

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. 36.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1876.

\$2.50 per year IN ADVANCE.

The Eugene City Guard.

Geo. J. Buys, Prop.

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.
Transient notices in local column, 20 cents per line for each insertion.
One square three months \$30 00
" " six months \$50 00
" " one year \$80 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 12 p. m.
Mail arrives from the north and leaves going north at 10 a. m. Arrives from the south and leaves going south at 2:30 p. m. For Sunland, Franklin and Long Tom, depart at 8 a. m. on Wednesdays. For Crawfordville, Camp Creek and Brownsville at 1 p. m. Letters will be ready for delivery half an hour after a 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. Davinport, 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.
METHODIST.—G. M. Whitney, pastor. Services by special announcement.

SOCIETIES.

FOREIGN LODGE NO. 11, A. F. and A. M. Meets first and third Wednesdays in each month.
SENIOR ORDER LODGE NO. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening.
W. M. W. LODGE, EMERALD NO. 6. Meets on the 2d and 4th 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.,
Professes DENTISTRY AND ORAL SURGERY

DR. JOHN HERRBOLD,
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 generally 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, 7th, opposite the Astor House, 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 28, 1875.

L. ALVERSON,
PHYSICIAN SURGEON
AND
DRUGGIST.
Office on east side Willamette street, near corner of 7th, adjoining law office of J. F. Brown.
Special attention paid to diseases of the Lungs, and all cases of chronic diseases.
References—Success in practice and attention to business.

Chas. M. Horn,
PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.
DEALER IN GUNS, RIFLES,
and Materials. Repairing done in
the neatest style 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 immediately 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, Black Books, Foolscap, Cards, Wall-papers, Penmanship, etc., etc. All orders, promptly filled.
A. S. PATTERSON.

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, Taps 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 to merit a share of your patronage
S. F. DORRIS.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call and SETTLE WITHOUT DELAY.

S. 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, Candles,
Soups, 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-renewed the same, and will keep it open to his 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.

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

OPPOSITION

IS THE

LIFE OF TRADE!

SLOAN BROTHERS

WILL DO WORK CHEAPER than any other shop in town.

HORSES SHOD FOR \$1.50,
With new material, all round. Resetting old shoes 50 cents.

All warranted to give satisfaction.
Shop on Eighth st. opposite Humphrey's Stable.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1876.

The city seems as quiet as any good sized village you may find. The same chronic cry of "hard times" prevails, and yet the people seem to be enjoying themselves in their quiet way; trips to Mount Vernon with picnic dinners on the boat are becoming fashionable.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Morrill from the committee on appropriations reported with numerous amendments the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, and shortly after the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the articles of impeachment against Belknap. The above named bill is the one which it is thought will create a dead-lock in legislation, as it is well known that the views of the Senate and House differ widely on many of the most important features of the bill.

In the House Mr. Cox asked leave to introduce a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the House what number of troops are in the Southern States and for what purposes they are there stationed. Objection was made and the resolution was not entertained.

Mr. Teese offered a resolution which was adopted, declaring John P. Patterson, of New Jersey, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives for the remainder of the 44th Congress. The oath of office was administered to Mr. Patterson by the Speaker.

Mr. Clapp, the public printer, is now before the Senate claiming to be a victim to arbitrary proceedings on the part of the House Committee. A proper inquiry was made as to the management of the government property in his charge, and in the course of it he was caught stealing, to the surprise of everybody, and was like a rascally boy who had been soundly thrashed by a neighbor for some piece of villainy, he runs to his daddy and yells out that Mr. Whitham has whipped him for nothing. So the honest Clapp claps himself before his daddy, the Senate, and lyingly says he has been ill-treated. I don't suppose there ever was a rat caught stealing corn or a fox caught robbing a hen roost that did not think he was ill-treated, too.

Ex-Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, testified before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Indian Bureau that in 1872 the owners of the Flagstaff silver mine, situated near the Emma mine, in Utah, sent Shaffer to Europe to sell the mine before a land patent had been granted. The mine was sold and the patent granted, and Shaffer remitted to me, Donald (then Senator) \$12,000, with instructions to pay \$5,000 to John Delano, then chief clerk of the Interior Department, \$3,000 to E. C. Jagersoll, who had acted as attorney, and \$2,000 to ex-Senator Thayer, now Governor of Wisconsin. Delano is to be called to testify concerning this and his contract for land surveying, under which he received \$2,500 without doing any work. And so with every stone which is turned by the Grant administration, some new villainy is unearthed. The rascals that have been caught are but as one in a thousand. But the process of investigation still goes on and has already disclosed to the country the fact that dishonesty is the rule and honesty the exception with the party now in power.

The Supreme Court of Maine has made a decision by which the old statute authorizing the overseers of towns to send vagrants to the workhouse is declared to be in conflict with the Fourteenth amendment, which provides that no State shall deprive any citizen of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Judge Walton, who delivered the opinion, says, "If white men and women may be thus summarily disposed of at the North, black ones may be disposed of in the same way at the South. This seems to be traveling a long way to take care of the worthless citizens of other States at the expense of law abiding citizens of his own. Or is it that the Supreme Court of Maine is trying to put up with the trifling annoyance of a few vagrants in order to compel the people of the South to grin and bear the horde of such cattle as the events of the last fifteen years have precipitated upon them?"

California Platform.

The California Democratic State Convention adopted a platform as follows:

First—Fidelity to all of the provisions of the constitution of the United States

Second—Perpetual States, with local self-government in every section.

Third—Civil service reform; restitution of tests of honesty, ability and capacity as qualifications for public office.

Fourth—Retrenchment and economy in federal, State and municipal administration; the lessening of the burdens on labor by the reduction of offices and taxation.

Fifth—Exposure and speedy punishment by penal laws of corruption and speculation in the administration of public affairs.

Sixth—The private use and appropriation of public funds by official custodians means embezzlement and robbery; official accountability should be enacted and enforced by the better administration of civil and criminal laws.

Seventh—State corporations superfluous and subordinate to State legislation in the interests of the people.

THE FIRST BULL RUN.

Why the Federal Troops were not Followed up by the Confederates—Letter from Gen. Beauregard.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7, 1876—Dear Sir: I avail myself of the first opportune moment to answer your letter of the 17th ult., inquiring of me, as in command at the time, why the pursuit of the Federals after their rout at the battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, was suddenly checked and the Confederate troops recalled toward Manassas. I will first state that, though with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's consent I exercised command during the battle, at its close, after I had ordered all the troops on the field in pursuit, I went personally to the Lewis House, and relinquished that command to him. I then started at a gallop to take immediate charge of the pursuit on the Centerville turnpike, but was soon overtaken by a courier from Manassas, with a note addressed to me by Col. T. G. Rhett, of Gen. Johnston's staff, who had been left there in the morning to forward that General's troops as they might arrive by rail from Winchester. Col. Rhett thereby informed me that a strong body of Federal troops had crossed the Bull Run at Union Mills Ford, on our right, and was advancing on Manassas, our depot of supplies, which had been necessarily left very weakly guarded. I hurried back to the Lewis House, to communicate this important dispatch to General Johnston and both of us believing the information to be authentic, I undertook to repair to the threatened quarter with Ewell's and Holmes' brigades, at that moment near the Lewis House, where they had just arrived, too late to take part in the action. With these troops I engaged to attack the enemy vigorously before he could effect a lodgment on our side of Bull Run, but asked to be reinforced as soon as practicable by such troops as might be spared from the Centerville pursuit.

Having reached the vicinity of Union Mills Ford without meeting any enemy, I ascertained to my surprise that the reported hostile passage was a false alarm growing out of some movements of our own troops (a part of General D. R. Jones' brigade), who had been thrown across the run in the morning, pursuant to my offensive plan of operations of the day, and upon their return now to the south bank of the Run were mistaken through their similarity of uniform for the Federals. I returned to intercept the march of the two brigades who were following me toward Union Mills; and as it was quite dark when I met them, and they were greatly jaded by their long march and countermarch during that hot July day, I directed them to halt and bivouac where they were. Hearing that President Davis and General Johnston had gone to Manassas, I returned and found them, between 9:30 and 10 o'clock, at my headquarters.

This will explain to you why the partial "retrograde movement" to which you refer was made, and why no sustained vigorous pursuit of McDowell's army was made that evening. Any pursuit of the Federals next day toward their rallying point at and around the Long Bridge over the Potomac could have led to no possible military advantage, protected as that position was by a system of fieldworks. No movement upon Washington by that route could have been possible, for even if there had been no such works, the bridge—a mile in length—was commanded by Federal ships of war, and a few pieces of artillery, or the destruction of a small part of the bridge could have made its passage impracticable.

Our only proper operation was to pass the Potomac into Maryland, at or about Edward's Ferry, and march upon the rear of Washington. With the hope of undertaking such a movement, I had caused a reconnaissance of the country and shore (south of the Potomac) in that quarter to be made in the month of June, but the necessary transportation, even for the ammunition essential to such a movement, had not been provided for my forces, notwithstanding my application for it during more than a month beforehand, nor was there twenty-four hours' food at Manassas for the troops brought together for that battle. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HON. JOSEPH C. FERRISS,

Nashville, Tenn.

A VETERAN POLITICIAN.

Who the Southern Democratic Delegates to St. Louis Will Go For.

Gen. Thomas Clingman, of North Carolina, is at the Astor House. For fourteen years previous to the war Gen. Clingman was a leading Southern member of Congress. He was appointed by Gov. Brazor, of North Carolina, a Senator in Congress in 1858, and elected a Senator by the

North Carolina Legislature in 1860,

serving with such men as Jeff Davis, Calhoun, and other notable Southern fire-eaters, until Fort Sumpter was fired upon, a year later.

Gen. Clingman, fifteen years ago was the first man, intellectually and politically, in North Carolina. When Jefferson Davis left the United States Senate to accept the presidency of the Confederacy, Gen. Clingman also left the Senate to take command of a brigade in the Confederate army. Since the war he has had but little to do with politics. Yesterday, in conversation with a *Star* reporter, the General said:

"We all look to New York and Washington for news about the Presidential election. To the Democrats in the South, Bayard, Hendricks, Thurman, Tilden or Hancock, would be equally acceptable as a candidate. The Southern Democrats will rely entirely on the judgment of the party North for a candidate. From my State the delegates will go to St. Louis unpledged."

"Will the Southern delegates insist upon the nomination of a Southerner for Vice-President, General?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, no; no former slaveowner will ask or expect the Democratic nomination of Vice-President. The Southern Democrats know well enough that the Northern Democrats would not vote to nominate a Southern man if he were proposed. We will be perfectly satisfied if we can elect the ticket, though the candidates are both from the North."

"What is the general opinion of the Southern people about a candidate?" asked the reporter.

"They will be perfectly satisfied to see Gov. Tilden nominated. They leave the choice of a candidate in the hands of their Northern brethren, and all our delegates will go to Cincinnati unpledged."

"Who do you think is the strongest candidate?" asked the reporter.

"Well, there are several mentioned, and I am sure that our party in the South will poll as many votes for one Democrat that has been mentioned in connection with the Presidency as for another. The *World*, I see, favors Gen. Hancock. I think Gen. Hancock could get as many votes in the South as any other man from Democrats."

Gen. Clingman expects to be a delegate to St. Louis. He will go unpledged.—*N. Y. Sun*, Sunday, March 7, 1876.

MODERN WOMEN.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique, and they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble and back-sachy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the olden days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to Women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of the internal organs, resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation and ulceration and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will do no harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

A Conscientious Voter.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News.

"Bout dis hyar 'lection bizness, I've done laid down a new flatiron!" said Pete to some other darkeys.

"What sort of a new flatiron is dat?" was asked by another darkey.

"Well, dey ain't gwine to fool me no more 'bout who I'm voting for, dat's how!" said Pete.

"What you gwine to kno' 'bout it? You ain't bin to skool since de last 'lection, an' can't read now!" returned a third darkey.

"Nebber you mind 'bout my readin', nigger; dat don't explain de pint. But I'm tellin' of yer dat when I goes to a 'Publisan an' gets my ticket I've gwine to do de readin' myself, an' ax him to read it back'ards from de bottom up, an' ef dat ticket don't dovetail at bof ends like a bwo' draw, she don't go inter de box, dat's all!"

The arguing of the civil suits against Tweed and Sweeny, the New York thieves, has been postponed till October.