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.

GEO. J. BUYS, Pro'p.

OUR ONLY

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

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Office on Willamette street, Eugene City.

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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 or 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 stone 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 5th, 1875.

L. ALVERSON,

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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.

JEWELRY ESTABLISMENT.

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.

BEN. F. DORRIS,

DEALER IN

Stoves and Ranges,

Tin Ware,

PLAIN, FANCY & JAPANNED

Shovels and Tongs,

Fenders & Fire Dogs,

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Hollow, Iron and Copper Ware,

PORCELAIN, TINNED & BRASS

PRESERVING KETTLES,

Driven Well & Force Pumps,

Lead and Iron Pipes,

Gas 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

ja6 BEN. F. DORRIS.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call and

SETTLE WITHOUT DELAY.

B. F. DORRIS.

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,

Soaps, 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, Pro'p.

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.

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 5 Cents.

All warranted to give satisfaction

Shop on Eighth st., opposite Humphrey's Stable.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

CHAS. HADLEY,

At Dunn's Old Stand,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD assortment of of

Hack, Buggy & Team Harness,

Saddles, Whips,

Spurs, Halters,

Collars,

Curry Combs and Brushes

And everything usually kept in a first class Harness Shop. ja1

OUR VICTORY MUST BE COMPLETE.

The attention of Democratic politicians is mainly concentrated upon the Presidential canvas, and certainly the struggle for the control of the executive department of the Government is important enough to warrant great interest; but in anxiety on that subject, sight should not be lost of the necessity of retaining the positions in the legislative department already won. The President without Congress would be powerless. The Senate could control his appointments, the House of Representatives could cripple him by the denial of proper appropriations, and if both Houses were strongly opposed to him, they might, as Radical politicians stick at nothing when party power is at stake, strip the executive of its prerogatives, as they did in Johnson's time. To give value to the election of a Democratic President, it is essential that a Democrat House be chosen to support him. The Senate will be so constituted that after a Democratic victory in the nation all wise measures for the general good will be apt to receive its approval, and with the Executive and the popular House united, it will not be disposed to show fight on merely partisan issues. In the next Congress Democratic leaders, having the advantage of two years of experience and responsibility, will be ready to take hold of Federal affairs with skill and vigor, and will prove faithful allies to a Democratic President.

When the true purpose is considered, the full mission of the party, no argument to establish the importance of securing a working power in the Government is needed. The design of the campaign is not merely to exalt some well-known statesman into the highest public position in the gift of the people, and make a few changes among Federal office-holders. It is to overthrow the Radical party, the rule of which has been so disastrous; to remedy the evils which it has brought upon the country, and to establish Democratic methods. To accomplish this we must have the control of Congress. Unless we secure the House of Representatives no system of retrenchment will be possible, no revolution in the civil service. The Democracy is not coming into power as an experiment, but coming with a duty to perform and coming to stay. The public debt must be funded, the tariff regulated, a humane and rational Indian policy established, the currency question taken out of politics, and the functions of the Federal Government brought within their proper limits. These things cannot be done in a day, and for the completion of them the active and continuous cooperation of President and Congress must be secured. Even the poor work of exposing the frauds that have been committed, as we see from the experience of the past two months, can only be imperfectly done where it is the interest of one branch of the Government to countermine and traverse the other. If any further illustration be desired, the history of New York State during the past Winter affords it. Governor Tilden and the Radicals have checked each other, and the best political energy of the Executive and the Legislature has been consumed in the unfortunate antagonism between them. In ordinary times it is well to have one branch of the Government act as a check on the other, and the complete control of either party may be an evil, but at critical moments when rapid and energetic action or thorough reform is needed, the only source is to give into the hands of the most worthy organization power to serve the country, and hold it sternly responsible for its use of that power.

Especial effort should be made, therefore, to hold the House of Representatives this Fall; without it a Presidential victory would be a barren honor. While it is probable that we shall not lose our majority in Congress if we carry the general election, yet there are many local causes which might operate to deaden political interest, and bring about the loss of close Congressional districts in Radical States and in Democratic States where preponderance in one section might overbalance deficiency in others. For instance, it would be very easy by heat and unwisdom at St. Louis to lose several Representatives in Indiana and Ohio as well as some of the Eastern States. As the result in different Congressional districts depends very often upon local influences, glittering generalities uttered at a distance upon the conduct of the canvass are of little value. It it is not a glittering generality, however to say that the best means of success is the cultivation of a spirit of loyality to the party, and of an enthusiastic determination to win. Where this generous determination is active, defeat will be difficult. One other general maxim may be also be put forward in this connection; namely, that thoroughly good and available men be should be chosen as candidates in all instances. In proportion as the sphere of action narrows, the element of personal popularity in politics becomes important. The next Congress must be Democratic, and the only rivalry of Democrats in their several States should be in getting the very best men each State can command into the several State delegations.

The Negro in the Presidential Campaign.

As a factor in the coming contest for the Presidency, the blacks, as a race, will not play the part they have hitherto done for the Republicans. After being used and abused since the close of the civil war, and while released from one form of slavery remanded to other evils, they at last have had their eyes opened, and will no longer obey the orders of their late political masters.

The thievery of the carpet-baggers, who stole from white and black promiscuously, and the plunder of the Freedmen's Bank by Grant's Washington ring and their pious confederates, have alienated this confiding people from their accustomed leaders, and brought them to a sense of the frauds and villainy of which they have so long been the victims. They have come to see that the policy of the Republicans in exciting prejudice against their old masters, and inspiring them with distrust of their best freinds, was only part of a system for capturing their votes while stealing their earnings and labor. Consequently there has been a great reaction all over the South, and at no time since the rebellion closed have the relations between the two races been as good as they now are.

The day that the army was withdrawn from the South as a ruling element by the loud demand of Northern opinion, the carpet-baggers, scalawags, and adventurers, who held their power by the support of the military could call for troops from Washington, and hold them subject to the orders of partisan marshals and managers, the negroes supposed naturally enough that they represented the Government, as they were backed by it. When that symbol of authority was removed, the whole fabric of knavery and violence fell to pieces The blacks are timid, gregarious, and superstitious, and it required nothing more than this sudden change of circumstances to emancipate them from their political bondage, and to open up to their limited horizon new and better prospects for the future.

This is the true explanation of the remarkable revolution in parties in Mississippi and other Southern States. The colored people rushed over to the Democratic side by tens of thousands when they saw that Ames and his crew were no longer able to control the army, and had really lost their grip at Washington. Pinchback and various leaders who have heretofore wielded a large influence among the negroes, and especially while the Administration courted them, are now seeking to accommodate themselves to the new departure, and make no secret of their hostility to Grant, Casey, Packard, Kellogg, and others of that stamp. Pinchback's speech at Cincinnati served notice on them that their former connections were severed, and that hereafter his race meant to look after its own interests.

The South is lost irretrievably to the Republican party, and even South Carolina cannot be counted with any certainty, for the causes which swept Mississippi away the clutches of rogues and public plunderers are now operating vigorously in South Carolina. The frauds, broken promises, deceptions, cheating and rascalities of the Republican leaders in Congress, and their emissaries in the South, together with the treachery of the Administration, have disgusted the race and forced it to seek fellowship elsewhere.

The old ties between the whites and blacks will, before long, be stronger than ever. Reciprocal and permanent interests must be felt in the long run, and the land owner and the laborer will come together by a natural law, which makes them mutually dependent. In a few years the South will be more prosperous than at any former time in history, and this prosperity will be one of its chief elements of strength and unity.

While the war was apparently the greatest calamity that ever befel the South, it is destined to be its greatest blessing materially and morally. Adversity has made labor honorable among what was once the governing class. Emancipation has raised the negro to a higher plane. Between the two the salvation of the South is rendered sure. Already manufactures have sprung up in various States, and when the present financial strain has passed away, they will be multiplied by abundant capital, eager to embark in these profitable enterprises.

THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN.

The Navy During the Revolution.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in an article on Centennial matters, makes the following interesting statement in regard to the condition of the Navy during the Revolutionary war. The history of the fate of the first thirteen vessels built by order of the Continental Congress will be read with interest:

A feature of the Centennial will be the exhibition of memorials of the past and evidence of the present condition of the Navy of the United States. The navy has been usually a great subject of national interest, yet after the close of the war under the Confederation, and until the Dey of Algiers taught the United States the necessity of maintaining a navy for the defense of the commercial marine, the nation had practically no navy. The navy of the Revolution was disbanded at the close of the war; the officers gave up their commissions; the few public vessels that remained were sold. Several of the States maintained with the consent of Congress, small cruisers. Each State had its own Customhouse and levied its own duties, being only restricted by the provisions of treaties made by Congress. James Fennimore Cooper has given in his naval history such facts as can be gathered relative to the heroic navy of the Revolution. During the last year or two of the war it had dwindled almost to nothing. This was partly due to the fact that its place was taken by the French, and in part to the circumstance that the British navy so increased its protection of transports and merchant vessels that prizes became infrequent. And the assertion of sovereignty on the high seas was not yet thought of, while independence on the land was not yet secured.

From Mr. Cooper's figures we find that there were in all 32 vessels, three of 24 guns, five of 28, and five of 32. Of these, the Randolph, 32, built in Philadelphia, was blown up in the action with the British ship Yarmouth, 64 guns, in 1778. Three other vessels were built in Philadelphia—the Washington, 32, the Effingham, 28, and the Delaware, 24. The first two were destroyed by the British army, in the Delaware, in 1778, without getting to sea, and the Delaware was captured in the Delaware in 1777. Of the other nine vessels, the fate was as follows: The Warren, 32, was burned in the Penobscot river in 1779, to prevent her from falling into the enemy's hands. The Congress, 28, and the Montgomery, 28, were destroyed in the Hudson river in 1777, with the same object, never having been to sea. The Hancock, 32, was captured by the British in 1777. The Raleigh, 32, and the Virginia, 28, were captured in 1778, and the Trumbull, 28, in 1781. In each case the surrender was a necessity from the disparity of force. The Virginia, having never been to sea was captured by a squadron off the capes of the Delaware. The Providence, 28, and the Boston, 24, fell into the hands of the British at the capture of Charleston, S. C., in 1780.

Such is the story in very brief terms of the "original thirteen" vessels ordered by the Congress of the Thirteen United States Colonies, in 1775. Not one of them survived in the possession of the Colonies till the close of the war. Probably a gloomy inference would have been drawn from this fact, if the navy had not been kept up by the supplies of other vessels. About ten vessels of a force ranging from 20 down to 10, and two even smaller, were purchased and fitted out as cruisers, while the "thirteen" were building.

The Dangers of the Trip.

The dangers of the lightning trip were thus set forth on Saturday last in the Truckee *Republican*. It will be more cheerful reading to the passengers now than it would have been on that day: "Whether the swift time can be made around the curves and bends of the Truckee canon, through the dark windings of the snow-sheds, and down the steep grade beyond the Summit, is the most important question of the trip. If any timid passengers are aboard we advise them to take a stop-over check at Reno or Truckee. Rocks are falling at points along the sheds, and only yesterday a hundred-ton bowlder smashed off four or five huge posts and knocked the track out of joint just above Tunnel 13. Strike one of those rocks at forty-five miles an hour and Jarrett & Palmer's troupe will perform in a different locality from San Francisco."

Spiritualism Exposed.

New York Times, June 8th.

Mr. W. Irving Bishop, who on the evening of May 28th last, created a great sensation before a large audience in Chickering Hall by his startling exposures of so called "spiritual manifestations," repeated his performance at the same place last evening. The hall was uncomfortably overcrowded, and among the audience were several leading clergymen, physicians, scientists and avowed spiritualists. Rev. Dr. Deems was in the chair, and invited the audience to select well-known gentlemen to act as a test committee. The following gentlemen assented: Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Dr. Meredith Clymer, Dr. Bradley and Mr. Clark Bell. Mr. Bishop, as has been already been explained, while securely bound, performs a great variety of tricks with a dexterity which would do justice to a veteran conjurer. An excited spiritualist among the audience declared that the "tricks" were worked by spiritual agencies. Mr. Bishop at the close of the performance could not even convince this venerable spiritualist by showing that the tricks were done by marvelous gyrations of the body, which could only be performed by a person of peculiar physical conformation. At the conclusion of the performance an old gentleman in a very excited manner made a speech on spiritualism, and Mrs. Muller opened the organ, and after a round of cheers and hisses from the spiritualists present, the audience dispersed.

The Hon. Ben. H. Hill, in an interview in the Baltimore *Gazette*, did not express a preference for any Presidential candidate because of "the sensitiveness of the public mind of the North in regard to the active interference of the South in politics. The South preferred that the North should select the candidate, and only asked that it should be the strongest man." He continued: "The currency question I look upon as a subordinate one. Restore honest government, the currency will adjust itself and soon be all right. The entire Southern vote will be cast for the nominee."

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided in the case of Thomas A. Osborn and others, appellants from the Circuit Court for Kansas, that a pardon by the President restores to the recipient all rights of property lost by the offense pardoned, unless the property has by judicial process become vested in other persons, subject to exceptions prescribed by the pardon itself; also, that a condition annexed to a pardon that the recipient shall not by virtue of it claim any property, or the proceeds of any property, sold by the order, judgment, or decree of a court, under the confiscation laws of the United States, does not preclude him from applying to the courts for the proceeds of money bonds secured by mortgage confiscated, the proceeds being collected by officers of the court in part by voluntary judgment by obligors, and in part by the sale of the lands mortgaged. The condition is only intended to protect purchasers at judicial sale, decreed under the confiscation laws, from any claim of the original owner for the property sold or the purchase money.

Is Inebriety on the Increase?

In a late number of the *Cotemporary Review*, Herbert Spencer combats the idea that inebriety is on the increase. He describes the time when men took drogs to increase the desire for wine; and when (Mr. Spencer might have added), one of the first of Scottish nobles employed a domestic whose sole duty was to sit under the table and loosen the neck-cloths of the guests as they fell from their chairs, in order that they might not suffocate in their drunken sleep. Intoxication used to be a mark of honor. It is now a disgrace. Education has driven the evil from one class to another. It is now almost exclusively confined to the lowest. As Mr. Spencer says, the remedy for it in England is not a "Maine-law," but the introduction of the education that has banned it elsewhere.

The Victoria *Colonist* of June 14th states that "Report says that the wife of Captain Sawyer has become demented. The harrowing details of the wreck of the *Pacific*, and the sufferings of her passengers, have so preyed upon Mrs. Sawyer's mind, that she has at last become bereft of her reason." Captain Sawyer, it will be remembered, commanded the ship *Orpheus* when she collided with the steamer *Pacific*, and has just left this port in command of the ship *Pride of the Port*.

The Douglas *Independent* is now published at Roseburg.