

THE EUGENE DAILY GUARD

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Charles H. Fisher

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1909

EXAMPLE.

We scatter seeds with careless hand
 And dream we never shall see them
 more.

But for a thousand years
 Their fruit appears
 In weeds that mar the land
 Or healthful store.

The deeds we do, the words we say,
 Into still air they seem to fleet.
 We count them ever past,
 But they shall last—
 In the dread judgment they
 And we shall meet.

I charge thee by the years gone by
 For the love's sake of brethren
 dear,
 Keep thou the one true way
 In work and play,
 Last in that world their cry
 Of woe thou hear.

—John Keble.

Canada seems to be pushing far ahead of the United States in the matter of public ownership of public utilities. Alberta proposes to construct a public telephone system and is selling \$2,000,000 worth of bonds in London; Winnipeg has awarded contracts for more than \$1,000,000 in civic power plants to cost \$5,000,000 with all equipments; Edmonton is investigating a plant to develop a great power scheme for use at Athabasca Falls, 150 miles away; and the premiers of three provinces are discussing a plan of public ownership of the great grain elevators throughout the West. All these schemes are selling their bonds at high prices in New York, Montreal and London. Public ownership of public utilities is a vital necessity if the people are to be freed from corporate ownership of municipalities.

In nine cases out of ten a breach of promise suit is nothing more nor less than blackmail under another name, and very often the ratio is even higher than that. This in the cases of where women sue men, but when a man sues a woman for breach of promise it is even worse. The other day a New York physician brought suit against a wealthy woman for breach of promise and claims damages in the sum of \$150,000. That is a high-minded man for you, and add to this the woman in the case is about double the doctor's age, it makes the present case without a parallel in the history of civil jurisprudence.

The morning paper charges the city council with unbusiness-like methods because they were forced to sell bonds at a lower than they should have brought. And yet these bonds were advertised in the usual way, and were investigated by all the leading buyers of the country, the trouble being that all purchasers were warned by interested parties in this city to let them alone. The knockers, not the council, have caused this heavy loss to the taxpayers. Eugene has suffered on this account, and every man with sense enough to think for himself knows where the responsibility lies.

We venture to presume that guns will be barred at the great mass meeting, called to assemble early in May at Jackson, the centre of the feud region, to purify Eastern Kentucky. If not, arrangements for a big bunch of surgeons and undertakers to be present should be made.

All's that's needed to make everything go right that goes wrong is to change your name to the right one, according to a new cult that is being exploited in Fakerstown, otherwise known as New York City. And we are still boasting of our educational institutions.

That is an important meeting scheduled to take place at the Commercial Club rooms tonight. The matter of holding a Lane county fair next fall, and the subject of county division are matters in which all our people are concerned.

As near as we can judge from this distance, the new Chinese government fears the diplomatic representatives of the powers just about as much as Theodore Roosevelt fears our congress.

When either legislative branch of the government wants a shock, all it has to do is to press the executive button to get it good and hard.

"Millions for lawyers, but not one cent for fines" is probably one of the inside working motives of the Standard Oil bunch.

Anyway, the Oregon legislators are not working overtime—but their pay goes on just the same.

The warming-up of the senatorial fight may have affected climatic conditions.

Well, we've had only one week of winter after all.

This is the real Oregon again.

ATLANTA GIVES
TAFT WELCOMEPresident-elect Greeted by a
Large and Enthusiastic Crowd

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 15.—All Atlanta today lent itself to the reception to President-elect William H. Taft and his party, who arrived in the city from Augusta early this afternoon for a visit that will continue over the greater part of tomorrow. The thousands of residents of Atlanta were multiplied by thousands of sight-seers from the surrounding country and neighboring states. Everywhere in the business section of the city decorations were plentiful. The national colors floated in all parts of town, from the fashionable homes lining Peachtree street, as well as from hotels and business houses in the downtown section. Many pictures of Mr. Taft were to be seen among the decorations.

The official reception committee, including Mayor Maddox, members of the city council and representatives of the chamber of commerce, met the special train en route to the city and officially welcomed the distinguished guest. The train arrived at the terminal station exactly on time. On the station platform were other members of the reception committee, together with a large crowd of spectators. A committee of ladies were on hand to greet the ladies in the Taft party.

The party proceeded at once to the Piedmont hotel, where luncheon was served in Mr. Taft's apartments. The journey to the hotel was made in automobiles through streets that were thronged with cheering crowds.

The main feature of Mr. Taft's visit is to be the chamber of commerce banquet tonight, at which Mr. Taft is to be the chief speaker. Arrangements on an elaborate scale have been completed for the function, which is to take place in the auditorium armory. The banquet room has been laid out with the tables forming an American flag, the colors done in flowers, roses, carnations and violets. This flower flag apparently hangs from the ceiling behind the speakers' table, falling down to the floor and crossing the speakers' table in making the field of stars, with the guests' table (at right angle to the speakers' table) forming the stripes. When the toastmaster, who will be President Asa G. Chandler of the chamber of commerce, first rises to speak what apparently is a solid bank of flowers behind the speakers' table will abruptly rise to the ceiling, drawn by invisible wires, revealing the field of blue flowers and white stars and creating the flag effect. Myriads of electric lights will sparkle throughout the scented mass of color.

Covers will be laid for several hundred guests, among whom will be governors, congressmen and scores of other notables who have been invited to partake of "possum and taters with the next President. Mr. Taft's menu will be in a brass casket. It will be in booklet form, the outer cover bearing a heavy gold plate with Mr. Taft's name engraved thereon. The menu will be bound in leather and will bear among other emblems the Phoenix of Atlanta.

According to present arrangements Mr. Taft will remain in the city until a late hour tomorrow afternoon. Tomorrow morning will be spent in an automobile trip to places of interest in and about the city. Later in the day it is expected that the President-elect will address a gathering of the negro residents of Atlanta.

REVIVAL AT THE
CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The deep subject, "The Sin Against the Holy Spirit," received a thorough and commendable treatment last night at the hands of Dr. Martin. In this living theme he used marvelous clearness in presenting what the Bible has to say in regard to the question. Without fear or favor, Dr. Martin evidently presents the whole truth and nothing but the truth. The subject of last evening has been discussed largely by many and the careful treatment given it by the evangelist was well received by the interested audience.

"What Church Shall I Join?" will be the subject for this evening, and many important questions arising in the minds of the hearers will be answered.

Professor Hogsett announces an extra song service for the meeting.

CARD OF THANKS

For the kindness shown us by J. W. Geary Post No. 7, G. A. R., and W. C. C. the Gilbert sisters and to all who brought beautiful floral offerings, or in any way assisted through the sickness, death and burial of our loved one, we take this manner of tendering our heartfelt thanks.

MRS. E. A. SYLVESTER
AND FAMILY.

IF YOU KNOW

The merits of Texas Wonder you would never suffer from kidney, bladder or rheumatic trouble. \$1 a bottle (two months' treatment) sold by O. J. Hall, or by mail. Send for testimonials. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2326 Olive street, St. Louis.

Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup tastes nearly as good as maple sugar. It cures the cold by gently moving the bowels and at the same time it is soothing for throat irritation, thereby stopping the cough. Sold by all druggists.

See DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. They are for weak back, backache, rheumatic pains and all kidney and bladder troubles. Soothing and antiseptic. Regular size, 50c. Sold by all druggists.

Go to the Dreamland theatre tonight and tomorrow.

CAN'T AFFORD DRESS
SUITS—GIRLS WILL
MISS SOCIAL FUNCTION

University Society Requirements Will Keep Many Students from Freshman Ball

Inability to purchase dress suits, to pay for expensive suppers after the ball and to hire cabs and furnish other "extras" for their lady friends, will keep away scores of University students from the Freshman ball tomorrow night in the Armory. Despite the fact that the ball is the culmination of the University society for the mid-winter season, many of the most popular students are unable to attend.

Not only does the social requirements effect the young men, but the girls also feel the restriction. As many college men will not go, some of the varsity women have found that there are not enough escorts for all, and that they will not be invited to the big college hop.

One girl who will go said that she thought that the time had come for some action on the part of the classes, the student body or the sororities to relieve the formality of the University society of some of its severity. She suggested that strict resolutions should be passed and adhered to, forbidding dress suits, suppers or other unnecessary expenses.

The faculty is also using its influence to make the social life of the student more simple and less costly. "Not many years ago the University," one of them said, "was the most democratic school on the Pacific Coast, but since then much of this reputation has been lost."

CONTINUED RAIN
WEATHER FORECAST

Oregon—Rain tonight and Saturday; warmer except near the coast. Fresh southerly winds interior; strong southerly gale along coast.

Washington—Rain in the west; snow, turning to rain in the east; warmer tonight, except on coast. Saturday rain and warmer east portion. Fresh southerly gale in the interior; strong southerly gale on coast.

Idaho—Rain in south. Snow turning to rain in north portion; warmer north portion tonight. Saturday rain; warmer north, strong southerly winds.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY."

January 15.

1654—Paul Potter, celebrated Dutch painter, died. Born in 1625.

1726—Gen. James Wolfe, the conqueror of Quebec, born.

1805—Joseph Anderson, of Tennessee, appointed president pro tem of the U. S. senate.

1841—Earl of Derby, who was Governor-General of Canada from 1838 to 1839, born. Died on June 14, 1900.

1852—Trial by jury abolished in the Austrian empire.

1865—Fort Fisher taken by the Union forces.

1868—State of Missouri took possession of the Iron Mountain railroad.

1895—Daniel H. Hastings inaugurated governor of Pennsylvania.

1905—Thomas H. Carter elected as United States senator from Montana.

"THIS IS MY LAST WEDNESDAY."

Court Gleichen.

Major Count Albert Edward Wilfred Gleichen, who served for a time as military attaché of the British embassy at Washington, was born in London, England, January 15th, 1868. In spite of his German name and title, he is an English soldier and in every sense of the word a Briton. He is a distant cousin of King Edward, who is also his godfather. Count Gleichen was educated at the British military school at Sandhurst and joined the Grenadier Guards in 1881. He was attached to the intelligence department of the British war office from 1886 to 1888, after which he was stationed at the college from 1890 to 1891, and later, in 1893, was attached to Sir West Ridgeway's mission to Morocco, for special service in Sudan. In 1897 he was attached to the mission to Abyssinia. He served in the South African war and was wounded at Modder river, for which he received the queen's medal. From 1901 to 1903 he served in the Egyptian army, and during the next three years he was the military attaché of the British embassy at Berlin.

ALCOHOL IS A PRESERVATIVE.

Alcohol is recognized the world over as the proper, most efficient and wholesome preserver of medicinal compounds, and while some journalists try to alarm the world by the cry that patent "medicines" contain more alcohol than beer, they neglect to state that proprietary medicines are taken in doses from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, while beer is a beverage that is consumed in quantities from a glass to several quarts a day.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound contains only 18 per cent alcohol, simply enough to preserve the roots and herbs from which it is made, and may be relied upon by every woman in the land as a reliable house and remedy for the ills peculiar to her sex.

TO CURE A COUGH IN ONE DAY
 Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Dissolve several in water if it fails or cure. E. W. GROVES' signature is on each box. 25c.

Immortal Love.

"One of the most singular features of human nature," remarked the anatomist, "is the breaking up of love between two persons when one dies."

"Love does not necessarily break up in such an event," replied the psychologist.

"I don't agree with you. Love after the death of the being loved is simply memory."

"Cases of actual love between the sexes are very rare—one in a thousand. They are not mere memory after death; they are immortal."

"Can you give me such a case?"

"Yes, one. It is the only one that has ever come to my knowledge. Listen and I will relate it."

"Douglas Bissell knew the moment he set eyes on Caroline La Cour that she and he had been appointed by Providence to be lovers. Miss La Cour recognized the fact at the same instant. Bissell was a young northerner who, after being graduated at college, went to New Orleans as a teacher. Miss La Cour was a creole. Their love came as a child is born—that is, a perfect thing, though it grew as the child grows. It cannot be said that it was a case of that turbulent evanescent love which comes with extreme youth, for Bissell was thirty years old when they met, and Miss La Cour was twenty-five. It was unalterable from its inception."

"It was the woman who was taken away. She died during one of the epidemics of yellow fever that occurred about the middle of the last century and but a few weeks before they were to have been married. Such partings—partings between beings in whom there is this real immortal love—are terrible. Miss La Cour in all the physical agony of death resulting from that awful disease did not suffer bodily as the lover suffered in soul, and when all was over he fell into a stupor from which his friends despaired of ever awakening him. He never was again the same man."

Bissell never married. He lived alone. If he had a companion it was his wife. He told others that there was such a companionship, though when he attempted to explain it he failed signally. He could say rather what it was not than what it was. For instance, she did not visit him. It was not one of those cases where one broods over a grave. The mortal part of his love was placed in a tomb provided for it, and Bissell went there but seldom. He did not consider what was there as being any more a part of his love than one of her gowns. She was elsewhere.

But one day when he made one of his periodical visits to the tomb to see that the premises were in condition he met with a surprise. He found a man weeping before it.

"Pardon me," said Bissell, "we have a common sorrow. You must be the brother. I often heard my love speak of him—he who was living in South America."

"I was not her brother. I am her lover."

"For a few moments there was silence, during which the two men regarded each other with a strange expression on the face of each. Then Bissell spoke:

"You say you are her lover. That is my position."

"Pardon me, it is mine."

"Do you mean to assert that she ever loved you?"

"She did. We met in Paris. She was but eighteen. I offered her my love, and it was accepted. Circumstances which I do not care to reveal parted us."

"Strange," replied Bissell, half to himself, "that she never told me of this affair."

"There was no affair. It was an undying love."

"On your part, not on hers."

"I believed she loved me always. I believe she loves me now."

"Bissell carried a cane. It was one of those sword canes very much in use at that period. Taking it in both hands, he partly drew the blade, then thrust it back.

"Pardon me; I forgot you are unarmed."

"You mistake; I am armed." And the stranger drew from his own walking stick a similar blade.

"Fortunate," said Bissell, drawing his steel. "She whose mortal part lies there is mine. You dispute her possession with me. We cannot both have her. One must give place to the other. But, mind you, if I fall she is still mine."

"There was a fervor in the last four words that could scarcely have been equaled had the object been a living being."

"It seems to me," said the stranger reflectively, "that we are about to fight for that which has no real existence."

"Your words show that this love you speak of in your case is not real love. And she—she never considered it worth the while to speak of it to me, though perhaps she may have considered your preference for her as sacred."

"The words angered the stranger. His eyes flashed ominously, and he placed himself on guard."

"One of the workmen in the cemetery, bearing the clash of steel, rushed to the La Cour tomb, but only in time to see Bissell fall plowed through the heart. His antagonist was unhurt."

"The speaker paused. He seemed to consider that he had established his point."

"What place," asked a spectator, "did you give the stranger in this tale of love?"

"None at all. In a year he was married."

D. HUNTER HALSEY.

Today's Suggestion by Ellen

CHIC DRESS FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

SIMPLY characterizes the latest models for young plain navy blue, brown and red serge is extensively used for frocks intended for everyday wear. There is really a qu about the style, and it is perfectly charming on youthful for instance, the dress illustrated. Made from any plain material with a white ruche in the collar it would be quite elegant.



scissors the notches along the seams. To mark the perforate piece of goods run a pin through from the side just the pin comes mark with chalk. Not alone are these used different pieces are put together, but the notches themselves so as to bring them even.

This dress with long sleeves and a joined on one piece skirt is cut in three sizes—for girls from fourteen to eighteen. To copy it for a girl sixteen years of age requires 8½ yards inches wide or 7 yards 44 inches wide.

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