

THE EUGENE CITY GUARD.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON. SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1877.

The Compromise Bill Signed.

As will be seen by the message of President Grant, printed in another column, he has signed the bill passed for a settlement of the Presidential muddle. In this message he takes the ground held by Democrats in and out of Congress, that the power to count the electoral vote was not vested in the President of the Senate.

SIGNED.—A dispatch not sent to Oregon was one which stated that Hopkins, a Republican, would sign the report of the majority on the Florida case. He was labored with by the prominent Radicals of Washington, but remained firm in his convictions and signed the report, which concludes with a resolution that at the late election, electors on the Democratic ticket were fairly and duly chosen as presidential electors, as shown by the face of the returns and fully substantiated by the evidence of the actual votes cast; that these electors on the first Wednesday in December cast their votes for Tilden and Hendricks for Vice-President, and consequently they are the legal votes of the State of Florida and must be counted as such.

The Commission.

The commission to count the electoral vote is composed as follows: Senate—Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Thurman and Bayard. Representatives—Payne, Hanton, Abbot, Garfield and Hoar. Supreme Court—Justices Clifford, Strong, Miller, Field and Bradley.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Mr. Sidney Dell, recently from Georgia, has taken editorial charge of the Standard. Mr. Dell is an easy and graceful writer, and we doubt not will increase the popularity of that journal.

"PROGRESS."—The Republican doctrine, of "absolute equality," is working charmingly. A buck nigger and a married white woman Hippled in Portland this week.

Some decidedly rich testimony is being elicited by the Fields committee on the Louisiana election. The testimony of John P. Pickett, an attorney of Washington, D. C., is to the effect that Wells offered to give the State of Louisiana for one million dollars. The witness approached John Morrissey on the subject, but was told by him that "while he had no particular compunctions in paying a man to do what was right, he did not feel he was in that necessity. He said he would buy these fellows as he would buy pigs, or words to that effect, in which I coincided with him. But he said we all know Tilden was elected, and that he had just received, or the public had received, information from Oregon which made it unnecessary to resort to any such measure. Mr. Howitt, to whom the witness applied after his unsuccessful raid on Morrissey, said this was the third proposition of this kind that had been made to him on the part of the Louisiana board, but that under no circumstances would any such proposition be received. That the country knew that Tilden was elected and such resort was unnecessary. The Times Washington special says that this testimony is the most crushing and disgraceful yet adduced concerning the returning board.

KILLED AGAIN.—The Cheyenne Daily Leader does it this time with the compromise bill, which it says is sure to defeat Hayes and kill Sam-ny's party.

If anonymous correspondents could elect a President or decide a Presidential election any one day's issue of the Oregonian would settle the matter.

Judge Bradley, who was chosen as the fifth member of the judicial branch of the electoral commission, has in his circuit Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and has studied the politics of these States carefully. He wrote the decision in the Grant parish cases in which certain sections of the force bill were first declared unconstitutional.

Supreme Court Decision.

A Washington dispatch of the 29th has the following:

A decision was rendered in the supreme court to-day in the case of Badger and others vs the U. S., on relation of Bolles and others; writ of error to the northern circuit of Illinois from judgment granting relators a mandamus against the plaintiffs here as officers of the town of Aabiev, Illinois, compelling them to audit a certain judgment. The officers had resigned their positions, and their resignations had been accepted, but their successors had not been appointed and qualified, as provided by the laws of the State, and it is therefore held they had not ceased to be such officers, and the mandamus was properly issued; judgment affirmed. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion. The decision has some interest in connection with the resignation of Watts, the Oregon elector, of his position as postmaster, necessary to his election as an elector to fill the vacancy occasioned by his illegality.

Matters in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 30.—Circuit Judge Carpenter rendered the following decision today on his return from Washington:

First, I had conclusions of law that D. H. Chamberlain was not on the seventh of December last legally installed Governor of South Carolina.

Second, Wade Hampton was not on the 14th of December legally installed Governor of South Carolina. Third, The attempted inauguration of D. H. Chamberlain being illegal and void, it did not operate in law as a resignation of the office as Governor, which he held at that time, as by the Constitution the Governor holds his office for two years and until his successor is chosen and qualified, and as there has been no legal qualification of his successor, D. H. Chamberlain is lawfully in possession of the Executive office and entitled to discharge its functions until such qualification takes place. A case similar to the one that induced above is now pending in the Supreme Court.

Dr. Glass Pardoned.

Dr. C. G. Glass, who was sentenced during the Fall of 1873 for five years, for the crime of manslaughter, in the Circuit Court for Multnomah county, was on the 1st pardoned out of the Penitentiary. The grounds of his pardon were that petitions were filed containing some eight hundred names, signed also by all of the grand jury who found the indictment and eight of the petit jury who tried the case; another cause for Executive clemency was that Charles Mealy, who was jointly indicted with Glass for the same crime, was on a separate trial acquitted thus rendering a doubt as to the positive guilt of Glass. Most of the evidence being in its nature circumstantial was not looked upon as warranting the verdict of the jury. Glass had only one more year to serve.

The Florida Committee's Report.

The committee on the Florida election reported on the 31st. They say it is difficult to conceive of more wanton attempt to defeat the will of the people and impose on the State and country, officers not their choice, than is here presented. It has been judicially ascertained that the persons named upon the face of the returns as having received the highest number of votes were elected, and the committee say that in order to ascertain who were chosen Presidential electors, the House has only to look upon the face of the record and read the words and figures which determine that result. The committee are of the opinion that the facts have been judicially determined, and that the Hayes electors did not receive a majority of the votes cast at the election. And in this is involved a denial of their right to cast their votes as Presidential electors, and no determination, other than that which has been made by the Supreme Court of Florida, is required to show that the act of these electors in casting their votes for President and Vice President is illegal and void. All papers before the canvassing board applying to them all the states of Florida, will give 90 majority for Tilden and Hendricks beyond dispute.

Proceedings of the Electoral Commission.

The electoral commission on the 31st adopted rules for their government, drawn up by Edmunds. Sessions will be public, but very few will be admitted. The first rule provides for the appointment of a secretary and two assistants, marshal and two deputies, stenographer and messenger. The second rule allows counsel to talk two hours on disputed subjects, with fifteen minutes on interlocutory questions. Rule three allows Congressmen who object under the law to certificates to select two of their number on each side to argue their objections, the time being limited to two hours on each side. Rule 4 provides for hearing applications for process for witnesses and papers. Rule 5 provides that the president of the commission shall regulate the admission of people to the open sessions. Rule 6 provides that the sessions be open, except when the commissioners are consulting.

President's Message.

The following is the text of the President's message concerning the electoral bill: I follow the example heretofore occasionally presented of communiting to this mode my approval of an act to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President and the decision of questions arising thereon, because of my apprehension of the imminent peril to the institutions of the country, from which, in my judgment, it affords a wise and constitutional means of escape. For the first time in the history of our country, under the constitution as it now is, a dispute exists with regard to the result of an election for Chief Magistrate of the nation. It is understood on the disposition of disputes touching the electoral votes cast at the late election by one or more of the States depends the question whether one or the other of the candidates for President is the lawful Chief Magistrate. The importance of having clearly ascertained by a procedure regulated by law, which of the two citizens has been elected, and of having the right to this high office, recognized and cheerfully agreed in by all the people of the Republic cannot be overestimated, and leads me to express to Congress and the nation my great satisfaction at the adoption of a measure that affords an orderly means of deciding gravely exciting questions. While the history of our country in its earlier period shows that the President of the Senate has counted the votes and declared the standing, our whole history shows that in no instance of doubt or dispute has he exercised the power of deciding, and the two houses of Congress has disposed of all such disputes, although in no instance hitherto have they been such that their decision could essentially affect the result. For the first time then the government of the United States is now brought to face this question. As one will result in others, under conditions not the best calculated to produce agreement or induce calm feeling in the several branches of the government or among the people of the country in a case where, as now, the result is involved, it is the highest duty of the law making power to provide in advance a constitutional, orderly and just method of executing the Constitution in this most interesting and critical phase of its provisions. The doing so, far from being a compromise of right, is the enforcement of right and an execution of power conferred by the Constitution on Congress. I think this orderly method has been secured by this bill, which, appealing to the Constitution and as a guide in ascertaining the rights, provides a means of deciding questions of single returns through the direct action of Congress and in respect to double returns by a tribunal of inquiry whose decisions stand upon both houses of Congress shall concur in determining otherwise, thus securing a definite disposition of all questions of dispute, in whatever aspect they may arise with or without this law. As all of the States have voted, and as a vote is impossible, it must be that one of the two candidates has been elected; it would be deplorable to witness an irregular controversy as to which of the two should receive or which should continue to hold the office. In all periods of our history, no controversy has arisen as to the succession or choice of chiefs of States, and no party or citizen who loves their country and its free institutions can sacrifice too much of mere feeling in preserving through the upright force of law, their country from the smallest danger to its peace on such occasions, and it can not be impressed too firmly in the heart of all the people that true liberty and real progress can exist through truthful adherence to the constitutional law. The bill purports to provide only for a settlement of questions arising from the recent elections. The fact that such questions can arise, demonstrates the necessity, which I cannot doubt, will before long be supplied by permanent general legislation to methods which have not been contemplated in the constitution or laws of the country. The bill may not be perfect and its provisions may not be such as would be best applicable to all future occasions; but it is calculated to meet the present condition of questions and of the country. The country is agitated; it needs and it desires peace and quiet and harmony between all parties and all sections. Its industries are arrested, labor unemployed, capital idle and enterprise paralyzed by reason of doubt, anxiety and uncertainty of a double claim to the chief magistracy of the nation. It wants to be assured of the result of the election. It will be accepted without doubt from the supporters of the disappointed candidate and that its highest officer shall not hold his place with a questioned right. Believing the bill will secure these ends I give it my signature.

U. S. GRANT.

COMSTOCK, OR., Jan. 26, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GUARD: I find in the Journal of the 27th inst. that I have found "A Friend,"—one of those timid fellows who may become my friend if I can induce him to come out from behind his balmy screen. He thinks I am very stupid to champion a cause which is so bad that even the GUARD has abandoned it. My friend, I attribute the GUARD's abandonment of the subject to the fatiguing labor of kicking against wind, and not to any defect in the cause, and I may be compelled to abandon it from the same reason. "Friend" says I must "go slow," when I cross the path of ladies; we are to inter from this that ladies may trample upon the rights of others and we must go slow; Sir, we do not propose to cross the path of the ladies; we do propose to cross the path of error, although its advocates be found in silks and satins or priestly robes. When this committee went outside of the business for which it was appointed it showed the spirit of religious intolerance which held the world in physical and mental bondage for thousands of years, and caused rivers of blood to flow. Thanks to the noble champions of mental freedom and truth they have broken the chains of bondage and left the mind free to seek the truth. Friend says "the committee was composed of as good ladies as Eugene can boast." If so, they were very amiable ladies, but I do not suppose they had wings; they were simply human beings and liable to err. It is the principle of right or wrong we propose to discuss, and not the merits or demerits of the committee. If "A Friend of the Ladies" (don't that sound pretty?) will step in front of his screen we will see what there is in the subject. Friend says "I know of no Beecher in Eugene, but if there were a dozen such ministers that would not release other members of the church from the discharge of their duties." No, I presume not; but I think if you had half a dozen such members of the churches would have business enough of their own, without attending to that of other people, taking Plymouth church for an example. Now let us take a look at those Bible passages. Friend says

the first two are history. We will let the first, Judges xix., pass as very vulgar history; but, Friend, you are taking very broad and liberal views to claim the second, 1 Kings xxi., as history. Read this chapter carefully and see if the Bible Lord does not figure very conspicuously in it through his mouth-piece Elijah. We find that Ahab through the forgeries of Jezebel, his wife, is condemned by the Lord; 19th verse: And thou shalt speak unto him, saying thus saith the Lord. It is strange that I should have a more exalted opinion of Deity than to think Him so fickle-minded and unjust as this chapter makes Him? Friend, now in the name of common sense did you place the construction you did on Ezekial, chap. iv.? Please point out to me where you get your information in regard to the scarcity of fuel? Take a good look at the 12th verse and see if you do not think it would take more fuel to burn that kind of chips than to bake the bread. If your construction is correct why this language in the 13th verse: "And the Lord said even thus shall the children of Israel eat their defiled bread among the Gentiles, whither I will drive them." I infer from this that it was a judgment. Here we find the same fickle God going back on Himself—modifying his judgment. You say God in the Bible condemns wickedness, whether committed by Moses, Joshua, David or Solomon. If so, he must have had a great many indictments against them. We will look after them hereafter. Do you want any more? W.

Ben Hill was elected Senator from Georgia on the 26th of January.

The Texas Pacific railroad bill will probably be shelved for the present session.

Grant is preparing a message to Congress calling for specie payments.

The Florida legislature will pay the Democratic electors from that State their mileage.

General McDonald, the whisky thief, has been unconditionally pardoned by President Grant.

It is now generally believed in diplomatic circles that all prospects of a European war have been obviated.

A large number of telegrams in the Oregon case have still to be read before the Senate committee.

Morton and his confederates in the Senate are prepared to vote in any senator elected by the Packard government.

In Senator Sargent's report of the Florida election he lays all freuds at the door of the Democrats and maintains Hayes' election.

Judge Davis will not resign until after the 4th of March, having to prepare opinions on several important cases.

A large number of dispatches, bearing on the Oregon question were read in Washington on the 27th, nothing important being discovered.

Peter Wintermute who shot General McCook at Yankton, two years ago, died in Chemung county, New York, of consumption on the 29th.

In Littlefield, clerk of the Louisiana returning board, testified that under instructions from Gov. Wells he changed Democratic majorities in Vernon parish into Republican majorities.

The House committee authorized a favorable report to be made on Lane's bill to give settlers on unsurveyed public lands the same advantages that settlers on surveyed lands now enjoy, namely possessory rights and inchoate title, to be consummated under the homestead or pre-emption laws, after official surveys.

J. H. Murphy, of Davenport, Iowa, testified that Littlefield said, while the returning board was in secret session, Wells came to Littlefield's desk in the clerk's room with the Vernon parish returns and requested him (Littlefield) to transcribe the vote of the second and ninth precincts to the other side, explaining, that such a transfer should elect Republicans for district judge and attorney. Littlefield said he made such transcriptions after the Morrison committee called Wells to testify. Wells said there would be some trouble about the Vernon parish, and asked Littlefield to figure up and make 178 votes for those canceled. Littlefield could do it by altering three other precincts, 1, 7 and 10. Wells assented and said: "We will have affidavits prepared." Wells told him to make a copy and then destroyed certain tally sheets. Littlefield lately held a position under Kellogg.

Somebody has lost as much as ten dollars on this election.

A good many electors split their votes as well as their tickets.

Vote early and work hard for the success of the ticket four years from now.

There's no reason why politicians shouldn't shake hands and love one another.

Col. Segar was elected to Congress in Virginia. He will probably be the champion of the tobacco interests.

The Philadelphia Times says that Besiege Turner is a waiter in a New York restaurant. Libel suit, of course.

There is a county in Virginia having neither lawyer, doctor or book-agent, and it is always good weather around there.

The Vermont Legislature is cutting down State salaries to a point which makes it no object for a man to hold office.

Miss Laura Smith, of England, has willed her body to the surgeons, but they are not to have it until after she gets through with it.

New York makes a big fuss over the female pedestrian who has just reached there after visiting all the towns and villages in the West.

The man who bet a hat and lost it should pay up at once. It is desirable that Americans make a presentable appearance this winter.

To All Whom It May Concern.

We the undersigned citizens of Junction City and vicinity, believe the article on School Superintendents, which was published in the Portland Daily Bee of Jan. 26th, and communicated from Junction City, to be a base and cowardly attack on the fair reputation of our County Superintendent, who during the last three years has done more than any other man to advance the interest our public schools.

T. A. MILLIORN, J. W. STARR, W. A. KIRK, J. A. BUSHNELL, C. W. WASHBURN, JOHN MILLIORN, DANIEL TEST, and many others.

Lectures will be delivered on "The Prophecies" in the brick church, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of next week, by Eld. M. M. Norton.

An Opportunity for the Afflicted.

Two or more of the Surgeons of the National Surgical Institute will visit Portland, Oregon, rooms at Cosmopolitan Hotel, February the 14th to 21st, inclusive, where they will be pleased to see their many old patients in Oregon and Washington Territory, and as many new ones as may feel it to their interests to avail themselves of this opportunity to be cured at home. This Institution is unrivaled in the world, in the cure of deformities, paralysis, palsy, fistula, &c., &c. They will bring with them apparatus for all kinds of deformities.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The turn of life.—From the age of forty-five to fifty, woman has arrived at a critical period of her existence; the stream of death flows before her, across it is a bridge, called "the turn of life" beyond it is a delightful garden. The path is beset with danger, and guarded by the fierce dragons of disease. Dropsy, Erysipelas, Hysteria, Nervousness, and other disorders too numerous to mention; but armed and prepared by Holloway's famous Pills, she will pass with security into those beautiful regions, and enjoy herself till the sun of life sets in the serene evening of old age. Negligence at this season is productive of the most frightful consequences, and death itself would be far preferable to such mockery of life. The nervousness, flushes and fainting fits, the general prostration of the system, may be all prevented by a timely recourse to these incomparable remedies.

WHAT ARE THE CREDENTIALS OF GLENN'S SUIPHER SOAP? Firstly, it is endorsed by medical men as a disinfectant, deodorizer, and remedy for local diseases of the skin. Secondly, it is an admirable article for toilet use. Thirdly, it is inexpensive. HILL'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE produces natural effects and is safe.

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF. There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as ROSSIE'S GERMEN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing; every one that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. CRANK & BIGHAM, agents, San Francisco, Cal. Sold by all druggists.

APPLES for sale and delivered by JOHN LINGER.

A CARD. To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed letter to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS. One kind for the Human Family. The other for Horses and Animals.

These Liniments are the wonder of the world. Their effects are little less than marvellous. The White Liniment is for the human family. It will drive Rheumatism, Sciatica, and Neuralgia from the system; cure Lumbago, Chilblains, Lock-jaw, Palsy, Itch, and most Cutaneous Eruptions; it extracts poisons from the frozen hands and feet, and the poison of bites and stings of venomous reptiles; it cures swellings, and alleviates pain of every kind. The Centaur Liniment is used with great efficacy for Sore Throat, Toothache, Caked Breasts, Earache, and Weak Back. The following is but a sample of numerous testimonials:

"INDIANA HOME, Jeff. Co., Ind., } May 28, 1873. I have suffered much with swollen feet and chafed feet. A few bottles of Centaur Liniment has done the work for me. I have not been free from these swellings in eight years. Now I am perfectly well. The Liniment ought to be applied warm. BENJAMIN BROWN." "The proof is in the trial. It is reliable, it is handy, it is cheap, and every family should have the White Centaur Liniment. The YELLOW CENTAUR LINIMENT is adapted to the tough muscles, cords and flesh of horses and animals. It has performed more wonderful cures, in three years, of Spavin, Strain, Windfalls, Scatches, swellings, and general Lameness, than all other remedies in existence. Read what the great Expressmen say about it: "New York, January 1874. "Every owner of horses should give the CENTAUR LINIMENT a trial. We consider it the best article ever used in our stables. "H. MARSH, Supt. Adams Ex. Stables, N. Y. "E. PULTZ, Supt. U. S. Ex. Stables, N. Y. "A. S. OLDS, Supt. Nat. Ex. Stables, N. Y." The best patrons of this Liniment are Farriers and Veterinary Surgeons, who are continually using some Liniment. It heals Galls, Wounds and Poll-Evil, removes swellings and it is worth millions of dollars annually to Farmers, Liverymen, Stock-growers, Sheep-raisers, and those having horses or cattle. What a Farrier cannot do for \$20 the Centaur Liniment will do at a trifling cost. These Liniments are sold by all dealers throughout the country. They are warranted by the proprietors, and a bottle will be given to any Farrier or physician who desires to test them. Laboratory of J. B. ROSE & CO., 46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

U. S. Claims—Lands for Soldiers. LAND AND RICH MINES FOR SALE OR TRADE.

I COLLECT SCRIP, INDIAN VOUCHERS, Bounty, New Orleans, and other price money now due, and Postoffice claims; obtain pensions for officers, soldiers, sailors, wounded, injured or diseased and their widows and children; patents, Caveats, title to land and land warrants for soldiers in all wars before March 31, 1865, and attend on all business at Washington. Locate timber land, college scrip and homesteads on lands near Portland, Oregon, and elsewhere. Will sell cranberry land with natural vines growing on it. Prairie, swamp and timbered lands at prices lower than usual. Rich placer gravel beds and quartz ledges for sale or trade. Also, will sell or rent a furnished Hotel, or sell a steam sawmill ready for business. Apply to C. M. CARTER, Office Third and Main streets, ja20 Portland, Oregon.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds at inside figures by T. G. HENDRICKS. THE LARGEST & THE CHEAPEST! AND THE BEST MAGAZINE. A combination of the Useful, the Entertaining and the Beautiful. Demorest's Illustrated Monthly. The Model Parlor Magazine of America.

Contains the essentials of all others, including home interests in all its departments. The location and utility of literature, poetry, sketches, stories, floriculture and every branch of entertaining and useful reading calculated to enliven and elevate society and to make our homes attractive, useful and happy. This unrivaled Magazine will commence its sixteenth year with January, 1877, and as heretofore, full of literary, entertaining and useful subjects to which it is devoted. With each number will be given a superb colored cabinet picture worth the whole cost of the Magazine, in oil, mounted on a neat ready for framing. Every subscriber at three dollars is entitled to the selection of a premium of which there are eighteen delivered and forwarded immediately on receipt of the subscription. Every article published is of first quality, including books, any one worth the price of subscription; chromes from celebrated painters and equal to the originals, of large size and suitable for any parlor; pocket cook stoves; systems of dress cutting this received the highest Centennial award of 1876; and many others. FOR CLUBS. We have larger and more valuable premiums, including books of all kinds, silver-plated ware, brackets, saws, scissors, stereoscopes, games, table cutlery, clocks, adjustable tables, fitting machines, knitting machines, China, dinner and tea sets, and numerous other desirable articles, of large size and suitable for any parlor; pocket cook stoves; systems of dress cutting this received the highest Centennial award of 1876; and many others. Agents required everywhere. Send for particulars. J. W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 17 East 14th street, N. Y.

A BELLE WAGON—I am the sole agent for this celebrated wagon. T. G. HENDRICKS. VISITING CARDS—Very neat—at the GUARD OFFICE.

DUNN & STRATTON

AT THE OLD STAND OF F. B. DUNN.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN business Mr. HORACE F. STRATTON, we have just received a new, large and WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, Making a specialty of

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL

AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

We desire to make no grand flourish, but do say that farmers can come nearer getting ANYTHING THEY MAY WANT at our store than at any other establishment in town, and they can buy them on as good terms.

We have a full line of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRYGOODS, FANCY GOODS, LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, MEN AND BOY'S CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, And are continually adding to our stock to meet the demands of the public. DUNN & STRATTON.

EUGENE CITY MILLS.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE To inform the public that they have leased the EUGENE CITY MILLS for a term of years, and are now prepared to do a general Milling Business. Will receive wheat on storage on favorable terms, and will make liberal terms to farmers who desire to grind their own wheat. Will at all times keep on hand for sale FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF MILL FEED, and pay the Highest Cash Price for Wheat.

A share of the patronage respectfully solicited. [oc7] PATTERSON & EDRISS. DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between M. S. Cleek and G. W. Smelzer, under the firm name of Cleek & Smelzer, has dissolved by mutual consent October 1, 1876. All debts due the late firm are to be paid by the said M. S. Cleek, and the liabilities and other business of said firm will be settled by him. G. W. SMELZER, M. S. CLEEK. Dated, Junction City, Jan. 22, 1877.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed, by the County Court of Lane County, Oregon, administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of Alexander Renfrew, deceased; and all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them, with the proper vouchers, to me at my residence in Eugene City, Oregon aforesaid, within six months from the date hereof. Dated this 26th day of January, 1877. CATHARINE RENFREW, Administratrix.

OPPOSITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE! SLOAN BROTHERS WILL DO WORK CHEAPER than any other shop in town. HORSES SHOD FOR \$1.50, With new material, all round. Resetting old shoes 50 cents. All warranted to give satisfaction. Shop on Eighth st., opposite Humphrey's Stable.

CENTRAL MARKET BOYD & SLOCUM, Proprietors. will KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, BEEF, VEAL, PORK AND MUTTON. Dried Meats of all kinds. Lard, Tallow, etc. Will sell Beef in chunks from 3 to 5 cents.

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Contains the essentials of all others, including home interests in all its departments. The location and utility of literature, poetry, sketches, stories, floriculture and every branch of entertaining and useful reading calculated to enliven and elevate society and to make our homes attractive, useful and happy. This unrivaled Magazine will commence its sixteenth year with January, 1877, and as heretofore, full of literary, entertaining and useful subjects to which it is devoted. With each number will be given a superb colored cabinet picture worth the whole cost of the Magazine, in oil, mounted on a neat ready for framing. Every subscriber at three dollars is entitled to the selection of a premium of which there are eighteen delivered and forwarded immediately on receipt of the subscription. Every article published is of first quality, including books, any one worth the price of subscription; chromes from celebrated painters and equal to the originals, of large size and suitable for any parlor; pocket cook stoves; systems of dress cutting this received the highest Centennial award of 1876; and many others. FOR CLUBS. We have larger and more valuable premiums, including books of all kinds, silver-plated ware, brackets, saws, scissors, stereoscopes, games, table cutlery, clocks, adjustable tables, fitting machines, knitting machines, China, dinner and tea sets, and numerous other desirable articles, of large size and suitable for any parlor; pocket cook stoves; systems of dress cutting this received the highest Centennial award of 1876; and many others. Agents required everywhere. Send for particulars. J. W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 17 East 14th street, N. Y.

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NOTICE. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. I say to all parties, who may have a claim against me, that I or my representative will be at Eugene City on or about March 8th to pay ALL MY JUST DEBTS IN FULL. I understand that certain parties at Eugene City are buying up claims against me at less than par and this induces me to issue this notice. CHARLES BAKER, Formerly of the Saint Charles Hotel of Eugene City.