THE EUGENE CITY GUARD.

SATURDAY, AUG. 19, 1876.
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President.
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
Of New York.

For Vice President,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Of Indiana.

For Congress:
L. F. LANE,
Of Douglas County.

For Presidential Electors:
HENRY KLIPPEL, of Jackson.
E. A. CRONIN, of Multnomah.
W. B. LASWELL, of Grant.

The Cincinnati Platform.

"The United States of America are a nation, not a league." So says the first declaration of the Cincinnati Radical platform, and like every other declaration of that party is false in fact, but indicates the audacious of those who proclaim such a theory.

Either the United States are not a nation, or the nation is not United States. If our country is a nation, then it is only one State, and if one State is a nation then the United States are a nation, provided the Radical theory is true.

Oregon is a State; that is, it has the power to make and execute laws, and no power on earth is authorized to question their validity or to oppose their execution except our Supreme Court, one branch of our State machinery, which is independent of any other court or power except the Constitution, by which authority alone it and other functions of the State are called into existence. Oregon has a Governor, whose acts are as independent as are the acts of the President. Oregon has a Legislature and its enactments are not subject to revision or repeal by Congress or by any other State Legislature. In the same way, New York is a State, Rhode Island is a State, Delaware is a State, and so on until the thirty-eight are all united into one great confederacy, compact, league or union for certain specified purposes clearly expressed in the Constitution of the United States. A State, as Oregon is, can enact laws to govern contracts, marriages, divorces, licenses, and the like, and no other State, or even the whole thirty-eight other States, can annul such law or enactment any more than one county in Oregon can levy and collect taxes in another county, or one school district can tax another to build a school house, or one man can dictate to another what he shall eat or wear.

This explanation must be plain even to the most stupid Radical, yet he must shout "we are a nation," because his party platform proclaims it. That the Radical leaders would like to have us "a great consolidated empire" no one will doubt; every act of reconstruction, the enforcement act and the Radical amendments to the Constitution of the United States, Grant's military and despotic acts, various Republican speeches, and at last the Cincinnati platform all point in that direction. But whatever may be, one thing is now certain, and that is we not a nation—that is, thirty-eight States are not one State, any more than John Smith, Thomas Jones, James Turner, Wm. Smith, & Co. are one man. Smith, Jones, Smith & Co. are one body or firm for certain expressed and published purposes, but they are not one man; nor is New York, Delaware, Oregon & Co. one State, but they are united for certain purposes, and for that reason they are "United States;" not obliterated and conglomerated masses, but independent States. The Declaration of Independence proclaimed "that these united colonies ought to be Free and Independent States. * * And that as free and independent States they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other things which independent States may of right do." It did not declare "these united colonies" a nation. The Constitution says, Art. IV. Sec. 3, "New States may be admitted into this Union," not into this nation. And Oregon was "received into the Union on an equal footing with the other States in all respects whatever"—not into the nation. "The rights of States must be preserved * * and the invasion of a State for any purpose is among the gravest of crimes," said the Republican platform of 1860, when Lincoln was a candidate; but now these States are a nation—the United States is a nation, —bad grammar, nonsense, and bad policy, because it is false according to every principle upon which the Union was based; contrary to reason, contrary to law and inconsistent with the rules of our language. If these States are a nation it is strange that the fact was not discovered before the time of the late Republican convention in Cincinnati. The fact that we are not a nation is the secret of our former prosperity, and the only guarantee that we have that we may enjoy individual liberty through coming years as our fathers did in the past. Once consolidate the States, erase State lines and organize our Union into "a nation" with all legislative powers in Congress and all the business of thirty-eight Governors in the hands of a President, it is easy to see that we will be badly governed, and governed by men not our choice, and who have no sympathy or interest in common with us. The tendency of Radicalism is to break down the confederate principle of the Union and to weaken or utterly destroy the powers of the States and put the whole power of the States and of the General Government into the hands of a few men. To this end Grant invades a State; for this purpose Congress "legislated outside of the Constitution;" for this purpose the "Force Bill" was introduced in Congress; for this purpose Grant keeps an army in the South to overawe or overpower the will of States. And if we expect to be a free and happy people again in this country we must cling with a death-grip to the rights reserved to the States or to the people. Personal liberty depends upon the "reserved power" of the States.

Grant and the Whiskey Ring.

No one can read the testimony of Mr. Bluford Wilson, before the select Committee of the House of Representatives on the whiskey frauds, without feling shamed and humiliated. It is so clearly made known that the President — directly or indirectly interested in the business, that none can fail to see it. By this evidence alone, even if there were no other bearing upon the same point, he stands before the world convicted of participating in the proceeds derived from robberies of the people who made him their trusted embassador. From this it naturally follows that he should by all the means at his command, try to prevent the exposure of the system and the conviction of any of his subordinates in the business. It would appear indeed that there was sufficient evidence upon to which base articles of impeachment, but even if this is not done, his guilt is established; he is proved a corrupt President, leagued with rogues of the most contemptible stamp, to employ the agencies of his office for the purpose of private plunder.

The whole history of these whiskey frauds and the action of Grant therein, seconded as he was by the servitors, who as members of his cabinet were thought to be men of some independence and the constitutional advisers of their chief, is painful reading. So long as a shred remained to hold a pin, one tried to believe that the condition of things in the administration of public affairs was not quite so bad as was imagined. But here every fond delusion is swept away, and the system by which the people have been plundered is laid bare in all its hideousness. Notwithstanding all the contrivances by which Grant and his confederates tried to cover up and hide from view the hideous, putrefying, deleterious mass, there it is, laid open before us, an offence to the eye and a stench disgusting to the nostril. Even the minister whom we have sent to England because Mr. Dana was by the Senate not thought a worthy successor to the mining speculator Schenck, is found to have earned his title to the honor by his servile co-operation with the thieves. The name of Edwards Pierrepont must be placed in the list with those of Grant, Babcock, Robeson, Belknap, Delano, Schenck, Orth, Shepherd, Williams, and others too numerous to mention, of lesser note, but equal disreputability. The disease once contracted has spread through the whole service, and nowhere does it seem to have raged more virulently than within the walls of the White House itself.

The organs which are controlled by the Administration, and the people's servants who consider themselves the personal retainers of the President, and by him are so regarded, may endeavor to gloss over the revelations as they may. They may exercise their ingenuity in making and disseminating plausible constructions of the tale that has been told. The truth, however, remains, and painful as must be its realization, the people are not to be deceived as to its character. The duplicity and the dishonesty of Grant are established; the men in whom the people had reposed their most sacred trusts are revealed as fraudulent and unscrupulous. The former of these facts has been for a long time bruited about as a rumor; they have in a degree been known and established, but now many fall under the ban who had hitherto evaded the charges that were brought against them.

It cannot be expected that the country will trust its affairs any longer to men of this vile stamp. A man must be sunk so low in the depths of infamy as to be utterly beyond the hope of rescue, before he will defraud and enrich himself at the expense of those to whom he holds fiduciary relations. The betrayal of a sacred trust forever after disqualifies a man for a position of honor and responsibility, and indeed for admission into the society of the honest and the truthful. The leaders of the party now in power are indelibly branded with infamy and disgrace, and yet there comes to us a voice from Cincinnati asking us again to trust them. This is asking to much; it is very well to tell us that the great instructor, the distinguished inventor of the official moral, or rather immoral, code, will no longer be in power. We answer that we want not, and are determined to have not, either him or any of his deciples. By their actions they must be judged, and by these they are condemned; they may as well now make a virtue of necessity, and consider their infamous career as ended. The people have had enough of them, and reject their future service; the whole party, the active robbers, the participants of their plunder, and the passive spectators of their crimes, are alike covered with ignominy and placed beyond the pale of the people's confidence. By their own conduct has this result been brought about, and for it they have but themselves to thank.

IT IS REPORTED that General Sherman will resign his position as General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, and that on the expiration of his Presidential term Grant will be appointed to the vacancy. If that person must be provided for at public expense that will probably be about as good a way as any in which to do it. He will have ample opportunity to indulge his habits of dissipation, and with that opportunity he will be incapable of doing either good or evil for the service.

Congress adjourned on the 16th.

EX-LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BEACH, of New York, was recently interviewed by a representative of the New York *Herald* on the subject of the Presidential campaign. Mr. Beach was Lieutenant-Governor when Tweed was in the height of his power, and fully understands how far the alleged relations between Mr. Tilden and Tweed went. He was a delegate to the St. Louis convention and was one of the earliest opposers of Mr. Tilden's candidacy, Mr. Seymour being his choice. He has declared himself warmly in favor of Tilden's election, and in "placing self squarely on the platform," as the *Herald* expresses it, he furnished that paper some interesting items.

Mr. Beach said: "I have — the slightest doubt but that the Democratic ticket will be elected, for the people of the United States have become thoroughly disgusted with maladministration, with high taxes, with large governmental expenditures, with abuses, peculations and frauds in office. They want a change and are determined to have a change. They know a change of policy can only be effected by a change of men. The election of Mr. Hayes would continue the present system. The people are therefore determined to look for a reform in the election of Tilden and Hendricks. The farmers are full of the sentiment I have expressed in favor of a change. Besides, they have a special interest in in this contest. In the cities municipal taxes are the heaviest burdens that are felt; in the rural districts the State taxes are a large part of what they are called upon to pay. The farmers know that in less than two years of Governor Tilden's administration he has reduced the State taxes from $16,000,000 to a little more than $8,000,000. This is just what they want. Everywhere a considerable number, who have hitherto voted the republican ticket, will cast their ballots for Governor Tilden. Their cheese has gone down from twelve and fourteen cents to eight and nine cents a pound. They are obliged to economise, and they think the government should do the same. The same causes are producing similar sentiments in the minds of all classes. Those who have hitherto been reluctant to 'turn their coats' will do so now, as they have been convinced that if they suffer four years more of republican administration they will have no coats to turn.

"Charges have been made by certain republicans that Governor Tilden is a sham reformer, and that he was formerly in fellowship with Tweed during his ascendency. Have you any personal knowledge on these subjects?'

"I certainly have. From the year 1867, when Tweed was just rising into power, I have as much knowledge on these matters as any other man in the State. Tweed first took his seat in the Senate in January, 1868. In March of the same year I began to assist Mr. Tilden to organize the democratic party of the State, and continued to work with him for the next six years. He was chairman of the State Committee, and most of the time I was chairman of the Executive Committee. It was well known that Mr. Tilden accepted the chairmanship of the State Committee in 1866 for the purpose of keeping out of the control of the State organization the men who afterward grew to be called the "Ring." From 1868 Mr. Tilden was always in a state of antagonism to Tweed growing out of the distrust he felt even when there was no proof against the Tammany Boss and before the depredations began upon the Treasury of the city of New York. Tweed had shortly before obtained influence over the patronage of the Street Department as Deputy Street Commissioner, under an arrangement made with Mayor Opdyke, a republican, by whom the Commissioner was appointed, who then selected Tweed for Deputy."

LANE'S BILLS.—Representative Lane passed his bills to pay Modoc war claims and for issue of lieu lands for the Klamath Indian reservation; but they are not yet finally acted on by the Senate. His bills relating to the boundaries of Oregon; to the issue of mission land patent, and for the sale of Umatilla reservation, have been acted on favorably by the committee, but could not be passed for want of opportunity to bring them before the House. His bills concerning pasturage lands and concerning the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake railroad go over without action. He passed several private bills.

A Philadelphia paper published a report that the Hon. J. K. Luttrel had drawn as a member of a Congressional Committee, $300 more than was his due. The next day the same paper published a retraction of the charge, which was found not true on further investigation. The retraction of the charge was not given in the Associated Press dispatches.

Whenever you go to a Democratic meeting and hear somebody on the outskirts of the crowd cry, "Hurrah for Jeff Davis," let him have a brick between the eyes advises the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and the next morning you will hear of a Radical bummer laid up with a broken head.

EX-LIEUTENANT Governor Muller, who was elected on the same ticket with Hayes when the latter was elected the second time, has declared for Tilden and Hendricks. Next!

The House bill creating an additional Land Office at Colfax, W. T., passed the Senate on the last day of the session.

A few years ago, Tyner, now postmaster general, was a subordinate clerk in a small express office in an inland Iowa town. Young men who are now bar-tenders, horse jockeys and in similar occupations should take courage, for there is no knowing when Grant may call upon one of them to fill a position in the cabinet.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

POLITICAL NOTES.

Without jurisdiction how can a party be reformed from within?—*Courier-Journal.*

Bluford Wilson is a thorn in the side of the anti-Bristow crowd. They have suddenly discovered that Wilson is a very bad sort of man. We believe that they have a monopoly of this information.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Garfield is the commander-in-chief of the boys in blue, and General Woodford is to be his chief of staff. Garfield won his spurs in the credit mobilier business, and Woodford is described by men of his own party as a soldier who never saw a battle, and a lawyer who never won a case.—*Boston Post.*

Zach. Chandler says Bristow might as well have been in hell without a fan as in Grant's cabinet trying to carry out his reform notions. Zach is one of Grant's cabinet, and Zach is also chairman of the Republican executive committee that is trying to elect Hayes. See the connection.—*Peoria Democrat.*

The baggage of American citizens visiting Washington is liable to be seized and plundered at any moment by President Grant. His late exploit with Bluford Wilson's private effects shows how far he will go. The organs applaud this high-handed proceeding. They indorse Grant in all his acts.—*Courier-Journal.*

OREGON.

The salary of the recorder of Oregon City has been fixed at $10 per month.

Mr. L B. Seeley, superintendent of the iron works at Oswego, has gone East.

Hon. Seth S. Slater died at Lewiston, on the 11th inst. He was an old and respected citizen of Oregon.

Gates and Old's warehouse at St. Jo. was destroyed by fire on the 10th, burning a lot of hay, and 600 bushels of wheat.

An Oregon City man crazed with strong drink jumped from the balcony of the Cliff House to the Street, on the 8th inst.

The wife of Fred. Bunn, who resides a few miles northwest of McMinnville, has become violently insane and was committed to the asylum a few days ago.

The Farmers Transportation Co. has petitioned the common council of Oregon City for the right of way for a railway or tramway through the streets of that town.

On Saturday last a young man named Monagan, an employe on the bridge at McMinnville, was caught in the machinery about the piledriver and had one of his fingers badly crushed.

The Jacksonville *Times* says: "The residence of William Bailey, of Foot's creek, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday before last, while the family was at church. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss about $500.

Information is wanted of William Kramer (or Krammer), who left Iowa about twenty years ago, then in his eighteenth year. It is believed by his relatives that he is somewhere in Oregon, and they are very desirous of hearing from him. It will be to his advantage to write to, or call on, C. Gray, Halsey, Oregon.

The contract entered into by those who bind themselves to ship wheat from Albany to Portland by Capt. Cochran's proposed line of boats, is substantially as follows: "We hereby agree to obligate ourselves severally and separately in bonds to Captain J. W. Cochran & Co. to furnish them the amount of freight set opposite our respective names for transportation from Albany to Portland, Oregon, (to be landed on any wharf the shippers may designate) between the dates of November 15, 1876, and June 1, 1877, for which service we severally contract and agree to pay ten cents per bushel for grain, or three dollars, thirty-three and one-third cents per ton, unto the said J. W. Cochran & Co., and we separately obligate ourselves to furnish the amount of grain for shipment, and in the manner indicatedi and failing to do so within those dates, become liable for the amount of freight money as herein after indicated at rates as above."

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Colorado was fully admitted as a State on the 3d inst.

Green Clay Smith, prohibition candidate for President, has taken the stump.

J G. Hill of Boston, has been appointed supervising architect of the Treasury.

The parties accused of complicity in the Hamburg riot, have given bail $1,000 each.

James Gordon Bennett has been nominated for Mayor by the Independent Labor party.

Four Companies of the 4th Artillery at San Francisco have been ordered to Cheyenne.

Governor Hendricks visited the exhibition at Philadelphia on the 11th, but was very uncommunicative.

Four hundred Sioux on the war path were recently seen about a hundred miles from the scene of the Custer massacre.

On the 11th the President sent a message to Congress asking for more troops. He wants 2,500 more cavalry and 5,000 more infantry.

About fifty graders and pilers in all are now at work on the Seattle and Walla Walla railroad. The work is advancing rapidly.

Senator Morton opened the campaign at Indianapolis on the 11th with an attack on Tilden and Hendricks and the participators in the Hamburg affair.

Sherman writes that the Indians under Gen Crook are not enlisted, not even paid. They are with him only to gratify their lust for revenge on the Sioux.

Gen. M. C. Butler, of South Carolina has addressed a letter to Congressman Jones vindicating himself and others who took part in the Hamburg affair.

List of Letters

Remaining uncalled for in the Post Office at Eugene City, Or., Aug. 19, 1876:

Authur, James R	McQuigg, Rob't
Butler, T B	Neeley, Edward
Bristow, W	Public Administrator
Cogswell, Frank	Parrish, George
Dise, George	Smith, Sarah Jane
Fawver, L P	Smith F J
Hess, J G	Sumners, Mrs Sarah
Hollinsworth, Wm	Wood, M B (3)
James, W	Watrus, Lyman (2)
Jones, George W (4)	Wyant, B T
Kelley, W H	Weger H F
Maning, J D	Wood Arthur H
McAlexander, Marshal (2)	

Notice to Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HELEBY GIVEN that on Monday, the 28th day of Aug., 1876, the Board of Equalization will attend at the office of the County Clerk of Lane county, at Eugene, Oregon, and publicly examine the assessment rolls for the year 1876 and correct all errors in valuation, description or qualities of lands, or other property.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1876.

J. W. PARKS, Assessor.

Subscribers to the University.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the University will please call and pay their subscriptions immediately, so that the claims can be paid off and stop interest.

GEO. R. DORRIS is authorized to collect subscriptions. JOSHUA J. WALTON, Pres't Ass'n.
T. G. HENDRICKS, Secretary.

Final Settlement.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of Alanson M. Powers, deceased. Notice is hereby given that Frank Powers, administrator of said estate, has filed his account for final settlement and the first Monday in September, 1876, has been set for final hearing of said account.

By order of Hon. J. J. Walton, Jr., County Judge.

FRANK POWERS, Administrator.
G. B. DORRIS, Attorney.