

THE EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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

VOL. IX.—NO. 28.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876.

\$2.50 per year IN ADVANCE.

The Eugene City Guard.

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..... " 12 00
" " one year..... " 24 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 10 to 12 p. m.
Mail arrives from the north and leaves going north 10 a. m. Arrives from the south and leaves going south 2:30 p. m. For Sitka, Franklin and Long Tom, 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 arrival of trains. Letters should be left at the office one hour before mail departs.
A. S. PATTERSON, P. M.

CHURCHES.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—H. G. Davenport, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Prayer meeting every Friday evening.
M. E. CHURCH.—A. C. Fairchild, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
CHRISTIAN.—G. M. Whitney, Pastor. Services by special announcement.

SOCIETIES.
EUGENE LODGE No. 11, A. F. and A. M. Meets first and third Wednesdays in each month.
SENIOR DUKE LODGE No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening.
WIMANWALA ESCAPEMENT No. 6, Meets on the 21 and 24th Wednesdays in each month.

GEO. B. DORRIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Office on Willamette street, Eugene City.

G. A. MILLER,
DENTAL ROOMS IN DONN'S BUILDING,
EUGENE CITY, OR.,
Professes DENTISTRY AND ORAL SURGERY

DR. JOHN HERBOLD,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,
Underwood's Brick Building, Up Stairs,
Respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and vicinity, in all the branches of his profession.
The Latest Improvements in
Plate Work
executed in a satisfactory manner.
STOCK IS CASH, and All Work Must be Paid on Delivery.

DENTAL.
DR. F. WELSH has opened Dental Rooms permanently in Underwood's building, Eugene City, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Reference by permission, Dr. J. R. Cardwell, Portland, Oregon.

A. W. PATTERSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Ninth Street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, and at Residence, EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

DR. GEO. W. ODELL,
Office Up Stairs, First North of Astor House, EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

For convenience of self and patrons all books and accounts will be left in charge of G. M. COOPER, Esq., opposite the store, who is fully authorized to collect the same. It is fully expected that all accounts for services will be presented for payment in thirty days, and collected in sixty.
Eugene City, April 25, 1876.

Chas. M. Horn,
PRACTICAL GUNSMITH,
DEALER IN GUNS, RIFLES, and Military Repairing done in the most stylish and warranted.
Sewing Machines, Safes, Locks, etc., repaired.
Guns loaned and ammunition furnished.
Shop on Ninth Street, opposite Star Bakery.

J. S. LUCKEY,
DEALER IN
Clocks, Watches, Chains, Jewelry, etc.
Repairing Promptly Executed.
All Work Warranted.
J. S. LUCKEY,
POST OFFICE BUILDING,
Willamette & Eighth Sts., Eugene City.

For Sale.
TWO GOOD DWELLING HOUSES,
which are nicely located and will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy. Enquire at express office.
J. B. UNDERWOOD.

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, Portmonnaies, etc., etc. All orders promptly filled.
A. S. PATTERSON.

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. Rebooting all shod 50 CENTS.
All warranted to give satisfaction.
Shop on Eighth st., opposite Humphrey's Stable.

BEN. F. DORRIS,

DEALER IN
**Stoves and Ranges,
Tin Ware,
PLAIN, FANCY & JAPANNED
Shovels and Tongs,
Fenders & Fire Dogs,
Cauldron & Wash Kettles,
Hollow, Iron and Copper Ware,
PORCELAIN, TINNED & BRASS
PRESERVING KETTLES,
Driven Well & Force Pumps,
Lead and Iron Pipes,
Hose Pipes and Hoses**
IN FACT, Everything belonging to my business, all of which I will sell at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.
JOB WORK

Of all kinds done promptly and in a satisfactory manner.

WELLS DRIVEN PROMPTLY
AND
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

By attention to business and honorable dealing to merit a share of your patronage.
Jas BEN. F. DORRIS.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call and SETTLE WITHOUT DELAY.
B. F. DORRIS.

THE HAVENER MARKET!
BECKER & BOYD, Proprietors.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
BEEF, VEAL, PORK AND MUTTON.

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

GEO. S. WALTON. AARON LYNCH.
NEW FIRM
AND
NEW GOODS.

In Dorris' Brick Building.

Walton & Lynch
Have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a general

Grocery and Provision
Business, and will keep on hand a general assortment of

Groceries, Provisions,
Tobacco, Cigars,
Nuts, Soap, Candles,
Crockery, Notion
Wood and Willow Ware,
Green and Dried Fruits,
Cured Meats,
Etc., Etc.

They propose to do business on a
CASH BASIS,
Which means that

Low Prices are Established
Goods delivered without charge to Buyer

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE WANTED
For Which
WE WILL PAY HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

Eugene City Brewery.
MATHIAS MELLER, Prop.
Is now prepared to fill all orders for

LAGER BEER
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Come and see for yourself. A good article needs recommendation.

ASTOR HOUSE,
B. C. PENNINGTON, - Proprietor.

THIS WELL-KNOWN LANDLORD has again taken charge of the ASTOR HOUSE, and has re-fitted and re-furnished the same, and will keep it second to no house in the State. You need not fear to give him a call, for his table will be supplied with the best the country affords. Charges reasonable. Come one, come all.

Real Estate For Sale.
SEVEN OR EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF
Farm and Grazing Lands
For Sale on Easy Terms.

Also, **HOUSE AND LOTS** in Eugene.
Inquire of
GEO. H. THURSTON.

Carding and Spinning.

HAVING PURCHASED the Machinery owned by C. Goodchild, I am now prepared to make all kinds of

YARN, BATTS, &c.,
For customers
At the Lowest Living Rates.
WM. IRVING,
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1876.

The Democratic caucus bill was offered on Tuesday last by Mr. Payne of Ohio, and on a motion to suspend the rules received only 81 votes to 150 against it. Nearly all the votes for the bill were from the Democratic side of the house. But as was predicted in previous letters neither the Hard-money nor the *per se* greenback men among the Democrats voted for the bill, and it is now thought that the finance question will be dropped as Reno sometime since suggested. The acuteness of the Republican party leaders has never been more conspicuously displayed than in the way they have handled this finance question. They have had absolute control of all the departments of the government for fifteen years and were the authors of the system of finance, "the dreful cause of all our woe," and now they deftly make of it a wooden horse to introduce confusion into the Democratic citadel. Their Richardsons, Chases and Boutwells could not grapple with the monster they had evoked and they evaded it. Now that the Democrats control the House, whose duty it is to grapple with such questions, they force the issue and denounce the Democrats as "incompetent," because they do not at once settle a question which Republicans have been unable to in years of effort. The Democrats would do well to follow the example set them by the Republicans for so many years and for the present ignore the finance question. Their whole efforts should be to restore honest and efficient government; when this is done it will be time enough to discuss obtuse questions of finance. Success can only be attained by perfect amity and that cannot for the present be had upon this money problem, therefore it should be severely let alone.

One of the House committees has been investigating the management of the Government insane asylum, and it has been shown that while one body of Republican patriots were speculating upon the bones of dead soldiers, another set have been making fortunes by feeding insane men and women upon rotten beef and mouldy bread,—clothing them in rags and forcing them to live in filth that would turn the stomach of a well bred hog. Such patriots should be in the language of the Cincinnati platform of 1872, "relegated" to private life.

General Custar has been before the committee on war expenditures and has testified to the corruption of post traders and to the manner in which they robbed officers and soldiers to enable them to make money enough to pay Orvil Grant, Belknap, and the other black mailers. Several of the post traders have testified to their having been assessed and forced to pay sums ranging from one to four hundred dollars for political purposes. With the whiskey ring busted and the post-traders freed from the system of blackmail, the campaign fund of the Republicans will not be so large as it was in 1872.

It has come to light that Robeson has been constructing the bankrupt house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch and Co. as the fiscal agents of the navy in Europe, and \$200,000 of the drafts of Pay-master General Bradford, who is kept in plain violation of law in London, have lately come out as having been paid out of funds intended for other purposes. There has been more "crookedness" in the navy than in any other department, but it is harder to trace because Robeson has covered up his tracks too well. Whitthorne is on his track like a sleuth-hound and will bag his game before long. Attorney-General Pierpont seems to be on "the ragged edge," for not only is the committee disclosing some very discreditable facts as to his department, but there has arisen a question of veracity between him and the President as to the letter written to the District Attorney in relation to implicated witnesses and which Babcock stole a copy of and published. The articles of impeachment against Secretary Belknap have been prepared and reported. The evidence is amply sufficient to convict him and the trial will commence next week. The House is now holding night sessions to consider the executive, legislative and judicial bill; some opposition has been developed among the Democratic members, but there is no doubt that the bill will pass substantially as the committee reported it, and that six millions of dollars will be saved to the government by its becoming a

law. Should it be defeated, the responsibility must rest upon the Republican Senate for continuing the useless expenditure of \$6,000,000 per annum. The entire force of the administration seems to be brought to bear to secure Conkling delegates to the Cincinnati Convention and the Democrats ought to heartily aid in this movement for no other candidate except Morton could be so easily beaten as "the favorite son of New York."

Last night the House elected Messrs. Lord, Knott, Jenks, Hyde, McMahon, Wheeler and Hoar to manage the impeachment case. The two last named are Republicans and all are good lawyers. Secretary Belknap has employed ex-Senator Matt. Carpenter and other distinguished lawyers to conduct his defence. They will first plead to the jurisdiction, claiming that Belknap's resignation prevents impeachment. This is an interesting question that has never yet been before the Senate and the judgment on it will be looked for with interest by all parties. It is thought that the legal question raised will be decided without any partisan ship. The bill making silver dollars a legal tender in all sums up to fifty dollars, and smaller silver coins in all sums to twenty-five dollars, passed the house on Friday. The Treasurer is authorized to issue these coins for the redemption of fractional currency. The Christianity resolution, a substitute for that of Senator Morton directing an investigation of the Mississippi election, passed the Senate by a nearly strict party vote. Senator Key of Tennessee, the only Democrat, voting for the bill. C. S. Bell, formerly of Jackson, Mississippi, testified that he had been employed as a detective in the Interior department and was sent by the President and Attorney-General to St. Louis to act as a spy upon District Attorney Dyer. He says that the Private Secretaries, Babcock and Luckey paid him to steal any papers he might find in Dyer's office that would convict Babcock.

One item of news from Europe is portentous. It is said that the Czar of Russia will soon abdicate in favor of the Czarevitch. The former has been the steady friend of the Emperor Wilham and Bismarck, and the latter is well known to have an antipathy to everything German. Several of the Russian papers are openly advising the Servians and Montenegrins to assist the Herzegovinians. The Czarevitch is one of the ablest generals in Europe and is supposed to have great military ambition. The purchase of the Suez canal by England to strengthen her position in England, and the great accession to the power of the German Empire have aroused the jealousy of the Russians, and it is thought that this movement portends an effort to extend the Russian Empire to the Bosphorus and consolidate its power by establishing a Slavonic Empire on the borders of Germany. Such a resolution upon the part of Russia would plunge all Europe into the bloodiest war of centuries.

NEMO.

CHESHIRE, OR., April 18, 1876.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE GUARD:
I see by the last GUARD that the non-descript of the Long Tom postoffice is again on the wing. That your readers may the better understand the situation I will state that about a year ago the people of three distinct points on this side of the county petitioned the P. O. D. at Washington for the establishment of an office at each of them. Appreciating the necessity thereof Mr. Underwood kindly volunteered his interest and the petitions were granted. No sooner was this done than the hoodlum of the Long Tom postoffice, fearing a decrease of revenue, and feeling outraged because the people had dared to set without first consulting the good pleasure of his royal highness, immediately flew to pieces, cursing, without stint, all of the inhabitants of the country around for their audacity. The officials of the Crow postoffice were the first objects of his displeasure. So outrageous and his conduct became that the good folks of that place, fearful of the wrath to come, secured the services of a physician to watch him, as shown by the following communication to the GUARD at that time: "The postmaster of Long Tom is on the verge of insanity; that Dr. Canaday kept his horse saddled night and day lest his symptoms become dangerous," etc. This you suppressed. In due time our turn came.

In GUARD of June 19th, 1875, article headed "Long Tom Ahead," he sails into our affections, in substance as follows: "That here a postmaster in virtue of his official capacity swore in his own deputy; and a Sunday school organized at which a man was objected to as superintendent because he couldn't pray," etc. As I was the only deputy on Long Tom at the time, and as he had reflected upon the good sense and intelligence of a whole community as well, I believed it but an act of justice to myself and neighbors that an individual who had so little consideration for the feelings of others should be rebuked. In GUARD of June 26th I replied, touching gently a few of his disgusting characteristics, and charging him as follows: "In saying that on Long Tom there is a postmaster who swore in his own deputy he absolutely lied." In other words, I charged him with asserting a willful lie. The week following came his rejoinder, containing nothing but a few silly attempts at witticism

and a pitiful wail over the ingratitude of a Republic he had served so long and well. Having failed to answer the most material charge, that of falsehood, I dropped the matter. The affair had about escaped my memory until a few weeks ago he sent me a letter asking for an explanation. I answered that I relied upon the truth of each and every allegation submitted as my only justification. I furthermore asked him why he evaded the charge of lying last summer when the controversy began. He replied to the other charges, why let this, the most damaging of all, go upon the record unanswered? He did not dare deny it publicly, but under cover of an envelope said he fluted to other parties. To this I replied, the two assertions in reference to the deputy and the Sunday school formed parts of the same proposition—that we were hoars—and to sustain the truth of it he had couped an incident that had occurred elsewhere near two years before with one that had occurred here—insinuating that this was the scene of both. No other construction could be placed on it.—the letter of it—the spirit and reason of it—the effect and consequences of it, all point to the same inevitable conclusion. His written, as well as his unwritten, history of the west side offices contrasts it and clearly points out the motive that impelled it.

In the latter of 1873—near three years before the establishment of an office at this place—a postmaster in the absence of a Justice of the Peace swore in his deputy. This was known only by the parties personally concerned and two others in the service of the Department until told by one of them in confidence to Huston. I have charged him with falsehood inasmuch as no other construction could be placed on the paragraph in GUARD of June 19th, 1875, have proved his duplicity in trying to create the impression by insinuation that the incidents occurred at one and the same place, and that, too, supplementary to a betrayal of confidence most damnable in the extreme. In a private letter dated February 28th he confesses that the party who told him the secret objected to his using it. If asked him if the party so confiding had given him permission to use it at the time, and in the manner and form in which he did. I have since ascertained that he did not. I then told him that the right to use the secret was in abeyance—that though confided to him it belonged to the party giving it, and that he had violated the rules of honor by divulging it without his permission. He has charged me with being unfriendly to him. To this I answered that I had uniformly spoken well of him except in relation to the matter in controversy, and his contemptible habit of poking sticks at his neighbors. I denied the charge, and told him that three different postmasters at as many different times had threatened to publish him. One of these I persuaded not to attempt it. Another had an article ready, and by my advice it was destroyed. The third in transit to the office was handed me for revision, but I refused to have anything to do with it. I called his attention to the fact, but he only grew worse,—calling me the reviser of these offices, and an educated hog. Thus you find, Mr. Editor, that I am not the only one that has been wronged. I expressed my sorrow at finding him on the "ragged edge"—advising him to keep his pebbles in his pockets, for by doing so the future might yet have pleasant things in store for him. The more I advised, the more he howled. He then threatened me with his tongue, with his pen, with the courts, with clubs,—powder, if need be. All this I could stand, but when he proposed to call together a whole precinct on next general election day, that a whole community might be scandalized on account of a personal misunderstanding between two men, the proposition was so monstrous that I hastily indited the note quoted by him. As to being champion of the Sunday school, I am but a scholar there. As to being the "Goliath of all the enraged deputies," I will say they are well able to defend themselves. As to my name being before the independent convention with my consent two years ago, he is an unmitigated liar. As to my democracy, it will not lose by comparison with his. It is human to err, but I have never beaten a poor dumb brute near to death to satisfy a personal spite; have never held up to ridicule the little shortcomings of my neighbors; have never said that it was a criminal offence to buy postage stamps at any other but the place at which a person receives his mail, in order to increase my revenue; have never sought to ruin when I could not rate, as he has done. Bowed up by the proud consciousness of never having done wrong or injury to my fellow men, save in just retaliation for wrong or injury sustained, I care not for the empty or friendship of this vile bragart, and will assure him here that "Banquo's ghost will not down at his bidding."

J. G. HAYWOOD.
[As both the parties interested in this matter have now been heard we suggest that they proceed to settle the matter through some channel other than a newspaper. It is out of place to thus drag personal matters before the public.—Ed.]

Oregon's Great Glacier.
From the Oregonian.

McKENZIE BARDON, April 14th, 1876.
As but a small minority of our citizens can expect to celebrate the Centennial season with the Quakers, there must be many of the majority who are casting about for the next thing to see or do that may be worthy of an occasion which at best can occur but once in a lifetime. To a small but appreciative number of such let me suggest a visit to the great glacier lying on the western slope of the north peak of the Three Sisters where, standing on a vertical half mile of ice, hands and nostrils tingling with the currents of Boreas, they may imagine themselves transported to the pole without the perils of a northwest passage. Not that the trip will be without its risks, but these will be small in comparison with its compensations.

On July 28th, last, with a friend I left camp at Lake valley on the McKenzie wagon road at 5 A. M., and riding seven miles and walking three stood at 9 A. M. on the north end of the glacier, and a few days later a number of persons starting from near the same place made the ascent on foot

in seven hours by a different route, so it must seem to be quite easy of access. Once reached the further ascent is mere pastime, only requiring care to avoid the crevasses which in places are quite close together, but as they seldom intersect by zig-zagging, the pedestrian can pass around those he cannot jump over. They vary in width from thirty feet to narrow seams, and are to common observation bottomless.

From the upper or south end of the glacier there is some hard climbing to reach the top of the middle peak, but no one who has had the courage to reach this point will stop short of the summit. The peculiar form of the mountain alone must account for the existence of so large an ice field at so small an altitude. Its length, north and south, is about four miles, with an irregular width of a mile. A high rocky ridge extending north for five miles from middle mountain, supports and screens it from the sun on the west, and the sheer wall of the north mountain shades it almost till noon, while its entire surface is an inclined plane shading northward at an angle of 30 degrees. Of its rate of motion little is known, but its abrasion is on the eastern edge where it comes in contact with the bluff of the north mountain. Immense masses of debris are carried northward and deposited in wrinkles upon the margin as well as the surface of the ice current. Stretching westward for miles from its northern extremity, are its ancient moraines, deposited at a period in geology more favorable to its operations than the present.

When it is considered that to this agency we owe the graceful lines and curves of every hill, if not the alluvium of all our fertile valleys, the glacier should be an object of popular as well as scientific interest. Quite as interesting, however, is the volcanic system of this immediate region, for if fire had not first built up the mountains water could not erode them down. Having examined perhaps twenty extinct volcanoes, I have found that in the majority of cases one side or the other has blown out, leaving a semicircle or a perpendicular wall to represent the crater. Though scarcely willing to believe such to be the case, I found it true of both the Middle and North Sisters. The south mountain, also a volcano, still retains the perfect form.

On the 10th of September last, soon after the first autumn rain, it was my good fortune to view from the summit of the north mountain the general features of almost our entire State without hindrance from cloud or smoke. The sweep of vision seemed almost boundless, including all the peaks northward upon this range, the mountain system of Eastern Washington, the Willamette valley, coast range and ocean on the west and the Gulf of Shasta on the south. With a large field-glass, Mount Tyndall, said by John Muir to be the highest land in North America, might have been brought in sight.

Should any reader of this imperfect sketch who possesses even a modicum of enthusiasm be led by it to seek and a life attendant here or elsewhere, you and I, Mr. Editor, will share his thanks. To view at Philadelphia the collected evidences of our national progress and prosperity will be even a greater cause for enthusiasm, and should the American in whose breast either some will not kindle the patriot, while it stifles the partisan, sectarian and provincial.

Professor T. M. Gatch has expressed his intention of visiting the glacier this summer, in company with other gentlemen of scientific attainments, and Mr. Bays, editor of the Eugene Guard, will repeat his visit of last season, having then only seen enough to fairly arouse his interest. Prof. Tyndall, "Oh the Forms of Water," makes most excellent reading, but, as to the child the mass, agerie is better than the picture book, or nature outlectures Tyndall.

P. O. REYNOLDS.
New York City Politician.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing under date of the first says:

Present indications point to a bitter struggle in the approaching Democratic State Convention between the Tammany and anti-Tammany factions from this city. The latter are leaving no stone unturned to lead their strongest men and to perfect their organization. With leaders like John Morrissey, who have been careful to make themselves popular with the working-men and trades organizations, Mr. Kelly will have plenty of work on his hands if he expects to exclude them from the Convention. Morrissey is a strong Tilden man, and as Kelly is understood to be weakening on that point, it would not be surprising if the Governor's friends should vote to admit the former to seats in the Convention.

It may also be stated that the anti-Tammany faction have determined—if they cannot have their own way at Utica—to run an independent candidate for Mayor at the next election, in which case it is understood Controller Green will be their man. There is some talk about covert support for Green from what are called the Custom House Republicans; but there is nothing in that, so far as one can judge of what is on the surface of things. New York politics, proverbially, are as complicated as a Chinese puzzle, but one thing usually is plain enough, which is, that both parties have no compunction about joining hands with each other, under cover, when it is their mutual interest to do so, the more thoroughly to pluck the public goose.

The Odd Fellows of Washington county are making arrangements for a railroad excursion to St. Joe on their next anniversary, April 25. They expect to have a special half-fare rates, and invite everybody.