

THE EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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

WHOLE NO. 493.

EUGENE CITY, OR., SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877.

\$2.50 per year IN ADVANCE.

The Eugene City Guard.

GEO. J. BUYS, Prop'r.

OUR ONLY RATES OF ADVERTISING. Advertisements inserted as follows: Six squares, 10 lines or less, one insertion \$1; each subsequent insertion 50c. Cash required in advance. Time advertisers will be charged at the following rates: One square three months..... \$6 00
" " six months..... 10 00
" " one year..... 18 00
Transient notices in local columns, 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 9:30 to 5:30 p. m.
Mail arrives from the south and leaves going south at 8:15 p. m. For Siuslaw, Franklin and Long Tum, close at 6 a. m. on Wednesday. For Crawfordville, Camp Creek and Brownsville at 1 p. m.
Letters will be ready for delivery half an hour after a special train. Letters should be left at the office one hour before mail departs.

SOCIETIES.

EUGENE LODGE No. 11, A. F. and A. M. Meets first and third Wednesdays in each month.
SPEARS HORSE LODGE No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening.
WIMAWALA ENCAMPMENT No. 6, meets on the 31st and 33rd Wednesdays in each month.

LON. CLEAVER, DENTIST.

ROOMS OVER MRS. JACKSON'S MILLINERY STORE, WILLAMETTE STREET.

DENTAL.

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

G. A. MILLER, DENTIST.

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.
Office 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. Shop on Ninth street, opposite Star Bakery.

WM. PURCHASING AGENT,

B. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

J. S. LUCKEY,

DRY GIN

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, Wall-papers, Blanks, Portmanteaus, etc., etc.

CALLISON & OSBURN

ARE OFFERING TO THE PUBLIC SUGARS, TEAL, COFFEE, CANNED GOODS, TOBACCO & CIGARS, GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BREAD CAKES AND PIES.

And in fact everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store or Bakery, at BED-ROCK PRICES for cash or ready pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

OPPOSITION

IN THE LIFE OF TRADE!
SLOAN BROTHERS
WILL DO WORK CHEAPER than any other shop in town.

HORSES SHOD FOR \$1.50.

With new material, all round. Resoling old shoes & Cents.
All warranted to give satisfaction. Shop on Eighth st., opposite Humphreys' Stable.

The Naturalists' Agency

Minerals, Shells, Birds, &c.

THE NATURALISTS' AGENCY

HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED AT 3725 LANCASTER AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, for the purpose of giving collectors of objects of Natural History an opportunity of buying, selling or exchanging their duplicates or collections. Please state where you saw the object.

Specimens sent to any part of the world by mail. A monthly bulletin of 8 pages sent free. My MINERALOGICAL CATALOGUE and table of species, by which most minerals may be identified, illustrated by over 8000 worth of Engravings, is now ready for distribution. It is an excellent check-list containing in the price 124 every species and all the more common varieties arranged alphabetically and preceded by the species number. The species number indicates the place of any mineral in the table of species, after it will be found the species name, composition, streak or luster, cleavage or fracture, hardness, sp. gr. fusibility and crystallization. Free to all customers. To others on receipt of ten cents for postage, &c.

The large increase of my business has compelled me to rent the store No. 3727, and use it entirely for Birds, Mammals, Shells, Plants, Books, Fossils, Mound Builders' Relics and all objects of Natural History except Minerals. I have secured the services of one of the best taxidermists in the country, a gentleman who was employed by the Smithsonian Institution in South America for three years. I have a very large stock of Western and Southern birds on hand. Also, Hens and Anders for Museums, Dining-Rooms, Halls and Libraries.

I have now over 38 tons, and nearly 350,000 worth of Minerals on hand. I have sold over \$17,000 worth since the 17th day of January, when the first box was put into my establishment. November 13th, my cash sales were over \$1,500 and cash receipts over \$1,200.

I have the best specimens ever seen of Amazon Stone, Ruby Silver, Samarskite, Amethyst, Brookite, Columbite of Ytria, Zirconite, Chalcidite, Chalcodony, Rutile in Quartz, Hydrotitanite, Itacolite, Nigrita, Green Wavelite colored by Vanadium, Paganite, Smoky Quartz, Rock Crystal, Perovskite, Schrotkite, Aegirite, Feldspar, (pink red, gray, brown and green), Emboite, Melanite, Ozarkite, and Chlorastrolite.

Collections of Minerals

For Students, Amateurs, Professors, Physicians and other Professional Men.

These collections illustrate all the principal species and all the principal divisions in Dana and other works on Mineralogy. Every Crystalline system, all the principal Ores and every known element. The collections are labelled with a printed label that can only be removed by soaking. The labels give Dana's species, number, the name, locality, and in most cases the composition of the mineral.

All collections accompanied by my Illustrated Catalogue and table of species.
100 Crystals and Fragments for Study..... \$1
100 Specimens, Student's Size, Larger..... 5
100 Specimens, larger, Amateur's size 2 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches..... 10

Collections of Gems, Ores, Earthy minerals,

Minerals used in any Arts or Agriculture, on hand or put up to order.
We sell Minerals by weight, for the Chemist and blowpipe use, at very low prices, as Samarskite 25c. per lb., Brookite Pure Crystal 25c. per lb., Rutile pure 25c. per lb., Wavelite 25c. per lb., Blende 10c. per lb., Lepidolite 20c. per lb.

I desire especially to call attention to my remarkable fine specimens of AMAZON STONE, of which I have or have had nine-tenths of all the specimens ever found. I have made six trips to the locality, and think I may safely say no more will be found. Good crystals from 15 cents to \$1 each.

I have just purchased the best of the Ruby Silver exhibited at the Centennial by the Chilean government. These are the only specimens weighing less than three lbs. that ever brought anything like \$1,000 each.

My TITANIUM MINERALS are the finest ever known. Besides the Hydrated Titanic Acid, Hydrotitanite, a mineral recently analyzed by Dr. Koenig, of Pennsylvania University. I have also remarkably well crystallized Perovskite, Brookite of enormous size, Rutile gemulated till they form a circle, Schrotkite, Warwickite, &c.

I have the most beautiful green Wavelite and Paganite ever known, colored by Vanadic acid.

I am selling AMETHYST at far lower prices than it was ever sold at before. Over \$2,500 worth sold since the 10th of July.

I have just bought the famous HULTON COLLECTION of Minerals and Shells, which have been on exhibition at Tiffany's for the past two years. The original price asked was \$3,000. It contained a number of unequal things, among them a Rutile in Quartz, for which Mr. Clinton was offered \$350 gold. A twin crystal of clear calcite containing 1/2 pint of water, weighing over 10 lbs. The only perfect spiny-taxon in the country.

My collection of plants is very fine, comprising many that are rare, from the far North and West. I have just secured the Northern and Middle States (including Va.) collections of A. H. Curtis, who will no longer deal in them.

I have several hundred volumes of rare old works on Mineralogy, Chemistry and natural sciences. Among them are many the most interesting of the State and Government Reports.

A. E. FOOTE, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Mineralogy, 3725 Lancaster Avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry MUSIC, AND SEWING MACHINES

THANKING the public for their past liberal patronage, we now write them to call in as at our rooms in Underwood & Co.'s new brick, where may be found a full assortment of goods in the above line.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired in the best manner, AND WARRANTED. Willamette St., Eugene City, Oregon. CRAIN BROS.

FOR SALE—A STANDARD ORGAN.

Entirely new instrument; cost \$200. A bargain offered. Apply to GEO. J. BUYS.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Large Stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC., ETC., AT REDUCED PRICES.

Highest market price paid for all kinds of PRODUCE, HIDES and FURS. A. GOLDSMITH.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Civil Service Considered—Reasons for a General Reorganization—The "Rings" and How they Grow Up—The South—The Cabinet—Personal—etc., etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 27, 1877.

Many thoughtful men, familiar with Department business here, favor a general reorganization of the various offices. Their course of reasoning is something like this: "When the war began a sudden and enormous increase in the force of the Departments became necessary. Men were appointed without regard to qualifications. Some happened to be efficient, and others otherwise. By the advance in the cost of living, the salaries paid by Government remaining as before and outside salaries being increased, the Government clerkships become comparatively undesirable, and the better classes, after holding them for awhile sought and obtained positions in banks, counting houses, etc., or went into business for themselves. The inefficient ones remained in the reductions that followed the war; the clerk who could get 'influence' remained whether qualified or not. Gradually, too, from the mere fact of having been long in the offices, many who knew little of business have come to have important positions conferred upon them in the various offices." In this way, it is argued, a generally inferior set of men have got into places requiring a high order of ability, have come to feel secure in them, and are allowing the public machine to run itself. It is not claimed that the same amount of work, or nearly as much, can be got out of Government clerks as is done by an equal number of men in private business; but for this very reason it is held that men shall be employed who will do some work and do it understandingly.

It is apparent, too, that the system in use when a few hundred clerks are all that the Government service requires, may be deficient when that work is increased ten fold in amount, and has assumed varieties unknown before. And no thorough reorganization has ever taken place.

There is also a tendency to the formation of "rings" where the heads of Bureaus come and go very frequently, and the subordinates "go on forever." In various offices—as the Pension, Patent and Land offices in the Interior Department—the old clerks have seen as many Commissioners come and go as there are gray hairs in their ancient heads. Suppose a thoroughly competent and honest Commissioner is appointed, he has heard of the rings of course, for every body has, and he wishes to break them up. He begins to investigate. He makes some progress, perhaps, and might in time correct abuses or he might break up gangs of speculators who are abusing their places under him. But in no case within my recollection has a good businessman been kept long enough in any of these places to accomplish anything. The mass of inefficiency and guilt remains—the power that might possibly invigorate and reform it, is forever changing.

For these and other reasons it is held that there should be a general change in the Departments. It may be gradual or it may be instantaneous, but if judiciously made I think it would be beneficial.

There are innumerable stories concerning changes in the Cabinet. They are supposed to have originated in disagreements on the Southern question, but so far they effect only that restless and perverse genius, Secretary Schurz, and perhaps they grow out of the popular belief that he is by nature incapable of remaining anywhere or agreeing with any body. It is not a Cabinet to stick together, as everybody knows, and it may tumble to pieces anytime. I should not be surprised to see Everts go back to New York, Key to Tennessee, and Devens to Massachusetts within six months. The Lord knows where Schurz will be. As going out of the Cabinet involves a resignation we shall see Sherman Secretary for four years at least. There is no frivolous talk of a vacancy in his Department.

The city papers yesterday (Sunday) were divided in their ideas of what the last week day words of the acting President meant, but the general opinion seems to be that a Southern breeze prevailed at the Executive Mansion Saturday night. This week will be the retirement of Chamberlain if not of Packard if the Administration can secure it. Then let Mr. Hayes look out for squalls from the North. Fortunate is it for him that his extra session of Congress does not meet until June, if indeed, he has decided to set fairly by South Carolina and Louisiana.

A PRESIDENT WHO TALKS.

The Great Smoker and the Great Gable Hold Sweet Communion.

New York Sun.

The train came to a standstill in the station, and Returning B. Hayes walked out into the cold gray dawn of a Washington morning. No one was there to welcome him—not even a Republican Justice of the Supreme Court. A solitary tear stole forth unbidden and began to make the transit of Returning B. Hayes' cheek, and then, as if disheartened by the magnitude of the undertaking, retired again into his eye, to be winked away into nothingness.

No one to welcome him? Even while he wept and winked a dozen representatives of a down-trodden race sprang into existence as if suddenly materialized from the very gloom. They surrounded him, vied with each other in his expressions of affectionate esteem, and struggled for the honor of his traveling bag, an eight by seven affair, containing a tooth-brush, a tract, and a copy of the collected speeches of Andrew Johnson and Ulysses S. Grant, which the forethought of the prudent Mrs. Hayes had added to his Washington outfit. For the temporary possession of his traveling bag, and of his umbrella, the representatives of an oppressed people contended.

"This is, indeed, kind of you, poor Africans," said Mr. Hayes. "Allow me to say in return that my heart has bled for you ever since the 8th of November. It bleeds, it bleeds! I would say that in other respects I am enjoying excellent physical health, and if any of you wish to shake hands with me I shall be glad to do so."

A poor African grasped his hand with eagerness. "Right dis way, sah" he said cordially. "Right dis way to de mo'st ristoocratic coach in de city. Drav Madising Wells, sah, week befo' last, and 'spressed himself satisfied wid de vehicle."

"Ah!" said Mr. Hayes sighing, "I had thought it was a disinterested tribute—an ovation."

No, sah, it's a dollar an' a half," replied the poor African, an honest smile darkly illuminating his broad features, "an' we expects half a dollar in advance where a party talks so promiscuous."

"Drive to the White House," said Mr. Hayes sadly, as he pressed a half-dollar shin-plaster into the poor African's palm.

Gen. Grant was out of bed early that morning, packing his household goods in sawdust with the corks in "Show him up," he said, when Mr. Hayes' name was announced.

"He doesn't need any showin' up," replied the ingenious domestic. "He's one of them as shows himself up."

"I felt it a duty," Mr. Returning B. Hayes said, as he pushed his way past the servant and into the room—"I felt it a duty to lose no time in paying my respects to the greatest living General. Allow me to add that I am enjoying excellent physical health, and if you wish to shake hands with me I shall be glad to do so."

Grant—Sit down.
Hayes—You are too kind! This warm welcome I do not take so much as a tribute to me personally as to the strange and peculiar manner in which the Presidential question has been settled. I will sit down Gen. Grant, with pleasure.

Grant—If it is all the same to you, I'll go on with my packing. Do you see that black bottle, the third in the row on the book case? It's the last of the Parson Newman Scotch. You'd better take an eye-opener, Hayes.

Hayes—An eye-opener? Ah, yes, I see. In the language of the intemperate, a drink. General Grant, I cannot! Nothing stronger than toast water ever passes these lips.

Grant—Then take a cigar.
Hayes—I cannot take a cigar, General Grant. Since the great cholera year of 1833 no tobacco has polluted these lips. Heaven, I think, has given me strength to abstain.

Grant—Don't smoke, don't drink, don't chew? What in the world do you do? Do you talk?
Hayes—Yes, Gen. Grant, I talk.
Grant—Well, then, talk lively, for I've got to pack.

Hayes—Realizing my lack of special fitness for the Presidency, but remem-

bering your noble words: "No man worthy of the office of President should refuse to hold it if counted in or placed there by fraud"——
Grant—Eh?

Hayes—Remembering, I say, those noble words of interest and encouragement, uttered by you when things looked dark for me, I resolved to come on here two days before the fourth, and obtain from you the fruits of your experience.

Grant—You want "points?"
Hayes—Precisely, if we may employ the phraseology of the worldly. For that purpose I have come on alone and unheralded, like the good Lincoln (whom I resemble in several important particulars) at the eminent risk of assassination on the way, and have been received here by Washington without pomp or display save by a few friendly and disinterested Africans, who gather at the depot to bid me welcome. When I say at the eminent risk of assassination I speak advisedly. At Pittsburg, last night, two dark-visaged ruffians entered my sleeping car, and I overheard one saying to the other, "They say Hayes is on this train," and the other replying, "D—n the thief!" I had the presence of mind to draw tight together the curtains of my berth, lie perfectly still, and hold my breath. To this I probably owe my life. But that was not all. In the middle of the night one of the two men who occupied the next compartment said to the other in a low but fortunately audible voice, "John, shall we poison?" and the other said, "Let us poison."

Then I heard a gurgling sound, as if some deadly liquid were being poured from a vial. When the train stopped at Baltimore the porter brought me a cup of coffee. I took it, and when his back was turned poured every drop in between the mattresses. Thus the conspirators were foiled. Divine protection is granted, I think, is extended over me of late, in all things. But, as I was remarking, I have come to talk——

Grant—Yes; so I see.
Hayes—Come to talk of the past, the present, and the future. I wish, my friend, you would allow me to speak frankly and freely on the principles of the Constitution, to unbosom myself to you as one Republican may unbosom himself to another. I suppose in the cold and artificial atmosphere of Washington life, you have not had many who would come to you as a brother, as I come, and discuss those great problems which we all ought to consider who are charged with the duties of the Government under peculiar circumstances.

Grant—Not much since Schuyler Colfax was caught stealing. Childs, however, occasionally talks about death. Do you know Childs?
Hayes—I have not the honor, but as I am at present enjoying excellent health, I should be glad to shake hands with him. I was just going to say, when you interrupted me, that when I bring my family to Washington to take a prominent part in the Administration of national affairs (for which work sometimes, in moments of humility, I feel that I am not qualified), I trust that I may have the assurance that your prayers for my success will not be wanting. May I, Gen. Grant, rest in the——

Grant—Good gracious, man! I've got to pack. Call again. Go and talk with Newman.
Hayes—But, Gen. Grant, do not send me away without imparting at least a small fragment of that valuable experience which you must have acquired during an eight years' residence in this mansion, where——

Grant—If I'll give you a point will you promise to give me a rest?
Hayes—I promise it on the word of a Christian gentleman—I was about to say a Christian statesman—who cannot tell a lie, and who, notwithstanding the apparently extraordinary circumstances which surround his accession to the——

Grant—Well, then, listen. I came her with a great reputation. It was the most important and valuable possession which I brought with me to the White House. Until this week, when I began to pack up my belongings, I thought I had it still. Now I find that it is gone. Here are my bottles, there are my bull pups, my horses are safe in the stable, but reputation is nowhere to be found. It is lost beyond recovery—lost in a confusion of foolish words and still more foolish acts. Now, Returning B. Hayes, take warning——

Hayes—But I haven't any reputation to lose.
Grant—True, I hadn't thought of that. Our cases are different.

Hayes—Before I leave allow me to say that I am in the enjoyment of excellent physical health, and that it is my wish to shake hands with me I shall be glad to do so. I realize my——

Grant—Remember your promise. Good morning.
Hayes (to his hackman at the door)—Now, drive to J. Madison Wells' apartments in the basement of the Capitol.

Tilden's "One Miscalculation."

A correspondent of the Atlanta (Georgia) Constitution, after an interview with Colonel Peiton, Tilden's nephew, writes to that paper as follows:

Colonel Peiton had never had a doubt about Tilden's election. He says: "Two weeks before the election we had victory organized and inevitable. We were mistaken in but one point of calculation. In our Northern battle-ground, such as New York, Connecticut, Indiana and New Jersey, we had lists covering every voter in these states, and knew what the vote of every militia district would be. The conversion of a single voter in a Connecticut township would be promptly reported to our headquarters. We had a certain triumph ahead of us. We had miscalculated only on one thing in the North and West. That miscalculation would not have been fatal, had not the infamous and unexpected Returning Boards of the South deliberately stolen the states from us."

The "one miscalculation" that Colonel Peiton alludes to so deliberately was this: One of the first men, if not the first man, who put Mr. Tilden upon the presidential ticket was ex-Senator Gwin, of California, the famous Duke of Sonora. "Duke" Gwin was high in the confidence of Mr. Tilden and his friends. He was recognized as the best manager of anti-bellum times. It was he who said, with the shake of his lionine head: "When my enemies become troublesome I put them out of the way, sir; I put them out of the way." He made it his especial point in the campaign to answer for California and Oregon. He would brook no interference in the management of these states. He brought them both to the St. Louis Convention, solid for Tilden, and it was thought he could handle them in the general election. He was consequently left absolutely free in working the campaign of the Pacific Slope.

Up to the last moment he swore, in the most positive and enthusiastic way, that California and Oregon would come up all right. He took no alarm at the visit of Senator Morton to those states, and calmed the fears of everybody else by his reassuring Western oaths.

At last the crash came. The Duke's old fingers had stiffened with age, and the two states slipped through them. And then the old man's heart-strings snapped. The patched and doctored frame—the frame of a giant strung upon the sinews of a child—collapsed, became shapeless and helpless. And the man who for three decades had carried half a continent in his pocket, tottered toward his grave a mauling wreck. Thus was a campaign, made irresistible at every point, lost through the fatuity with which a caucus of diplomats put their faith in an old man with a loud voice and a gorged liver, and in whom imbecility had taken the form of an illusive delirium.

"The Age of Reason."

The boy that went to the mill on horseback, carrying the grain in one end of the bag and a stone in the other, when reproved by the miller, and told to divide the grain, replied that his father and grandfather had carried it that way, and he, being no better than they, should continue to do as they did. Similar, or equally as absurd, reasons are accounted for as sufficient by some to warrant them in indiscriminately condemning Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, even though there is overwhelming proof that they possess the merit claimed for them. For many years the Golden Medical Discovery has been recognized as the leading liver and blood medicine in the market. Each year has brought an increase in its sale, and it is now used throughout the civilized world. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials are on file in the Doctor's office, attesting its efficacy in overcoming aggrated coughs, colds, throat and lung affections, also scrofula, tumors, ulcers, and skin diseases. Are you suffering with some chronic malady? If so, and you wish to employ medicines that are scientifically prepared; that are refined and purified by the chemical process employed in their manufacture; that are positive in their action, and specific to the various forms of disease for the cure of which they are recommended, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Full particulars in Pierce's Memorandum Book, kept for free distribution by all druggists.

In making appointments the President has adopted the general rule that where an officer has served four years in a satisfactory manner, the character of his official services will stand as a recommendation for reappointment unless there are well sustained objections of personal or moral character to the reappointment of the incumbent. Where however an officer serves for eight years, this period of servitude will operate against reappointment, the President holding that eight years is the maximum, provided an equally competent and meritorious man is an applicant for the place. The rule is to be especially applied to the appointment of postmasters, whose salaries exceed \$1,000 and who are commissioned by the President. The rule will not be applied with the same rigor to postmasters whose salaries are below \$1,000, and who are appointed under law by the Postmaster General. As to these postmasters who are commissioned by the President, there are about 1,500 who are required to receive their appointments from the President, and over 35,000 who are appointed by the Postmaster General.