

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. 497.

EUGENE CITY, OR., SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1877.

\$2.50 per year IN ADVANCE.

The Eugene City Guard.

F. R. ALEXANDER, W. H. ALEXANDER.

ALEXANDER BROS.,
Publishers and Proprietors.
OFFICE—In Underwood's Brick Building,
over Crain's Jewelry Store.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements inserted as follows:
One square, 10 lines or less, one insertion \$3; each subsequent insertion \$1. Cash required in advance.
Transient notices in local column, 25 cents per line for each insertion.
Advertising bills will be rendered quarterly.
All job work must be paid for on delivery.

POST OFFICE.

Office Hours—From 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays from 8:30 to 9:30 p. m.
Mail arrives from the south and leaves going north at 10 a. m. Arrives from the north and leaves going south at 3:30 p. m. For St. Louis, Franklin and Long T. on, close at 4 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 trial of trains. Letters should be left at the office one hour before mail departs.

SOCIETIES.

FRANCIS LEONOR No. 11. A. F. and A. M. Meets first and third Wednesdays in each month.
SPRING BUTTE LODGE No. 91. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening.
WINNAPALA ENCAMPMENT No. 69. Meets on the 21st and 24th 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. H. Caldwell, 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.

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.

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. B. SAN FRANCISCO, LAKE, CAL.

JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.
J. S. LUCKEY, DR. RIN

Clocks, Watches, Chains, Jewels, 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, Portfolios, etc., etc.

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. Resetting old shoes 5 cents.

All warranted to give satisfaction. Shop on Eighth St., opposite Humphrey's Stable.

HARDWARE, IRON and STEEL

Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Oak, Ash and Hickory Plank.

NORTHRUP & THOMPSON, PORTLAND, OREGON.

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 MINERALOGICAL CATALOGUE and table of species, by which most minerals may be identified, illustrated over \$500 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 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, Mould Builders' Models 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 of Mammals, Dining Rooms, Halls and Libraries.

I have now over 38 tons, and nearly 835,000 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, Samarkite, Amethyst, Brookite, Columbite of Yttria, Zirconolite, Chalcocite, Chalcocyanite, Rutile in Quartz, Hydroxylite, Isoclimate, Nigrita, Green Wavelite colored by Vanadium, Paganite, Smoky Quartz, Rose Crystal, Perovskite, Schorlomite, Azegrite, 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 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..... 10
100 Specimens, larger, Amateur's size 24-1 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 Samarkite 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 TITANIUM MINERALS are the finest ever known. Besides the Hydrated Tetanic Acid, Hydroxylite, a mineral recently analyzed by Dr. Koenig, of Pennsylvania University, I have also remarkably well crystallized Perovskite, Brookite of enormous size, Rutile geminated till, they form a circle, Schorlomite, 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 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. It contained a number of unequalled things, 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 spinynyx 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 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 rooms at 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.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1877.

The Arlington Estate—It is a small Picture of Our Politics—Changes in the Departments—Southern Affairs, etc., etc.

The suit of the Lee heirs for the possession of "Arlington," calls attention to that fine property. It belonged to the wife of Gen. Lee and came into possession of the Government at a sale made under one of the confiscation laws. The Government also holds a "tax title" to the property. This is about the best of the real estate so acquired by the Government, which has not been restored to the U. S. Courts to the original owners or their descendants. The same result in this case may be looked for. The estate is variously occupied now, and presents a miniature picture of our present American politics.

First comes the inevitable African, for twelve or fifteen hundred of these citizens are there squatted, under protection of the Government. They are a bad lot. They are very ignorant. Few of them will work. Most of them steal, so that to own and cultivate a place near them is found to be impossible. They are supposed to pay a small rent to the Government but do not.

Then there are thousands of Federal soldiers buried in a "National Cemetery" there, a place made more and more beautiful from year to year by the hands of friends and strangers alike, and which is held sacred in thousands upon thousands of Northern homes.

There is no doubt the legal right to the property is with the Lees; all the decisions in similar places are that way; but no sooner will the courts so decide, and the Government begin to carry out the decision, than a thousand Phillipses, Garisons and Blaines will appeal to the passions of the people against the proceeding. It is useless to assure them that the negroes will be better off if put where he must work for his living, as white men do, or that the dead shall remain undisturbed where they rest and no hand disturb a flower over one of their graves; it is useless, for the whole stock in trade of these rats is their hold upon the blind hatred and credulity of their followers, and the legal adjustment of rights would leave them without means of support. What a pity that such agitators could not change places with the brave men who sleep at Arlington, and who fought and died, not in anger against brethren—but that the thing might occur that long ago occurred—that the Union might be restored.

Secretary Schurz dismissed sixteen of the employes of the Pension office on Saturday, most of them ladies. Dismissals will also be made from the other Bureaus of the Department, the Land, Indian and Patent Bureaus. The dismissals were not preceded by any examination as to the efficiency of the parties, and it is understood that the places will be filled without competitive examination. Similar changes will soon be made in the Treasury and Post Office Departments.

This week promises to be last of Packard's reign as Governor of Louisiana. The President's conservative appetite grows by what it feeds on, so that the swallowing of Chamberlain only makes him more hungry for another victim. When he commences to devour the radical portion of his party in the North, he will perhaps find some of them more indigestible than his Southern food. The friends of the President say Packard has only this week in which to get out of the way.

MEMO.
Mr. C. F. Adams to Mr. Tilden.

The following remarkable letter was recently made public for the first time. As will be seen, it was written on the day of the inauguration of President Hayes:

BOSTON, March 5, 1877.
HON. S. J. TILDEN, New York—
Dear Sir: On this day, when you ought to have been President of the United States, I seize the opportunity to bear my testimony to the calm and dignified manner in which you have passed through this great trial. It has been many years since I cared to be a party man; hence I have endeavored to judge of public affairs and men rather by their merits than by the name they take. It is a source of gratification to me to think I made a right choice in the late election. I would never have raised to elevation by the smallest aid of mine a person however respectable in private life, who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud. It is its first triumph, and, in American history, no subsequent action, however meritorious can wash away the letters of that record. Very respectfully yours,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

We learn from the Yamhill Reporter that there is a company organized to build a narrow gauge railroad from navigable water on the Yamhill river to the coast in Tillamook county, via the South Yamhill, to be called the Yamhill and Coast Narrow Gauge Railroad.

The Clackamas county grand jury has indicted several men for wounding cattle.

Wendell Phillips Interviewed.

Correspondent—What do you think, sir, of Wade Hampton?

WADE HAMPTON STILL CRACKING THE SLAVE-HOLDING WHIP.
Mr. Phillips—In every sentence he has uttered on his way to Washington I can hear the crack of the old slaveholding whip. Since 1860 I have not heard the crack of that whip until Grant. If we had to day a man in the White House Hampton would never be admitted there after such insolence. If I read the signs correctly the people have more self-respect than Hayes has, and he will soon hear a warning growl along the ground tier.

Correspondent—Why not wait, sir, and let the Administration have time to try its experiment?

A TREACHEROUS BARGAIN.
Mr. Phillips—For two reasons. The President's friends have sold us out. It is no experiment, but a treacherous bargain, and, besides, the steps they are going to take are very perilous, and once taken are irrevocable.

There is no doubt of the bargain that sold us out. The Republican papers very properly held Tilden responsible for his nephew's (Pelton) acts, though Tilden never knew each detail. So I hold Hayes responsible for his friends when they sold him out to the white South. The bargain is plain. On one side the Democrats were to stop filibustering and let Hayes be counted in. On his side his friends agreed to withdraw the troops; second, to recognize Nicholls and Hampton as Governors; third, to charter the Southern Pacific railway, giving away millions of national acres and millions of national bonds. This last item won Jay Gould and his pocket-piece, the Tribune. We shall see the bargain carried out soon.

This delay and commission are only to let us down easily and accustom the public mind to the descent. The troops once withdrawn bloodshed and starvation will rule the South. There will be no Republican State south of the Potomac. Of course no Democratic Governor or Legislature will ever call for the national troops, and hence no soldier can ever cross the sacred boundary line of a State. Henry Wilson confessed to me that our great mistake was in lifting those Territories, after the war, into States. There will be a "Solid South"—the old slave power under a new name. The next Congress and the next President will be Democratic unless the North becomes a volcano. Then you will see millions added to the national debt in the shape of pensions to the Confederate soldiers, loans to Southern States and railways, payment of half the State debts, etc. When that hull opens you will see Lamar and Hill put off their company clothes and their disguise of good behavior. They will appear in their own proper persons. You will not see Lamar, the actor, performing rhetoric over Sumner's dead body. But you will see Lamar, the Southern white, shamelessly proclaiming an excuse for that theology of Sumner, "You understand. I saw the carcass and used it to hoodwink the Yankees."

One of the most remarkable features of recent magazine literature is Mr. John Greenleaf Whittier's poem of "Red Riding Hood," which opens the May number of St. Nicholas. It has a pervading charm of rare tenderness and feeling, as if the good old poet had felt his heart soften under the consciousness that he was writing for the little ones. There is no image but will catch the quick fancy of the little folk; no word but appeals directly and tenderly to the child-heart. He paints a wintry scene in a way to delight all boys and girls:

"On the wide lawn the snow lay deep,
Ridged o'er with many a drifted heap;
The wind that through the pine trees sang
The naked elm boughs tossed and swung;
While, through the window, frosty stars,
Against the sunset, purple barred,
We saw the sunnier glow flap by,
The hawk's gray flock along the sky,
The crested blue-jay fitting swift,
The squirrel poised on the drift,
Erect, alert, his thick gray tail
Set to the north wind like a sail."

And, further on, we find this pretty picture of the little girl, as—
"Half lost within her boots, her head
Warm-sheltered in her hood of red,
Her blind skirt close about her drawn,
She bounded down the wintry lawn;
Now struggling through the misty veil
Blown round her by the shrieking gale;
Now sinking in a drift so low
Her scarlet hood could scarcely show
Its dash of color on the snow."

St. Nicholas has, indeed, secured a treasure in this poem, and all boys and girls should improve the chance of reading it entire.

T. B. Odeneal will open a hotel in Corvallis.

A whale 90 feet long went ashore at Alsea last week.

The Methodists are building a church in Alsea valley.

An elk has taken up with a band of cattle in Douglas county.

J. A. Stratton has been appointed financial agent of the Willamette University.

Assays recently made of Capital mine ore of Santiam fame, ran as high as \$105 50 a ton.

The first sack of the spring clip of wool, as received at Roseburg on Thursday last week.

Debts of the Southern States.

From the Saturday Gazette.

The aggregate debts of the eight Southern States, not including Georgia or Mississippi, amount to about \$195,000,000. How much of this is acknowledged nobody is able to say. The total debt of Alabama is in round numbers \$25,000,000. She has repudiated about half of it. Louisiana has a debt of about \$27,500,000. About \$15,000,000 has apparently been repudiated. We say apparently, for the Funding Act reduces the debt only to 60 per cent, yet the accounts published by the State government admit only about \$12,000,000 to be due. Respecting the other States it is uncertain how much is acknowledged. But the matter is really of very little importance, for the interest on the bonds is either unpaid, or is only paid partially or intermittently. Tens Arkansas owes about \$17,500,000, but pays no interest on any part of that amount. Tennessee owes \$25,000,000, but meets her obligations irregularly or not at all. Virginia owes very nearly \$45,000,000. This debt has been twice cut down by acts of the Legislature. The first act makes the coupons of the funded debt receivable for State taxes, the second takes away that privilege. It is not easy to understand now how the matter really stands. In addition to the \$195,000,000, due by these eight States, Georgia has repudiated about \$12,000,000. And, as we said above, four States had, before the civil war, repudiated, or failed to pay the stipulated interest on \$36,750,000. Thus the total debt of States of the American Union, legally due according to the Federal law, but which is repudiated, or the interest on which is not paid or is not paid in full, amounts to about \$242,500,000. This is exclusive, of course, of debts of municipalities, counties and other local authorities. Further, it is to be remembered that the debts incurred during the civil war by the government of the Confederate States and by the several States which formed the Confederacy have been entirely repudiated. This, no doubt, was done, not by these States themselves, but by the victorious North. Still, by whatever authority it was done, it swells very greatly the losses of those who entrusted their money to the South. Leaving out of account, however, the loans raised in furtherance of secession, the subscription to which, like the repudiation, was mainly prompted by political motives, we may mention that of forty-eight or forty-nine millions sterling of debt incurred in peace, and now in default, about one-third, as nearly as can be ascertained, was advanced by foreigners. It is worth adding that these unfortunate foreign ventures comprise more than five-ninths of all the investments of foreigners in American State securities. It will thus be seen that speculation by foreigners in these securities has been particularly unlucky, since considerably more than half of the investment have been partially or wholly repudiated.

The War.

From the Oregonian.

Of the general politics of the European war most readers will be apt to think there has been discussion enough. One practical fact of interest to us in Oregon is this: The war closes ports from which more than forty million bushels of grain were annually shipped to the markets of Europe. If the war should prove a long one, as is not unlikely, we shall be pretty sure of a steady call for Oregon wheat at good prices. Taking a somewhat wider view we shall also discover like benefits to other parts of our country resulting from the war; for in consequence of it there will be a demand on the United States for great quantities of manufactured articles in large variety. For weapons and munitions the orders from the belligerent countries have already been immense; for provision to supply the deficiency caused by the war, our Eastern markets are already largely drawn upon.

Authorities differ as to the military strength of the belligerents. It is believed, however, that Russia has fully 1,200,000 men under arms. This number can be doubled if Russia could find a way to arm and feed them. The Turkish armies altogether consist of about 500,000 men, numbers which may be increased if the empire can obtain resources to put them in the field. In naval forces the Turks have decided superiority. They have many iron-clad of the first class, built in England and perfect in equipment. On the sea the Turks have frequently proved themselves as fierce fighters as on the land, while the Russians have no history of naval prowess.

It will require many weeks to concentrate the vast Russian forces upon the theatre of the war. From the frontier of Russia to the Danube, through Roumania, there is but a single line of rail. The lessons of past wars on the same field, a military writer says, will not be lost to Russia; she will never again go to work there upon a small scale. The army of invasion, on the European side alone, consists of 300,000 men, supported by a second line of 120,000. Such forces with their immense material cannot be moved on a single line of railway with great rapidity, and we shall hardly hear of the opposing armies meeting in great masses in pitched battle for a considerable time.

The Cuban Insurrection.

The cane fields on three plantations near Sagua have been partly burned by the insurgents. The loss is put at a thousand hogheads. The phosphorus balls used by the insurgents to ignite the cane fields, are said to consist of phosphorus surrounded by a coating of tallow. These balls are thrown into cane fields at night; and the great heat of the sun during the day melts the tallow and ignites the phosphorus causing an instant conflagration in the dry cane.

An insurgent writes to a friend: "It is strange that Martinez Campos, after four months of assiduous work while surrounded by brigadier generals, etc., has thus far not been able to clear the territory of Cinco Villas nor to compel the insurgents to leave any of their positions. It is true some insurgents have surrendered themselves; but for the greater part these were heads of families, and men without arms working hidden in the mountains. Much outcry has been made by the Spaniards about their re-establishment of postal communication between Villa Clara and Remedios; but they take good care not to mention that from the first named place to the latter they have established a military column of 2,000 men who guard the postal service. This is the way they are peacifying the villas. Besides this they are trying to occupy the territory by military covering it with small detached lots, the same system which gave them such unfortunate results in the Canagney and Oriental departments."

Nineteen German merchants of Havana were recently embargoed for their refusal to pay thirty per cent. contribution, and the *Voz de Cuba* spoke of their strange behavior in so refusing. The German Consul here has received a communication from the Imperial Government, stating peremptorily that German residents in Cuba were exempt from paying extraordinary contributions. It is said that at the same time Jovellar received an order from Spain not to proceed against the German merchants and let the matter rest for the time.

D. O. P. S. Plummer has removed from Albany to Portland.

J. M. Frink has opened the St. Charles Hotel at Albany.

Henry Burnside, of Albany, will open a hotel at Frog Lake.

The Grangers will build a warehouse and hall at the Roseburg depot.

Corvallis holds a mass meeting to day to arrange for a 4th of July celebration.

Frank Kennedy was bound over on a charge of grand larceny at Corvallis last week.

The schooner Lizzie went ashore at Newport, Benton county, last week, and was afterward sold for \$116.

The new hotel put up at the Albany depot by J. J. Comstock, has been christened the "Villard House."

J. M. Hamilton, Marshal of Corvallis, arrested on a charge of forgery, was bound over in the sum of \$300.

The Roseburg Independent says: "With the new year, the merchants in this city are reported as offering \$1.50 per bushel, and in Oakland it has reached \$1.42 1/2. There is an oppressive grain row to be seen on the coast of every Geopage in the country."

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.—Referring to this subject not long since, the Sacramento Bee said: "Elections have been held in South Carolina and Louisiana at the time specified by the Constitution and laws. Whether they were conducted according to law is another matter, but it is not to be passed upon by the Federal authorities at Washington, who have no more authority to declare who has been elected Governor of Louisiana than they have to declare who have been elected Second Trustee and Fire Commissioner of Sacramento. It is for the local Courts and authorities to decide such matters."

Captain Rowell Lammson has been appointed clerk of the U. S. Courts at Portland.