

THE EUGENE CITY GUARD.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, AND TO EARN AN HONEST LIVING BY THE SWEAT OF OUR BROW

VOL. IX.—NO. 156.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1876.

\$2.50 per year IN ADVANCE.

The Eugene City Guard.

CEO. J. BUYS, Prop.

OUR ONLY
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements inserted as follows:
One square, 10 lines or less, one insertion \$3; each subsequent insertion \$1. Cash required in advance.
Time advertisers will be charged at the following rates:
One square three months..... \$6 00
" six months..... 12 00
" one year..... 24 00
Transient notices in local column, 20 cents per line for each insertion.
Advertising bills will be rendered quarterly.
All job work must be paid for on delivery.

POSTOFFICE.

Office Hours—From 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays from 2.30 to 3.30 p. m.
Mail arrives from the south and leaves going north 10 a. m. Arrives from the north and leaves going south at 2.35 p. m. For Siuslaw, Franklin and Long Tum, close at 6 a. m. on Wednesday. For Crater Lake, Camp Creek and Brownsville at 1 p. m.
Letters will be ready for delivery half an hour after arrival of trains. Letters should be left at the office one hour before mails depart.
A. S. PATTERSON, P. M.

SOCIETIES.

EUGENE LODGE No 11, A. F. and A. M.
Meets first and third Wednesdays in each month.
SPENCER BUTTE LODGE No. 9 I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening.
WIMAWALA ENCAMPMENT No. 6, meets on the 2d and 4th Wednesdays in each month.

DENTAL.

DR. F. WELSH
has opened
Dental Rooms permanently in the Underwood Brick
Eugene City, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. Refers by permission to J. R. Cardwell, Portland.

G. A. MILLER,

DENTAL ROOMS IN DUNN'S BUILDING, EUGENE CITY.
Professes DENTISTRY AND ORAL SURGERY
A. W. PATTERSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Ninth Street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, and at Residence, EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

Drs. Nicklin & Shields,

HAVING ASSOCIATED IN THE practice of Medicine, offer their professional services to the citizens of Eugene City and the surrounding country. Special attention given to all OBSTETRICAL CASES and UTERINE DISEASES entrusted to their care. Bills due when the service is rendered.
Offices on Ninth street and at the residence of Dr. Nicklin on Willamette street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

DR. JOSEPH P. GILL

CAN BE FOUND AT HIS OFFICE or residence when not professionally engaged.
Office at the
POST OFFICE DRUG STORE.
Residence on Eighth street, opposite Presbyterian Church.

Chas. M. Horn,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.
DEALER IN GUNS, RIFLES, and materials. Repairing done in the neatest style and Warranted.
Sewing Machines, Safes, Locks, etc., repaired.
Guns loaned and ammunition furnished.
On Ninth street, opposite Star Bakery.

WM. B. SAN FRANCISCO,

Purchasing Agent,
LAKE CAL.
JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.
J. S. LUCKEY,
DEALER IN
Clocks, Watches, Chains, Jewelry, etc. Repairing Promptly Executed.
All Work Warranted.
J. S. LUCKEY,
POST OFFICE BUILDING,
Willamette & Eighth Sts., Eugene City.

Book and Stationery Store.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, EUGENE CITY. I have on hand and am constantly receiving an assortment of the Best School and Miscellaneous books, Stationery, Blank Books, Portfolios, Cards, Wallets, Blanks, Portmousses, etc., etc. All orders promptly filled. A. S. PATTERSON.

CALLISON & OSBURN

ARE OFFERING TO THE PUBLIC,
Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Canned Goods, Tobacco & Cigars, Glass & Queensware, Wood and Willowware, BREAD, CAKES and PIES.
And in fact everything usually kept in a first class Grocery store or Bakery at BEDBOCK PRICES for cash or ready pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

NEW HARNES SHOP.

CHAS. HADLEY,
At Dunn's Old Stand,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD assortment of
Hack, Buggy & Team Harness, Saddles, Whips, Spurs, Halters, Collars, Carry Combs and Brushes
And everything usually kept in a first class Harness Shop.

University Subscriptions.

All subscriptions to the State University are now over due. The property has been accepted by and turned over to the State, and I am instructed by the proper authorities to proceed and collect all dues at once.
GEO. B. DORRIS,
Attorney-at-Law.

Gossip About Grant and His Family.

N. Y. Letter to Cincinnati Commercial.
I have seen the President several times this summer at that bare, ocean-swept cottage of the Branch. A few days ago my wife went past Elizabethport Junction, where the Long Branch people change cars, and there, in a drizzling rain, their two solitary selves for company, the President and Mrs. Grant waited in the dark, gray evening on a desolate moor. They had been visiting Mrs. Grant, the President's mother, at Elizabethtown, where she is the occupant of Abel R. Corbin's dwelling. Corbin is an old man, older than Grant, whose sister he married, by many years. Her residence in Elizabeth is a large square white house in an ample lawn, deeply shaded and on the main street. Elizabeth is the largest of the outgrowths of New York—Newark being an independent city—not immediately adjoining the metropolis. It is also the oldest English town in New Jersey, and possesses thirty thousand people. For ten thousand dollars one can buy a snug cottage, and Corbin's place is probably worth \$40,000. He is a man whose whole existence has been given to getting money, yet without any large form of enterprise. He went from New York State to St. Louis, and was a school teacher and editor there until old, Col. Benton took him to Washington. Then he swapped lots and houses, loaned and borrowed money, shaved claims, and drew a salary, until the death of his wife, a widow with children. He married President Grant's sister, and from all information makes a good and rather fond husband. They lost their first and only infant some time ago, and, both being advanced in life, lamented it as something irreplaceable. Corbin is a Methodist and generally accompanies old Mrs. Grant to church. He is interested in Jersey lands back of Hoboken somewhere, and has the reputation of being foxy, over-demonstrative, not uncharitable, but never passing his check, and probably worth \$700,000. This is the best marriage in a worldly view that any of the Grant family have made. It is not, of course, a picturesque marriage union like that between young Fred Grant and the black-eyed Miss Honora. But the nature of all such marriages shows how easy it is to adhere to one's social position, and how difficult to ascend above it. Grant married the sister of his military chum; Sheridan married the daughter of a quartermaster.

The first sign of age I have noticed in Grant is his refusal, on account of nervousness, to drive his four-in-hand. Like several of our Presidents, he is almost confined in the confidences of life to his family, having found his secretaries successively looking only after their own interests. His son is his clerk, his wife confidante, and his holiday home in this cold autumn the house by the lonely ocean—every hotel fastened and few neighbors remaining. On the whole the public service gives no security for domestic happiness or even independence. I have seen men like Sheridan, who occupies Grant's old rank, look troubled on matters of finance. For money only Sherman published his memoirs. He was a banker once, and should have some business knowledge and skill, yet it would appear by his own statements that he can barely live within his income. Indeed, I presume Grant to be at least Sherman's equal in business management. Few of them possess anything, however. Schofield has made money in mining stock speculations. Hancock is poor. The only way for a soldier to get wealth is to marry it. A sailor can cut out prizes, but a soldier gets no prize money.

Dead Letters.

Washington Cor. Cleveland Leader.
The paradise of fools, "to few unknown," is the mental comment as one sees the many evidences of people's carelessness, foolishness and stupidity which are displayed at the Dead Letter Office Museum. Arranged in glass cases on the four sides of the room are all these waifs of travel, displayed with a view to their respective attractions, and suggestive of the treachery of postage stamps and the adverse fate which sometimes overtakes even mail bags. There is everything known to the useful or ornamental; everything not smaller than a thimble or larger than a stove pipe hat.
Such a pathetic array of might-have-beens, so eloquent of blighted hopes and disappointment! Locks of hair—there are whole swatches of them; and as for photographs, we are told that there are forty bushels of them in the basement of the building. But fancy yourself the recipient of a nice parcel from the hands of the postman some morning, which, on being opened, discloses a live snake! Whether one would go into raptures or hysterics at such a treasure would be a matter of taste, I suppose. But then people do send snakes by mail, and sometimes they come back to the Dead

Letter Office for a claimant, and we see them leading a serenely spiritual existence in a glass jar among other stray postal curiosities. It is a fact that a postmaster once found a small live alligator disporting among the letters and papers in a mail bag.

There was also a bouquet of fresh flowers; and a couple of empty boxes, very similar in size and shape, and both addressed to ladies, left the poor man in doubt as to which the alligator belonged, and to which the flowers. Imagine the fair recipient of the flowers finding a monster in her box, instead of the delicate offering which she had expected! But the postmaster made no blunder; he put the flowers into one box, the alligator into the other, notified the ladies of the slight confusion of property which had taken place, and directed each to exchange with the other if she should receive the wrong article. But he was gratified to learn, shortly afterwards, that there had been no mistake made.

Jewelry is one of the articles most commonly entrusted to letters and postal packages.
One can hardly realize the fact that there is a daily average of 12,000, or 15,000, or about 400,000 a month. Allowing one person to a letter, there are 400,000 every month who undertake to send letters either without stamps, without addresses, or with cancelled stamps, insufficient postage, or illegible or incorrect addresses. Many of them are without either address or stamps, and often with no signature which gives the slightest clue to persons sending them. There are 40,000 a month received that either lack postage or address, or else have insufficient or cancelled stamps; and, strange as it may appear, these are often the most valuable letters, sometimes containing currency or drafts for large amounts of money. It is estimated that there is about \$8,000,000,000 in drafts and \$75,000 in cash received yearly through dead letters. This is all returned, if possible, to the person sending it. But if any portion of it fails to find a claimant, it is turned over the post office fund.

Very little difficulty is experienced in restoring the checks and drafts to their rightful owners, but the money generally comes in small sums, and is usually sent in the most careless, haphazard fashion, and the loss of these small sums and the ignorance or carelessness with which they are launched upon a journey represent a deal of suffering and disappointment. Some hard working man may send \$50, the savings of a month's labor, to his wife and little ones, whom he had to leave behind him; but, alas! he is one of the forty thousand who trust to Providence, without stamp or address, or else his writing or orthography are beyond mortal ken, and so the poor wife never gets the pittance which is her all.

It is very amusing to see the letters opened and guess at their contents before they are brought to light. Three out of five from a bundle of unaddressed letters contained money, one of them a \$5 note. Then there are such quantities of dress samples in letters. One would imagine that all womankind had discovered a language in the interchange of these scraps of dress fabrics. One-half show their prosperity in bits of silks and satins, and the other half in slips of sixpenny calico, and it is only in the dead letter office that they meet on common ground. Certainly every fifth letter contains a photograph, and I don't imagine that any great care is taken to return lost photographs; but any one so bereaved has the privilege of ransacking the forty bushels of human counterfeits which have accumulated here.

Tweed's Trouble.

A New York paper, telling what "Boss" Tweed will have to encounter upon his return to this country, says: Tweed has no less than twenty-two criminal indictments hanging over him, and can, besides, be kept in jail until he satisfies the judgment of \$6,000,000 obtained against him by the District Attorney, who says that the fugitive has forfeited his bail in both the civil and criminal acts. While Tweed was in Ludlow Street jail a bench warrant was intrusted to one of his keepers, so that even should he be discharged on the civil process he might be immediately rearrested for trial on the criminal indictments. Should Tweed be brought to New York he may be held in default of the \$6,000,000 judgment obtained against him by the city, and meanwhile tried on any of the criminal indictments, or on the civil suit for \$1,000,000 now pending against him.

Portraits on Postage Stamps.

The bust on the cent stamp represents Franklin; two, Jackson; three, Washington; five, Taylor; six, Lincoln; seven, Stanton; ten, Jefferson; twelve, Clay; fifteen, Webster; twenty-four, Scott; thirty, Hamilton; sixties, Perry. The seven-cent, twelve and twenty-four cent stamps are not now issued, but many of them are in circulation.

Thanksgiving Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The President has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

From year to year we have been accustomed to pause in our daily pursuits and set apart a time to offer thanks to Almighty God for the special blessings He has vouchsafed to us. With our prayers for the continuance thereof, we have at this time equal reason to be thankful for His continued protection and for the many material blessings which His bounty has bestowed. In addition to the favors accorded to us as individuals, we have special occasion to express our hearty thanks to Almighty God that, by His providence and guidance, our government established a century ago, has been enabled to fulfill the purposes of its establishment, offering an asylum to the people of every race, securing civil and religious liberty to all within its borders, meeting out to every individual justice and equality before the law. It is, moreover, especially our duty to offer our humble praises to the Father of all mercies for the continuance of His divine favor to us as a nation and as individuals. By reason of all these considerations, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to the people of the United States to devote the 30th day of November next to the expression of their thanks and prayer to the Almighty God, and laying aside their daily avocations and all secular occupations, to assemble in their respective places of worship and observe such day as a day of thanksgiving and rest.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 26th day of October, A. D. 1876.

U. S. GRANT.

The New Steamer.

N. Y. World, Oct. 17th.
The new iron steamship City of Chester, 935 tons register, built by John Roach & Son at their yard in Chester, Pennsylvania, made a trial trip of six hours up the Sound on Sunday. She is to be run between San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon. During the measured distance between Hart's Island Point and the Captain's Island lighthouse, the wind blowing three-fourths of a gale, was dead abeam both ways. Notwithstanding this fact the Chester ran 22½ knots in exactly two hours, and her performance is understood to have been completely satisfactory in every respect. In coming through Hell Gate on the return an opportunity was offered to test the new tide while running against a seven-knot current and a ten-knot breeze. Captain John Simmons commanded the vessel on the trip, and John O'Brien, the veteran Hell Gate pilot, brought her through the perilous rapids in fine style—the first ocean steamship that has passed through Hell Gate since Gen. Newton's great achievement.

Death Among the Modocs.

Chicago Times.
Time has worked fearful revenge upon the Modocs since their treachery in the lava beds. Three years ago they were removed from Oregon to a reservation near Seneca, Mo. At that time they numbered 153. Of that number 58 have died since then, and the mortality last month was greater than ever. As in the case of the Fiji Islanders, diseases to which they have not been accustomed, and of which they are entirely ignorant, have attacked them. The comparatively innocuous malady of whooping cough prevails among them, and eight have died of it. The saddest feature of their case is that there is no physician at the reservation to care for them and as they know nothing of the diseases that have attacked them they readily fall victims to them. It would seem to be the part of simple humanity for the government to look into this matter. If it can furnish ponies, food, ammunition and arms to hostile Indians, it ought at least to furnish medical aid to this little handful of Indians who are dwelling peacefully on their reservation.

Indiana Congressmen.

A great deal of surprise has been expressed while the Democrats have carried Indiana and nearly held their own on the State ticket in Ohio, they have lost so many Congressmen. This is not difficult of explanation. Both parties have a habit, when they obtain control of a Legislature, to redistrict the State in their own interests. Suppose the Republicans are in a majority in the Legislature, they set off a number of strong Democratic counties into one Congressional district, then group some evenly balanced counties so that in an ordinary season, where there is no tidal-wave, a Republican can be elected, continuing this process all over the State. When the Democrats get control they do the same thing, with the difference of course, of grouping counties in their own interest. Now it happens

that the Republicans had the last chance at Indiana, and made the most of it. Thus we see that the few Democrats elected have large majorities, while the average of the Republican majorities is small.

THE GAMBLING LAW.

Since the new law for the prevention and punishment of gambling has gone into effect, there has been a great deal of public inquiry elicited as to the exact provisions of the act. For the benefit of the general public we publish the law in its entirety:

AN ACT to prevent and punish gambling.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon: Sec. 1. Each and every person who shall deal, play or carry on, open or cause to be opened, or who shall conduct, either as owner, proprietor or employe, whether for hire or not, any game of faro, monte, roulette, rouge et noir, lansquinnette, rondo, vingt rue, (or twenty-one) poker, draw poker, brag, bluff, thaw, or any other banking or any other game played with cards, dice or any other device, whether the same be played for money, checks, credits or any other representative of value, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, (\$500) and shall be imprisoned in the county jail until such fine and costs are paid; Provided, that such person so convicted, shall be imprisoned one day for every two dollars of such fine and costs; and, provided further, that such imprisonment shall not exceed one year.

Sec. 2. All notes, bills, bonds, mortgages, or other securities, or other conveyances, the consideration of which shall be money, or other thing of value won by playing at any of said games, shall be void and of no effect, as between the parties to the same, and all other persons except holders in good faith, without notice of the illegality of such contract or conveyance.

Sec. 3. All persons losing money or anything of value at or on any of said games, shall have a cause of action to recover from the dealer or player winning the same, or proprietor for whose benefit such game was played or dealt, or such money or thing of value won, twice the amount of the money, or twice the value of the thing so lost.

Sec. 4. All persons who shall let or rent any house, room, shop, or other building whatsoever, or any boat, booth, garden, or other place, knowing that the same will be used for gambling purposes, or having reason to believe that such building or other place above mentioned will be so used, shall forfeit twice the amount of the rent of such building or other place aforesaid for six months, to be recovered by action at law, instituted by the district attorney in the name of the State. All contracts for the rent of the rooms, buildings or places aforesaid, for the purposes aforesaid, shall be void and of no effect between the parties.

Sec. 5. It shall be lawful for any person letting or renting any house, room, shop, or other building whatsoever, or any boat, booth, garden or other place which shall at any time be used by the lessee or occupant thereof, or any other person, with his knowledge or consent, for gambling purposes, upon discovery thereof, to avoid and terminate such lease or contract of occupancy, and to recover the immediate possession of said boat, building, or other place above mentioned, by an action at law for that purpose, to be brought before any justice of the peace of the county in which said use shall be permitted.

Sec. 6. Any person who shall suffer or permit any of the acts or things forbidden by, or made punishable by this act to be done or carried on in any house, room, or shop, or other building whatsoever, or any boat, booth, garden or other place of which he is the owner, or to the possession of which he is entitled, under this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail until such fine is paid, at the rate of two dollars per day.

Sec. 7. It shall be the special duty of each district attorney, sheriff, constable city or town marshal and police officer, to inform against and diligently prosecute any and all persons whom they shall have reasonable cause to believe guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. Any officer named in the preceding section who shall refuse or wilfully neglect to inform against and prosecute offenders against this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars; and the court before which such officer shall be tried shall declare the office or appointment held by such

officer vacant for the balance of his term.

Sec. 9. No person otherwise competent as a witness under the laws of the State shall be disqualified from testifying as such concerning the offenses mentioned in this act on the ground that his testimony may criminate himself. Such testimony shall be reduced to writing, and no indictment or prosecution shall afterwards be brought against him for the particular offense concerning which he testified as a witness.

Sec. 10. If any person who shall have been summoned as a witness on the part of the prosecution shall fail or refuse to attend at the time fixed for trial without a reasonable excuse, the person so failing or neglecting shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than twenty-five days nor more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 11. All fines and forfeitures under the provisions of this act shall be recovered by an action at law to be brought in the name of the State of Oregon, and all such fines and forfeitures, except costs, shall be paid into the county treasury and constitute a part of the school fund.

Sec. 12. Chapter nine (IX.) of title two (II.) of the general laws of Oregon, (as compiled under the provisions of an act approved October 22, 1872), entitled, "An act to Prevent and Punish Gambling," approved October 28, 1868, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. Inasmuch as there is no sufficient law now in force for the prevention and punishment of gambling, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the Governor.
Approved Oct. 20, 1876.

One of the Causes of Hard Times.

From a sermon by David Swing.

Wine is not half so dangerous as lace or furniture. When a taste or fondness for display comes in, the love of the beautiful has gone mad, and the fashionable woman is no longer a student of God's gifts and man's art; she has become an unstrung harp. Taste has become a passion, and instead of lighting the eye, it consumes the soul's integrity. While a taste flows within lawful banks it can afford to wait for honorable means for its gratification to come. The true, lofty heart is long-suffering, but when a taste becomes a madness, the money must come, even if it must be bought by the sale of morality. Great as are the evils which result from the use of strong drink, yet, could we see clearly the fountains of human ill, we should discover that in the power to injure society, the thirst for ardent spirits has been surpassed of late by the longing for elegant homes and elegant furniture, and what are called the "appointments" in the fashionable tongue. It is quite probable the "appointments" of former times, a decanter and glass, injured the world less profoundly; for intemperance has often lent the conscience and all the moral sentiments noble, but the love of display seems always to drag the mind and soul into ruin, leaving no sentiment in full vigor or except vanity.

At least, this is true, that intemperance is a known—a confessed—evil, and men have learned to be on guard; whereas this passion for display is a half concealed enemy, hiding behind such saints as Taste and Beauty. Of the hundred cases of fraud that a year or a month reveals, not a tenth part of them spring from the old passions that once were wont to devastate society, but from a new madness the frauds spring—a hunger for home-magnificence. The Roman republic was once compelled to pass a law forbidding the consuls from going in processions with white horses to their cars. The empire had done enough of that. The people had seen the tax lists and the wars and the bribes that came from splendor, and they ordained by law that their republic should make an experiment in simplicity. But the law was vain. The barbarian love of display was all through and through and through the people. To gratify their taste they would sack any city and strip the rings from the dying women, or gold from the altars of the gods.

When Rome died it was full of furniture and tapestry and marbles, but empty of soul. No men or women of mind and of virtue had trodden its elegant parlors for a hundred years. When high style comes in at the door, reason flies out at the window.

GEO. B. DORRIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Office on Willamette street, Eugene City.

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