

THE EUGENE CITY GUARD.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, AND TO EARN AN HONEST LIVING BY THE SWEAT OF OUR BROW

WHOLE NO. 477.

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The Eugene City Guard.

GEO. J. BUYS, Prop.

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The Late State Senate.

BY A MEMBER OF THE THIRD HOUSE.

SENATOR LEE,
Of Benton, is about 30 years of age, but looks younger; rather over medium size, well built, with regular features, heavy dark hair and side whiskers. To those with whom he is not intimate (and he is in no hurry to make acquaintances) he is a study, though his brain power is evident at first sight. In the Senate he talks but little; sometimes moved to adjourn; is industrious and faithful to his trust, honestly and intelligently representing those he represents. The doctor is a true friend and genial companion, and, when necessary, a generous foe. He is a Virginia Republican, but never allows his politics to interfere with his friendship or his public duties.

SENATOR COLVIG,
Of Douglas county, is probably 33 years of age, and rather under size, weighing about 135 pounds. He has a sallow look, as if his health was not very good. He was absent a part of the session on account of bad health. Mr. Colvig is rather an active member, and frequently addresses the Senate on

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4, 1876.

It is now just 12 o'clock, and as I begin this letter both Houses of Congress are about being organized. The programme of proceedings in the House of Representatives is pretty generally known, it having been decided on at the Democratic caucus on Saturday night last. The roll having been called, Mr. Saylor, of Ohio, will announce the death of Mr. Kerr, the late speaker (I will state, by the way, that the Speaker's chair is draped in mourning commemorative of Mr. Kerr's death). Mr. Adams, the Clerk, whose duty it is to make that announcement, having begged to be excused. This announcement having been made, the House will proceed at once to elect a Speaker. Mr. Samuel J. Randall having received the Democratic nomination will of course be elected, the Republicans simply by way of compliment having nominated Mr. Garfield. The selection of Mr. Randall for Speaker gives the liveliest satisfaction, and is accepted by the defeated candidates and their friends with perfect good feeling. The well-known firmness of Mr. Randall, his thorough knowledge of parliamentary law and his spotless

THE PRESIDENCY.

Where Our Electoral System is Faulty and Inadequate.
The Constitutional Revision Needed to Secure a Fair Count—A Great Legal Authority's Views.

New York World.

Professor Theodore W. Dwight, L. D., head of the Columbia College Law school, has obtained a reputation throughout the Union as the greatest living American teacher of law.

His opinion upon the prevailing question which has now arisen in regard to the election was after some preliminary conversation last evening sought and obtained by a reporter of the *World* as follows:
"First then, as to the advisability of any change in the present method of choosing President?"
"I think there should be a change, undoubtedly?"
"What changes are practicable?"
"Three ways of electing the President present themselves: First, by discarding State lines altogether, and allowing the people to vote en masse; this would be an election by popular vote by ballot method by

in the present

MACHINERY OF ELECTIONS?"
"I can see no objection to keeping up the existing electoral machinery under the district system, if desired. In other words, the people may vote for Electors and have them meet in electoral colleges as now. It is only a change of method—instead of voting for Electors by general ticket they vote for them by district tickets. With that modification a large part of the existing machinery might remain."
"Now in respect to the altered conditions of the country during the last hundred years—its vast expansion, the fact that eight or nine states hold the majority of the population, while a minority of the people in a majority of the states have on several occasions elected the President—does all this furnish more of an argument for a popular vote or for the district system?" "The district system would rather tend to reduce the inequality. It would permit

probably agree upon some proposition which would be acceptable to Congress and which might be submitted to the States for adoption, when there would be strong reason to think it would be passed. The commission could probably succeed better in framing such a plan than Congress could in the existing excitement by the ordinary methods of legislation. If such a suggestion as this should be adopted the members of the committee should be men of great candor and intelligence, with a due sense of their obligation to subordinate all partisan views to the permanent welfare of the country. It is certainly a disgraceful thing that our representative system of Government should now be endangered, not by any inherent weakness of our cardinal principles, but from mere incapacity on our part to work successfully a delicate piece of political machinery required for the periodical selection of our executive."

Interesting Figures.

Here are some figures which thinking men as well as politicians, and especially Radical politicians, will do well to digest:

The increase of the popular vote of 1872 is in round numbers eight hundred thousand. The increase in the Democratic vote of 1876 over that of 1872, in round numbers, is eleven hundred thousand. In other words, the Democrats have polled over a million more votes for Tilden, Democrat, than they polled for Greeley, Liberal Republican. The entire increase of the popular vote has been gained by the Democrats and more than a quarter of a million besides, which is, of course, a loss to the Radical party. Take the two great States of Pennsylvania and New York. In the first named the Democrats cast one hundred and twenty five thousand more votes than in 1872, and in New York over ninety thousand more. In these two States, where reside over eight millions of people or one-fourth of the population of the Nation, the Democrats have a majority of over twenty thousand. Take next the States of Ohio and Indiana, which can boast a population of 4,345,000. The vote of these two States is almost exactly divided between the two parties. Missouri and Illinois have a population of 4,260,000, and in these Mr. Tilden has a majority of over 50,000. In the six States named, with an aggregate population of 18,000,000, or but a fraction less than half the entire population, the Democrats have a majority of 70,000 votes. Missouri is as much a Northern State as Illinois, and is perfectly fair to consider her in such a connection.

The "Solid South" does not figure in the calculation. It is the solid North that we are writing about; and take away the power of Federal patronage, and the desperate valor of one hundred thousand office-holders fighting for pelt or bread or butter, and the Democrats would have carried every Northern State except Vermont, Massachusetts, Michigan, Iowa, and Kansas. A party with strength so well distributed and so overwhelming as this, be sure, Messrs. Radicals, can inaugurate any President they elect, remarks the *St. Louis Times*.

Bull-Doze.

We are being pined with queries about "bull dozing" and the "bull-doze" parishes. We confess that the meaning of the word in its several forms is not as clear as it might be. It is variously applied, and appears to have one meaning given to it by the Democrats, and another by the Republicans of Louisiana. The Republicans claim that it has been the practice of Democrats in Louisiana to cowhide negroes who refused to join their political organizations. The blacks are said to have been giving a "dose" for a "bull," which came to be known as a "bull's dose," whence the verb to "bull-doze" or "bull-doze." A "bull dozer" was one who used the argument of the rawhide to install political convictions into the refractory minds. In its broader meaning as applied by the Republicans, the word is applied to those parishes in which it is charged that violence and intimidation were used against the negroes. This gives us the "bull-doze" parishes. The Democrats have taken up the word and are using it to apply to those parishes in which the carpet-baggers are manufacturing outrages preparatory to counting out the honest vote of the people. In this sense a "bull dozer" means a man who is an elaborate genius for lying and hiding outrages in the interest of the Republican party.—*Baltimore Gazette*.

The *Enterprise* says: A young man named Short, living near Neely, in Clackamas county, has broken out with smallpox, and ten or fifteen persons have been exposed. The exposed persons have been placed in quarantine.

terian Church.

Chas. M. Horn,
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ARE OFFERING TO THE PUBLIC STIGARS, TEAL, COFFEE, CANNED GOODS, TOBACCO & CIGARS, GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BREAD CAKES AND PIES, and in fact everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store or Bakery, at RED-ROCK PRICES for cash or ready pay. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

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CHAS. HADLEY,
At Dunn's Old Stand,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD assortment of
Hack, Buggy & Team Harness, Saddles, Whips, Spurs, Halters, Collars,
Curry 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 prop-2 authorities to proceed and collect all sums as a
GEO. B. DORRIS,
Attorney-at-Law.

ple, an ardent desire to supply these wants together a peculiar aptitude for business, the Major is especially fitted to represent those two important counties, with the vast and growing interests only known to those who reside in their midst. He is a Democrat.

SENATOR HERRIN,
Of Jackson, is a portly man, weighing over 200 pounds; but with this there is little adipose; has dark hair, with regular features and an agreeable countenance. He is a modest man, and appears to be very conscientious. Mr. H. is not a talker, but quietly looks after the business confided to his trust; seldom, if ever, absent at roll-call, always knows which side of a question he is on; is a man of sound practical sense. Though a very independent man he is a good Democrat.

SENATOR GREEN,
Of Josephine, like most other sensible men, is quiet, and looks after the interests confided to him. He is rather above ordinary height, but well proportioned; dark hair and pale complexion, but manly in his general make up. He seldom intrudes a speech upon the Senate, and when he does it is because he has something to say—and he says it and sits down. No one could tell his occupation simply by looking at the man. He is a Democrat.

I have now given a brief notice of each Senator as he appeared to me from day to day for the greater part of the session. That I have mistaken ages or failed to note some prominent points is very probable—indeed, most natural. I have done it for my own amusement, and hope it may not be distasteful to those of whom I write. That I have fallen far short of doing justice I am aware, but more space with you and more time with me might have remedied this evil. Let me add this one word, which is that the late Senate was the most orderly body ever assembled in this State. This is not my judgment alone, but the verdict of all who saw it.

The *Times*' Washington special represents Grant as steadily weakening in anticipation of impeachment. The town has been excited all day about his interview with Hewitt. Republicans abuse him roundly as a spiritless ingrate who deserts the party that made him. Blaine has indicated that he has a great surprise in store for his friends, which it is surmised is a square rejection of the part assigned the Senate in the counting in conspiracy. Other rumors, painful to Republicans are afloat.

The rumor is still current that Mr. Fish intends to withdraw from the Cabinet. This report grows out of the fact that there was quite a spirited discussion in the Cabinet on Tuesday night last, during which Mr. Fish took strong grounds against the action in South Carolina. When the question of further interference by the Federal authority in that State came up, Mr. Fish declared that he could not sanction any such proceedings, and said that he thought it was a great misfortune that the military had been used to enable one party to obtain possession of the State House in Columbia and keep out the members of the other party.

As part of the revealed programme of the House it may be said that the investigation of the whiskey ring frauds will be prosecuted with renewed energy. It is known that many persons are ready to come forward now and reveal facts in regard not only to the whiskey frauds, but the Pacific mail robbery that will be perfectly astounding. It is difficult indeed to offer a solution of affairs in Columbia just now. Both Legislatures are in session, in the State House, Mr. Wallace, the Democratic Speaker, in the chair, and Mackay, the Republican Speaker, occupying the Clerk's desk.

NENE.

Abraham Lincoln's View.

The following views expressed by Mr. Lincoln eleven years ago in regard as to who counts the Electoral vote we presume will be taken for good authority by our Republican friends. In a special message to the Senate and House, he said:

"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives: The joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in the Electoral College' has been signed by the Executive, in deference to the views of Congress implied in its passage and presentation to him. In its own views, however, the two Houses of Congress, convened under the twelfth article of the Constitution, have complete power to exclude from counting all Electoral votes deemed by them to be illegal; and it is not competent for the Executive to defeat or obstruct that power by a veto, as would be the case if his action were at all essential in the matter. He disclaims all right of the Executive to interfere in any way in the canvassing or counting Electoral votes, and also disclaims that by signing said resolution, he has expressed any opinion on the recitals of the resolution.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Executive Mansion, February 8, 1865.

Rumor says that Hon. J. S. Palmer, of Benton county, is to succeed Superintendent Watkins in the charge of the penitentiary.

"I have said that it should in my opinion be changed. There is one advantage which ought to be alluded to in connection with it. It adds greatly in the concentration of the vote upon two or three candidates, since it is quite impossible to prepare a full electoral ticket for a small scattering vote. Under the third, or district plan, which I am inclined to favor, there would be more scattering votes, yet any disadvantage from this source appears to me as of little importance when compared with the great political excitement derived from the workings of the present system when parties are closely matched and political feeling runs high."

"Please explain what you mean by THE DISTRICT PLAN, and its advantages."

"Under the system of electoral districts, where in each district the people would vote for their own electors, the States would be divided instead of appearing as units, and where there was anything like equality in the party vote of the State each party would be likely to have one or more representatives of its own views. It would resemble the difference between the old mode of electing Congressmen by States and the modern one of electing them by districts. It would tend to diminish the intensity of political excitement engendered by the present method."

"Could this system be adopted with out a formal

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION?"

"It is true that it may be adopted as the constitution now stands, it being proved that each state shall appoint the Electors in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct." This would plainly include the district system, which did, in fact, exist for a considerable time in a number of the States. It however went out of use owing to the fact that uniformity could not be secured. Those states acquired a great advantage which appeared as units in the electoral colleges, while others were divided by the district system and by other causes. If, though, the system were provided for in the constitution, there would, of course, be uniformity, and the objection referred to would no longer exist. The substance of the present systems could be maintained by giving the states the same electoral representation as now, and by providing for the choice of two Electors-at-Large, perhaps by the people of each state."

"Would the district plan necessarily involve a considerable change