

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. 31.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 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 45¢; each subsequent insertion 41¢. 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..... 17 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 9 to 11 a. m.
Mail arrives from the south and leaves going north 10 a. m. Arrives from the north and leaves going south at 2:30 p. m. For St. Louis, Franklin and Long Tom, close at 5 a. m. on Wednesdays. For Grantsville, 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.

CHURCHES.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—H. G. Davenport, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 3 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.
EPHRAIM LODGE No. 11, A. F. and A. M. Meets first and third Wednesdays in each month.
SPIRIT BUTTE LODGE No. 9 I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening.
WISCONSIN ENCAMPMENT No. 6, M. W. T. O. Meets on the 21st and 28th Wednesdays in each month.

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

G. A. MILLER,
DENTAL ROOMS IN DUNN'S BUILDING,
Eugene City, Or.,
Professor 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 for 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.

Chas. M. Horn,
PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.
DEALER IN GUNS, RIFLES, and Materials. Repairing done in the neatest style, and Guaranteed.
Sawing, Bluing, 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 Guaranteed.
J. S. LUCKEY,
POST OFFICE BUILDING,
Willamette & Eighth Sts., Eugene City.

For Sale.
TWO GOOD DWELLING HOUSES.
Which are newly located and will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy. Enquire at express office.
J. R. 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, Walla, Blanks, Portmonaies, etc., etc. All orders, promptly filled.
A. S. PATTERSON.

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. Resisting old shoes 50 cents.
All warranted to give satisfaction.
Shop on Eighth st., opposite's 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 Hose
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 hope to merit a share of your patronage
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, Candies,
Soy, Cakes,
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'r.
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 refitted 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 24, 1876.

But little has been done in the way of legislation this week, in fact nothing except some private bills and the law transferring the Indian bureau from the Interior to the War Department. A vote was reached on this measure on Friday after a long debate and the bill passed by a vote of 139 to 94. Should it become a law it is estimated that at least ten million dollars will be saved each year to the government. It provides that army officers shall be detailed on full pay to act as Indian agents, and makes many other changes, which not only protect the Indians from imposition, but the government from being swindled. It is doubtful whether the Senate will pass the bill, and even if it should it is even still more doubtful whether the President would sign it, as it destroys his "Indian peace policy." The churches which have had the appointment of the agents will make a vigorous fight both in the Senate and with the President to prevent the change being made, as they would lose their patronage by it, and they care very little for the decrease of expense if it deprives them of their power.

The Kilbourn case has not yet been decided; the lawyers have been arguing it since Tuesday last and will probably not finish until the 25th, when Judge Carter may take some time to make up his mind, though from indications given from the bench he has already a well defined opinion that Kilbourn should be discharged by the House and held to answer to the indictment. Should this be his view of course he will order the discharge, and the singular spectacle will then be seen of a subordinate court setting aside the will of the duly elected representatives of the people. Such an order, if sustained and submitted to by the House, will effectually prevent any further investigations, as no witness could be forced to answer if he has the right to decide what questions are proper and come within the purview of the committees' power. The Constitution gives Congress the power and directs that it shall constitute courts of various powers and jurisdiction. The committees are made courts or commissioners for the purpose of taking testimony to be reported to the House. Every sucking lawyer knows that when a witness is being examined before a court, and an objection is made to answering a question put, that the court decides as to the propriety of the question and directs the witness to answer or not, as it may determine. This rule is absolute, except where the witness declines to answer on the ground that he would criminate himself. Then the court cannot compel an answer. The House has the remedy in its own hands should Judge Carter attempt to muzzle it in this way, and that is to re-arrest Kilbourn, and at once to impeach and suspend Carter. The argument in the Belknap case commences on Wednesday, 27th instant. The House managers feel very confident that the plea that Belknap was not an official when impeached will be overruled, but they will submit proof that he was at the time of this impeachment actually Secretary of War. Belknap handed in his resignation on the 2d of March, and was impeached that evening. But in settling his accounts he drew pay for the 2d day of March, and was without doubt Secretary of War in the morning; as the law does not recognize parts of days, it is claimed that his resignation did not cause him to cease to be Secretary of War until the close of the day, in which event his plea is false. Witness had been summoned to be in attendance on Thursday, though it is not probable in any event that they can be examined before the succeeding week.

In the whisky ring trials and in many of the investigations, particularly those in regard to the sale of post-traderships, the smell of corruption was brought uncomfortably near to President Grant. His brother, his confidential secretary, and many of his intimate associates have been proven guilty of practices for which some of them are now in the penitentiary, and others are banned by all decent people. But the committee on expenditures of the Department of

Justice have found that even the President, whom all hoped for the honor of the nation would not be found participating in the corruption by which he was surrounded, has been guilty of using the public funds for the purpose of securing his own election. Ex-Attorney General Williams testified before the committee that he paid the notorious "Johnny Davenport," supervisor of elections in New York city, \$35,000 by the direct order of President Grant. This money came from the secret service fund and was most of it given to Davenport just prior to the election in 1872, and was used to corrupt some voters in New York and to intimidate others. It will be remembered that Davenport just prior to the election armed large numbers of roughs and placed them at the various polling places to drive off the respectable voters. The testimony of Williams shows where he got at least a portion of the money to pay for the hire of his "bravos." It came from the United States Treasury, and was paid out by the order of the President. It is humiliating to make such a statement, but the truth requires that it should be made. NEMO.

THE FIRST PUBLIC READING OF THE DECLARATION.

The Declaration was written by Jefferson, as he himself stated in a letter to Dr. Mease, in his lodging house at the southwest corner of Market and Seventh streets, Philadelphia. The house is still standing, and is occupied by a tailor, who shows his patriotism by calling his shop the "Temple of Liberty Clothing Store." The instrument was signed in the East room of the State House on the lower floor. It appeared in the next day's paper (side by side with an advertisement of a negro child for sale), but was not officially given to the people until noonday on the 8th of July, when it was read to a large concourse of people in the State House yard by John Nixon, deputed to the task by the Sheriff of Philadelphia, who had received it from the committee. The stage on which the reader stood was a rough wooden platform on the line of the eastern walk, about half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. Deborah Logan, who lived in the neighborhood, states that she heard from the garden every word of the instrument read, and thought the voice was Charles Thompson's. In spite of all evidence in favor of Nixon, we choose to believe her. The Man of Truth should have first made known those words to humanity. Cheers rent the welkin, a feu-de-joie was fired, the chimes of Christ Church rang through all the bright Summer day, and the old bell gave at last to the world the message it had received a quarter of a century before, and proclaimed liberty to all the world.

The daily papers—little thin sheets a few inches square—gave us for weeks afterward accounts of the rejoicing and wild enthusiasm of the other provinces as the declaration reached them. In New York one singular effect produced was that "a general jail delivery of all prisoners took place, in pursuance of the Declaration of Independence by the honorable Congress."—Rebecca Harding Davis in Harper's Magazine.

MR. LANE'S SPEECH.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the union on the bill to transfer the office of Indian Affairs from the Interior to the War Department, Mr. Lane said:
I will occupy but a few minutes of the committee. Not the least important question before this Congress is that now under consideration. It is indeed a very grave subject, entitled to the careful, candid and serious consideration of this body. As a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs I signed the report of the majority, and am there recorded in its favor; nor have I yet had reason to review or occasion to regret my action. I believe the proposed legislation will result well in this, that it will tend to maintain peace, secure additional protection to the lives and property of our citizens on the frontier, will materially reduce the expenses of our government, and will in no wise injuriously affect if it does not improve the condition of the Indian.
So far as it has extended, my association with the republican members of this House has been, to me I am sure, of the most agreeable character; and I am not only surprised but somewhat grieved that the most formidable opposition to this measure should emanate from that source. Yes, I am quite surprised that it is the opinion of some of these gentlemen that the officers of the army are unfitted to assume charge of this peculiar branch of the public service. How long they deemed a military government in the Southern States to be necessary, how long they invoked the presence of the army to control the white people of

this country, this is not the occasion nor is it for me to say. Let history answer and I will be content.

But is urged that the officers of the army by "training, education, taste, and life-long habits are unfitted to enter heartily into the work of civilization by a personal interest in and supervision of the labors of teachers, missionaries, farmers and mechanics." Now what is their training? It is obedience to the orders of a superior, which in this instance, if the bill prevails, would result in compliance with instructions from the Department relative to their conduct toward the Indian. And their education? It is usually of a high order; they excel not only in mathematics, but are proficient in other branches of study, in history, the polite languages, and are by no means unfamiliar with the prominent principles of the civil and moral law. Are they not Christian gentlemen? That is a delicate question, which I will not presume to discuss. However it may be with others, I cannot feel myself sufficiently righteous to dwell upon it. Those whose religious status is better assured may experience greater serenity and enjoy greater liberty. They doubtless know better the character of the structure in which they live.

How have the mighty fallen when the officers of the Army should be regarded so unworthy? "One whose training, education, taste, and life-long habits unfitted him for civilizing labors" has led the republican party to important political victories and to-day presides as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. And yet his old companions in arms, of equal learning, of equal merit, and of equal integrity are not deemed worthy to preside over an Indian agency. Perhaps some zealous partisan, some noisy, blatant politician, who has neither "training nor education, taste nor life-long habits," except of getting all he can and keeping all he gets, is just fitted for so responsible a position. Pardon me if I prefer the Army officer, and regard the arguments against his employment in this capacity unworthy serious consideration. I am confident there are those, and many in the republican party, upon this floor who have served with distinguished gallantry in the Federal Army that will join with me in repelling these covert imputations upon a class of men who in war were heroes and in peace are gentlemen.

But I acquit my republican friends who differ with me upon this question. I am certain they are as sincere in their views as I am in mine. How can I fail to do so when I find the champion of the opposition of this measure in the person of my much-loved friend from New York, [Mr. Cox?] I was never so much pained as when with deep and melancholy interest, I listened to his speech upon this bill. It was able, it was ingenious, it displayed his great literary research and discovered his profound erudition, but to my mind it was not applicable. Whence comes his extensive acquaintance with the Indian character? Has he seen the war-dance, heard the battle-cry, seen the uplifted tomahawk, the scalping knife glistening in the air, the blazing fagots, and the victim at the stake; houses, the poor and humble homes of our frontier settlers burned to the ground, and men, women, children indiscriminately butchered? Surely, O, surely not; indeed, then where did he acquire his knowledge of Indians? From Cooper's novels? From Longfellow's Hiawatha, in fanciful conception of the graceful and sylph-like form of the mythical Minnehaha? From the legends of Tammany, with which he confesses a familiarity, or from and upon that gigantic mountain from which he contemplated many cities and 600,000 happy Kabyles at its base? A narrow contracted country, fine imagination, or a powerful vision, to say the least.

Ah, those happy Kabyles! No portion of the speech of my accomplished friend, Mr. Chairman, made so great and lasting impression on my mind as that delightful description of the vision spread out to his gaze from that dizzy mountain height. In fancy I was by his side. I too saw that regenerate 600,000. I saw their bright, happy faces lit up with the spirit of human kindness. I saw them at their looms, at their plows, at their daily toil. But all their joy, all their happiness, all their gladness, were but comparative in their degree until the revivifying, rejuvenating gaze of my genial friend fell upon them. Ah, Mr. Chairman, it was a blissful moment for those peaceful Kabyles when, upward turning their eyes to the mountain crags, they beheld the benignant countenance of the gentleman bent toward them. What feelings of emotion must have thrilled them! What a glimpse of Paradise opened to their vision! What gleams of centennial

radiance must have illumined their peaceful valley! I can now see that Arcadia putting on new glories under such a beneficent and amnestical gaze.

But the picture is too enchanting. I will turn it to the wall, nor even inquire if they had been under the charge of political agents or knew anything of the reservation system. The Indians left Ohio, and so did my distinguished friend. He went to New York, and outside the political war-whoop of Tammany the voice of the red man was unheard.

Having heretofore upon most questions been right he speaks with much confidence and assurance upon this. With all my admiration for that gentleman, I do solemnly protest that he has no right to calmly and deliberately cast an unkind imputation upon the Representatives of the States exposed to Indian disturbances. But for the attack so wantonly made upon a number of Representatives in this body, of whom I am one, I should not utter one single word. He says:

Every border man, I suppose, is in favor of the extermination of the Indians, or nearly all.

And again he said:
I do not mean all the border men; I mean all the border Congressmen except the gentleman from Arkansas, [Mr. Wilshire] who so nobly stands up in vindication of the red men of his neighborhood.

There is no disposition, Mr. Chairman, I assure you, anywhere in the West to exterminate the Indian race; but it is there and that feeling was universal, the Indian need not fear any so much as the border men. "The wicked flee where no man pursueth." People very much mistake the border men. They are not ruffians or murderers. They are a noble, brave, gallant, enterprising people, equaling in intelligence even the polite constituency of my genial friend from New York. They are as magnanimous as brave, as merciful as gallant. They respect the rights of the Indians, and by the Indians are far more respected than those who at a remote and secure distance extol their virtues, and from the extreme height of some Mount Parnassus in Algeria or elsewhere sing of those who, driven by philanthropists and fate, have sought refuge upon the summit of the Rocky Mountains and green slopes of the Pacific.

Gentlemen talk about the injustice done the Indians. They magnify and manufacture massacres of the noble red family. They do not allow their memory to go back only a few years to many painful incidents in the history of our frontier settlement. They forget Mountain Meadow, they forget Dr. Whitman's fate; they forget also the massacre at the Cascades, in my State, in 1855, where men, women and poor little children were horribly murdered. Some were cut to pieces, some thrown into wells before life was extinct; others were burned to death, their bodies roasted and left for hogs to devour, a dainty morsel for the contemplation of philanthropic peace policy philosophers. They forget Lest River and its sad and grievous story of but three short years ago. They forget, indeed, all the wrongs and sufferings endured by the people upon the border, and yet they assume to dictate to us how the Indians shall treat us, and not how we shall treat them. The Indians have rights; we, too, have none. Let me illustrate by saying that agreeably to the prevailing policy of the government, if a white man trespass upon the rights or property of an Indian he is met in double the value of the property injured, and the government of the United States stands as security for its payment; but if an Indian, going beyond the limits of his reservation, destroys the property of the white man, he is held harmless and is protected by the government, and Congress, I regret to say, is disposed to deny indemnification to the sufferer. If, in his despair and desperation, the victim resorts to the doctrine of reprisal, he is denounced even upon the floor of this House as a robber and a murderer. Protect your citizens from the Indian, and the Indian will need no protection from your citizens; and this, I am happy to say, Mr. Chairman, is one of the chief objects of the bill.

It is gravely suggested, even by my distinguished friend from Arkansas, [Mr. Wilshire,] that the commissioner of Indian affairs should be elevated to the dignity of a Cabinet officer. That is statesmanship with a vengeance. Two hundred and fifty thousand souls entitled to a Cabinet representation! We have, sir, 40,000,000 of people. Just think of it! Divide that number 250,000 and we have 160 Cabinet officers! How many Belknaps and Delanos we should have among that number I cannot conjecture and I will not undertake to say. As things now look we would occupy the whole time of Congress in the interesting labor of impeachment, and accomplish by no means, or slow means, the necessary legislation of the country.

[Concluded next week.]