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. 589. EUGENE CITY, OR., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1879. $2.50 per year IN ADVANCE.

The Eugene City Guard.

L. L. CAMPBELL. J. R. CAMPBELL.

CAMPBELL BROS.,

Publishers and Proprietors.

OFFICE—In Underwood's Brick Building, over Grange 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	8 00
" " one year	12 00

Transient notices in local column, 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Advertising bills will be rendered quarterly.

All job work must be PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.

POSTOFFICE.

Office Hours—From 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays from 2:30 to 3:30 p. m.

Mail arrives from the south and leaves going north 10 a. m. Arrives from the north and leaves going south at 2:33 p. m. For Siuslaw, Franklin and Long Tom, close at 6 A.M. on Wednesday. For Crawfordsville, Camp Creek and Brownsville at 1 P.M.

Letters will be ready for delivery half an hour after arrival of trains. Letters should be left at the office one hour before mails depart.

A. S. PATTERSON, P. M.

SOCIETIES.

EUGENE LODGE No 11, A. F. and A. M. Meets first and third Wednesdays in each month.

SPENCER BUTTE LODGE No. 9 I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening.

WINAWHALA ENCAMPMENT No. 6, meets on the 2d and 4th Wednesdays in each month.

LON CLEAVER,

DENTIST,

Eugene City, Oregon.

ROOMS OVER GRANGE STORE, first door to the right, up stairs. Formerly office of C. W. Fitch.

Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth.

J. C. Bolon,

DENTIST.

SUCCESSOR TO

WELSH & BOLON.

OFFICE—Ninth St., opposite the St. Charles Hotel, up stairs.

Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extractions of teeth.

DENTISTRY.

DR. L. M. DAVIS

HAS LOCATED PERMANENTLY IN Eugene. Office first building north of the Astor House, up stairs. Charges reasonable and all work warranted for five years.

Nov2:tf

T. W. SHELTON, M.D. T. W. HARRIS, M. D.

Drs. Shelton & Harris,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,

Eugene City, Oregon.

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.

Dr. F. M. Walker

HAS LOCATED IN EUGENE CITY, Oregon—office at St. Charles Hotel—and will treat the following diseases: Consumption (Phthisis Pulmonalis), Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Brights' Disease of the Kidneys, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Peritonitis, Erysipelas, Dyptheria, Dyspepsia, Nasal Catarrh, and other diseases to numerous too mention.

Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay.

Oct. 3d, 1878.

GEO. B. DORRIS,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR at LAW

Office on Willamette street, Eugene City.

CENTRAL MARKET

BOYD & MILLER, Proprietors.

will

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

BEEF, VEAL, PORK AND MUTTON.

Dried Meats of all kinds. Lard, Tallow, etc. Will fill Beef orders in chunks from 3 to 5 cents.

JEWELRY ESTABLISMENT.

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.

PRINTS—NEW DESIGNS OF STANdard brands at

FRIENDLY'S.

EUGENE CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ALEXANDER, J. B.—Justice of the Peace South Eugene Precinct; office at Court House.

ASTOR HOUSE—Chas. Baker, prop. The only first-class hotel in the city—Willamette street, one door north of the post office.

ABRAMS, W. H. & BRO.—Planing mill, sash, door, blind and moulding manufactory, Eighth street, east of mill race. Everything in our line furnished on short notice and reasonable terms.

BENTLEY, J. W.—Private boarding house, southwest corner of Eleventh and Pearl sts.

BOLON, J. C.—Surgical and Mechanical Dentist—Ninth St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

BOOK STORE—One door south of the Astor House. A full stock of assorted box papers plain and fancy.

BOYD & MILLER—Meat Market—beef, veal, mutton, pork and lard—Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.

CLEAVER, J. W.—General variety store and agricultural implements, southeast corner of Willamette and Seventh streets.

CHRISMAN, SCOTT—Truck, hack and expressman. 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, provisions, country produce, canned goods, books, stationery, etc., southwest corner Willamette and 9th Sts.

DORRIS, B. F.—Dealer in Staves and Tin ware—Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

DURANT, WM.—Meat Market beef, pork, veal and mutton constantly on hand—Ninth street, between Pearl and High.

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.

HODES, C.—Lager beer, liquors, cigars and a fine pigeon-hole table, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.

HARRINGTON, FRANK—Barber, Hair-dresser and bath rooms, east side Willamette st., 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.

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.

OSBURN & CO.—Dealers in drugs, medicines, chemicals, oils, paints, etc.—Willamette st., opposite S. Charles Hotel.

PATTERSON, A. S.—A fine stock of plain and fancy visiting cards.

PERKINS, H. C.—County Surveyor and Civil Engineer. Residence on Fifth street.

PENNINGTON, B. C.—Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, corner seventh and High streets.

PRESTON, WM.—Dealer in Saddlery, Harness, Carriage Trimmings, etc.—Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

POST OFFICE—A new stock of standard school books just received at the post office.

RUSH, BEN.—Horseshoeing and general jobbing blacksmith, Eighth street, between Willamette and Olive.

REAM, J. R.—Undertaker and building contractor, corner Willamette and Seventh streets.

ROSENBLATT & CO.—Dry goods, clothing, groceries and general merchandise, southwest corner Willamette and Eighth streets.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—Mrs. A. Renfrew, Proprietress. The best Hotel in the city. Corner Willamette and Ninth streets.

SHIELDS, J. C.—Physician and Surgeon—north side Ninth street, first door east of St. Charles Hotel.

STEVENS, MARK—Dealer in tobacco, cigars, nuts, candies, shot, powder, notions, etc.—Willamette street.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—A large and varied assortment of slates of all sizes, and quantities of slates and slate-books. Three doors north of the express office.

THOMPSON & BEAN—Attorneys-at-Law—Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

WALTON, J. J.—Attorney-at-Law. Office—Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

WITTER, J. T.—Buckskin dressing. The highest price paid for deer skins, Eighth st., at Bridge.

UNDERWOOD, J. R.—General brokerage business and agent for the Connecticut Insurance Company of Hartford—Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

LAKIN, D. R.—Saddlery, harness, saddle trees, whips, etc., Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.

ELLSWORTH & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,

WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS in all its branches at the old stand, offering increased inducements to customers, old and new. As heretofore, the most

Careful attention given to Prescriptions.

FARM FOR SALE.

A WELL IMPROVED FARM OF three hundred and sixty acres, 100 acres under cultivation; all under fence and the improvements in good order, which we will sell at a bargain, and on the most reasonable terms. Situated five miles south of town, and has a good outrange for stock. Apply at this office

Royalty and Loyalty in Canada.

Writing of this subject in the mid-Winter *Scribner.*, Dr. Holland says:

We have no wish for a change in the American form of government. The risks would be too many, even were a change in any way desirable; but one does not need to be very acute of vision to see that the peculiar form of loyalty which gathers around the Queen and royal family of England is the grand bulwark of national stability. Indeed, the Queen and her family hardly exist to-day for anything more better than to sit or serve as the objects of the nation's loyalty. The sovereign of England is a person who, in these days, exercises very little authority, for the English nation is about as truly and thoroughly self-governed as our own. Indeed, England is one of the freest countries of the world; and, in some respects, her governing powers are more directly and immediately responsibile to the people than our own. She certainly has this one advantage, to which in this article we call special attention, viz.: that for long years she has had in the supreme place a woman, who has represented the nation and been the recipient of its affectionate loyalty, and not half a dozen men who, for limited periods of time, have represented a party. Through all administrations and above all administrations there has stood unchanged the person of the British Queen, as the incarnation of the national institutions, laws, authority and life.

So we are delighted with the expressions of loyalty which have attended the reception of the new Canadian governor and his wife. Canada is a friendly neighbor, with whom it is for the interest of United States to cultivate the most cordial relations. She wants nothing of us politically, and we want nothing of her; and it is gratifying to learn—what this reception seems to have proved—that Canadian is content with the very wild foreign rule under which she lives; nay, that she has a sense of pride in being brought closer to the heart of the empire by the presence within her borders of royal blood. This reception promises well for order and peace and unity, on which our neighbor is to be heartily congratulated. She is to be congratulated on the acquisition of a capable and worthy gentleman to stand at the head of her affairs, and a woman for her social leading and political inspiration who represents in her blood the person around whom cluster the loyal affections of a great and remarkable people.

Industry of Women.

Woman's Journal.

When men have learned to appreciate woman's industry and economy—when they have learned to enumerate the amount of money saved by their wives and sisters, they will cease to talk about their expensive tastes and habits. The wife of the laboring man, in this country, makes it possible for him to get a home of his own. The wife of the mechanic who, by her frugal habits and strict economy, enables her husband to keep his family of five or six on that which would not board and clothe two, if she did not nothing else, deserves a better reward than being told she earns nothing and is supported by her husband. The woman who cooks, makes clothing, washes, irons, sweeps and dusts, who does an untold amount of labor that would cost the husband hundreds of dollars annually, if others performed the work, should not be insulted by being told that she is wasting her husband's hard earnings, if she buys a good dress occasionally. The farmer's wife who milks, churns and keeps the family in groceries, and, as it frequently the case, clothes herself and daughters with her butter money, should least be permitted to call one dime her own, and not to be told she belongs to the class of non-producers. The educated woman, who says to her husband, "I can earn at painting, teaching, music, or writing, more than will pay a girl for doing all our work, and I wish to do it," should not be compelled to cook, bake and wash, because the law, which she had no voice in making, says she owes her husband service; neither should she, if she adorns her house with flowers, paintings and statuary, be told she is bankrupting the nation.

High water is interfering with staging in Southern Oregon.

Mr. E. D. Foudray has been appointed City Recorder of Jacksonville.

Sixteen thousand dollars has been subscribed in the vicinity of Brownsville for the Oregon Narrow Gauge Railroad.

The late rains have furnished water enough for most of the placer mines of Southern Oregon to resume operations on their claims.

Grave-Robbing.

The recent robberies of the grave have brought up some curious anecdotes of the state of affairs which existed about fifty years ago, when "body-snatching was a regular trade. So skillful were the robbers, that they required but fifteen minutes to draw a body from the grave. No trace was left of their work.

One of the men, Burke, being in church one day, heard that passage of scripture read which describes how Hazael killed the king by smothering him with a wet cloth. This method struck as sure and safe from detection, and by it he committed many murders for the sake of the profit he reaped from the sale of the dead bodies. The devil can be found even behind a text of scripture by those who want to find him.

When Burke's murders were discovered, the English public were seized with a panic. One of the oldest manifestations of this craze was the queer devices of dying persons to protect their bodies from the resurrectionists. In Buckinghamshire a Major Backhouse, an old East Indian officer, was buried by his own orders in front of his own house, on a solid pyramid of flint, twelve feet square at the base, in which he was placed upright, a drawn sword in his hand.

A baronet of Yorkshire was buried at night ten feet deep in a level potato field, the ground being plowed up at once to remove all chance of discovery. Another country gentleman's coffin was swung to the branches of an oak tree in front of his hall door. Another was covered with twenty tons of stone, and still another cased in lead and hung to a beam of his own barn.

The terror extended even to this country, and precautions against grave robbery were more common fifty years ago than now, when there is more danger.

There is yet standing in Kentucky a square brick building, in the upper room of which the body of a former owner, by his request, remained for twenty years unburied, the lower apartment being furnished and occupied by his wife and children as an arbor.

Cremation is just now strongly urged by its advocates as the only certain protection for the dead. There is, however, as yet but one cremation furnace in the country, a private one in western Pennsylvania, built by Dr. LeMoyne.

Counterfeit Coin.

New York Sun.

The amount of counterfeit coin in circulation in the United States is said to be $2,000,000 besides the great number of genuine pieces made fraudulent by the removal of part of the metal. Wholly spurious coins are almost always lighter than the good ones, but an exception, described by the *Scientific American*, is a $5 piece made of gold and silver, and really costing the counterfeiter $3 40 each. Various ingenious modes are used in stealing gold from coins. The most common is "sweating," which is done by using the coin as the anode in an electro-plating bath, the gold being abstracted from it and deposited on another surface. As much as two dollars' worth of gold can be taken in that way from a double eagle, without making a difference that is readily detected except by weight. A less scientific plan is to file the smooth parts of the surface, and reburnish the spots. The most extensive fraud is "splitting." The operator saws the coin through neatly, gouges out the center until only a thin shell is left, substitutes a base metal, and joins the parts again. The ring of the coin is destroyed and the weight lessened. Sometimes holes are bored into the edge, and plugs of lead put in.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.—A rather amusing incident is told as having occured recently at a church in Connecticut, not many miles from Fairfield. The clergyman, it would appear, desired to call the attention of his congregation to the fact that it being the last Sunday of the month he would administer the rite of baptism to children. Previous to his having entered the pulpit, he had received from one of his elders who, by the way, was quite deaf, a notice to effect that as the children would be present that evening, and he had the new Sunday-school books ready for distribution, he would have them there to sell to all who desired them. After the sermon, the clergyman began the notice of baptismal service thus: "All of those having children and desiring to have them baptized will bring them this afternoon." At this point the deaf elder, hearing the mention of children, supposed it was something in reference to his books, and rising said: "All of those having none, and desiring them, will be supplied by me for the sum of 25 cents."

The British Peerage.

New York Times.

The whole body of the British peerage comprises at the present moment 580 members; 5 royal dukes, 28 dukes, 33 marquises, 205 earls, 57 viscounts and 252 barons. The creations of the dukes vary from Norfolk in 1483 to Westminister in 1874; of the marquises, from Winchester in 1551 to Abergavenny in 1876; of the earls from Crawford in 1396, to Cairns in 1878; of the viscounts, from Hereford in 1549 to Cranbrook in 1878; and of the barons, from Le Despencer in 1264 to Norton in 1878. But, inasmuch as peers of Scotland, although they have precedence of peers of Great Britain, Ireland and the United Kingdom, rank after peers of England, the earl of Shrewsbury, and not the earl of Crawford, has place as the premier earl in the peerage. Of the baronetage there are 862 members, of whose baronetcies 33 were created by James I, 84 by Charles I, 103 by Charles II, 16 by James II, 19 by Queen Anne, 10 by George I, 26 by George II, 406 by George III, 40 by George IV, 47 by William IV, and 153 by Victoria. In 1878, 17 Peers and 33 Barones died. The Baronetcy of Rossie and the Baronetcy of Sir John Buller East have become extinct. Two British Peerages were created last year, and two became extinct. As matters stand, two Dukedoms Cleveland and Buckingham, will become extinct on the death of the existing Dukes, but the Duke of Buckingham, who is middle aged and a widower, may marry again. The inferior dignities of these noblemen would, however, descend to their relatives, so that their deaths would not affect the number of seats in the House of Lords. Only two Dukedoms, other than royal, Abercorn and Westminster, have been created by the Queen. The former is in the Peerage of Ireland. There is not at the present time any Whig noblemen who have just claims to such a distinction, but on the Tory side Lord Salisbury, who has a wife is more than likely to end his career with only strawberries around his coronet. Lord Derby, even had he remained in the running—and he may be in it again—would have cared for such distinction even less than his sire, who, of course, might have had a Dukedom had he pleased. But what was a brand new coronet to the fourteenth Earl of Derby, Prime Minister, renowned scholar, and of whom "the traveled Thane Athenian Aberdeen," in his decline nearly as crusty, caustic and uncomplimentary as Rogers himself, said: "I have heard Pitt, Fox and Sheridan, but our own Lord Dorby, when, he is at his best, is equal to them all." Only some four or five of the Dukes can match Lord Derby in point of income, and while living in a princely semi-feudal style, the Stanleys have never been spendthrifts.

Talmage on the Press.

In his Sunday discourse Mr. Talmage said: "A little way further there were larger establishments ablaze from foundation to pavestone. These were the great printing-houses of the New York daily press. We got out, went in and up from editorial room to type-setters' and proof-readers' loft. These are the foundries where the thunderbolts of public opinion are forged. How pens scratched; how type clicked; how scissors; how wheels rushed, all the world's news rolling over a cylinder, like Niagara at Table rock, great torrents of opinions, crimes, accidents, tales of woe, destroyed reputations, avenged character. Who can estimate the mightiness for good or evil of the daily newspapers? There are fingers of steel picking off the end of the telegraphic wire facts of religion, philosophy, science and information from the four winds of heaven. It is high time that good men understand that the printing press is the mightiest engine of the centuries.

The high-water mark of the printer's type case shows the ebb and flow of civilization of Christianity. I once could not understand how the Bible statement could be true that nations could be born in a day. I understand it now. Get telegraph operators and reporters and editors converted, and in less than 24 hours the whole world will hear salvation's call. Nothing impressed me more in my exploration of that press than that all this enterprise is carried on with aching head and hand. I did not see brawny health in all the great newspaper establishments of New York. Don't begrudge the three or five cents you pay for your newspapers. You buy intelligence, but you help pay for sleepless nights, smarting eyeballs, racked brains and early sepulchres."

Hi-yu salmon at Roseburg.

Roseburg is about to inaugurate a sewerage system. Eugene should do likewise.

Senatorial Good Looks.

Recent letters from South Carolina announce the rapid recovery of Governor Hampton, and his intention of visiting Washington as he is able to travel. He will bring with him his daughter, who is described as possessing unusual beauty, and whose advent in society here is expected to be quite a sensation. She is about twenty years old and just from school. The [illegible] is a large, well fra[illegible] face that is somewh[illegible] tout ensemble, if that is a proper thing to say, but his features are irregular and his skin is coarse. When he comes here South Carolina will be represented by better looking men in the Senate than any other State, as Hamburg Butler is a very handsome man. He has ugly eyes, however—cold, cruel and snaky.

The Senate can stand a good many handsome men without the floor being crowded with them. Leaving Conkling out of the question, a glance at the Senate will show many good looking men, dignified, well dressed, bald headed, high "dome of thought," well filled stomach, but very few pretensions of beauty.

You often see Burnside's form and face in the fashion plates in tailor stores, alongside of the Marquis of Lorne, and he is a man of fine appearance. He is the best dressed man in the Senate, as Clarkson Potter is the best dressed in the House, only Potter looks like a swell—a cockney—and Burnside looks like an Emperor. No man was ever so wise as he looks; but appearances are often deceptive.

Ferry Allison, Booth, Dorsey, Eustis, Don Cameron, Jones of Nevada, Spencer Windom—the younger men in the Senate—are good looking, that is, they are up to the standard of manly beauty, such as you will find among business men in New York and Chicago.

Bayard, Merrill of Vermont, Stanley Matthews, Whyte of Maryland, Cameron of Wisconsin, and some other of the older looking Senators, have the appearance of ability and profundity, and may be said to look impressive.

Ingalls looks like a college professor.

Gordon looks like a soldier, with a great saber scar on his cheek.

Lamar looks like a man with a great remorse. His head is bent down, his hair uncut, and his hand trembles.

Christiancy's appearance suggests the same idea. He is growing old very fast, and this habit of pacing the floors behind the Senator's chairs, with his hands clasped under his coat tails, is more and more noticeable. They say there is trouble on the old man's mind.

Blaine's appearance is familiar, only he hasn't a black hair left.

Hamlin looks like an old New England parson, and Kirkwood like an old fashioned country doctor.

Edmunds' likeness to the picture of St. Jerome is well known.

Morrills look like Charles Sumner, except his frame is not so massive, nor his bearing so noble.

McCreery, of Kentucky, looks like Mr. Pickwick.

Eaton, of Connecticut, like Uncle Pumblechook, in "Great Expectations." I never see Eaton talking to a page without thinking of Pumblechook and Pip, and expecting to hear him turning to Thurman, who is his seatmate, and saying, "Now, mum, with respections to this boy."

Garland, of Arkansas, looks like one of the priests in Vibert's pictures.

Ben Hill looks like Joseph Medill.

Rallins, of New Hampshire, is the smallest man in the Senate; Davis, of Illinois, the largest. Ferry has the most hair on his head, and Cameron of Wisconsin, the least. Grover and Jones, of Florida, are the tallest men. Hamlin and Merrimon habitually wear swallow tail coats, and McDonald wears an old fashioned cloak like the toga of a Roman Senator.—*Ex.*

A Fatal Wager.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Michael Hall, of Sutro, Nevada, made a bet on Sunday, February 2d, that he could drink a quart of whisky within five minutes. A quart measure was procured and filled to the brim with whisky, which was not of the best quality. Hall, who was intoxicated at the time, raised the measure to his mouth, and without taking it from his lips, drank it to the dregs. Before a minute had passed he fell to the floor apparently dead, dead, and in that condition was at once removed to his lodging house where died on Thursday night. He was a robust, hard working Irishman, 25 years old.

A cornet band has been organized at Brownsville.