

THE EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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

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The Eugene City Guard.

I. L. CAMPBELL,
Publisher and Proprietor.
OFFICE—On the East side of Willamette
Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Per annum.....\$2 50
Six Months..... 1 25
Three months..... .75

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L. BILYEU. C. M. COLLIER.
BILYEU & COLLIER
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
—EUGENE CITY, OREGON—

PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF
this State. Will give special attention
to collections and probate matters.
OFFICE—Over Hendrick & Eakin's bank.

CEO. B. DORRIS,
Attorney and Counsellor-
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WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS
of the Second Judicial District and in
the Supreme Court of this State.
Special attention given to collections and
matters in probate.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON
OFFICE—At the Court House. 198m3

CEO. M. MILLER,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, and
Real Estate Agent.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.
Office formerly occupied by Thompson &
Dean.

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EUGENE CITY OREGON.
Special attention given to Real Estate Prac-
tice and Abstracts of Title.
OFFICE—Over Grange Store.

T. W. HARRIS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE
Wilkin's Drug Store.
Residence on Fifth street, where Dr Shelton
formerly resided.

Dr. T. W. Shelton,
Physician and Surgeon.

ROOMS—At Mrs. J. B. Underwood.
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

DR. JOSEPH P. GILL,
CAN BE FOUND AT HIS OFFICE or re-
sidence when not professionally engaged.
Office at the

POST OFFICE DRUG STORE,
Residence on Eighth street, opposite Presby-
terian Church.

J. J. WALTON, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE
Courts of the State.
Special attention given to real estate, col-
lection, and probate matters.
Collecting all kinds of claims against the
United States Government.
Office in Walton's brick—rooms 7 and 8.

N. HUMPHREY,
Eugene City, Oregon.

BREEDER OF THOROUGHBRED
—Holstein Friesian Cattle—

S. W. CONDON,
Attorney-at-Law,

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.
OFFICE—Opposite Walton's Bank.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED FARMS FOR A TERM
of years. Apply to

Sherwood Burr,
EUGENE CITY, OREGON
Office up stairs in Walton's Brick.

FAIR DEALING IS OUR MOTTO.

Everyone standing in need of building mate-
rial will do well to call and see our Coburg
block of lumber, kept at Midgley & Dydingers
store. We can please all kinds of customers
in quality and quantity. Give us a call before
purchasing elsewhere. N. N. MATTHEWS, Agt.

NEW GOODS.

---At--- F. B. DUNN'S

A GENERAL MARKING DOWN OF OLD GOODS.

A large assortment of La-
dies and Childrens Hose at
12 1-2 cts.
Good Dress Goods at 12c.
Best Corset in town for 50c.
An immense stock of New
and Seasonable Goods.
Fine Cashmere in every
shade
New and Nobby styles in
CLOTHING.

Trimming silk and Sat- ins in all shades. Moire antique Silks. Velvets in Colors. The finest stock of French KID SHOES ever brought to this place. BOOTS and SHOES in all grades. GROCERIES of all descriptions

Liberal Discount for CASH.

Cash Or Credit.

Goods Sold as Low as any House in Oregon for CASH OR CREDIT.

The highest price paid for all kinds of Country
Produce. Call and see
S. H. Friendly.

Harness Shop.

HAVING OPENED A NEW SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP ON 8th STREET
west of Crain Bros., I am now prepared to furnish everything in that line at the
LOWEST RATES.
The Most

Competent Workmen

Are employed, and I will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor
me with a call.
A. S. CURRIE.

J. L. PAGE, J. W. CLEAVER ---DEALER IN--- Agricultural Implements. ---AND--- Real Estate. Eugene City, Oregon

HAVING A LARGE AND COMPLETE stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, bought in the best markets **EXCLUSVELY FOR CASH,** CAN OFFER THE PUBLIC BETTER PRICES THAN ANY other house IN EUGENE. Produce of all kinds taken at market price. Excited Thousands

All over the land are going into ecstacy over
Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption.
They are looking for recovery by the timely
use of this great life saving remedy, because
it is guaranteed to positively cure Severe Coughs,
Colds, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis,
Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, or any affection
of the Throat and Lungs.

The Inventor of Saccharine.

A representative of the American
Analyst called upon Dr Constantine
Fahlberg, the inventor or discoverer of
saccharine, the new coal tar sugar, and
had a long talk with him about his
new discovery. The doctor is a tall,
well built, handsome German-American
of about thirty-eight years of age. He
speaks the modern languages fluently,
and, despite the celebrity that has so
suddenly fallen upon him, is quite
diffident and reserved.

"How did I discover saccharine?" he
said. "Well, it was partly by accident
and partly by study. I had worked a
long time upon the compound radicals
and substitution products of coal tar,
and had made a number of scientific
discoveries that are, so far as I know,
of no commercial value. One evening
I was so interested in my laboratory
that I forgot about supper until quite
late, and then rushed off for a meal
without stopping to wash my hands.
I sat down, broke a piece of bread,
and put it to my lips. It tasted
unspeakably sweet. I did not ask why
it was so, probably because I thought
it was some cake or sweetmeat. I
rinsed my mouth with water, and dried
my mustache with my napkin, when, to
my surprise, the napkin tasted sweeter
than the bread. Then I was puzzled.
I again raised my goblet, and, as
fortune would have it, applied my
mouth where my fingers had touched
it before. The water seemed sirup.
It flashed upon me that I was the
cause of the singular universal sweet-
ness, and I accordingly tasted the end
of my thumb, and found that it sur-
passed any confectionery I had ever
eaten. I saw the whole thing at a
glance. I had discovered or made some
coal-tar substance which out-sugared
sugar. I dropped my dinner, and ran
back to the laboratory. There, in my
excitement, I tasted the contents of
every beaker and evaporating dish on
the table. Luckily for me, none con-
tained any corrosive or poisonous
liquid.

"One of them contained an impure
solution of saccharine. On this I
worked then for weeks and months
until I had determined its chemical
composition, its characteristics and
reactions, and the best modes of mak-
ing it scientifically and commercially."
"When I first published my re-
searches, some people laughed as if it
were a scientific joke, others, of a more
skeptical turn, doubted the discovery
and the discoverer, and still others pro-
claimed the work as being of no prac-
tical value.

"When the public first saw saccha-
rine, however, everything changed.
The entire press, European and Ameri-
can, described me and my sugar in a
way that may have been edifying, but
was simply amusing to me. And then
came letters. My mail has run as high
as sixty a day. People wanting sam-
ples of saccharine, my autograph, or
my opinion on chemical problems,
desiring to become my partner, to buy
my discovery, to be my agent, to enter
my laboratory, and the like.

"What have I done? I have started
a company in Germany to manufacture
saccharine, with a capital of 2,000,000
marks. They are already at work,
and are now producing the new sugar.
It costs, or rather we sell it, between
\$10 and \$12 per pound, but will reduce
these figures considerably before a year
has gone past. I would rather have
started in this country, which is my
home, but the high price of skilled
labor, and the high tariff on the crude
materials (fine chemicals) of which
saccharine is made deterred me and
my friends from so doing. I will say,
however, that if applied chemistry con-
tinues progressing as it has done in the
past decade, we shall open branch
works here within the next five years."

"Saccharine is proving a wonderful
success. I am used already in many
ways. Prof Leyden, of Berlin, recom-
mended it to sweeten fine wafers and
other foods for invalids, and wrote a
formula for it in such cases. This is
used by bakers and confectioners, and
more especially by Mann & Co, the
great wafer manufacturers of Carlsbad,
Bohemia. It is also employed by the
makers of glucose and beet sugar.

These are inferior in sweetness to cane
sugar, but superior in digestibility and
healthfulness. The addition of a
trifling fraction of saccharine makes
them the equals of the finest cane
sugar in the market. Saccharine is so
sweet that a teaspoonful converts a
barrel of water into sirup. A small
wafer of it converts the bitterest
quinine solution or acid drink into a
regular molasses. It will therefore be
invaluable in disguising and destroying
all the bitter and sour tastes in medi-
cine without changing the character or
action of the drugs.
Saccharine does not decay, mould, or
ferment, neither is it attacked by bac-
teria. It has no injurious effect upon
the human system. What effect has
been noticed is rather beneficial than
otherwise. This immunity from decay
will render it of great utility in pick-
ling and preserving delicate vegetables
and meats. Where sugar is used as a
flavor and not as a food, there, I think,
it is bound to be replaced by saccha-
rine; where as a food and flavor com-
bined, it will not be. In the future
the new sugar will be used by drug-
gists, physicians, bakers, confectioners,
candy makers, preserve and pickle
makers, liquor distillers, wine makers,
and dealers in bottlers' supplies.
The new coal tar product, saccharine,
which is expected to prove very useful
on account of its sweetening power—
in respect of which it stands to cane
sugar in the ratio of 220 to 1, and with
which considerable anti-septic prop-
erties are combined—was mentioned by
Sir Sydney Roscoe in a recent discourse
at the Royal Institution. This new
substance was described by the lecturer
as perhaps the most remarkable of all
the marvelous products of the coal tar
industry. It is not a sugar, but con-
tains carbon, hydrogen, sulphur, oxy-
gen, and nitrogen; and its chemical
name is benzoyl sulphuric imide. It is
neither a nutrient nor a poison. It is
derived from the toluene of coal tar,
by a process comprising at least seven
distinct steps; the whole contributing a
triumph of synthetical chemistry.
Toluene is first heated with sulphuric
acid of 168° Twaddel, but not 100° C.
After all the original toluene has disap-
peared, the mixture is run into wooden
tanks partly filled with cold water,
where it is stirred up with chalk. The
mass thus neutralized is filtered through
a press and the calcium salts are
treated with sodium carbonate, with
another filtration following. The solu-
tion of the sodium salts thus obtained
is evaporated, and the solid residue
dried by steam heat. This material is
then mixed with phosphorus trichloride,
and treated with a current of chlorine.
Certain residuals are then driven off,
and the apparatus contains two sul-
phuric chlorides—one solid and the
other liquid. Only the latter is cap-
able of yielding saccharine. This is
now separated, mixed with solid
ammonium carbonate, and steamed.
After some further mechanical treat-
ment, the liquid is oxidized by potas-
sium permanganate; and finally the
pure saccharine is precipitated by dilute
mineral acids. It has a far sweeter
taste than sugar, and a faint delicate
flavor of bitter almonds.

It must have been rather gratifying
to the Irish, to find that the Chicago
anarchist refused to accept any of that
race on the jury in the trial now going
on. A criminal's objection to a jury-
man is not a reflection on the latter's
fairness and honesty. It is simply an
expression of the criminal's opinion
that the proposed jurymen are an enemy
of crime. The Irish race in America
have always been on the side of law and
order, therefore the anarchists prefer
not to have an Irishman sit in judi-
ment upon them.

Bob Ingersoll was recently talking
with an old colored woman in Wash-
ington on religious matters. "Do you
really believe, aunty," said he, "that
people were really made out of dust?"
"Yes sah; the Bible says dey in, 'so
I blow-s it.'" "But what is done in
wet weather when there is nothing but
mud?" "Den I spects dey make
iniduls an' sich truck."—Pack.

An East India Tragedy.

A terrible elephant story comes from
India. The morning of the 8th of
April last, while an elephant was being
ridden by its keeper in the district of
Sultanpore, in Oude, the animal re-
sented prodding with a spear by pulling
the man from his back and throwing
him some distance. Fortunately the
man fell in a hollow, and remained
there undiscovered by the elephant,
which went to a neighboring village.

There he chased an old man into a
house, then broke down the walls,
pulled the man out and dashed him to
pieces. The same night the elephant
knocked down several houses in quest
of human beings in the villages of
Sadarpur, Burgaon and Jaisingpur.
He killed six men in Beroama, three in
Sota, four in Gangeo and four in Mar-
dah. He likewise killed a bullock and
a pony; and also destroyed a new
carriage. The animal used to stand at
the door of a house, force his entry by
demolishing the walls on either side,
and would then kill as many of the
inmates as he could, pursuing others
who tried to run away. He mangled
the corpses terribly.

After securing a victim he sometimes
returned to the spot to see if life was
extinct, and would commence mutilat-
ing the body afresh. He carried
several bodies long distances and threw
them into ravines, etc. The elephant
found his way to the Dehra Rajah's
place, where he tried to enter the house
of a gardener, but some men, mounted
on three elephants, assisted by spear-
men, drove him off. He then returned
to Behpur, where he tried to break
down his master's house, in which
several persons had taken refuge. The
police got into the house from a back
window, and were obliged to send for
help to the Dehra Rajah, who sent
three elephants and some spear-
men. The animal received two gunshots on
the head at Behipur, which, however,
only temporarily drove him off. He
was ultimately captured at imminent
risk by the Rajah's three elephants and
men.

Fire at Pendleton.

Pendleton, Or, July 23d. Fire took
place at Pendleton, at 4 o'clock a. m.,
Friday, July 23d, resulting in the fol-
lowing losses, as near as could be
ascertained at the present time, viz:
Fletcher, jeweler, \$2,500; insurance,
\$500. Pressy, tailor, \$2,000; insur-
ance, \$1,500. Tustin & Leasure,
attorneys, \$1000; no insurance. Wal-
pus, saloon, \$1000; insurance \$700.
Reith Bros, three buildings burned,
lost, \$2000. Hendryx, nut store, loss,
\$2000. Mansell, milliner, loss, \$4,000;
insurance, \$1,500. L Blum, saloon
building, \$500; fully insured. D
Horn, dwelling and furniture, \$2,500.
A P Shull, dwelling and furniture,
\$2000. J Nazier, building, \$1,500.
Mrs La Dow, damage to building,
\$500. Moorehouse & Co, damage to
stock, \$100. John Gagen, damage to
hotel, \$250. Wheeler & Greene, dam-
age to building, \$400. Liberty Hall,
with furniture, loss \$6000. Jones'
agricultural warehouse, \$2000. J M
Leezer, damage to stock, \$1000. The
total damages are variously estimated
at from \$40,000 to \$50,000. The fire-
men, with their new steam engine, did
good work, and undoubtedly saved a
large portion of the town. The fire is
supposed to have originated from the
explosion of a lamp in Pressy's tailor-
ing establishment. One whole block
was burned down, except the fireproof
brick bank building.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
the County Commissioners Court will
on Monday, July 26th, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. of
said day at the Court House in Eugene City,
Lane county, Oregon, receive sealed bids,
specifications, strain diagrams and bids for
building a bridge about 150-foot span across
the Coast Fork river on county road at Tay-
lor's point about 7 1/2 miles south of Cottage
Grove.
And will also at the same time and place
receive sealed bids, specifications, strain
diagrams and bids for building a bridge about
85-foot span across the Molokai river near
the farm of Joshua McGee.
Bids to be at least 16 feet wide in the
clear, and reserving the right to the Court to
reject any and all bids.
Geo. S. WASHBURNE, County Judge.

On and after April 1st the undersigned
will commence doing business on a
ready pay basis, selling goods for cash or
produce only. All purchasers will find it to
their interest to call and get prices.
J. D. MATLOCK.