

Eugene Weekly Guard.

CAMPBELL BROS., Proprietors.

EUGENE.....OREGON.

Truth never dodges up an alley, no matter whom it meets.

Few officeholders ever resign and few politicians ever reform.

Every time a lazy man looks at the clock the day becomes longer.

Men who prevaricate are just as little appreciated as the ordinary liar.

It is almost impossible for a man to go ahead after he is sure he's right.

A wise man looks into things for the purpose of enabling him to size up the outlook.

What a brilliant lot we should be if every man was half as smart as he thinks he is!

It is always cowardly to speak ill of a man behind his back, and it is often dangerous to say it to his face.

Many a rapid youth finds it easier to contest his father's will after the old man is dead than while he is on earth.

A Kansas spiritualist claims to be able to materialize the Angel Gabriel, but who cares as long as the horn is omitted?

There are several kinds of talking machines on the market, but none of them can hold a candle to those in evidence at an old-fashioned sewing circle.

Lord Wolsey says he thinks American soldiers are the best in the world. His predecessors of some one hundred and twenty years ago were persuaded into a like opinion.

A German military balloon was struck by lightning and its navigator precipitated to the earth. If this sort of thing keeps up aerial navigation will soon become as dangerous as automobile riding is for the pedestrian.

The tolling newspaper paragrapher qualifies his delight over peace in South Africa by the mournful thought that the good old Missouri mule joke will henceforth be a mighty hard one to work off on the reading public.

London brokers are wearing a badge bearing the words: "Permit me to walk about the earth. Pierpont." They think it's a joke, but are likely to wake up some morning and find that it is only another truth in the form of a jest.

Some societies are better than others. One of the good ones was organized in New York about two years ago to instruct the children in the tenement districts in the care of domestic animals. Already it has twenty-five chapters in the city, the members of which attend meetings where they talk about animals, and tell how they have helped those in distress. If there were more such societies, the work of the organizations of adults for the prevention of cruelty would be considerably decreased. It is good for the animals to be cared for, but it is better for the children to learn consideration for all living things.

"How much is it worth?" is a characteristic Yankee question. Light has been thrown on the value of a new commodity by the recent settlement by a certain railroad of a claim for damages. The claim was that of a charming young woman and was brought for the destruction or serious disfigurement of her nose. There seems to have been a wide difference of opinion as to the value of beauty as represented in a nose. The railroad originally thought that \$2,000 was about the right figure. The attorney for the heroine (she was a heroine in allowing her nose to act as witness in its battered condition) thought that \$75,000 was not too high a price. The compromise arrived at was \$18,000, and all the expenses of "nurses, doctors and specialists." Now one wishes to know whether a nose ranks higher in the beauty-market than any other feature. Would a chin be worth \$10,000 or \$25,000? An eye has value as an ornament and also as an instrument. What about the price to be set on a smooth and rounded cheek? And would it be profane to speculate on the market quotation of a dimple?

The report that certain great railroads intend to reduce the running time of their fast trains between Chicago and New York to twenty hours naturally revives speculation concerning the possibilities of transcontinental travel. The move, it is said, "is another step in the direction of bringing the two coasts at least a day nearer together," and the inference that such a gain in time will be made ultimately is by no means unreasonable. Roughly speaking, twenty hours from New York to Chicago would mean an average speed of forty-five miles an hour. It might probably be increased to fifty miles an hour, and the total time might be thus reduced to eighteen hours, but the greatest saving would have to be made in the connections in Chicago and in the rate of speed westward. The lines from Chicago to the Pacific coast fall considerably below forty miles an hour with their fastest trains, and though they have an admirable service now there can be no question about their ability to increase their speed to an average that would accomplish the desired result in spite of the fact that they have a great deal of hard mountain climbing to do. For they operate long stretches of track which admit of as great a speed as can be attained anywhere in the world. If the traffic promises to be profitable enough the trains will be put on as a matter of course, and the necessary connections will be made with the East.

Connecticut farmers discovered some time ago that birds were their friends, and secured the passage of laws to prevent their wanton destruction. Furthermore, they saw that the laws were enforced. Some of the farmers even set out cherry and mulberry trees, ex-

pecting that the fruit would attract to their fields birds which would eat the bugs and worms that injured their crops. This spring the result of the past few years' care were apparent, and flocks of a hundred robins were not uncommon. As the season advanced other birds appeared in large numbers and were welcomed. It is an old error to suppose that birds are the farmers' enemies. No doubt sometimes they injure the crops; but usually they attack the insect pests. Thirty robins will keep five acres of potatoes free from bugs. The meadow lark, instead of hurting a clover field, eats grasshoppers in clover time. The bluebird, phoebe, brown thrasher, kingbird, house-wren and catbird are insect-eaters, and by their services in the field more than pay for the small amount of fruit they take to vary their diet. The Connecticut experience has been duplicated in other States. The birds were first foolishly driven away; then the crops suffered, and laws had to be passed forbidding the killing of birds. The Audubon societies have done much to enlarge popular knowledge, and now it is not uncommon to see people feeding birds in order to invite them. A few crumbs thrown out of the house every day will soon attract them, and no town resident with a small garden would find any other hospitality so profitable as that which he might bestow on a family of robins or bluebirds.

The evolution of the abandoned farms into something better and more profitable than they ever were before has become a noticeable feature in the rural sections of New England. The Boston Transcript calls attention to the change in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where abandoned farms a few years ago were so numerous that it was feared the western part of the State in some sections would soon be depopulated. In place of that "there has been a record-breaking period of construction of street railways. The erection of big and modern hotels has been noteworthy. A large number of new industries of minor importance have been inaugurated. In many cases the former abandoned farms have become summer residences for those who have plenty of money to spend and who are anxious to spend it. The advent of the summer boarder has caused the desert of the last decade to bloom as a rose garden. The abandoned farmhouse has now become a summer cottage, whose picturesque features the trained eye of an artist." All this is but the natural outcome of the movements of social summer life. Originally the season lasted only from June until September and the seashore was the favorite resort. Gradually the rush for investments became so great that nearly all available sites on the New England shore from Stonington to Eastport have been taken up, as well as the islands near shore. Those that are left are held at such high figures that only millionaires can purchase and improve them. Little by little the summer cottages have been pushed farther inland, and as the season has now been extended from September, through the fall and into the winter, there has been a steadily increasing demand for these "abandoned farms" as autumn residences and summer residences alike. Not a few of them also have been bought for golf links and the old farmhouses turned into clubhouses. Thus what was at one time a serious problem has been most happily solved, and those who have been lucky enough, after moving away to the cities or elsewhere, to hold on to their land will make handsome profits. The worn-out old farm has more than once proved to be a bonanza.

Birds that Can Talk.
Professor Scott of Princeton says that wild birds sometimes introduce variations into their songs, and again, more rarely, imitate not only the songs of other birds, but the barking of dogs, mechanical sounds, like the creaking of wheels, the filing of a saw, and even human speech. A writer in Bird Lore gives this well-authenticated incident: One morning while I was standing on my back steps I heard a cheerful voice say, "You are a pretty bird. Where are you?" I wondered how any parrot could talk loudly enough to be heard at that distance, for the houses on the street behind us are not near. Presently the voice came again, clear, musical and strong: "You are a pretty bird. Where are you?" For several days I endured the suspense of waiting for time to investigate. Then I chased him up. There he was in the top of a walnut tree, and his gorgeous attire told me immediately that he was a rose-breasted grosbeak.

At the end of a week he was saying, "Pretty, pretty bird, where are you?" He and his mate stayed near us all last summer, and this spring they came again. He is making the same remark, as plainly as ever a bird can speak.

Lost by a Toy Balloon.
Diamonds and other jewels have been lost in all sorts of queer ways, but in none more unusual than the accident mentioned in the Boston Transcript, by which a diamond brooch was snatched from the owner's dress and left somewhere on the great plains.

A young woman was traveling by rail through Kansas. At Kinsley, where the train made a considerable stop, a fair was in progress. Here the young woman bought of a peddler a toy balloon for a little girl who had won her fancy.

The child was delighted with the plaything, and as they rode along she chatted with her new friend and pulled the balloon up and down. At length she playfully fastened the string to the lady's diamond brooch.

The train was rounding a curve at the moment, and a strong gust of air came through the car. The balloon was carried out through the open window. The sudden jerk on the string loosened the brooch, and away it sailed.

The jewel was so valuable that the young woman offered a reward of five hundred dollars for its recovery. Spurred by this incentive, cowboys scoured the plains for days in all directions, but without success.

Summer girls undoubtedly will be just as engaging as ever this year.

AGE OF OLD GLORY.

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER IS NOW 125 YEARS OLD.

The Design Was Suggested by Gen. Washington—First Flag Was Made by Betsy Ross—The Banner's Battle Christening at Fort Stanwix.

The American flag has passed its 125th birthday. It was on June 14, 1777, that Congress, then in session at Philadelphia, resolved "that the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; the union to be 13 stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation, the stars to be arranged in a circle."

It has often been asked what suggested the design for the star-spangled banner. There are many traditions about it, but the one in which there is no doubt the most truth credits the design to Washington. The General found in the coat-of-arms of his own family a hint from which he drew the design. The coat-of-arms of the Washington family has two red bars on a white ground and three gilt stars above the top bar. The American flag once decided upon was rushed through in a



HOUSE WHERE OLD GLORY WAS BORN.

hurry, for the army was badly in need of a standard. A committee had been appointed a few days before June 14, when the stars and stripes were adopted, who were to consider the subject and report on a general standard for all the troops of the colonies. The committee consisted of General Washington, Robert Morris and Colonel Ross. It was at the suggestion of Colonel Ross that the committee decided to call upon the niece of the Colonel, Mrs. Betsy Ross, and ask her assistance in the making of the first national emblem. Betsy Ross enthusiastically undertook the work, and in a few days a beautiful star-spangled banner was ready to be unfurled. She had made one alteration in the design submitted by Washington. The general had made his stars six-pointed, as they were on his coat-of-arms; Betsy Ross made hers five-pointed—and five points have been used ever since.

For several years Mrs. Ross made the flags for the government. The prices she received varied—it was all contract work. For those for the fleet in the Delaware the treasury paid her \$14 1/2.

The stars and stripes were used first for military service at Fort Stanwix, renamed Fort Schuyler, near Rome, N. Y., in 1777. On August 2 of that year, the fort was besieged by the English and Indians; the brave garrison were without a flag; but one was made in the fort. The red stripes were of a petticoat furnished by a woman, the white stripes and stars were supplied by an officer, who gave his shirt for that purpose, and the blue was a piece of Colonel Peter Gansevoort's military cloak. Three women worked on the flag, and it was raised to victory when, on the 22d of August, the red men and the English were defeated at the fort. The banner was used at the battle of Brandywine, September 17, 1777, at Germantown October 4 of the same year, and also floated over the surrender of Burgoyne.

Cheers the Patriots.
This flag cheered the patriots of Valley Forge the next winter; it waved at Yorktown and shared in the rejoicings at the close of the war. As long as the States remained 13 in number the original design of the circle of stars was all right, but when in 1791 Vermont and in 1792 Kentucky were taken into the Union it was decided to arrange the stars in the form of a huge constellation. In 1795 it was decided to add a stripe as well as a star for each State which came into the Union, consequently in that year Vermont and Kentucky were marked on the flag, one by a white and the other by a red stripe. Some wise prophet, looking ahead some twenty years or more, saw that this plan of adding a stripe as well as a star for each State added to the Union would mean a constant changing of the flag, and as a great growth of the country was foreseen, it was soon appreciated that by this plan the flag would in a few years become so large and ungainly that its beauty would be lost.

A committee was elected in 1812 by Congress to decide upon a permanent design for the flag, and the result was that the original 13 stripes were again used, the stars arranged on the blue field in the form of a square, with one constellation for each new State. In 1818 this plan was formally adopted by Congress, and the flag with its 13 stripes and stars corresponding in number to the States in the Union became the established emblem of the Union.

Mrs. Reid, wife of the famous sea captain, made the first flag of the new design July 4, 1818; the number of stars was 20, Illinois being admitted that year. This design, adopted in 1818, is our flag of today, with the addition of 27 stars—47 States, where 125 years ago there were but 13, and those were fighting a hard battle for liberty and right to progress. Some of the first flags were made under difficulties and at great cost, the greatest ingenuity being required to secure the necessary materials for the banners. History tells us that Mrs. Wooster and Mrs. Roger Sherman made the first national flag for the Connecticut troops used in the army from their own dresses.

Difficult indeed it is to-day to realize that our country's emblem was given to Uncle Sam's boys in those early days.

only after the expenditure of great labor for all the first flags were handmade. Now great factories turn out the national emblems by the thousands, and to-day Old Glory waves in all sizes and quantities, from the little penny flag with which the school children decorate themselves to the magnificent silken banners which float from club-houses and public buildings.

The quaint little home in which Betsy Ross made the first stars and stripes is still standing in Philadelphia and will be purchased by the Betsy Ross Memorial Association.

OPENING A CASH REGISTER.

Clever Schemes of Advertisers to Swindle Their Customers.

There is never much sympathy wasted on a man who tries to buy counterfeit money and gets fooled, nor will anybody weep for the victims of a new hoax which, writes a Washington correspondent, was recently unearthed by the postoffice department.

The attention of the department was called to an advertisement which appeared in a large number of papers, offering for "the small sum of two dollars," to teach by a "quick, safe, sure and easily learned method" how to open a cash register without the aid of a key. The department at once took steps to secure the valuable information.

It was found that the "method" was imparted by means of a small circular. This circular gave instructions to secure an exact weighing, in order to obtain the best results, "in the neighborhood of ten pounds."

Then the pupil is to take his position before the register he wishes to open, advance the left foot, stand firmly, swing the ax with both hands, and then strike the register with all his might, repeating the blow until the desired result is attained. The instructions close with the warning that for successful operation of the "quick, safe, sure and unfailing" method, it is desirable that the operator be alone with the register.

This recalls the "potato-bug exterminator" which was advertised some years ago. The victims of that swindle were honest people in search of legitimate information, but the circular of instructions that accompanied the small pieces of wood that they received for their half-dollar might have been written by the same person who devised the new method of opening cash registers. It read:

"Catch the bug. Place him carefully on block number one, enclosed. Smite him with block number two, also enclosed. Wipe blocks, and proceed as before."

SQUANDERED \$5,000,000.

Young English Blood Who Has Tarnished a Great Name.

Among the men who "went the pace" in England lately Sir Robert Peel, a descendant of the famous statesman of the same name, who flourished in the first half of the last century, is the most notable. This young man, still only 35, inherited a fortune of \$5,000,000, together with the handsome estate of Drayton Manor. Now he is penniless. Not long Sir Robert Peel, since his numerous creditors, hoping to get something out of the wreck, offered to settle on a basis of 7 cents on the dollar. Sir Robert couldn't raise the money.

He has had experience with the divorce court as well as with the bankruptcy court. He married one of the prettiest girls in Europe, Mercedes, daughter of the Baroness de Graffenreid, of Switzerland. But she could not tolerate his conduct and two years ago they separated and Mercedes sued for divorce.

While his money lasted Sir Robert was the fastest thing in London. He stood in a class by himself and his spending proclivities were a sensation. He was one of many others who were smitten with the charms of Mrs. Langtry and both were familiar figures in the Casino at Slesse, France, where there are "little horses" to be played. Latterly Sir Robert has been making desperate efforts to dispose of the family treasures. He disposed of a splendid library, making the remark, which sufficiently indicates his character, that as far as the practical use of a library room was concerned it might as well be filled with sham volumes as real ones.

Cramp Pleased the Czar.

Charles H. Cramp, the veteran ship-builder of Philadelphia, told the other day of his visit to Czar Alexander of Russia, the father of the present ruler, when he received the first order for constructing in his yards a warship for the great empire of northern Europe.

"The Czar received me standing among some dozen or more of his naval dignitaries," he said, "and while he was graciously himself I was none the less embarrassed. You see, I was not used to that sort of thing and really was wondering every minute just what would happen and what I would be expected to do. The Czar stood rather close to me as we talked, and I found myself wishing I were a bigger man, as he towered above me. Then, all of a sudden, he asked: 'Mr. Cramp, in what school of naval architecture were you educated?' 'Your majesty,' I answered, 'I was educated in my father's yards. He founded a school of naval architecture.' 'What put that into my head I will never know,' continued Mr. Cramp, 'according to the New York Times, that it took the trick. The Czar caught me by the hand and said: 'Mr. Cramp, you were educated in the school that I am glad to have built ships for my navy.'"

His Sartorial Condition.
Mrs. Goodsell—Are these all the spring clothes you have, my poor man? Solled Spooner—I regret to say, madam, that I'm standing in the middle of my trunk at this moment.—Judge.

Two-Pound Gold Pieces.
England is going to coin 22 pieces in gold. They will be about the size of our \$10 coins.

Desperate straits and crooked actions are often closely allied.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

MARRIED MEN ARE PREFERRED.

By Charles M. Schwab.

All things being equal, the married man is a better employee than the single man. I give him the preference always. The great majority of employers do.

The responsibilities of the married man—his wife, children, a home—strengthen his character, steady him, make him more anxious to succeed, urge him in his ambitions. He works for the happiness of his wife and his children. The thought of his wife's labor and makes him cheerful at his task.

Now I know all this because I am a married man myself. I know that when I married—and on a very small salary, too—I realized at once my new responsibilities and these made me more determined than ever to succeed. I knew that as a single man failure would have effected myself alone. Now there was the comfort and well being of another to provide for. Every married man of character feels the same way. Employers as a class know this. "Married?" they say to an applicant for a position. "Children?" they ask. And straightaway they give that job to the wife and babies.

So that marriage is a good investment. It does more than improve the man himself, it acts as a letter of recommendation.

Marry just as soon as you can, young man—when you are certain of your ability to support your wife—and take my word for it you will not regret the step. You will be amazed how your wife will aid you in all your efforts. All this, of course, presupposes that you marry a sensible woman, one who will help you to achieve your ambitions. In this class are not included social butterflies. I should hesitate to recommend an investment of the latter characters.

CUBA CAN GOVERN HERSELF.

By Tomas Estrada Palma.

We propose to show to the world that Cuba, under the guidance of the United States, can govern herself. I will guarantee that the people of Cuba will constitute a government free and independent. But, with all this, the ties of love and liberty and thankfulness will ever bind us to the people of this country.

The Cubans will forget all past differences, and they will pull together in the future. The people who have said the

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

National Church and National Mausoleum of Great Britain.

Westminster Abbey, the national church of England, wherein Edward VII. would have been crowned King of England had not his untimely illness made necessary the postponement of that event, is perhaps the most interesting sacred edifice of the world. The architecture, the historical associations and the monuments of this remarkable structure have formed themes for discussions and writings through a succession of ages.

At an ancient period, long before any part of the present building was in ex-



FAMOUS WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

istence, the site was occupied by a small Saxon church, built by a monastic body of the Benedictine order, who named the place Western Monastery, or Westminster, probably to distinguish it from St. Paul's in London, which was called East Minster.

The beginning of the present edifice was a church built in the form of a crucifix by Edward the Confessor and consecrated in 1065, exceeding in magnificence any sacred building at that time in England. Since that time the various rulers of England have made changes in the architecture of the edifice to suit their own tastes, but the original general plan still dominates. The length of the whole is 511 feet, the greatest width 203 feet and the height of the roof 102 feet.

Westminster has ever been the place where the sovereigns of England have been crowned, and therefore the grandest pageants of the kingdom have been exhibited before multitudes of spectators within these time-honored walls. The funerals of Kings and Queens have also taken place in this structure, and many events of national interest have been discussed before the houses of government convened here.

The tombs and monuments in the abbey are exceedingly numerous, and the life stories of those who are buried under the pavement or commemorated on the walls would form a national bibliography. The remains of England's great sovereigns rest in tombs within these sacred walls, as do also various members of the royal family. One of the most attractive parts of the building is the section far-famed as the "Poet's Corner." Here lie Chaucer,



Cubans are not capable of governing themselves do not know the latter day of its traffic in the veins of the Spanish. Patriotism and love of country always will prevail among the Cubans in their effort to make their country great. We will do our best to advance the cause of civilization, and we shall of course look to this country for both moral and practical support if it is necessary.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

By Senator William E. Mason.

I am opposed to the election of United States Senators by the Legislature of the several States, and am of the opinion that some legislation looking to their election by the vote of the people should be enacted by Congress.

I am anxious to see the resolution introduced in the Senate, to submit to the people the idea of electing United States Senators by popular vote, receive favorable action. In my opinion, the members of the United States Senate should be elected by direct popular vote, the same as the members of the House of Representatives.

COUNTRY NEEDS IMPROVED ROADS.

By Thomas Gay.

"How shall we get where we want to go through this mud?" engrosses the attention of a large portion of the population of the United States. Even in the longest settled portions of our country, where one would suppose time, population and wealth has given opportunity to establish proper foundation for comfortable locomotion for the wet as well as the dry season, we find the condition nearly as deplorable as in the more recently settled areas.

Why is it that with fine farms, with substantial buildings for man and beast, with railroad lines cutting the country in every direction, and with billions added each year to the permanent wealth of the country, there is so little in the permanent improvement of our roads? Under the system prevalent the citizens of many districts spend their time and occasionally some misdirected energy on the roads, when they run out of a job at home, regardless of the voice of the "road" to "come and mend me and I will

TO UPLIFT HUMANITY.

That is What Robert Treat Paine of Boston Strives to Do.

Robert Treat Paine, of Boston, is probably the foremost philanthropist in America. He comes of an old colonial family. His great-grandfather, whose name he bears, signed the declaration of independence. The subject of this



ROBERT TREAT PAINE.

sketch was born in Boston 66 years ago, graduated from Harvard and spent two years in foreign travel before he studied law. He was well established in the legal profession when, some thirty years ago, he determined to abandon law and devote himself to

philanthropic work. He was one of the foremost in the organization of the Associated Charities of Boston, which has done so much to alleviate the suffering incident to poverty and of which he is now president. He founded the Wells Memorial Institute, which embraces a building and loan association and a co-operative bank. The Workingman's Loan Association of Boston, which makes loans at the rate of 1

per cent a month and which has saved thousands of artisans and laborers who may be in temporary need from being imposed upon by money lenders who exact exorbitant rates of interest. He is at the head of these various philanthropic associations and is also president of the American Peace Society. In 1887 he endowed a fellowship of \$10,000 at Harvard College for the study of the ethical problems of society, the effects of legislation, government administration and private philanthropy to ameliorate the lot of the masses of mankind. Mr. Paine is one of those who believe that the strength of the strong and the wisdom of the wise should be used to help the weak and the foolish. He also believes that men and women engaged in a strenuous struggle for existence cannot be helped primarily by charity or philanthropy, but by co-operation with them in directions which they themselves think will aid them.

The Bravery of Moody.

The honorable William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, who steps from Congress to the post of Secretary of the Navy, has won an amiable reputation as a man of solid character.

On one occasion when an opponent protested that he had been done an injustice, Mr. Moody with quick counter-instructed the stenographers to furnish an abstract of the speech to the protesting member, so that the latter might have opportunity to mark for expurgation any objectionable paragraphs.

When a colleague at one time doubted whether Mr. Moody's constituents would endorse a measure he was supporting, he replied:

"I was not sent here to shake and shiver like a dry leaf in a November gale whenever a protest came from home, but to exercise my intelligence and to vote for measures according to how, in my best judgment, they would benefit or injure the people."—Philadelphia Post.

Carried It One Step Further.

Tommy was given a new diary, and encouraged to set down each day's doings. He was very proud of it, and the Detroit Free Press, and determined to keep it faithfully.

The first day he wrote: "Got up at 7," and then continued to record incidents of the day. At his father's suggestion, he took it to his teacher for approval.

She did not like the phrase "got up." "Don't say 'got up' Tommy," she said. "The sun doesn't get up; it rises."

When he retired that night Tommy remembered his lesson, and wrote carefully in his diary, "Set at 8."

Provisional Differences.

"Dey tells me," said Br'er Williams getting off the train after a prolonged absence from home, "dat de law is com' long en tuk Br'er Thomas' law off de face er de airth?"

"Hit sho' did!"

"Well, I well knowed de Law wuz 'seem' sometin' lak dat on 'im Br'er's fer a wise purpose."

"But—de harrikan tuk yo' home, Br'er Williams!"

Then did Br'er Williams take off de brass-rimmed spectacles, and wipe de perspiring brow, as he grunted:

"De ways er providence is past de 'im' out!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Although there are supposed to be good geologists report collections