

Eugene City Guard.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

Possibly political combines are called rings because they are not square.

Unfortunately the position Canada wants to take in this boundary dispute is on our side of the line.

Ordinarily a business enterprise gets what it can individually, but when a trust is formed they get together.

An improved style of \$2 bill is to be issued, but it will probably slip through the fingers as easily as the old kind.

Some will say since the shoemakers and glovers are going to form trusts, the nation may be further bound hand and foot in these things.

The woman who married the lawyer who had won her suit for her probably thought she might just as well turn everything over to him in a lump.

It is believed there is no law to fit the offense of that mother who flagged a fast train in order to reach the bedside of the child she thought was dying.

Perhaps if William Waldorf Astor had known elevation to the peerage was impossible he might not have become a naturalized Britisher; he is in the attitude of the man who has purchased a large-sized gold brick.

For nations, as for individuals, enough is as good as a feast. Apparently some Englishmen think so, for the House of Commons applauded the assertion, repeatedly made by members of both parties, that no one desires to add another square mile to British territory.

Some people will be just mean enough to rejoice over the statement of the comte d'Astoria, from whose family W. W. Astor claims descent, that there was no Jean Jacques d'Astoria, who, a Huguenot, was born in France in 1644 and fled to Germany later, becoming the founder of the American Astors. The count professes to be very sorry. He is aristocratic, but poor, and a cousinship with William Waldorf might we don't say it would—prove to his advantage.

To no nation is the opening of twenty-two of its ports and harbors by Japan more important than to the United States. Until Commodore Perry anchored United States warships in a Japanese harbor in 1854 and practically compelled a treaty recognizing other nations, Japan had been closed to the rest of the world. During the last twenty years no nation has made greater progress than Japan. Now it is ambitious to be counted as one of the commercial nations.

The story that comes from the Klondike is not so rose-colored as were the stories told about this El Dorado when the boom was on. The gold product of the last year is reported to have been only \$10,000,000, or one-half the amount estimated, and sickness and destitution are thinning out the adventurers. The gamblers are apparently the only successful gold seekers in the region. The statement that reports from Alaska indicate that more gold will be found there than will ever come out of the Klondike may, however, only mean that the transportation companies reaching Alaska are endeavoring to work up a boom for themselves at the Klondike's expense.

The latest article of French political faith is, that "the army is the life of the State." Nothing could better illustrate the bewilderment of the Gallic intellect. Among really self-governing people the life of the State is supposed to reside in the brain and brawn of the citizens, without whose labor the army would be as destitute of life as a forgotten theological heresy. This inversion of the truth is, however, congenial to the Frenchman because the army is spectacular, and nothing is dearer to the average Parisian than a show. Whether there is any reality or sober truth behind the show is a question which does not interest him.

Cunninghame Graham, himself a saucy Scot, thus gives the genesis of the modern Englishman: "Saxon stolidity, Celtic guile, Teutonic dullness and Norman pride, all tempered with east wind, baptized with mist, narrowed by insularity, swollen with good fortune, and rendered overbearing by wealth, have worked together to produce the type." Not by any means a good natured sketch, or a strictly truthful one, but if moral and mental heredity is insisted upon, the multiple origin of English character must account for what is strong and good in it as well as for what is weak and bad. As for English-America, the daughter nation, it has become the great amalgamator of the world, absorbing almost every strain of Gentile blood. Yankee character is British plus two hundred and eighty years.

The percentage of illiteracy is higher in the Southern States and New Mexico and Arizona than in any other section of the country. That is due to the former to the large number of uneducated colored people; in the latter to the Mexican population. Nebraska is the banner State for education. Only 3.11 per cent. of the population of over 10 years of age are unable to read and write. Wyoming is second, with a percentage of 3.41; Iowa third, 3.61, and Kansas fourth, 3.90. Compared with this the percentage of illiterates in Massachusetts is 6.22, exactly double that of Nebraska. In New York State it is 5.53 and in Connecticut a little less, 5.28. In Ohio it is 5.24 and in Illinois 5.25. This is due chiefly to the foreign population in the large cities and in manufacturing centers. The farmers of Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa never fail to send their children to school, while the stunts of Boston, New York, Chicago and other large

cities are filled with Bohemians, Hungarians, Italians and other immigrants who do not value education, and cannot read and write.

The servant girl has a new champion in no less a person than Professor Cummings of Harvard University, whose paper on the subject is the outcome of much research and thought. The servant girl question is an old one; women have tried to solve it, but in an unsystematic way, which has resulted only in spasmodic reforms. Professor Cummings' suggestion is to place domestic service in the line of a trade, governed by a union, which shall regulate hours and scale of wages, and by which the rights of employers and employees shall be defined and protected. It is more and more becoming a recognized fact that no advance can be made in domestic service until the assumed degradation which at present attends it is removed. Should servants not reside in the house, but come daily to the duties which begin and finish at regular hours, it would give the sense of freedom and independence now lacking and convert the alleged tyrannized servant into a self-respecting employe, with a better defined social status. Perhaps the time has come for men to take up the solution of a problem which women have failed to find, and if more college men will give their time to it, as has Professor Cummings, we may look for a happy ending to a perplexing controversy.

Already census statisticians are speculating on the new center of population of the United States to be revealed by the coming census. The steady westward course of this invisible point for the last half century makes it practicable to determine within reasonable exactness its location next year. In 1850 it was in West Virginia, south of Parkersburg. Thence it crossed into Ohio at the next census and traversed that State by slow stages until in 1880 it had reached Cincinnati. In 1890 it crossed into Indiana, still closely following the thirty-ninth parallel, and reached a point a few miles south of Greensburg. Its rate of progress westward has been at about the average rate of five miles per year, having traveled 505 miles since the taking of the first census. At this rate of progress during the coming century it will cross into Illinois. Some claim, however, that this Western march of population will be checked soon and that possibly the next census will mark nearly, if not quite, its extreme Western advance. Considering the growth of Western States and Territories, however, this does not seem probable. It is more likely that the limit will be reached somewhere in Illinois the coming century. Within a few decades Chicago will be the nearest center of population of the United States of any city of consequence, and thus the star of empire will shine in the zenith of the inland metropolises of the country.

"For the first time in history," writes Hon. A. W. Tourge, "the world's labor is able to produce more than the world can consume." This result has been reached by the application of skilled industry to the development of the ample resources of nature—the gift of the All-Father to His human children. Inventive genius—planting, harvesting and manufacturing by mechanical methods—has made it possible for one man's labor to supply the means of life and comfort to hundreds; and the same inventive genius, calling to his help vast combinations of capital, has created conduits for the distribution and exchange of commodities over large spaces of the globe, by land and sea. Naturally, the nations that are most intelligent and enterprising reap the largest benefits. Naturally, also, a small minority of any population become captains of industry, and directors of the great financial operations which fill the sluices of business, and make the mighty wheels go round. This situation makes two things possible. The strong and prosperous nations have it in their power to crowd and oppress the lower or slower races that still make up the large majority of mankind, and the few men whose genius for management, or advantage of position, places them in the lead, can compel their fellows to pay them undue tributes and to depend on them for permission to live on the planet. In short, we have reached a condition where the human multitudes, by generous, equitable dealing, might live with less exhausting labor and more rational happiness than ever before; and yet it is a condition where the selfish use of power may easily create new and cruel forms of tyranny and serfdom, which must be the seeds of conflict and revolution. It is a good time for men and nations to ponder the principle of noblesse oblige.

Relic-Pilfering Ministers.
Col. Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, who has charge of the Washington monument, says one of the greatest troubles the watchmen at the monument have to contend with is the chipping of these memorial stones by relic hunters. "One of the strangest things in regard to these relic hunters," said Col. Bingham, "is the fact that more than one-half of the men arrested for chipping off relics are clergymen. When the police arrest these despoilers and start with them to the station house the man will begin to ask what is the penalty and try to beg off. He is told that the fine is a heavy one, but that \$15 security can be put up for appearance in the police court. Then the prisoner explains that he is a minister of the gospel and meant no harm, and that he could not stand the disgrace of appearing in a police court. He ends up by giving up the collateral, and generally trying to cut it down to \$10, saying he has only that amount with him."—New York Mail and Express.

To be popular, a man must be kept so busy applauding the feats of others that he has no time to accomplish anything himself.

Gossip is a cartridge fired from the quagmire of idle curiosity.

Love laughs at locksmiths, but the majority of them marry just the same.

The man who fails to find his level probably failed to do his level best.

WAR WITH YAQUIS.

SERIOUS REVOLT OF INDIANS IN MEXICO.

Yaquis Have Been Fighting for Independence Since 1735—Mexico Is to Blame for Insurrection—Something of the Picturesque Yaqui Country.

The insurrection of the Yaqui Indians promises to give the Mexican government another prolonged war. It has been but two years since the last uprising of the Yaquis was put down, after nearly fourteen years of fighting, and the rebellion now on has all indications of preparedness. Contrary to statements made that the Yaquis would not molest the American residents in Sonora—the Yaqui country—there have already been slain a number of American gold prospectors. Indeed, it has developed that one of the causes of the uprising was the fact that the government permitted Americans to come into Sonora and dig gold. The Yaquis claim to hold the Sonora country by right of occupation for centuries back

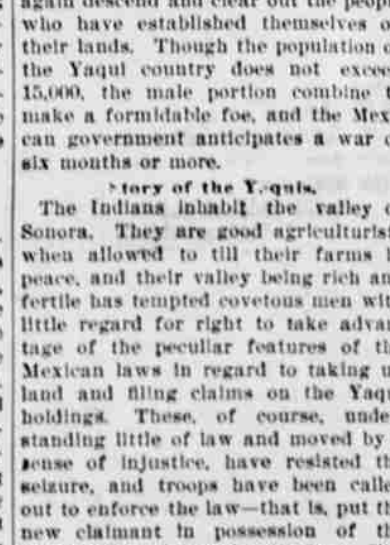


SCENE OF THE PRESENT YAQUI INDIAN UPRISING.

and by confirmation of title by the King of Spain long before the Mexican government was thought of. When Mexico revolted and established her independence the Yaquis refused to recognize the new government and proclaimed their own independence and autonomy. Since then the effort to obtain from the government the authority and law of Mexico has led to frequent collisions between them and the government troops; pitched battles have been fought and though generally beaten by superior forces

Yaqui is by nature moral and industrious and no complaint can be made against him on that account. All over Sonora there are found Yaquis in time of peace working in the fields and in the mines and even as laborers on the railroads. In the latter capacity they are more valued and more trusted than any Mexicans, and we know of instances where railroad agents have preferred Yaqui section bosses to those of other nationalities.

Don't Want Land Divided.
As a laborer the Yaqui is hard-working and faithful and can always be relied on. He does not shirk his work when his foreman turns his back and he does not shorten his day's work by continued cigarette smoking. No wonder, therefore, that he is highly valued for the work he can and does perform. As do many other laborers, he gets drunk when pay comes on Saturday evening but he confines his carousing to the rancheria in which he lives and keeps his family and when Monday morning comes around every man is at his work. The Yaqui country from Buena Vista to the gulf has always been held as common property by the Yaquis as a tribe and has never been partitioned out to individuals as in other communities. The reason for this is found in the nature of the territory itself. The fertility of the Yaqui delta depends entirely upon the overflow of the Yaqui River. In times of heavy rains the delta and adjacent river bottom lands are covered by water or made moist by sub-irrigation, while in dry seasons the contrary is the case. As the territory is large, each individual Yaqui can always find a place suitable for cultivation for that particular season. Next season he may have to find moisture and other conditions necessary. Now it is evident that if the land were not held in common and if every Yaqui had his own allotted piece



and forced to retreat for the time, they have never yet been subdued. Already in the insurrection now on the Yaquis have routed forces of Mexican soldiers sent against them, and the government is mobilizing a large army to pit against the wily warriors. The Yaquis' method of fighting is one taught them by nature and experience. When beaten they retreat into the almost inaccessible fastnesses of the Sierra Madres, whether the government troops dare not follow them, and there await the departure of the troops, when they again descend and clear out the people who have established themselves on their lands. Though the population of the Yaqui country does not exceed 15,000, the male portion combine to make a formidable foe, and the Mexican government anticipates a war of six months or more.

Story of the Yaquis.
The Indians inhabit the valley of Sonora. They are good agriculturists when allowed to till their farms in peace, and their valley being rich and fertile has tempted covetous men with little regard for right to take advantage of the peculiar features of the Mexican laws in regard to taking up land and filing claims on the Yaqui holdings. These, of course, understanding little of law and moved by a sense of injustice, have resisted the seizure, and troops have been called out to enforce the law—that is, put the new claimant in possession of the Yaqui land taken under the law. The Yaquis have stood together and made good fights after their fashion, and when compelled to do so retired, only to return when the troops were withdrawn to take forcible possession of their own again. In former insurrections they had but few firearms, but when the Sonora railroad to Guaymas was built they furnished a large proportion of the laborers, and with the money earned Winchester rifles were purchased, with which they have been much more formidable antagonists than before and are more conscious of their own strength.

If the war is continued until the Yaquis are pacified or exterminated dire disaster is sure to befall that beautiful State. The extermination of the Yaqui Indians simply means the destruction of the manual labor in Sonora. The Yaquis are not only the best and most trusted workers in Sonora, but they constitute the largest number of able workmen in that State. The

sure. The Indians retreated to the mountains, where they could not be pursued, and at every favorable opportunity swooped down upon the troops, or assailed neighboring villages, murdering and plundering. If the Indians do not surrender a war of extermination will ensue. It is a pity, too, for General Diaz had hoped the Indians would remain friendly, and become civilized. Not long ago he sent thirty school teachers into their country to instruct them and to establish schools and colleges. These may have been murdered for all that is known, for some of them went into the outlying districts. So far as I can learn, the Indians are well armed. They have, in fact, been buying weapons ever since their leaders signed the treaty of peace, and I do not believe they ever had any idea of keeping the treaty. The murder of their own chiefs who had accepted office under the Mexican government indicates that they have grown desperate and that the contest will be fierce. The tactics of the Yaquis are to attack suddenly and to ambush and immediately after the assault to run back into the mountains, where no one can follow them. After a Yaqui has fought for some time he suddenly becomes a peaceful Indian and leaves the territory in which the war rages. This happens when his ammunition is all spent; he must then provide himself with more. This he does by working in Arizona and New Mexico, as in these places he can procure arms with his savings and return when he has enough. When he has accumulated enough he returns by passing from Arizona through the Sierra Madre wilderness, where he is free from soldiers' bullets and from observing eyes, and when least expected he turns up fully equipped with munitions to carry on the war. The Yaqui is not the blood-thirsty beast that some reports have made him out to be. He is brave, industrious and peaceful; he does not torture his prisoners, but neither does he allow them to escape. In 1897 peace was made with the Yaquis. The government promised them a certain sum of money and they in turn agreed to have their land surveyed and partitioned. During the last two years the Yaquis have quietly been working in the mines of Sonora and Arizona and have saved their earnings in order to procure arms to renew the war. Whatever will be the outcome of the war, it will be a most ruinous one for Sonora. If the Yaquis are exterminated, as the reports tell us is the intention of General Torres, then the extermination of the manual labor in Sonora; it will mean the crippling of her wheat and mining industries. The Mexican government could well have afforded to allow the Yaquis to remain in possession of their land, as their value as laborers is many times greater than the price that can be realized by selling their land. Sonora is a country with immense resources, with enormous tracts of fertile soil where almost everything might be grown profitably. Such crops as wheat, sugar cane, beans, corn, oranges, dates, peaches, apricots and many other fruits are hardly surpassed anywhere.

Our Production of Copper.
The copper production of the United States in the year 1898 was the largest ever recorded in a single year, or a total of 535,900,232 pounds of fine copper, which was an increase over 1897 of 34,529,937 pounds, or 6.8 per cent. The exports for the year amounted to 269,765,054 pounds, or about 55 per cent. of the total production. During the current year the production has increased but very slightly, while the

consumption has grown on a large scale, and an extraordinary increase in price has resulted.

Alcohol for Automobiles.
The majority of motor cars are now driven by petroleum, but a French engineer recommends the use of alcohol instead of it, and motors are being altered so as to consume it. There is no fear of explosion with alcohol, and it is said to be less costly than petroleum. We might therefore paraphrase the national poet, and say, "Put it in your cars to save your legs."

No Occasion for It.
"Ma, we ain't got no company for dinner."
"No, little Tommy."
"Well, what makes you stick your little finger out when you drink?"
Cigarette.



Never Resurrect an Evil that has been fairly buried.

ANOTHER POLAR FAILURE.

Wellman's Unsuccessful Attempt to Reach the North Pole.

Another North Polar expedition has come to grief. It is that of Walter Wellman, the well-known Washington newspaper man, who set out last year to find the pole, and who has just returned, barely with life, to the verge of civilization.



WALTER WELLMAN.

Cape Together, on the southern point of Hull's Island in latitude 80. In the middle of February Wellman began his dash for the pole, and a month later had high expectations of reaching it,

until a succession of disasters began. The daring explorer fell into an ice crevasse, seriously injuring one of his legs, and two days later an earthquake killed many of the sled dogs and destroyed the bulk of the sledges. There was no alternative but to retreat, and for 200 miles Wellman was dragged on a sledge by the faithful Norwegians of the party. Wellman is still unable to walk and with the prospects of being a cripple for life.

The expedition, while failing in reaching the pole, explored regions hitherto unknown and collected much valuable scientific information. No trace of the Andree expedition was found in Franz Josef Land.

Sigsbee's Daughter Weds.
Ceremony Performed Over a Year Ago with Much Mystery.
Miss Mary Ellen Sigsbee, only daughter of Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, the gallant commander of the United States battleship Maine when she was blown up in the harbor of Havana, stole a march on her friends and was secretly



married in New York City Nov. 20, 1898, to Balfour Kerr, a young artist. Many precautions were taken to prevent the identity of Miss Sigsbee and Mr. Kerr from becoming known. Distortion of names was even resorted to. The circumstances attending the marriage were most mysterious.

Miss Sigsbee went to New York from Washington to attend the classes of the Art Students' League in competition for the life class scholarship. She carried off the prize. At the end of the term of 1897-'98 she returned to her home in Washington. Not even her intimate friends suspected that in addition to the prize of the life class scholarship she had also promised to become the wife of Mr. Kerr. In October, 1898, she returned to New York to resume her studies. The following month the marriage ceremony was performed.

ELECTRICAL COOKING.

Has Proved a Great Success Wherever It Has Been Tried.

Electricity is making its way into the kitchen through the parlor and dining room, says the Cosmopolitan. For some time it has been used for the heating of the 5 o'clock tea kettle, eliminating the dangers which are always attendant when an alcohol lamp is used. A kettle, coffee pot or chafing dish may be adjusted to the nearest lamp in a room wired for electric lighting.



WALTER WELLMAN.

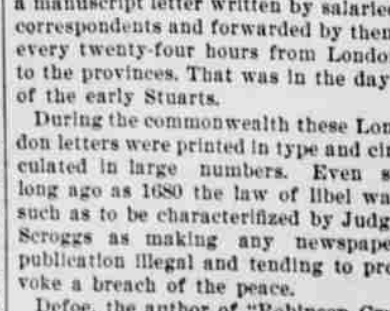
The experienced cook knows that there are dishes which are never so good as those that are cooked in the electric light. People who have passed their youth in the country are peevish over the way years have deteriorated the flavor of some of their early favorite of the table. Electric appliances have done something to bring back the old conditions. Goods baked on a steel griddle, usually heated to the exact temperature, lightly brushed with oil, are a real delight as they are flipped from griddle to plate. But while this system can be used with the illuminating

rent, it requires an extra attachment, as that current is too weak. This is generally put in at the leg of the dining table. Up to this time electricity has been used almost exclusively by the woman who makes a tad of experimental cooking, and she has her electric kitchen fitted up like a small laboratory, far from the domain of the family cuisine.

The whole paraphernalia might be fitted into a tiled closet almost anywhere, hooded and ventilated, so that no odor escapes into the surrounding rooms. In one of the apartment houses in New York dainty little electric kitchens have been fitted up where the tenants have asked for them, although the apartments were not designed for keeping originally.

Printing Without Ink.
An English company has been formed to print, without the use of ink in any form, by simply bringing the plate into contact with chemically dampened paper, linen, silk, wool, or other fabric, and obtaining a perfect impression of any desired quality. The operation is as quick and more simple than letter-press printing and the work resembles in color and delicacy a copperplate or lithographic engraving. Ordinary printer's blocks, form, stereotypes and electrotypes may be used as a printing surface, and drawings, etc., require several blocks of electrotype. Lithographic work, or copperplate engraving can be done at a great saving. Original sketches, scrolls, or fancy lettering may be made upon from drawn or printed sketches, the words being typed in their respective places, and if printed on opaque paper, photographic reproductions of any size can be made, while engravings can be reproduced direct, thus saving the artist's work. Any class of paper may be used, the sensitizing solution being much cheaper than printing ink, and the speed of the process is greatly in its favor.—Philadelphia Record.

"PREMIER CONSCRIPT."
The Duke of Orleans and His Wife, Archduchess of Austria.
Prince Louis Philippe Robert, Duke of Orleans, eldest son of the late Comte de Paris, was born Feb. 6, 1838, at Paris, his majority, Feb. 6, 1856, he entered Paris, and proceeding to the Loire expressed his desire, as a Frenchman, to perform military service. Whereupon he was arrested in conformity with the bill of 1846 which forbids the soil of France to the descendants of the families that have supported the throne. He was liberated by President Carnot after a month's nominal imprisonment and conducted to the Swiss frontier. This escapade won him the



title of the "Premier Conscript." Since the death of his father the Duke has resided mostly in England, but occasionally met in Brussels the exiles in France of the Orleans party.

A Western Solon.
Prosecuting attorney (Frederic) Deane your honor, the sheriff's bull pup has gone and chewed up the witness. Judge—Well, make the witness a bull pup, then! We can't subpoena a court for a week just to hunt up a Bull-puck.