

# Eugene City Guard.

I. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY.....OREGON.

It is stated that the big cigar trust is now an accomplished fact. Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

In addition to the horseless carriage and all that class of improvements we now have the wireless yacht race.

Whatever the future of arbitration may be Venezuela will have less ground than ever for believing in its efficacy.

They are very rich men who are back of yacht racing, and yet it's evident when it comes to some things even they can't raise the wind.

Students of hygiene now recommend that salt be rubbed on the head. This would appear an unusually appropriate usage in some cases.

Forming a society for sick and indigent pugilists means coming to their aid when they drop out and not when they are merely put out.

It is unethical and unprofessional for a physician to have a big card in the newspaper, but he can have as big a sign over his office door as he likes.

An Eastern medical society is very enthusiastic over goat's lymph as a cure for insanity. The ordinary individual will be disposed to try goat's milk a while in preference.

Electricity is now said to be stored in capsules and taken inwardly. As a form of light nourishment it would seem to have advantages over the candle idea of the Russians.

It has taken the Cubans just nine months to acquire the great American habit of striking. No one seems to know how long it will take them to acquire the still greater American habit of hustling.

The "smart boy" stock is below par nowadays. Admiral Dewey barely got through the naval academy at the foot of the class. And Capt. Carter, in prison for embezzlement, passed West Point with the highest honors ever given to a cadet.

Rudyard Kipling's house up in Brattleboro is for sale, which is taken as an indication that he has finally given up his purpose of residing in America. Still the great glory of Vermont will abide with her. She will still be the native State of the great admiral.

Oysters of fine flavor, and sometimes growing to the length of one foot, are found at Yezo, one of the northern islands of Japan. Looking to the future food supply, fifty barrels of these bivalves will be planted in the tidewaters of Oregon and Washington, by a private company, acting on a hint from the National Fish Commission. Let the Pacific coast get ready to smack its lips in the twentieth century. But think of ordering one oyster for two persons!

"Perfectly" and "awfully" are two of the hardest worked and worst-used words in the English language. They are applied hundreds of times every day to things that are far from perfect, and that inspire no feeling of awe. If people will use strong terms on weak occasions, and exploit their superlatives when even sub-positive degrees of comparison would cover the ground, what resources of speech will be left to describe real excellence and sublimity, or real wrongs and tragedies?

The pardon of Captain Dreyfus by the French government undoubtedly brought to a definite close, so far as judicial proceedings are concerned, all action on the part of the unfortunate Jew, or on that of his friends. Neither is any case pending, and probably no case can be made up, which will permit the taking of further sworn evidence touching the guilt or innocence of the accused man. He has legally been pronounced guilty; but by the pardon he is morally pronounced not guilty. The "extenuating circumstances" found by the court martial contradicted the formal verdict of the court, for there can be no circumstances that extenuate treason. The government completes the contradiction by pardoning the man. If he were guilty his offense was so great that a pardon could not be merited. With a moral vindication Dreyfus must be content. The civilized world believes him innocent.

In charging the Grand Jury of Newark, N. J., which had before it two cases involving the crime of manslaughter in connection with fatal bicycle collisions, Justice Depeuse stated propositions of general interest. After defining criminal negligence to be such in the management or in the speed of the wheel, as shows a reckless disregard of human life, he pointed out that the plea of contributory negligence as a defense has no application to cases of this kind. That is reserved for civil actions. "No matter," said the Judge, "how careless the man who is injured may be, if from the result of the injuries death ensues, if the jurors find upon the case disclosed that the person by whose act that death was caused was guilty of criminal negligence, an indictment may be found, because the object of the law is to protect human life and safety." The second point made by the New Jersey Judge is that the bicyclist cannot avoid responsibility by the claim that he rang his bell, blew his whistle or in any other way signaled his approach. Compliance with the ordinance requiring such signal is no excuse for fast or otherwise reckless riding in crowded streets.

Count Leo Tolstoy says that the way to end war is for men to refuse to fight. There being no one to fight, there could be no fighting. That is a proposition that admits of no dispute. On the same principle the way to end all labor troubles would be for men to stop working. It also applies to the correction of the divorce evil, men to stop marrying. It solves the perplexing servant girl question by the suggestion, don't have servants. The money question can best be settled by

not having any money. According to the Tolstol plan, all government questions that cause excessive wakefulness can be easily avoided, i. e., don't have any government. But men have a purpose in working and war is not without its purpose that no other means could accomplish. Marriage is a necessity to be used and not abused for the preservation of the social system and so is war. Money serves a purpose and so does war, and so long as those purposes are necessary to be served, so long will money and war be necessities. The need of government is undeniable, notwithstanding that it is frequently attempted to deny its need and war is at times as essential as government. The Tolstol millennium has arrived several centuries ahead of time.

The Treasury Department is preparing to issue several millions of notes \$1, \$2 and \$5 in denomination, and all of a new and more artistic pattern than the present issues. The notes, however, will not be constructed solely from an artistic point of view—the qualities of durability and difficulty of being counterfeited always being kept in view. As to the new design the Boston Transcript gives this description: "About 50 per cent of the surface of the new bills on both sides will be left blank—firstly, in order to show the fibers of the paper better, and secondly, because this arrangement brings out the engraved designs more vividly and clearly. One trouble with the 'art notes' is that their designs confuse the eye, making it actually more easy for a counterfeiter to pass. The paper money about to be issued, on the other hand, is almost severely plain. An eagle with outspread wings is the principal ornament of the face of the \$1 silver certificate, a portrait of Lincoln being engraved beneath it. The figure '1' and the treasury seal are in bright blue and both seal and denominational number will be of this color on all of the new certificates, so that the latter may be distinguished at a glance from United States notes and bank notes. The \$2 certificate has a head of Washington." The idea the engraving experts have had in mind in preparing designs for the new notes is that they may be made handsome by a few scattered fragments of design very elaborate and difficult to counterfeit. Hence the new bills will have comparatively simple patterns on their backs, but the geometrical lathe work will be very ornate and elaborate in its traceries in order to prevent counterfeiting.

**Fake Detectives.**  
"When a criminal or a witness during some case says that he saw a detective standing at a certain corner the public opens its mouth wide and haw-haws until its sides ache," remarked a detective.  
"When it is told that a whole army of fake detectives are specially kept to be seen it will probably half shut its mouth and strain its eyes. Yet such is the case."  
"Many years ago it was found that the best way to capture a criminal red-handed was to let him think he knew the police. So when a new man is taken into the detective service he generally has to act his part. He makes himself conspicuous in some way in order to draw the 'victim's' attention to him while the real detective works, imperceptibly, behind his back. The fact that this system has been, and still is, followed by every country, both European and otherwise, that has a police force is perhaps its best recommendation."

**Rich Booty.**  
In 1739 when Delhi was sacked by Nadir Shah, after he had defeated the Moguls at Karnal, 100,000 of the inhabitants were put to the sword and treasure was carried off to the value of at least \$750,000,000. Some say the value was \$1,500,000,000, and one writer says \$3,000,000,000. Again, when Alexander the Great overthrew Darius, the Persian, Babylon opened its gates to the conqueror, who obtained, though without plundering the city, enormous treasures that had been collected by Darius. Three weeks later at Sura he seized \$90,000,000. A little later Persopolis, a magnificent city, and the favorite capital of Darius, was captured by him. The place was sacked and the great palace burned. The plunder obtained is said to have been worth \$140,000,000, and included enormous stores of gold, silver and precious stones, hoarded up there by the Persian monarchs.

**Ruskin and Bicycle Riding.**  
In the present abatement of the cycle craze and the revival of walking, a letter from Ruskin written to a friend in the midst of the bicycle rage is interesting reading. The sage of Brantwood declared: "I am prepared to spend all my best 'bad language' in reprobation of bi, tri, and 4, 5, 6, or 7-cycles, and every other contrivance and invention for superseding human feet on God's ground. To walk, to run, to leap and to dance are the virtues of the human body, and neither to stride on stilts, wriggle on wheels nor dangle on ropes. Nothing in the training of the human mind with the body will ever supersede the appointed God's way of walking."

**Travels of Migratory Birds.**  
The distances over which birds migrate vary between wide limits, and are often surprisingly great. The bobolinks, which rear their young on the shores of Lake Winipeg, Canada, and go to Cuba and Porto Rico to spend the winter, twice traverse a distance exceeding 2,800 miles, or more than an eighth of the circumference of our earth, each year. The kingbird lays its eggs as far north as the 57th degree of latitude, and is found in the winter in South America. The biennial pilgrimages of the little redstart exceed 3,000 miles, and the tiny humming-bird 2,000.

**Manna in Arabia.**  
In Arabia the Arabs sometimes find in the sandy deserts a kind of fungus which apparently resembles the manna of the Bible and which serves as food for both men and camels when no better is to be had. It appears upon the sand after every rain, sometimes in little heaps. It is of a grayish color, and the separate masses are about as big as peas. It has a sweetish taste and is nutritious.

A man whose wife is afraid to ask him for money will bear watching.

# MENACE TO PASTURE LANDS.

**New Weed that Destroys Other Vegetation Brought from Europe.**  
The orange hawkweed has made its appearance in and around Chicago during the past season. It is a comparatively new plant, having been introduced recently from Europe, and although not regarded in its native land as particularly noxious has become a great nuisance here and threatens to destroy other vegetation highly prized by gardeners and arboriculturists.

The first American appearance of the hawkweed was in Vermont. The seeds were distributed as a premium by one of the leading agricultural journals of New York State. Within the last decade the plant has been spreading as a weed in an alarming manner. Investigations at the Vermont experiment station have shown that it is already the worst weed known and is continuing each year to invade new areas. It is easily recognized by its flame-red flowers and spreading hairy leaves. The first blossoms open in June. If these are mowed it continues to send up scattering flower stalks during the rest of the summer.

Fortunately clean cultivation will kill it wherever it is practiced. One of the serious difficulties is that the weed is allowed to spread along many roadsides to the menace of the adjacent land. The really great danger, however, is that it rapidly invades the pastures, and when once fully established in such places it is practically impossible to exterminate it. The owners of such fields should carefully guard them against it. Every plant found should be promptly uprooted, or, better still, killed out by salt. The weed is very sensitive to salt, which should be scattered broadcast so as to reach the leaves of all plants. If not too much salt is used it may serve as a fertilizer to the grass. The salt does not act as a poison, but kills the weeds by drawing the water out of the leaves. In order to act most thoroughly, therefore, dry salt (not brine) should be applied, and this should be done during dry, hot weather.—Chicago Chronicle.

# INDIANA'S BIG MAN.

**George Washington Walker, Who Weighed 563 Pounds.**  
George Washington Walker, who died a few days ago at Wawaka, Ind., was the largest and heaviest man in the State. He was 38 years of age, and ten years ago began to grow corpulent. His weight increased from 150 pounds to 563 at the time of his death. A spe-



GEORGE WALKER.

cial coffin had to be constructed for him, and much difficulty was experienced in conveying the body from the house to the cemetery. Mr. Walker had received numerous offers from museum and circus managers, but refused to travel or place himself on exhibition as a curiosity.

**His Occupation.**  
A rather good story is told at the expense of the Rev. W. W. Moir, rector of St. Eustace Church. It is Mr. Moir's custom to take the offertory every Sunday to some one of the hotels and receive a check therefor. The hotels are glad of the small change, and it is more convenient to send a check to the secretary than a quantity of small change. Mr. Moir was counting out the silver and bills at one of the large hotels when the clerk was making out the check. He observed a small boy watching him with evident curiosity. "Well, my boy, what is it?" asked the reverend gentleman in his usual kindly way. "Oh, nothing, sir," said the boy, and glancing again at the pile of silver and nickels on the counter, "only, are you the gentleman what runs the slot machine downstairs?" The Adirondack.

**Lord Wolsey's Rise.**  
No other living British soldier has gained promotion more rapidly than Lord Wolsey. The following are his various steps, with dates: Ensign, 1852; Captain, 1853; Major, 1858; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1859; Colonel, 1865; Deputy Quartermaster-General, 1867; Assistant Adjutant-General, 1871; Major-General, 1873; Quarter-master-General, 1880; Adjutant-General, 1882; General, 1883. He received £25,000 for his services in Ashanti, and £20,000 for his conduct of the Egyptian Campaign. He was the youngest captain in the army, having reached that rank after only three years' service.

**Writing Music While on Trains.**  
Sir Arthur Sullivan was once asked where he was able to compose best and under what circumstances his ideas flowed most freely. "There is no place," he said, "where I have so many inspirations as in a railway carriage. There is something in the rapidity of the motion, in the clanging of the iron and in the whirling of the wheels which seems to excite the imagination and supplies material for a host of harmonies."

**Steam Machinery in Old Egypt.**  
Twenty centuries before the birth of Watt Nero of Alexandria described machines whose motive power was steam. He also invented a double force pump, used as a fire engine, and anticipated the modern turbine wheel by a machine he called "neopile."

**Salt to Clean Sponges.**  
To clean sponges thoroughly dissolve a handful of coarse salt in a pint of water. Soak and knead the sponges in this mixture for some little time, then rinse under a water faucet and they will be as good as new.

Don't let a fool annoy you; laugh at him.



KRUGER.

# BOER AND BRITON.

## History of the Trouble Which Has Led to War in the Transvaal.



# BOER NATIONAL SONG.

Flag of our precious land, wave on, Transvaal's four-color free, We pray may God the hand strike down Ever-sided to lower thee, Proudly, banner, to the wind, For pass the threatening ill, Our hand we'll stand still behind A land unconquered still.



A WEALTHY BOER.

The issue between the English and the Boers is one as old as this century. In many different forms, but always with much the same ground of quarrel at the bottom, it has reappeared with each succeeding decade. Many times the two peoples have met on the battlefield, and when war itself has not existed rumors of war between them have been current. Wherever the Englishman and the Boer have had their common interests in one territory strife has been sure to come, for the qualities and ideals of the two are widely dissimilar.

The great gold fields in the Transvaal are the material facts that have caused with the English continually, and numbers of them "treked" or tracked northward in search of farming lands. Their first settlements were in Natal, but from there also the English drove them, and then they "treked" into the Transvaal, then on an unpromising upland, 6,000 feet above the sea level, they became Boers—"farmers." There they hoped the British would leave them alone and their hopes might have been realized had not the discovery of gold been made there in 1886.

The dynamo monopoly is an obstacle to the industrial progress of Johannesburg. The president may without trial expel any Uitlander from the Transvaal. He controls the cables and can delay messages. The Uitlanders pay more money in taxes than is spent in the government of the Transvaal. The Uitlander has been disarmed and compelled to pay for a fort erected to terrorize him. This, then, has been the status in the Transvaal. The Boer, caring only for farming, hunting and religion, narrow, bigoted, but fearfully strong considering his numbers, rules the Uitlander, three times as numerous, and seriously hinders the latter in his modern struggle for wealth.

The war is, however, not merely a war with the Transvaal. The Boer rules undisputed in the Orange Free State as well as in the Transvaal. Boers live in great numbers in Natal, which the English long ago wrested from their independent rule. Boers, too, are many in Cape Colony. Everywhere they are of the same nature and ideals. Everywhere they will band themselves together as foes of England. A war with the Transvaal means also a war with the Orange Free State and bitter fighting with Boer sympathizers on English colonial soil.

The Transvaal, or South African Republic, as it is properly called, is a region about as large as the State of Nevada, and is completely surrounded by foreign countries, having no direct outlet to the sea. To the north and west are the British possessions, Bechuanaland and Rhodesia. To the south is the friendly Orange Free State, and also Natal, a British province. To the east are the Portuguese colonies. Hilly and even mountainous, full of sharp ravines and regions of difficult passage, the Transvaal is peculiarly adapted for defensive operations, and even with inferior fighters than the Boers could long hold out against a great force. The Boers settled it only after a series of hard experiences, the result of which had been to drive them north and east from the African settlements they had originally made.

# OLD FORT AT MAFERING.



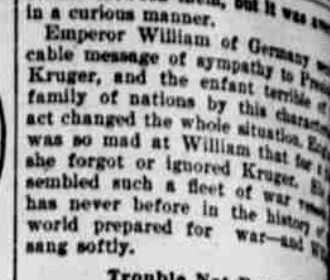
OLD FORT AT MAFERING.

In 1854 the Orange Free States were also declared independent, but by both treaties and conventions England retained sovereignty. There was trouble in 1881 when a force of British was repulsed at Majuba Hill, the incident leading to a revision of the convention in that year and again in 1884. It is the latter which defines the degree of authority reserved by England under its suzerainty, and the contentions over which are involved in the present trouble. By its terms the South African Republic has full powers to frame and amend its constitutions and administer its internal affairs, but is prohibited from

making any treaty save with its neighbor, the Orange Free State, without the consent of the Queen. By this time British, Americans, Germans and French were pouring into the gold country, and Johannesburg began to take on the size and character of an American mining town. This annoyed the Boers, but their thrift did not desert them, and although they avoided mining and stuck to their farms, they found many means to derive national revenue from the Uitlanders or "outsiders." The government, under President Kruger, levied transport dues, stamp taxes, license fees, franchise costs, customs and monopoly charges on such a mining necessity as dynamite.

The British in the Transvaal appealed to London and London appealed to Pretoria, but there was no redress. By 1896 the Uitlanders were paying to the Boer government a revenue of \$5,000,000 annually, which consisted almost entirely in a tax on mining. Then a number of prominent English and American miners formed in Johannesburg what has passed into history as the National Reform Union Committee, of which Lionel Phillips was chairman, and John Hays Hammond, an American, an officer. They were in communication with Cecil Rhodes, resident director of the British South Africa Company, and Leander Starr Jameson, known as "Dr. Jim." What happened is of too recent occurrence and too sensational to have passed from the memory of readers.

The first battle of the Jameson raid occurred at Krugersdorp on Jan. 1, 1896; the second at Doornkop the day following, when Jameson's already defeated raiders were slain and the Boers captured. President Kruger turned over the raiders to the British Government, which sentenced Jameson to fifteen months in jail and some of his officers to shorter terms, after making them the heroes of London for weeks. Kruger arrested hundreds of Outlanders in Johannesburg on the charge of treason, and upon trial four were sentenced to death. Among the latter was the American mining expert, John Hays Hammond, but their sentences were commuted to fine and imprisonment. Both the Boers and the British were fighting mad, and everyone expected war would



CHAMBERLAIN.

follow between them, but it was a curious manner. Emperor William of Germany sent a cable message of sympathy to President Kruger, and the emperor's family of nations by this cable message act changed the whole situation. It was so mad as William that he had forgotten or ignored Kruger, and he had never before in the history of the world prepared for war—and Kruger sang softly.

**Trouble Not Remedied.**  
But the trouble in the Transvaal was not remedied. War talk was in the air in England, and in August, 1896, President Kruger, in an address to the raad, openly denied that England possessed any rights of sovereignty in the country.

In March last Joseph Chamberlain brought the Transvaal situation before the House of Commons. He said that President Kruger had refused reforms, but that some of his proposals would be satisfactory. In his speech during the same month he made the right of intervention in the Transvaal which England had, limited to cases in which the convention of 1884 had been violated, or in which the subjects had been treated in such a manner as would give cause for intervention if they were residents of some independent foreign country, as France or Germany.

March 24 a petition, which had been signed by over 20,000 British subjects in the Transvaal, was forwarded to the British Government through Chamberlain. It dealt with political grievances only, and finally making existence better for the Uitlanders. A body known as the Uitlander council was formed, and its communications with Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony, met with a favorable response. Negotiations in the hope of securing a settlement of the trouble only resulted in producing a firmer and more emphatic assertion of his rights by President Kruger.

No definite answer to the Uitlander petition came until May 10, when Joseph Chamberlain suggested a conference between Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger at Pretoria. President Kruger and the two men met at one place, and Bloemfontein, and a week later both accepted the invitation. The demand was by Milner was that every foreigner who had been a resident of the Transvaal in years, and proposed to make it his permanent home, should be given full citizenship, and that the distribution of the representative vote was voted. It was so arranged that the Uitlanders, who mostly live near Johannesburg, should have proper share in the government.

The best that President Kruger would do was two years' residence prior to naturalization, and then five years more before the granting of the full franchise. He placed so many conditions around even this offer that it was regarded with much suspicion. The conference had a practical result. President Kruger suggested arbitration by a foreign power; but owing to the British claim of sovereignty the commissioner could not be sent to this.

**Futile Negotiations.**  
Negotiations went on slowly after the British demands formulated for themselves as a five-year period for admission to full burghership, and an increase of representation of the mine districts from the ratio to one-fifth of the total number of members. A bill embodying some of these proposals was considered by the volksraad the early part of July. On the 10th of that month it was passed in a form that granted practically what President Kruger had proposed at the Bloemfontein conference. Messages and diplomatic notes were back and forth after this brought out points of disagreement. President Kruger insisted that if he made any concessions to the Uitlanders it should be the distinct understanding that England would not regard its interference as precedent and would formally recognize the pretense of sovereignty. Secretary Chamberlain would not listen to such a suggestion.

The other point of disagreement regarded to the assurances that no forms made would not have had conditions attached to them. Self Chamberlain began to insist that a committee of inquiry, made up of delegates representing both sides, should be appointed, and be sure that all proposals would be carried out. Aug. 21 President Kruger declared a part in any such joint inquiry to offer a five-year franchise on condition that England would promise not to interfere with the internal affairs of the Transvaal. England formulated a note to the Boers which was so specific that it was regarded as an ultimatum. It asserted sovereignty for a joint inquiry would not remain open.

President Kruger replied Sept. 5 with a definite denial of the English and Dutch language on an equality in the raad. He also this time placed years as the minimum he would consent to as a preliminary to the franchise. This England replied Sept. 25 with a poring note which was taken to be practically a postponement of any reply till her troops had left Aug. 28. The note was taken to do away with a dynamo monopoly, and that made a situation with England still worse.

Active arming was kept up on both sides, and the situation was intolerable when, on Sept. 28, the Orange Free State had decided to cast its fortunes with the mining republic. British troops and neighbor troops into South Africa and the

Oct. 10 Kruger's government was ultimatum to London demanding withdrawal of British troops from the frontier and the return to South Africa of the special forces en route. If not complied with within 48 hours, the British state of war was proclaimed. The Boer commandant general, quit London, and war was declared on Oct. 11.

Self-possession is more than points in law—in anything else that matter.



MAP OF MAFERING AND VICINITY.