

She Would Need to Be 127 Feet High and Give 131,000 Gallons of Milk.

If one cow was to give all the milk consumed daily in the city of Chicago she would need to be 127 feet tall and to give 131,000 gallons of milk each morning. Estimating that an average cow gives nine quarts of milk a day, it takes a cow between 50,000 and 60,000



CHICAGO'S DAILY COW.

cows to supply the average demand. The milk comes into the city in 16,400 eight-gallon cans. To feed Chicago's daily cow takes each day about 3,000 tons of food exclusive of water. It is estimated that 17,000 people are directly engaged in gathering and distributing the milk supply. If there are 2,000,000 people in the city, each on the average consumes a little over half a pint of milk a day.

## A Bostonian Colloquy.

"Before I give a definite answer to your proposal of marriage, Mr. Tioklowell," the Boston maiden said, in calm, even tones, "I must know what your convictions are in reference to our duty toward the English sparrow."

"Miss Howjames," replied the young man, "my position as regards that persecuted but interesting bird is identical with that of Thoreau."

Rather than confess that she could not at the moment remember anything Thoreau had ever written concerning the English sparrow the proud Boston maid slowly yielded.—Chicago Tribune.

## Curious Offer.

A firm of English tea merchants offers to every married woman who buys a pound of its fifty-cent tea for five consecutive weeks a pension of \$250 a week in case of the death of her husband, provided he was in good health when she began to buy the tea. The pension is to continue as long as she remains a widow.

## Literary Tendencies.

The average man who writes these days, He thrashes old straw o'er, And makes two leaves, at least, to grow Where one leaf was before. —Detroit Journal.

## LET US ALL LAUGH.

JOKES FROM THE PENS OF VARIOUS HUMORISTS.

Pleasant Incidents Occurring the World Over—Sayings that are Cheerful to Old or Young—Funny Selections that You Will Enjoy.

Amateur Sportsman—What did I bring down, Pat?  
Pat—Your dog, sur; blew his head all off.

Amateur Sportsman—Where's the bird?  
Pat—Picking at the dog, sur.—Harlem Life.

One Inducement.  
Sandy Pikes—Did Misty Moods die hard, Billy?  
Billy Coalgate—Nope! Very smooth.

Sandy Pikes—But I always thought Misty had scruples 'gainst shifting off de mortal coil?  
Billy Coalgate—So he did, Sandy; 'till he heard do doctor say he was gone to his rest'n' place, an' den he just passed away wid dat sweet smile.

An Object.  
Rich Uncle—Are you always so quiet, Willie?  
Willie—No. But ma said she'd give me a quarter if I behaved and didn't say anything about your bald head.—Harper's Bazar.

Simple.  
"Do you understand English?" inquired the visitor.  
"No," answered the attache of the Chinese court.  
"Nor Russian?"  
"No. There's no use of our learning any of those languages. All we need to do when anybody speaks to us is to take it for granted that he is telling us to move on."—Washington Star.

Can't Believe All You Hear.  
Mother (to her son, just home from college)—What is that number on your overcoat for?  
Son—It's the coat-room number—was at the theater.  
Mother—But here are your trousers. You didn't leave them at the coat-room too, did you?—Heltere Welt.

Hard to Discipline.  
"War seems to be very much like those old geni who get out of the bed in the Arabian Nights."  
"How's that?"  
"Why, it is easier to let it loose than it is to cork it up again."

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"Please, sir, can I get off this afternoon? My grandmother's dead."  
"Yes; but it's too bad. I was going to give you my ticket to the baseball game."

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"It's queer," said the young wife, "that poor, dear John never says a word to me about rearranging my hair. I can't understand it."  
"I don't see anything so very remarkable about that," rejoined her husband uncle. "I suppose you are not the one he thought it was his duty to warn."

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"Say!" yelled a Spaniard from the gallery, "are you the feller they call 'Uncle Sam'?"

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Huband (after the performance. I didn't enjoy the show very much, I forgot my glasses.  
Wife—Perhaps you did, dear, as your breath doesn't indicate it.

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"So your boy is in the House of Correction?"  
"Yes, I'm sorry to say! He says ways so honest, and when he stole anything he always brought it home, and that's how he got caught!"—Heltere Welt.

A Way Out.  
Irate Customer—See here, young man, I bought this hair tonic from you, and it is absolutely worthless. Clerk—We can't help that, sir.  
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"Is this seat engaged, Miss?" said the flirty hat drummer.  
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Then the drummer drummed his fingers and looked out at the flying scenery.

Around the World.  
Around the world in thirty-three days is the possible pace set by Prince Bismarck, the Russian Imperial Minister of Ways and Communications. To make the circuit in this time modern fast ships and railway trains are alone considered, but with these available the routes specified here gives the time as follows: Bremen to St. Petersburg by rail, 14 days; St. Petersburg to Vladivostok by rail at 30 miles an hour, 10 days; Vladivostok to San Francisco, via Hakodate Straits, 10 days; San Francisco to New York, 4 1/2 days; New York to Bremen, 7 days. The present shortest time for circuiting the globe is given as follows: New York to Southampton, 6 days; Southampton to Brindisi, via Paris, 3 1/2 days; Brindisi to Yokohama, via Suez, 42 days; Yokohama to San Francisco, 10 days; San Francisco to New York, 4 1/2 days, or 68 days in all.

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The first advertisements ever known were placed on the doors of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

He Wasn't Superstitious.  
She—Do you believe the howling of dog is always followed by a death?  
He—No; not always; sometimes a man who shoots at the dog is a marksman.

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Teacher—What does 8-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10 application of the word.  
Teacher—Explain.  
Bright Pupil—If applied to a man spells one thing, and if applied to a bee it spells another.

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"I rather like this house-cleaning time of year."  
"You don't mean it?"  
"Yes; when I get home at night, wife is so tired that she lets me have my own way about everything."

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Mother (to her son, just home from college)—What is that number on your overcoat for?  
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Mother—But here are your trousers. You didn't leave them at the coat-room too, did you?—Heltere Welt.

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