

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, Prop'r.

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CAN BE FOUND AT HIS OFFICE or residence. Office at the POST OFFICE DRUG STORE.

Residence on Eighth street, opposite Presbyterian Church.

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Office on east side Willamette street, near corner of 7th, adjoining law office of J. P. Brown. Special attention paid to diseases of the Lungs, and all cases of chronic diseases.

References—Success in practice and attention to business.

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DEALER IN GUNS, RIFLES, and materials. Repairing done in the neatest style and warranted. Sewing Machines, Safes, Locks, etc., repaired.

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Clocks, Watches, Chains, Jewelry, etc. Repairing Promptly Executed. All Work Warranted.

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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.

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THANKING THE PUBLIC for their past liberal patronage, we now invite them to call on us at our new room in Underwood & Co.'s new brick block, where may be found a full assortment of goods in the above line.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in the best workmanlike manner and warranted.

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Which are nearly new and will sell at a bargain. Terms easy. Enquire at office. J. R. UNDERWOOD.

PRODUCE OF EVERY KIND TAKEN in exchange for goods by T. G. HENDRICKS.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9, 1876.

M'PHERSON'S STATUS.

Preparations are being made to entertain the veterans of the army of the Tennessee, who will visit our city on 18th inst., to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of their old commander, General McPherson, whose statue will be unveiled on that day. It is rather unfortunate that the 19th is set for the District day at the Centennial, and as arrangements have been made which will occupy at least three days in doing justice to Washington hospitality many of our prominent citizens who are expected to take a prominent part both here and at the Centennial will be in an awkward dilemma.

GOV. HAYES AND THE ALLIANCE.

The fac simile of the letter of Governor Hayes' private Secretary written at the Governor's request and accepting his nomination as an honorary member of the order of American Alliance is creating much stir and excitement among naturalized citizens here, and is doubtless deeply felt by them in every State of the Union. How Governor Hayes can reconcile himself to so loudly demand the right of suffrage and eligibility to office for the millions of ignorant negroes who were freed by the President's proclamation, and attempt to curtail the right of suffrage and deny the fitness for office to the intelligent naturalized citizen is difficult to imagine; but that he does so is beyond contradiction. A reporter for the Chicago Times called on Judge Stallo, a prominent citizen of Cincinnati and a man of powerful influence with the German citizens, and asked what he knew about the charge made against Governor Hayes of his being in open and avowed sympathy with the order of "American Alliance." Judge Stallo said: "It was not exactly new to me when I used it, but being anxious to learn the truth I waited until some response should come from Columbus. Finally we got it in the shape of a general denial from Mr. Lee, the Governor's private Secretary, and it struck me as singular that Governor Hayes, being a lawyer, should think of coming before the public with such an unsatisfactory rejoinder to a very important charge. Several days later, meeting Col. Markbreit, the Governor's particular friend, I called his attention to that damaging irregularity. I told him that if the Governor wished me to disbelieve the charge he must come forward over his own signature and deny the accusation. I would then be forced to believe him. This was some days ago. I have means of knowing that Col. Markbreit went to Columbus at once, but so far the Governor has not made the denial we demand." The reporter asked then: "You mean that you believe that Governor Hayes personally indorses the principles of the American Alliance till he comes forward and personally denies it?" The Judge said, "I most certainly do. I can do nothing else."

MEMO.

The Yaquina Railroad.

The bill granting State aid to the Yaquina railroad passed both branches of the Legislature, but was vetoed by the Governor upon constitutional grounds. The following is the veto message, which explains itself:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SALEM, Oct. 20, 1876.

To the Honorable Senate of the State of Oregon:—I have the honor herewith to return Senate bill 117, entitled An Act Granting Further Aid to assist in the construction of the Willamette Valley and Coast Railroad, without executive approval. The bill provides that "whenever the said Willamette Valley and Coast Railroad Company shall complete a section of ten miles of its said road, pursuant to its articles of incorporation and the necessary rolling stock shall have been placed thereon, the Governor and Secretary of State shall issue bonds of the State of the State of Oregon for \$350 each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum payable annually, to the amount of ten bonds for every section of ten miles of said road as fast as the same shall be completed as aforesaid; which bonds shall be payable to the bearer in United States gold coin, both principal and interest, with coupons for the interest thereon payable annually at the Treasury; and thereafter like

bonds shall be issued in like amounts and numbers for each succeeding section of ten miles of said road, as soon as the same shall have been completed, not to exceed in all eight sections of ten miles each," etc. These bonds are to be delivered to the company to be used in aid of the construction of its railroad and the amount of the first bonds is constituted by the bill a first mortgage lien on the road, rolling stock, etc., in favor of the State of Oregon to secure the repayment of the bonds, at a future day; and on failure of which the State shall have the right to foreclose the mortgage and take possession of the property. No tax is levied or other provision made for raising the money required to meet the payments required under this bill.

Article XI, section 7, of the Constitution provides as follows: "The legislative assembly shall not loan the credit of the State, nor in any manner create any liabilities which shall singly or in the aggregate with previous debts or liabilities exceed the sum of \$50,000, except in case of war, or to repel an invasion, or suppress insurrection; and every contract of indebtedness entered into or assumed by or on behalf of the State when all its liabilities and debts amount to said sum shall be void and of no effect." It appears to me that the effect of this bill is to loan the credit of the State to this railroad, by the issue of bonds in its favor in such a direct mode as to be forbidden by the first clause of the section of the Constitution quoted.

Again, the State is now in debt more than \$50,000. This bill is therefore in conflict with the last clause of the section quoted; in which it is declared that "every contract of indebtedness entered into or assumed by or on behalf of the State, when all its liabilities shall amount to said sum, shall be void and of no effect." I therefore return the bill to your honorable body for further consideration.

L. F. GROVER.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

As He is Described by one of His Ohio Neighbors.

From a Speech by Gen. A. S. Platt at Mauck, Ohio, Sept. 18.

Who is this great man who is to reform his own party by shaking off the rogues who handicap it, the very men who bring him forward and laud his excellence? Well, my friends, there is not much known, and the little is not encouraging. We, of Ohio, know him to be an amiable, inoffensive gentleman, belonging to a class from which we select executors, guardians, and sometimes county commissioners. He never obtained an office that was not thrust upon him; he never held an office that he got beyond its mere routine. He came out of the late war with a record that one has to search for to find—a good soldier enough, but not the plumed Henry of Navarre that his friends now claim. He came from Congress without the utterance of a sentence, the introduction of a single measure, while his votes are the votes of a trained partisan helping the party on in all its erroneous legislation, extravagance and fraud. He is a good man, of course he is, for he lacks enough force of character to be bad. He is one of those masculine negatives, created by a wise Providence to fill churches and lead pious women and children from the sinful ways of earth to the happiness of heaven. We thank God for the masculine negatives, but we do not select them to throttle corruption in its strong places, yea, very, in our own household.

I elected President, Mr. Hayes will make James G. Blaine Secretary of State. He tendered that distinguished Congressional railroad broker the place in a telegram ten minutes after nomination. He will make O. P. Morton, or a creature of that corrupt man, Secretary of the Treasury. He will call Simon Cameron, or a son of Simon, to his Cabinet, and so selecting his advisers continue the corruption. He will make a model of an inaugural address, and his annual messages will be good enough for a republication by the Young Men's Christian Association. But his party will pay no more attention to his advice than it has to the same sort of political exhortations from President Grant. Like the man who nailed the Lord's prayer to the head of his bed, and rapping with his knuckles every night, cried out, "Them's my sentiments, Lord," these gentlemen will continue in their iniquity all the same.

This cry of reform is as hollow and false as the pretended claim to re-suspension. Had there been any honest intent on the part of these leaders there was a man before the Cincinnati Convention who, if nominated, would have controlled the sympathy and commanded the support of the people. I refer to the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Bristow. A coarse, able and a brave man, he saw his opportunity and took up reform as a lawyer takes a case, or a surgeon a cancer. He tracked corruption, as many others did, to the door-sill of the White House, but, unlike others, he boldly entered, and, while indicting the President's confidential friends and boon companions, was the first to make the soldier President tremble. But the convention of reformers would not touch the reformer. They preferred the mild Hayes, and, possessing him, they are happy.

How it Was Done.

The result of the Colorado election insures, we presume, a seat in the United States Senate for Jerome B. Chaffee. He has certainly paid for it. The means by which the election was carried are indicated by the following extract from a recent Denver edition of the Kansas City Times:

For the information of the honest white voters in Northern Colorado, we state: Victor Garcia, a notorious Mexican tool of Jerome B. Chaffee, stated the other day that he had enough money in his pocket, sent to him from Denver, to secure 700 Republican votes in Conejos county. As there are not that many votes in the county, it looks as though an effort is about being made to violate the election laws. If our friends down south are vigilant we will see one or two prominent Republicans in the penitentiary this fall.

Governor Hayes and the American Alliance.

From the N. Y. Staats Zeitung, Oct. 4.

We commend to the attention of our readers to the reports given in another column concerning the object and organization of the American Alliance, the position taken by this secret organization to the Presidential election, and the relation in which the candidate of the Republicans, Gov. Hayes, stands to it. Whoever compares these authentic disclosures with the fifth letter of Judge Stallo will admit that they furnish an admirable illustration of what Mr. Stallo says concerning the danger of the union of narrow minded religious associations with our politics, and the susceptibility of Governor Hayes to such influences.

As Conkling, Morton and Cameron well knew what they did when they united their followers for the nomination of Hayes at the Cincinnati Convention, so, too, these Christian statesman (?) of the school of the American Alliance are well aware what they are about when they recommend Mr. Hayes to the warmest support of their brothers in faith. And as those friends of reform, who give their assistance to the election of the favorite of the principal representatives of Grant and corruption, are preparing a bitter awakening, so, too, liberal minded citizens would awake to the fact that the liberal development of the United States would receive the severest shock through the election of Mr. Hayes.

For adopted citizens of the United States the American Alliance and the relation of Gov. Hayes to it are in so far of special significance as this secret order represents the most narrow-minded nativistic views not only in religious but in political matters. The fact that the American Alliance was only a rearming in somewhat altered shape of the old Know-Nothing evil has long been known; but that Gov. Hayes was endorsed by the organization as a true representative of its principles, and that he had gratefully accepted its support, was first brought to light by the World. The World sought to make good its assertion by the publication of a letter alleged to have been written by Gov. Hayes to Mr. L. S. Tyler, the Secretary of the American Alliance. Gov. Hayes caused the authorship of this letter to be denied. He caused his secretary, Lee, to declare that he had never belonged to a secret organization, and that he had never written the letter published in the World, or any like it. This may all be literally true, but does not preclude the fact, as it now appears, that Gov. Hayes was endorsed by the American Alliance in its General Assembly, held at Philadelphia early in July; that its committee had informed him of it; that he had thankfully acknowledged the announcement, and had promised to accept the nomination in writing. Mayhap his friends, upon his return to Ohio, called his attention to the danger he ran by such action, of giving offense to the numerous adopted citizens of the west and he, therefore, had his letter of acceptance written by his secretary, Lee, the same man through whom he caused the authenticity of the letter published by the World to be called in question. Mr. Hayes, by his contradiction of the report concerning his connection with the American Alliance, has not laid himself open to an accusation of literal falsehood, but according to its spirit the old accusation must, however, be maintained in its integrity.

What trust is he given to the promises of a man who seeks to evade the

accountability for his acts through such sharp hairsplitting, we leave to be determined by those who are inclined to put faith in the assurances of Mr. Schurz that in case of his election Gov. Hayes will fight against corruption, because Mr. Hayes promised this to Mr. Schurz in a private conversation.

Blue Jeans Williams.

While the following description of Mr. Williams, who has just been elected Governor of Indiana, may not be exactly correct, it is nevertheless very readable:

He is a difficult man to describe. Abraham Lincoln was an Admirable Crichton in comparison, and Richard Smith would be an Apollo Belvidere alongside of him. The English language would never recover from the shock of a detailed and accurate description of his general appearance, and it would take Uncle John Robinson, in his most energetic and capable moments, to emphasize his political points and peculiarities. He is as handsome as a black india-rubber baby drawn out to its greatest possible length and its face pinched out of shape. His head, in shape, is of the sugar-loaf order, and is covered with a short, stumpy growth of iron-gray hair. His only whisker is little bunch of the same description of hair grown upon his "Adam's apple" and sticking out between the hard, yellow-starched ends of his cotton "sideboards," that serve on each side of his head to support the heavy dewlaps of his enormous ears. His eyes are small and closely set against the high, narrow bridge of his long, sharp inquisitive nose. His mouth looks as though it had been put on warm and ran all over the lower part of his face before it got set, and it looks like the opening of navigation in the spring. Looking him full in the face gives one the idea of a narrow loaded hay barge, with broad side sails set, coming down stream with the front cabin doors wide open. His long, lean legs part with each other in disgust at the hips and pursue separate and diverging paths to the knees, when negotiations for a reconciliation are entered into, which takes place finally at the end of the toes of the two great feet, which join each other lovingly, while the heels still remain estranged and keep as far away from each other as possible.

Two Governors.

N. Y. Herald.

Last April there was trouble in the iron district of Ohio. A riot arose which the Sheriff, a Democrat, found it difficult to master. He called upon the Governor in the following despatch:—

MASSILLON, April 15, 1876.

To the Governor of Ohio:

From reliable information I have no doubt of the imminent danger of mobs and riots of a dangerous character in the neighborhood of Massillon, and I am satisfied that no posse which I could secure would be able to afford protection against the same to persons and property. I respectfully invoke the aid of the Governor to prevent the threatened mobs and riots and to enforce the laws.

J. P. RAUCH,

Sheriff of Stark county.

Governor Hayes repented promptly; calling out the militia, issued a proclamation ordering the rioters to disperse, and quiet was restored without difficulty or delay. Compare this with the conduct of Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, in the Elberton affairs. He hears of a riot in which his own political adherents were clearly at fault, and instead of aiding the sheriff, a colored man, he calls for United States troops, puts the blame on the whites, who were at the time and all through acting as a sheriff's posse and had the colored sheriff actually with them, and issues a proclamation whose only consequence must be to stir up more strife and bitterness, and with the declared purpose of calling for more United States troops. Which of these two is the American way?

Why U. S. Grant Did Not Become an Officer in the Confederate Army.

From the Chicago Times.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—Jeff Chandler, heretofore one of the leading Republicans of this State, has been called upon by the Republicans of the Third District to accept the nomination for Congress. He has written a letter, which will be published to-morrow, in which he declines to be a candidate and says: "I am not in sympathy with the Cincinnati platform, and cannot support its nominees." Chandler is from Michigan, and is a relative of the notorious Zach. He is a graduate of Michigan University, and served with the Michigan troops during the late war, rising from the ranks to be Colonel of his regiment. He settled in Missouri after the war, and up to this time has been a leading man in the Republican party. He

was on the ticket as Attorney General, which Gen. John B. Henderson headed four years ago. The district in which he is asked to run is that in which R. G. Frost is the Democratic candidate. Frost is the son of Gen. D. M. Frost, who commanded the State troops here at the outbreak of the war and was captured at Camp Jackson by Blair and Lyon at the head of the Home Guards, on the ground that Frost intended to take the troops into the Confederate service.

Frost now has the original letter written to himself and Gen. Sterling Price when the Missouri troops were organizing, before the attack on Fort Sumpter, from Ulysses S. Grant, then at Galena, asking for a commission in the force going South, and offering to espouse the Southern cause. Gen. Frost declines to make public the letter, claiming it would be dishonorable. It, however, an attack is made upon young Frost by reason of his father's Confederate record, the letter will be produced. The existence of this letter is an indisputable fact, and neither the President nor his friends dare deny it.

Grant's personal habits during his residence with the Dents had been so bad that his offer was not accepted, and about five months afterward he went to Springfield and offered his services to Yates for the Federal army.

Last Moments of Henry A. Wise.

Richmond (Va.) Curr. N. Y. Herald.

Gen. Henry A. Wise calmly and peacefully breathed his last at forty-one minutes past 11 A. M., yesterday, at his residence in Richmond, Virginia. He had been confined to his room since April last, during which time he suffered from a severe cold and cough, contracted, it is supposed, while in Washington arguing the contested election case of Platt vs. Goode before the House Committee. His illness was further aggravated by a combination of diseases incident to old age, and his suffering at times was very great. His end, however, was painless and he conversed to the last in his usual vigorous manner. At his bedside stood his wife and two sons, Richard A. and John S. Wise, his three daughters and two grandsons and a faithful house-keeper, who had been in the family for thirty years. Shortly before dissolution he appeared stronger than usual, and appeared perfectly conscious. His last expressions were characteristic, and gave evidence of an intellect undimmed up to the moment his spirit took its flight. Speaking of himself he remarked: "My life has been devoted to virtue and integrity. I never robbed the poor, and what is better and easier, I never robbed the rich."

At a later hour he called his son John to his bedside and gave him some good advice as to the bringing up of his children, remarking: "Take hold, John, of the biggest knots in life and try to untie them. Try to be worthy of man's highest estate. Have high, noble, manly honor. There is but one test to anything, and that is, to be right. It not right turn away from it."

These were his last words. Articulation failing him, he afterwards gesticulated and signaled for whatever he wanted, and in three-quarters of an hour from his latest utterance the great Virginia orator and fiery Tribune was no more.

NATURAL BORN WOOD-CHOPPERS.—The Chip-wy Indians.

BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER.—The November number of Ballou's Magazine is issued and a capital number it is in all respects. The illustrations are fine, and the reading matter is superior in variety and interest to any monthly magazine in the country. Each number contains a sea story, domestic stories, adventures, poetry, and a child's department, and in the latter may be found that story by M. Quad, the great humorist, called "That Taylor Boy," which will be completed in the December number. Published by Thomas & Talbot, 23 Hawley Street, Boston, and for sale at all depots in the country.

Tilden and Hendricks reform clubs are now organized and in full operation at Ashland, Phoenix, Jacksonville, Little Batts and Sen's Valley, Jackson county, with a membership of 720 names.

Mrs. Brick Pomeroy made her first appearance as Juliet at New York on the 16th and was considered by the critics a failure.

A dispatch to the N. Y. World states that there is a rumor that Hayes will resign his governorship in order to further his claims to the Presidency.

Gen. Merritt, with about 200 men, has started for the fork of the Cheyenne where Crazy Horse and his followers are said to be encamped for the winter.

Senator Morton and Congressman Mead have arrived in San Francisco as part of the committee appointed to examine into the Chinese question.

There was a slight increase in the number of small pox cases in San Francisco last week.