

# 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. 496.

EUGENE CITY, OR., SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877.

\$2.50 per year IN ADVANCE.

The Eugene City Guard.  
GEORGE J. BUYS, Prop'r.

OUR ONLY  
RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
Advertisements inserted as follows:  
One square, 10 lines or less, one insertion \$2; each subsequent insertion \$1. Cash required in advance.  
Time advertisers will be charged at the following rates:  
One square three months..... \$5.00  
Six months..... 10.00  
One year..... 18.00  
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 1 p. m. Sundays from 9 to 11 a. m.  
Mail arrives from the south and leaves going north 10 a. m. Arrives from the north and leaves going south at 2:30 p. m. For Siuslaw, Franklin and Long Tons, close at 6 a. m. on Wednesdays. For Crawfordville, Camp Creek and Brownsville at 1 p. m.  
Letters will be ready for delivery half an hour after a rival of trains. Letters should be left at the office an hour before mails depart.  
A. S. PATTERSON, P. M.

SOCIETIES.  
REGENTS LODGE No. 11, A. F. and A. M. Meets first and third Wednesdays in each month.  
SHEPHERD LODGE No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening.  
WIAWAIOLA ENCAMPMENT No. 6, meets on the 2nd and 4th 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  
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.  
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 on Ninth street, opposite Presbyterian Church.  
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.  
LAKE.  
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, Portmanteaus, etc., etc.  
A. S. PATTERSON.

CALLISON & OSBURN  
ARE OFFERING TO THE PUBLIC  
SUGARS, TEAL, COFFEE,  
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  
IS 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 50 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 this advertisement.  
Specimens sent to any part of the world by mail. A monthly bulletin of 8 pages sent free. My METEOROLOGICAL 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 list 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 lustre, 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, Heads and Antlers for Museums, Dining-Rooms, Halls and Libraries. I have now over 33 tons, and nearly \$35,000 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 Yttria, Zonochlorite, Chalcocite, Chalcocite, Rutile in Quartz, Hydroxanthite, Itacolomite, Nigrita, Green Wavelite colored by Vanadium, Peganite, Smoky Quartz, Rock Crystal, Perovskite, Scholomite, Aegirite, Feldspar, pink, red, grey, brown and green, Emboelite, 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 grand subdivisions 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 Microscopist, at very low prices, as Samarskite 25c per lb., Brookite Pure Crystal 25c per lb., Rutile pure 25c per lb., Wavelite 25c per lb., Biende 10c per lb., Lepidolite 20c per lb.  
I desire especially to call attention to my remarkably 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 TITANUM MINERALS are the finest ever known. Besides the Hydrated Titanic Acid, Hydroxanthite, a mineral recently analyzed by Dr. Koenig, of Pennsylvania University, I have also remarkably well crystallized Perovskites, Brookites of enormous size, Rutile, concentrated till they form a circle, Scholomite, Wavelite, &c.  
I have the most beautiful green WAVE-LITE and Peganite ever known, colored by Vanadium 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 CHILTON 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, among them a Rutile in Quartz, for which Mr. Clinton was offered \$350 gold. A twin crystal of clear calcite containing a pint of water, weighing over 10 lbs. The only perfect spiny-murex 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, which will no longer deal in rare. I have several hundred volumes of rare old works on Mineralogy, Chemistry and the natural sciences. Among them are many of 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 invite them to call on us at our new store 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.

## Treasury Tricks.

Wash. Cor. N. Y. Sun.

The investigation that reached farthest and achieved the greatest results during the Forty-fourth Congress was conducted so quietly, and that part of it which has been published came out so closely coincident with the thickest of the Presidential struggle, that the public are not yet generally aware of its importance. The treasury investigation, undertaken by the Real Estate Pool Committee, under the general powers given it at the instance of Mr. Glover, has not yet attracted the attention that it will when it becomes better understood. A part of the extended labor it involved consisted in ascertaining from official records the practical workings of the so-called system of treasury checks in the preparation, issue and retirement of U. S. Treasury notes and bonds.

When it is remembered that Treasury transactions are carefully kept secret as a rule, that official documents are studiously made up so that none but an expert can understand them, and that such admissions as are made are so covered up with a mass of needless and unintelligible statements that they are very unlikely to be observed or comprehended, the difficulty of such a task may be conceived. It has, however, to an extent practically sufficient, been attained. The fact that the Treasury three times defeated the printing of the evidence taken by Mr. Glover's committee, shows how much its officials dreaded the publication of the information therein contained.

During the fifteen years' existence of the present Treasury system, nearly 10,000 pages of official records and sworn evidence concerning the Treasury have been printed by the Government, and more exists in manuscript. Scattered through this vast mass of records are many facts and statements which lead to startling conclusions. These documents, it must be remembered, are made up by officials who are not accustomed to acknowledge faults in institutions where they belong.

Senator (now Secretary) Sherman reports to the Finance Committee of the Senate in 1876 that the primary object of the Treasury organization is to secure the safe custody and legal disbursement of all public moneys. Secretary Bristow said that every cent received by the Government was on hand, or properly accounted for. Secretary Morrill toward the end of the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, soon after this statement of Bristow's, acknowledged that officials have left office in arrears to the government, within a few years to the extent of \$5,500,000. A committee of officials with Geo. W. Riggs, the banker, as chairman, in 1872 reported confusion in the accounts of coin received and paid out, and a final failure to balance in Secretary Spinner's accounts. Secretary Morrill stated that the functions of the currency printing bureau closely affected the public credit and the integrity of the national currency. Chief Clerk of that bureau has reported that he does not suppose the system of safeguards therein is perfect. Assistant Secretary M. B. Field testified that criticism applies to the system rather than to the individuals in charge. The Riggs committee reported that earnest attention should be directed to diminishing opportunities for peculations, and for successful covering of them up, and that the existence of opportunities insure fraud if dishonest men get them.

Treasurer Spinner reported in 1870 that opportunities for theft, bribery, and other dishonest practices and wrongs are abundant; that scarcely a day passes when the head of a department cannot secure, without fear of detection, an amount greater than his yearly salary; that he has himself had opportunities for money making such as have rarely been put with reach of any man, and that he might easily have become rich in stock speculations by using the advance information of Treasury operations which his position gave him. It has not used all these opportunities, plenty of others have. Spinner testified before the committee on Treasury Expenditures: "They have a rule that nothing must be divulged that takes place in the Treasury."  
L. C. Baker, the old war detective, testified, that being set to work on Treasury cases, and the currency printing bureau in particular, he found no one in the Treasury inclined to aid investigation. Secretary Richardson, in a letter to the Senate, acknowledged that defalcations and other malpractices were frequent and could be committed with impunity. And that this state of things, as well as remedies for it, has been officially known for years without correction.  
Lewis D. Moore, chief of the note and coupon division, Register's office, considered that it was no part of his duty to report anything of which he had not "official" knowledge relating to the duplication and apparent over-issue of a considerable amount of

notes. The general book-keeper to the Currency Printing Bureau, being questioned as to irregularities and improprieties, testified: "I do not like to remember things of that sort. I do not at present remember anything of the kind." C. H. Merwin, Clerk in charge of coupon bonds, Register's office, being asked for information as to a discrepancy of \$25,000 between the accounts of the Treasurer and those of the Printing Bureau, known to him, says: "I do not like to meddle with other bureaus." The Currency Printing Bureau has often claimed that its processes are a secret, and Chief Jewell told the Banking and Currency Committee that the higher cost of the bureau's work than that of private parties is due to a secret process; but President Porter, of the National Bank Note Company, testified that "the very pretense of secrecy as to this business is evidence of imposition." Counselor Hubbard exposed before the Committee the nature and worthlessness of this "secret process," for which \$100,000 a year was paid to a former partner of Chief McCarty; while a scientific commission reported to Secretary Bristow that this "process" was a fraud, and McCarty resigned.

Reports and records are in many cases missing from Treasury files. Books and papers have disappeared in removing offices from one room to the other. The Secretary's papers have been kept in a wooden compartment of a loft in the Treasury building, with a lock easy to open. The Riggs Committee reported the condition of the Treasurer's office couldn't be ascertained without months of hard labor, by reason of improper methods of keeping accounts and doing business.

A portion of the Garfield Committee to investigate the Printing Bureau, reported that the Chief of the Bureau had it in his power to intimidate or reward witnesses according as their testimony may be favorable or otherwise to Treasury management. This Garfield investigation, it turns out, was accompanied by the daily communication to the Chief, by obliging members of the committee, of the names and statements of the witnesses against him.

How Hampton Looks.  
An exchange describes Governor Wade Hampton of South Carolina as follows:

Governor Hampton is a fine specimen of physical manhood, standing full six feet high in the clear, barring boot heels. His form is willowy, but well knit and compact. His complexion is swarthy, tinged with enough of the roseate hue to indicate a good liver—one who does not intend to die in debt to his stomach. In his movements he is quick, and his manners are graceful. His eyes are a deep brown, almost black, and they sparkle with a good deal of animation. They are expressive eyes, of the kind which reflect the inner feelings. His hair is black, though there are places where the gray is making sad inroads. He wears side whiskers and mustache, the latter ending where the former begins, something after the style of Senator Burdette, though the whiskers do not stand out so prominently as do those of the Rhode Island Senator. Both mustache and whiskers are tinged with just gray enough to serve as a reminder of the intruders of time. He wears a faultless white shirt front, with pearl buttons, and a full black suit, the coat cut frock. He is of that class of men who have an attractiveness which is noticed in a crowd.

THE SITUATION.—The N. Y. Sun says: Twenty-three States have Democratic Governors. There is a Democratic majority in the House. The Senate is nearly equally divided, and in two years will be controlled by the Democrats. There is a white majority of a quarter of a million. A Republican who was not elected President holds the office through fraud. A hundred thousand Republicans hold the minor Federal offices through the same fraud. This is the political situation in a nutshell, and it is well to remember the leading facts.

CHEAP TALK.—The Cincinnati Enquirer very aptly remarks: "Hayes talks about the 'permanent pacification of the country.' No people will ever be permanently pacified until the right is on top. How has he contributed to that end? When people can choose their rulers without the intervention of returning boards and unjust tribunals they will be more pacified."

## The Russo-Turkish Imbroglio.

San Francisco Examiner.

Although the Great Powers have united in an approval of the Russian protocol, the Ottoman Government will not assent to its conditions. That instrument had been framed so as to conciliate the Porte, but the advisers of the Sultan regard its provisions as a snare. The proposition that it shall be signed first by the Turkish Ministry and then by the representatives of the Great Powers, which has been offered to satisfy the pride of the Sultan, has proved unavailing to secure its acceptance. The Turkish Ministry is still defiant, and judging from the success which has marked its diplomacy, it will be able to secure its further modifications. In view of what has transpired it may be asked: Are the efforts of the Turks to prevent the dictation of European Governments, in the management of their internal affairs, produced by rashness or by a thorough knowledge of the advantages of their position arising from non-action? A few weeks ago war looked to be more imminent with Russia than at present. But diplomacy has exercised its influence, and Turkey by obtaining delays through counter propositions has gained substantial advantages. The differences now existing between Russia and the Porte can be further modified and will be in the interest of the latter.

The disproportion in the military power of the contending Empires shows that if war resulted from the failure of negotiations that Russia might easily overrun the Christian provinces of the Sultan. But in that case it would be a barren victory, because the former would not be allowed to retain territory sufficient to pay war expenses, and the government of the latter is too poor to pay a money indemnity. In conquering Turkish territory Russia will not obtain what she desires. She wishes to secure an outlet from the Black sea to the Mediterranean for her fleets, and the acquisition of the territory that might be acquired by an invasion will not accomplish that end. Nations other than Turkey have kept Russia excluded from the Mediterranean, and the powers which participated in the Crimean war, and destroyed her great naval arsenals and docks at Sebastopol, have the same motives which operated then, to exclude her fleets now from that sea by free egress through the Dardanelles.

In this contest the Turkish government has perceived the true condition of affairs existing in the nations which have attempted to settle the Eastern question, and has availed itself of that knowledge to its fullest extent. Germany, France, England and Austria desire the maintenance of peace. Their industrial interests would suffer by the derangement in the financial condition that would follow war. England and France are enjoying prosperity; Germany has had enough war, and desires consolidation in her internal affairs, and the inauguration of systems to develop her commercial and manufacturing interests. The great bankers of the world prefer the maintenance of peace, and neither Russia nor Turkey could obtain loans from them to carry on an extensive or prolonged contest.

## Senators Davis and Sharon.

Washington Correspondence Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Senator Davis likes his old title of "Judge" better than his new title of "Senator." I approached him the other day and commenced a remark by saying, "Mr. Senator." He interrupted me at once. "Call me Judge," said he. "I have been called Judge for thirty years—since 1847, when I was first elected to the bench—and I am too old a man to be rechristened."

Although he had never mingled intimately with Senators and members of Congress while he has been on the bench, at once after his election to the Senate he formed intimacies with several of his new colleagues, and every day you can see him chatting in the cloakrooms, or parading the floor arm in arm lovingly with low senators, like a freshman in college. It is quite ludicrous to see him embrace Sharon, of Nevada, who is the smallest man in the Senate. They look like the pigmy and the giant making love.

Sharon and Davis are both famous diners out. They are epicures, and their winters in Washington are but a series of square meals. Sharon can make a salad better than any man in the Senate except Anthony, and Davis is said to rank third in the art of the cuisine. They have been alternating between each other's tables nearly all winter. Sharon lives at Rigg's House, and has a private dining room where his meals are spread with a bill of fare of his own arrangement. Judge Davis lives at the old National Hotel, where he has occupied the same room for sixteen years and also his private dining room.

Davis and McCreary, of Kentucky, are great friends. McCreary is a quaint old man, whom I have often spoken of as the Pickwick of the Sen-

ate. The legislation of the next six years, especially that which will pass through the Judiciary Committee, will feel the strength of Judge Davis' mind and his wide experience, and his services will have an inestimable value.

## Sam Houston and the Ham.

Correspondence New York Sun.

GALVESTON, (Texas), March 26.—On a recent business trip to Houston I had for a travelling companion a well known merchant of this city, who told story after story of early days in Texas. One struck me as worth preserving: "When my father first came here," said the merchant, "he settled at Houston—then the capital of Texas. I was put into a grocery store under a very strict and parsimonious boss. One morning, just as I had swept out, Tom, General Houston's body servant, came into the store. Looking round he spied a fine ham—a *rara avis* in those days. Having asked the price, he said he would take it and the President would call around and pay for it. I felt proud of my sale, and called the attention of my boss to it as soon as he came in.

"Did you get the money?" he asked quickly.  
"No; but President Houston is coming round to pay for it."  
"President Houston—the devil! Did Tom say he would see it paid?"  
"No sir."  
"Then you are a fool. Now, sir, you go straight to the President's kitchen and bring me that ham, unless Tom will say that it shall be paid for."

"I started off very much crestfallen, and not liking the job before me. But I resolutely walked into the President's kitchen. Tom was there. I saw my ham lying there with a few slices out of it, and seizing it, I told Tom unless he would undertake to see that the money was paid I must take it back.  
"Tom acquiesced awhile, and then said: 'Young man, take back your meat. The General is a mighty good master, but a mighty poor paymaster, and I don't care to involuntarily myself with his debts.'"

With the ham in my hand. Going around to the gate I had to pass the front door. There stood General Houston, the President of Texas, with a pocket handkerchief in one hand and a toothpick in the other. 'My little man,' says he, 'is superb manner, tell your master, I am under great obligations to him for a most delicious breakfast, and would pay him, but I really haven't got the money. The fact is, young man, Texas is very poor, and, as her President, I must share her poverty.'"

## "Survival of the Fittest."

The ingenious doctrine propounded by Mr. Darwin, the tireless investigator of nature and her laws, is as applicable in determining the fate of medicines as in that of the animal species. Every year new remedies are brought before the public, and are soon rapidly discarded as their sale decreases. Only those medicines which are best suited to the people's wants survive the first test. If they are tried and found wanting in the merits which they are claimed to possess no amount of advertising will make them popular. Of all the remedies ever introduced to the public, none are so popular as Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Their sale has steadily increased each year, and wholesale druggists assert that the present demand for them is greater than ever before. If you would patronize medicines scientifically prepared, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is alterative, or blood-cleansing and an unequalled cough remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pills, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Sarsaparilla, a magical remedy for pain, bowel complaints, and an unequalled liniment for both human and horse-flesh; while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and cold in the head ever given to the public. They are sold by druggists.

## A Pen-Picture of Senator Horton.

A heavy figure makes its way with difficulty through a side entrance. The difficulty arises from the management of a stout crutch which supports the massive shoulders of the low, stooping man, while the other hand makes a leaning post of a stick that might have been a belaying pin snatched from the deck of a pirate. His slow, labored procession across the floor gives time for all to notice this man who if his antecedents do not belie him, will become the Danton of the American Senate. A gloom seems to surround his very person. It may be physical pain which accounts for the deep scowl set into his broad intellectual forehead, but the black, ill-fitting clothes, the dark, stained hair and overhanging eyebrows and bristling mustache, when brought into contrast with the clammy whiteness of the skin of his face and pate, give to the spectator an impression which results in a shudder rather than a sigh.