

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. 547.

EUGENE CITY, OR., SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1878.

\$2.50 per year IN ADVANCE.

The Eugene City Guard.

P. R. ALEXANDER, W. H. ALEXANDER.

ALEXANDER BROS.,

OFFICE—In Underwood's Brick Building, over Crain's Jewelry Store.

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, \$10.00; one year, \$18.00. Transient notices in local columns, 20 cents per line or each insertion. Avertising 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. Saturdays from 7:30 to 9:30 a. m. Mail arrives from the north and leaves Eugene at 4:30 p. m. For Astoria, Portland and Long Beach, close at 8 a. m. on Wednesdays. For Clatsop, Camp Creek and Bonanza 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 mails leave.

SOCIETIES.

EMMENT 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. WISCONSIN ENCAMPMENT No. 6, meets on the 11th and 14th Wednesdays in each month.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed letter to the Rev. JOSEPH T. ISMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York.

GEO. B. DORRIS,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Office on Willamette street, Eugene City.

J. C. Bolon,

DENTIST.

OFFICE—In Underwood's brick building, over the express office.

A. W. PATTERSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office on Ninth Street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, and at Residence, EUGENE CITY OREGON.

Dr J. O. Shields

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Eugene City and surrounding country. Special attention given to all OBSTETRICAL CASES and UTERINE DISEASES entrusted to his care. Office at the St. Charles Hotel.

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.

WM. Purchasing Agent,

B. SAN FRANCISCO,

LAKE. CAL.

JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

J. S. LUCKEY,

DEALER IN

Clocks, Watches, Chains, Jewelry, etc. Repairing Promptly Executed.

All Work Warranted. J. S. LUCKEY.

Ellsworth & Co.'s brick, Willamette Street.

LUMBER LUMBER!

I HAVE ESTABLISHED A

LUMBER YARD

On the corner of Eleventh and Willamette streets, and keep constantly on hand lumber of all kinds. Seasoned flooring and rustic, fencing and fence posts. F. B. DUNN.

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. Resetting old shoes 5 CENTS.

All warranted to give satisfaction. Shop on Eighth st., opposite Ham Parry's Stable.

DR. JOHN HERRBOLD,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

HAS REMOVED TO ROSEBURG, Oregon, where he respectfully offers his services to the citizens of that place and vicinity in all the branches of his profession.

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, Posters, Cards, Wallpapers, Blanks, Portfolios, etc., etc.

A. S. PATTERSON.

NEW STOCK OF HATS—The best

and largest ever brought to Eugene at FRIENDLY'S.

EUGENE CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ALEXANDER, J. B.—Justice of the Peace

South Eugene Precinct; office at Court House. ABRAMS, W. H. & BRO.—Plating mill, saw, door, blind and moulding manufactory, Eighth street, east of mill race. Everything in our line furnished on short notice and reasonable terms.

BENFLEY, J. W.—Private boarding house,

southwest corner of Eleventh and Pearl streets. BAUSCH, P.—Boot and shoe maker, Willamette street, second door south of A. V. Peters & Co.

BAKER, R. F.—Wines, liquors, cigars and

billiards—Willamette street one door north of St. Charles Hotel. B. L. J. C.—Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, Underwood's brick, over Express Office.

BOYD & KENSHAW—Meat Market—beef,

mutton, pork, veal and lamb—Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth. COLEMAN, FRANK—Wines, liquors, cigars and billiards, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.

CLEAVER, J. W.—General variety store and

agricultural implements, southeast corner of Willamette and Seventh streets. CHAPMAN, E. F.—Gunsmith—repairing promptly done and work warranted, Eighth street, between Willamette and Olive.

CHRISMAN, SCOTT—Truck, hack and ex-

pressman. All orders promptly attended to. Office at express office. CRAIN BROS.—Dealer in Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Musical Instruments—Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

CALLISON, R. G.—Dealer in groceries, pro-

visions, country produce, canned goods, books, stationery, etc., southwest corner Willamette and 9th Sts. DORRIS, B. F.—Dealer in Stoves and Tin

ware—Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

DURANT, W. M.—Meat Market—beef, pork,

veal and mutton constantly on hand—Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth. ESPEY, W. W.—Carriage maker and black-

smith, Eighth street, between Willamette and Olive. ELLSWORTH & CO.—Druggists and dealers

in paints, oils, etc.—Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth. FRIENDLY, S. H.—Dealer in dry goods,

clothing and general merchandise—Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth. GUARD OFFICE—Newspaper, book and job

printing office, corner Willamette and Eighth streets, up stairs. GRANGE STORE—Dealers in general merchandise and produce, corner Eighth and Willamette streets.

GILL, J. P.—Physician, Surgeon and Druggist,

Postoffice, Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth. HENDRICKS, T. G.—Dealer in general merchandise—northwest corner Willamette and Ninth streets.

HYMAN, D.—Variety Store and dealer in

furs and skins, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth. HODGE, C.—Lager beer, liquors, cigars and

a fine pigeon-hole table, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth. HENKLE, E. T.—Barber and Fashionable

Hair-Dresser—west side Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth. HARRINGTON, FRANK—Barber, Hair-dresser

and bath rooms, east side Willamette street, second door north of St. Charles Hotel. HORN, CHAS. M.—Gunsmith. Rifles and

shot-guns, breech and muzzle loaders, for sale. Repairing done in the neatest style and warranted. Shop on 9th street.

JAMES, B. H.—Stoves, and manufacturer of

Tin and Sheet-iron ware, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth. KINSEY, J. D.—Sash, blinds and door factory,

window and door frames, mouldings, etc., glazing and glass cutting done to order. LYNCH, A.—Groceries, provisions, fruits, vegetables, etc.—Willamette street, first door south of Postoffice.

LAKIN & ROONEY—Saddlery, harness, sad-

dle trees, whips, etc.—Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth. LUCKEY, J. S.—Watchmaker and Jeweler;

keeps a fine stock of goods in his line, Willamette street, in Ellsworth's drug store. McCLAREN, JAMES—Choice, wines, liquors, and cigars—Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.

MELLER, M.—Brewery—Lager beer on tap

and by the keg or barrel, corner of Ninth and Olive streets. McCLANAHAN, E. J.—Truck and Draying;

A Fearful Shrinkage in New York Real Estate.

From the N. Y. Day-Book.

Late foreclosure transactions have been brought to our notice, taking place in New York, which present some most startling instances of shrinkage in the value of real estate in this once high-priced locality. One of the leading life insurance companies, foreclosed a month since what was held to be a very small mortgage of \$48,000, because it was upon property at Fort Washington, the aristocratic quarter of Manhattan Island, held at a value of \$300,000. There were six or eight acres of land, nominally worth \$200,000, and buildings, out-houses, stables, etc., nominal worth \$180,000 more.

Will our reader believe that when this property was sold by the Sheriff, under the foreclosure, it was knocked down to the mortgagee at less than \$25,000? Such was the fact. There was a second mortgage on the property of about \$40,000, the holder of which is now in Europe, which was completely wiped out. That \$300,000 Fort Washington estate, worth \$400,000 at the prices of ten years ago, can now be purchased of the company that foreclosed upon it, for less than \$20,000? So much for the value of New York property to-day. We know of whole blocks of brown stone front houses, in the vicinity of 100th street, upon which loans have been made within the past five years of what was considered 40 per cent. of their value, that can be purchased to-day at the rate of say \$5,000 cash per house, nominal value \$12,000 each. The parties who now own them have had to take them under foreclosure. And yet, in the face of these startling proofs of the grave decline in New York real estate, we hear, even to-day, parties who entertain to live by their wits, speculators, Wall street stock gamblers, get-together on moonshine schemes with "millions in it" prognosticating "a future of stupendous prosperity for the great American metropolis." We told the misguided people of New York city, in 1860, and we have repeated the same declaration a hundred times since, that when the South was struck down the prosperity of the city of New York was struck with it. It has so turned out. Every month since the war closed, has verified our prophetic warnings. Every year since 1862, has shown an increase of the debt and taxation of New York city, and shown also the decrease, steadily and methodically, of its resources. Southern trade has almost died out entirely. What little the South does buy, is mainly from other points; largely from Baltimore, St. Louis and Chicago, through the increased railroad facilities with those points. Western cities are buying less and less from New York, by creating more and more at home; and to add to the commercial embarrassments of this point, a wretched railroad tariff system has cut off receipt of Western produce, which a lower scale of rates on other lines of roads had secured to the Atlantic ports where those roads terminate. Baltimore and Boston via Canadian lines to the West, are fast ones in point.

To restore New York city to her old and profitable relations with the country commercially, a wise and sagacious system of railroading and canalizing must be at once adopted bearing on freights. This, with a liberal system of credits on the part of her merchants, liberal rates of percentage in handling property for consignees, a general widespread invitation to the business world of the United States to come here and trade as of old, and last but not least, the handling of as much as possible of the products of the South, would, as in the past, bring the commercial status of New York to such a point that there might be a recovery from the terrible shrinkage of real estate, which now makes this special locality so alarming a degree. It remains for the capitalists of New York to decide when all this shall be—if ever.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Democrat writes that every Sunday evening the White House family assemble in their parlor, one of the young ladies plays the piano, and the rest spend the whole evening singing hymns and sacred songs. Whoever may come that evening is at once handed a hymn-book and expected to join in the chorus. A strange gathering is sometimes made, and when Carl Schurz divides his hymn-book with one of the nieces of the house and rolls up his teutonic tenor in praises to the God he does not acknowledge, absurdity mingles with the devotional scene. "The spirit that denies" by his presence prevented Marguerite from praying, but differing from his prototype, Mephistopholes, Carl joins with others in tuncful prayers.

Silver Certificates

WASHINGTON March 13th.—Following is the text of the Silver Bullion Certificate bill agreed upon by the Committee on Banking and Currency to-day:

Be it enacted, etc., That coin certificates of denominations of \$10 and multiples thereof up to \$1,000 may, in the mode as herein provided, be exchanged by the several Mints and assay offices at San Francisco, Denver, Boise City, Carson City, Philadelphia, New York and New Orleans, for their net value of silver bullion deposited thereat; and the bullion so received in exchange for the same coin certificates shall at all times be held and kept on hand for the redemption of said coin certificates in silver. Silver thus deposited shall be computed in said exchange at coming value, at the rate of 412½ grains standard silver to the dollar, less the usual and lawful Mint charges and charges for transportation from the several assay offices to Assistant Treasurers, respectively, at which the coin certificates shall be payable.

Sec. 2. That for bullion deposited at the Mints of San Francisco and Carson City, the coin certificates provided for in this act shall be redeemed at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, and for bullion deposited at Philadelphia, New York, Denver, Boise City and New Orleans Mints and Assay offices, the certificates shall be redeemed at the Assistant Treasurer's at New York; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause coin and Mint bars to be transferred, after said bars are stamped as Treasurer at New York or San Francisco for the redemption of the coin certificates aforesaid, and said coin certificates shall be receivable without limit for all dues to the United States.

Sec. 3. That the coin certificates to be issued under this act shall be redeemed on presentation, either in silver bars or silver dollars, at the option and convenience of the treasury.

Mother-in-Law.

He gave his chair an extra hitch, took a pipe from between his thin lips, cast his sharp black eyes around among the bright young faces that beam on his old, weather-beaten countenance, and bringing his body forward on the table with a great thump, began:

"Young men, listen to my advice: When you are going to select a partner for life, just look around among your friends and neighbors, and see if there is not some poor orphan who needs a male protector. If you can't pick out one to your liking, take a search in the orphan asylum, but don't marry a girl with a living mother, if you can possibly find one without."

"The mother-in-law generally starts out by settling in her daughter's home—rules the daughter, children and servants, and runs the entire household affairs to suit herself. If you don't come into her measure, you are immediately set down as a knave or a fool, or both. All her batteries are turned against you, and the whole chain is open between you, which is never bridged over. If you are poor, she whines and grumbles, because her dear child has not a fine house and fashionable clothes, like the rich Mrs. Thompson who lives across the street; and she knows the poor-house is looming up in the distance for her darling daughter. If you are rich, she scolds and frets about your fearful extravagance—feels sure you are on the high road to ruin, worldliness, and love of show will shut the whole family out of Heaven. Nevertheless, no one revels in the good eating and drinking, and takes comfort and air in the easy-going carriage, more than this same old 'faul' finder. If you attempt to correct any of these wrong notions, she will shut you up in a twi kling, and make you believe she knows more than any one woman above ground, and you will be proved a liar every time. An argument with her generally meets with the same result as trying to convince an elephant that a stone is a lump of sugar. You find yourself turning a most ungrateful somersault in mid air when you least expect it, to the great detriment of your clothes and temper. In short, boys, this mother-in-law will take the grit out of any man! She will be the torment of your life while she lives, and when she dies, (fine cases out of ten she will worry you to death first) she will hang her big skeleton up in your closet; her bones will fettle among your Sunday clothes, and you will be everlastingly catching your fingers in her 'eye-holes' when you are hunting your best pants and your list winter's boots."

"Take my advice! Marry a girl with an 'angel mother,' for the most agreeable way of making the acquaintance of a mother-in-law, is when there is six or eight feet of earth between you and her. Verily, Lord Dunblenny understood himself when he said, 'he really never enjoyed his mother-in-law until he made a meal of her.'"

The part which the negro is to play in Southern politics is already foreshadowed in Virginia, remarks the St. Louis Republican. The dominant party has so little opposition that it is beginning to divide into two factions, which may be called the Conservatives and the Liberals. Between these the negro holds the balance of power, and consequently his vote will be eagerly sought after by both and sought in a manner which will not improve him as a man or as a citizen. In other words he will be at the disposal of the highest bidder and receive no principle that does not appeal to his pocket. He will be a demoralized and debauched political football, kicked back and forth for a price. And what is done in Virginia will be done in every State where the colored vote is sufficiently large to be worth purchasing. The Fifteenth amendment has brought the country only so many more "voting cattle."

Referring to an invitation from Atlanta that some Northern ox hunters spend a season in the South, the National Republican says: "Northern fox-hunters haven't had very much of such sport since 1865. Whereupon the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle remarks: And Northern Radical hounds have not had much sport since 1877, and will never have any more. The Southern fox is more terrible to the stalwart Jacobins than the rebellion."

The Philadelphia Times says: The President's continual and excessive hilarity is accounted for. It is reported that he laughs uproariously at all the satirical things said about his Administration in the newspapers. This keeps him as busy as any President ought to be, and the country has no right to expect much of any thing else of him. He fully earns his salary.

The Penniless Man.

Blessed is the man who is penniless, for he is never stricken—for a dollar. The dead-head annoyeth him not, neither is he pursued by the book-agent. He is not grasped by the lightning-bolt seller. The lunch fiend turneth away from him. The triquet vendor passeth him by. He is not asked to invest in church lotteries. He hath no friends to "treat;" he is poor and hath no enemies. When he riseth in the morning his stomach is not rebellious from over-feeding; neither does he chink his silver and say: "How shall I get rid of these dim s's?" When he eateth he is not vexed by a multitude of fishes. His hands will never take unto themselves wings, neither will the five-finger his water lots. He is not perplexed about taxes; neither careth he for the rise in lumber.

He toileth not for gold nor orateth like Jones on silver. He hath no ties for money, therefore careth not to demote; nevertheless, a dime will not refuse, and turn away from a five center. Yea, a gherkin will be relish, and storm the outworks of a steel-clad biscuit. He loveth none but himself; he is selfish; yea, fond of fish, clams in chowder, oysters raw, and lobsters in vinegar will he not despise. He maketh his hair in a bar-room; he squatteth on a keg while it is day, and sleepeth in a barrel at night. Where the scent of whisky is, there he is found; he squatteth the lunch with a trolley, and crieth, ha, ha! at the chink of glasses. He liveth like a ring-tailed mope, and dieth like a spotted jehosophat.

Age of Presidents.

Washington was inaugurated at the age of 45, retired at the age of 63, and died aged 68 years. John Adams was inaugurated at the age of 62, retired at the age of 66, and died aged 90 years. Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated at the age of 58, retired at the age of 66, and died at 83 years. James Madison was inaugurated at the age of 55, retired at the age of 65, and died aged 72 years. James Monroe was inaugurated at the age of 58, retired at the age of 63, and died at the age of 72 years. John Quincy Adams was inaugurated at the age of 58, retired at the age of 64, and died in Congress at the age of 80 years. William Henry Harrison was inaugurated at the age of 68 and died the same year. John Tyler was inaugurated at the age of 51, and died at the age of 62 years. Zachary Taylor was inaugurated at the age of 65, and died at the age of 69 years. Millard Fillmore was inaugurated at the age of 48, and died at the age of 47 years. Franklin Pierce was inaugurated at the age of 49, and died at the age of 65 years. James Buchanan was inaugurated at the age of 66, and died at the age of 73 years. Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated at the age of 52, and died at the age of 56 years. Andrew Johnson was inaugurated at the age of 57, and died a Senator at the age of 67 years. Ulysses S. Grant was inaugurated at the age of 47.

GRANT IS GREEK.

GRANT IS GREEK—He was escorted into the Pigeon by three iron clads and has generally had a good time. The day after his arrival he received a deputation of Athenian statesmen, who waited on him to present him with an address of welcome. The distinguished guest listened respectfully to the remark of the spokesman, and then nudged his accomplished son, "Jesse," he whispered, "tip 'em some of their own language. Where's all your Greek? Jump in." "I don't want to, father," pleaded the young man, "What did I pay for your education for, then?" was the angered parent's reply; "go along; don't you hear what the gentleman's saying to you, 'Βουκουβιατισμοσ κηφισσοσ περσιουστειναι?'—Yes, papa," responded Jesse meekly; "but he's only fooling you."

Secretary Sherman recently compelled D. W. Mahon, First Auditor of the Treasury, to resign, because that honest officer refused to audit a claim for extra compensation to J. Madison Wells, in compliance with the wish of Mr. Hayes.

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