

# 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. 57.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1876.

\$2.50 per year IN ADVANCE.

The Eugene City Guard.

**GEO. J. BUYS, Prop'r.**

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.

Time advertisers will be charged at the following rates:

One square three months..... \$6 00

" " six months..... 12 00

" " one year..... 24 00

Transient notices in local column, 30 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 9:30 to 4:30 p. m.

Mail arrives from the south and leaves going north 10 a. m.

Arrives from the north and leaves going south at 2:35 p. m. For Sinclair, Franklin and Long

Tom, close at 6 a. m. on Wednesdays. For Crawfordville, Camp Creek and Brownsville at 1 p. m.

Laters will be ready for delivery half an hour after arrival of trains. Letters should be left at the office one hour before mails depart.

A. S. PATTERSON, P. M.

**SOCIETIES.**

EUGENE LODGE No. 11, A. F. and A. M. Meets first and third Wednesdays in each month.

SPENCER DUTCH LODGE No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening.

WIMMERSLA ESCAMPMENT No. 6, meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month.

**DENTAL.**

**D. R. WELSH** has opened

Dental Rooms permanently in the Underwood Brick

Eugene City, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. Refers by permission to J. H. Cardwell, Portland.

**G. A. MILLER,**

DENTAL ROOMS IN DUNN'S BUILDING, EUGENE CITY.

Professes DENTISTRY AND ORAL SURGERY

**A. W. PATTERSON,**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office on Ninth Street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, and at Residence, EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

**Drs. NICKLIN & SHIELDS,**

HAVING ASSOCIATED IN THE practice of Medicine, offer their professional services to the citizens of Eugene City and the surrounding country. Special attention given to all OBSTETRICAL CASES and UTERINE DISEASES entrusted to their care. Bills due when the service is rendered.

Offices on Ninth Street and at the residence of Dr. Nicklin on Willamette Street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

**DR. JOSEPH P. GILL**

CAN BE FOUND AT HIS OFFICE or residence when not professionally engaged.

Office at the

POST OFFICE DRUG STORE

Residence on Elsterian Church

**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.

**WM. B. PURCHASING AGENT,**

**SAN FRANCISCO,**

**LAKE CAL.**

**JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.**

**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.

**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.

**CALLISON & OSBURN**

ARE OFFERING TO THE PUBLIC.

Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Canned Goods, Tobacco & Cigars, Glass & Queensware, Wood and Willowware, BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class grocery store or Bakery at BEDROCK PRICES for cash or ready pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

**NEW HARNESS SHOP.**

**CHAS. HADLEY,**

A t Dunn's Old Stand,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD assortment of

Hack, Buggy & Team Harness,

Saddles, Whips,

Spurs, Halters,

Collars,

Carry Combs and Brushes

And everything usually kept in a first class Harness Shop.

**University Subscriptions.**

All subscriptions to the State University are now over due. The property has been accepted by and turned over to the State, and I am instructed by the proper authorities to proceed and collect all sums at once.

GEO. B. DORRIS,

Attorney-at-Law.

Tilden's Southern Claims Letter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.

To the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt—Sir:

I have received your letter informing me that Republicans high in authority are publicly representing that "the South desire not without hope," to obtain payment for losses by the late war and to have "provision made for the rebel debt and the losses of slaves."

As the payment of such losses and claims was not deemed important enough to deserve the notice of either convention at the time it was held, you ask me to state my views in regard to their recognition by the Government.

Though disposed myself to abide by the issue as made up already, I have no hesitation to comply with your request.

The fourteenth amendment of the Constitution expressly provides as follows:

"The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred by payment of pensions and bounties in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but ALL such debts obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void."

This amendment has been repeatedly approved and agreed to by State Conventions of the South. It was unanimously adopted as part of the platform of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, on the 28th of June, and was declared by that platform to be "universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war."

My own position on this subject had been declared on many occasions, and particularly in my first annual message of January 5, 1875.

In that document I stated that the Southern people were "bound by the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments; that they had joined national conventions in the nomination of candidates and in the declarations of principles and purposes which form an authentic acceptance of the results of the war, embodied in the last three amendments to the organic law of the Federal Union, and that they had by the suffrages of all their voters at the last national election completed the proof that they only seek to share with the rights of American government in a fraternal union under the old flag with 'one Constitution and one destiny.'"

I declared at the same time:

"The questions settled by the late war are never to be reopened. The adoption of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution closed one era in our politics. It marked the end forever of the system of human slavery, and of the struggles that grew out of that system. These amendments have been conclusively adopted, and they have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations and the people of all sections. They close the chapter; they are and must be final; all parties hereafter must accept and stand upon them, and henceforth our politics are to turn upon the questions of the present and the future and not upon those of the settled and final past."

Should I be elected President the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment will, so far as depends on me, be maintained, executed and enforced in perfect and absolute good faith. No rebel debt will be assumed or paid. No claim for any loss or damage incurred by any slave will be allowed. No claim for any loss or damage incurred by disloyal persons arising from the late war, whether covered by the fourteenth amendment or not, will be recognized or paid. The cotton tax will not be refunded. I shall deem it my duty to veto every bill providing for the payment of any such debts, losses, damages, claims or for the refunding of any such tax.

The danger to the National treasury is not from claims of persons who aided the rebellion, but from claims of persons who residing in the Southern States or having property in those States who were, or pretended to be, loyal to the government of the Union. Such claims, even of loyal persons, where they are from acts caused by the operations of war, have been disowned by the law of civilized nations, adjudications of the Supreme Court of the United States, and only find any status by force of specific legislation of Congress. These claims have become stale and are often tainted with fraud. They are nearly always owned in whole or in part by claim agents, by speculators or lobbyists, who have no equity against the taxpayers or the public. They should, in all cases, be scrutinized with jealous care.

The calamities to individuals which

were inflicted by the late war are, for the most part, irreparable. The Government cannot recall to life the million of our youth who went to untimely graves, nor compensate the sufferings or sorrow of their relatives or friends. It cannot readjust between individuals the burden of taxation hitherto borne, or of debts incurred to sustain the Government, which are to be paid. It cannot apportion anew among our citizens the damages or losses incident to military operations, or resulting in every variety of form from its measures for maintaining its own existence. It has no safe general rule but to let by-gones be by-gones, to turn from the dead past to a new and better future, and, on that basis, to assure peace, reconciliation and fraternity between all sections, classes and races of our people to the end that all the springs of our productive industries may be quickened, and a new prosperity created, in which the evils of the past shall be forgotten. Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

**THE FIFTH OF MARCH.**

HISTORICAL PRECEDENT FOR THE INAUGURATION DAY.

The 4th of March, next year, falls upon a Sunday, and the question has been asked, when will the next President be inaugurated—on Sunday the 4th, or on Monday, the 5th? The question has already been settled by historical precedent.

The Constitution provides that the President and Vice President of the United States shall hold their offices during the term of four years, but no provision was made by the framers of that instrument when the four years' term should commence. By act of Congress, passed September 13, 1778, the Constitution having at that time been ratified by a sufficient number of States—the time set for the inauguration of the first President of the United States and the commencement of the working of the new Constitution was the first Wednesday in March, 1789, that being the 5th of March. In fact, however, the inauguration of President Washington did not take place until Wednesday, April 30th, eight weeks after the designated time. In more than one history it has been erroneously stated that the Constitution went into effect and the inauguration took place on the 4th of March, that being neither the day appointed nor the actual day of either event.

Before the second term of President Washington the day for commencing the term of office was changed. The act of March 1, 1792, provided that the four years for which a President and Vice President shall be elected shall in all cases commence on the 4th day of March next succeeding the day on which the votes of the electors shall have been given. The 4th of March, 1798, on which by law the second term of President Washington commenced, fell on a Sunday. We have not before us anything stating exactly the day on which Washington took the oath of office, but from his known character, and from the course of after proceedings in similar cases, we have little doubt his second inauguration was on Monday March 5th.

The next occurrence of the 4th of March in Presidential year falling on a Sunday was in 1821, when President Monroe commenced his second term. The inauguration was on Monday, the 5th. The *National Intelligencer*, of March 6th, describes the scene, and said the oath was administered by Chief Justice Marshall. The proceedings took place in the House of Representatives.

The third occurrence of this kind was in 1849, when President Taylor was inaugurated. In this instance, also, the ceremonies took place on Monday, the 5th of March.

Next year the President elect will, therefore, be inaugurated on Monday, the 5th of March, instead of Sunday, the 4th. There is, we believe, no special law bearing on the subject, but the proceedings follow the general rule that for legal purposes Sunday is a *dies non*, and Saturday, the 3d of March, therefore only ends when Monday, the 5th of March, begins. This rule is followed in Congressional proceedings, where it has happened that Saturday's sitting has been prolonged until Monday, the records showing no evidence of part of the proceedings having taken place on Sunday.

Every seventh Presidential term the 4th of March, on which the term should commence, falls upon Sunday. Unless there should be a change in the duration of the term the coincidence will not again occur until the year 1905.—*Cleveland Herald*.

Corvallis has a dancing school and skating rink.

The new bridge across Rogus river has been completed.

A fire at Hot Springs, Arkansas, Nov. 5, destroyed property valued at \$30,000.

**THE DONATION PARTY AT WILLOWBROOK.**

So many confused and contradictory rumors have been circulated about that last donation party that I (who have heard the whole story from my friend and neighbor, Miss Mix) would like to give the world a plain, unvarnished account of the whole festivity.

Let me, then, introduce my informant, Miss Melissa Mix, spinster, owing to forty, moderately well endowed with this world's goods, house-keeper and caretaker for her only brother Ralph, some years her senior, both of them prominent members of the Willowbrook church—and thus heralded, she shall tell you the story she told me.

"Of course we can't give our minister much of a salary, you know, Miss Harwood; but we've always calculated to get a man whose heart wasn't set on filthy lucre, as the 'Postle says."

"I must own we hadn't had much success, for, would you believe it? out of five candidates that preached here the year we built the church, not one was willin' to stay and do the Lord's work."

"Why, there's only about sixty families in our church, and it was settled that first winter that six dollars a family would be a fair tax, makin' nigh onto four hundred a year, you see; yet it's wonderful what trouble we've had to get a pastor."

"Brother Ralph thought that maybe if we had a parsonage it would help us; so he and the other trustees bought that nice little cottage where Miss Gray used to live, with a whole rod of land belonging to it; but, law! 'twasn't of no use; none of 'em staid the year out; and I was clean discouraged."

"When Mr. Ormsby came, nigh on three year ago he seemed more reasonable than the rest, though he asked if we could furnish part of the parsonage for him, as they was only new beginners, and hadn't much house-keepin' stuff."

"Well, the ladies was so well pleased with him that they took right hold of the work (he was to come back in a fortnight) and got lots of things together."

"There was a handsome pin cushion made for each of the bed rooms—there's three on 'em in the house—and half a dozen tidies for the parlor, and a case for his shavin' paper, and all sent in the first week."

"You've heard him preach, Miss Harwood, and you know how interestin' he was, and what a beautiful reader and singer too. Why, I declare I took real comfort in goin' to church and sittin' under such preachin'; and so we all did, I'm sure."

"But I was tellin' you about what we gave him. Well, Deacon Stiles's daughter Sally made a drawin' of the church, and framed it in pine cones, to hang in Mr. Ormsby's study, and the deacon he sent us a cookin' stove out of his own kitchen. He'd just bought a new one for Miss Stiles, and he come over and put it up himself, which I thought was uncommon kind."

"Then we took up a contribution to buy some furniture, but ready money was scarce just then, so we only raised enough to get a pair of china vases and an inkstand."

"But Silas Hart, that sold 'em to us, was one of our members, so he threw in a china dog for the baby and a matchbox for the parson's wife."

"Miss Jones and Uncle Midian sent in a new painted bedstead and a table for the kitchen, and so I told Ralph I'd give 'em a couple of kitchen chairs and our cradle, the one we's both rocked in. So I did, and I pieced a real handsome little quilt for the cradle, a sunflower pattern, all out of spick and span new calico, too."

"Well, it's most too bad to tell, but Mandy Jones, who went to help Miss Ormsby git to rights, told me that she did act dreadful, and not a bit becomin' a minister's wife."

"She went all round the house lookin' as if she was ready to cry, and at last she sot down on her trunk in the parlor, and began to laugh at the inkstand and vases, and then wound up by findin' fault with the stove, which she said looked as if it came out of the ark."

"I've always thought she made her husband discontented, for Mr. Ormsby was such a meek, quiet, unselfish man, that he would never have made any trouble if she hadn't been always complainin' and puttin' him up to grumble."

"But I'm wanderin' off from my story. I started in to tell you about the donation party. You see, the first year we got along splendid with it, and I must say I never saw a better tea table spread than we set that night for Miss Ormsby."

"But that woman never could be satisfied, and she said afterwards that it wouldn't take more than two such parties to run any family."

"It seems she found fault because we all staid to tea with 'em, just as if we hadn't a right to our tea after settin' in all the victuals for it."

"But I don't know as Aunt Betsy did do exactly right, for she took Miss Ormsby's preserves to put on the table, and they was all eat that night, and I s'pose that put her out some."

"Well, as I was sayin', the second year come round, and it was read out in meetin' that the donation party would be given the next Friday."

"Mr. Ormsby read the notice, and then he looked all round and cleared his throat two or three times, as if he had somethin' pertickler to say, but after waitin' a minute he changed his mind and sat down."

"I thought he acted kinder queer, but I was quite taken up with noticin' Miss Ormsby. She got red as could be, and when meetin' was dismissed she jest hurried out as if she didn't want any one to speak to her."

"Well, Friday came, and by 3 o'clock we was mostly all at the parsonage. Mr. Ormsby looked dreadful sober, more as if it was a funeral than a merry makin', I must say; but his wife was awful. She was jest as huffy and short as she could be with every one, and she went and locked the study door and put the key in her pocket right before us all, as if she was afraid we'd touch some of Mr. Ormsby's papers or books."

"Bimeby we began to talk about settin' the table; so Aunt Betsy, Mandy Jones and me we went out in the kitchen to unpack the contributions. There was some pertaters and turnips (them we put in the suller), a piece of corned beef, two or three biled hams, a pot of butter, some apple sass, a big cheese, and such a lot of biscuits it would have taken all night to count 'em."

"I began to get seart when we took out panful after panful of biscuit, and no cake to speak of. At last we came to Miss Jones's basket, and there we found 'lection cake, as well as a great batch of molasses cookies."

"I was glad enough I'd sent pound cake and crullers; but somehow when the table was ready, there was more biscuits on it than anything else, though we did the best we could."

"Mr. Johnson sent tea and coffee from his store, besides crackers and sugar; and Amos Hull he brought a bag of nuts and some apples for the young folks after supper, he said."

"There was so many there that we had to divide 'em up into three lots, the dinin' room bein' small; and it was most 7 o'clock when they got through eatin'."

"Aunt Betsy staid with me to clear up some, and I thought I never should get all the biscuits put away, for they almost filled the pantry."

"For all there had been so many eaten, yet there were piles and piles left, and, as Aunt Betsy said, they wouldn't need to bake for a month to come."

"It happened so that I didn't go out much the week after the donation party, but, the second Sunday after, I started on good and early for church, and as I turned the corner by the parsonage, I saw somethin' that most took my breath away. Every one of those sharp pointed pickets round the house and garden had a good biscuit stuck right atop of it! Yes, Miss Harwood, jest as sure as you live, there was Aunt Betsy's nice raised biscuits—I could tell 'em by the shape—and Miss Hull's rusks, and Miss Stiles's soda biscuits, and every one of 'em was used in that shameful way."

"Well, I staid and looked—I hadn't the strength to move—and pretty soon some of the ladies came along and joined me; and there we all staid till the last bell began to ring, talkin' the matter over, and feelin' pretty mad, I can tell you."

"Mr. Ormsby had a good sermon that day, but I could hardly hear a word, my mind was too full of the biscuits."

"Miss Ormsby wasn't there, and as soon as the last hymn was sung he got up and said that he had had a call from a church in the far West and that he had made up his mind that it was his duty to accept it. He then went on to say that he would like to go that same week, and without so much as tellin' us that he was sorry to leave us, or offerin' to wait till we could get some one else, he gave the benediction and dismissed us."

"I can tell you there was enough talk when we got out that mornin', and some of the folks thought we ought to 'p'int a committee to ask Miss Ormsby about it, but brother Ralph said, 'No; if it was goin, let 'em go peaceable; so they agreed to say nothin' at all."

"We heard afterwards from little Johnny Hall, who was playin' near the parsonage late on Saturday afternoon, that Mr. Ormsby he brought the biscuits out in a big basket, and then Miss Ormsby she helped him to stick them on the pickets, and she laughed all the time as if she thought it was a good joke."

"I don't want to judge anybody, but I never did think that woman was fit for a minister's wife, and I don't think so now."

"Well, they moved off, bag and baggage on Wednesday of that week, and we've never heard from Mr. Ormsby since, and I don't know as we want to, seem' as he hurt our feelin's so—"

though we never found as good a preacher as he was, and never will."

And this was Miss Melissa's story.

—[Harper's Magazine.

**A Texas Girl on her Travels.**

She attracted general attention as soon as she made her appearance on the depot platform. It was not so much the Mexican sombrero which sat jauntily upon her well formed head, and the tight-fitting, short-skirted homespun dress, which set off her well moulded form to perfection, but it was the care and solicitude she manifested for the welfare of two aged parents and a half dozen boys and girls, all of whom appeared to be in her charge. The family came in on the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Texas Railroad last evening, direct from Texas, and were bound for California.

The chief of the party, the manager and guardian, was this young lady. She was as perfect a model of female beauty as ever lived. It was this fact that stopped all business for a few moments wherever she went, while the masculine portion of the people stared. She wore a man's sombrero, one of those broad brimmed felt hats worn by the Spaniards in Mexico; her luxuriant brown hair was gathered in a net, her neck was bare, and her form attracted the attention of every one. She tackled Major Howrigan first, and inquired of him after her train; she seemed to like him, and to him she transferred the care of her father, mother, brothers and sisters, while she looked after the baggage.

Then she tackled the baggage man, and when one of the trunk tumblers treated her inquiries with disrespectful indifference she caught him by the back of his jacket and twirled him round until he came up astonished and polite. She had her baggage checked properly, got her cheeks and walked away through the staring and astonished crowd as unconscious and indifferent as if she was still on her native plains of the Gulf coast. Then she attended to the family, purchasing their food, their tickets, and saw them safe on the proper train.

The old man, the father of this handsome young Amazon, is one of the rascals known as Sam Houston. He was one of Sam Houston's best beloved companions, and a veteran of some forty years ago. He is now helpless and without means. The terrible storm of last winter, which wrecked so many of the cities on the coast of Texas, made this old man a pauper. From the wreck of their once ample estate, sufficient means had been saved to pay their way to California, where they have family friends, and this young girl was the Moses who resolved to conduct the helpless ones to their home. Her perfect beauty attracted general attention, and her modest, but determined, business-like air, won respect. No wonder all the railroad men about the depot fell in love with the tall, handsome Texan girl under the Mexican sombrero.—[Omaha paper.

**HOW TO TELL A NEW SEWING MACHINE FROM AN OLD ONE WORKED OVER.**—Wheeler & Wilson side-feed will number about 900,000 on cloth plate and bed-casting where cloth presser arm is screwed on. The back-feed machine first came into market in 1873, and, consequently, all are new.

Singer, if new, will turn back on hinges and number about 900,000 near stitch set screw, and on different parts of the casting under the machine.

Howe will regulate stitch above the table and number 600,000 and upward on slide plate and bed-casting at front end of shuttle race.

Florence will have cloth presser arm on left of needle arm and number 140,000 and upward on cloth plate and cast rim under cloth plate.

Grover & Baker chain stitch is best told by the number, while the lock stitch No. 9 can be readily by its having round needle arm and cloth presser bars and cloth presser spring enclosed in face plate, and numbering 600,000 and upward on slide plate and bed-casting under the front slide plates and bed-casting are the same and not less than the above number.

By following the above rules no one need have an old worthless machine sold them.

On Saturday afternoon last about three miles from Jefferson, as Eddie Reeves, a boy of thirteen years of age, while driving a team, was thrown from the wagon, between the horses, where he was kicked and seriously injured before he could be extricated. Dr. Smith, of Jefferson, was called and found the under jaw broken in three places with other portions of the head and face bruised and mangled. The setting of the jaw was most difficult, and much inconvenience must result. The young man is suffering very much, but it is not estimated that the wounds will prove fatal.

Coos Bay Record: Mormon preaching appears to be the proper thing at Myrtle Point on the Coquille about now. Some converts are being made among the young folks. If we were the father of those young folks we would buy a well developed male and back him up to that preacher and tickle him with a sharp stick until he'd give up his natural propensity.