

THE EUGENE CITY GUARD.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON. SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1877.

BUSINESS.—Matters of a personal character charged for at regular advertising rates, to be paid invariably in advance.

THE GROVER INVESTIGATION.

The more you polish a diamond the more brilliantly it shines; so it is with the character of Senator Grover in this investigation. The searching investigation urged on by all the power and hatred of the Custom House ring, has resulted in a complete vindication of Grover's character, and demonstrated that he is as innocent of any corruption in his election to the Senate as a new born babe. The rumor, the insinuations, the direct charges made by the Republican party through its leaders have all been dispelled, and proven to be false. Like fine gold, the character of Senator Grover has stood the most thorough test and has come out unscathed. He stated before elected that if he could not be elected fairly and honestly, he would not have the place, and the testimony has established the fact that he was elected honestly beyond a question. But while the testimony has clearly established the fact that Senator Grover was honestly elected, and free from the least stain of corruption; it has, also, demonstrated that the leaders of the Republican party went to every length to procure false testimony against Senator Grover. It was proven that they suborned witnesses to commit perjury in order to have any testimony at all. The Collector of Customs at Portland was engaged in the dirty and corrupt work of buying a witness, paying his fare and board, and how much more no one can tell but himself. This man, Stiles, was the pet of the Custom House ring, the bought villain who proven by a host of men whose character are above suspicion, to be a perjured scoundrel. Stiles was bought, paid to swear false against Senator Grover, and that, too, by some of the leaders of the Republican party. They exhausted all their power to bolster up the character of the villain, but they could not save him; it was demonstrated he committed perjury in his testimony against Grover. He is a fit subject for the Penitentiary, and his suborners should land in the same place to keep him company.

It was further found that the only man who attempted to bribe any member of the Legislature was a Republican—One Armed Brown—and was trying to bribe Wilson not to vote for Grover. He said he was in fun, trying to see what he could do. Republicans are always in fun when they are caught. That is immensely thin.

Another black scheme of perjury was unearthed by the testimony connecting with it some of the leaders of the Republicans. A certain W. B. Higby, of Corvallis, a fellow the Republicans nominated and ran for District Attorney in this district at the last election, deliberately entered into a corrupt scheme of perjury with one E. A. Lake, a black leg and villain, to prevent Senator Grover from getting his seat as United States Senator. Higby drew an affidavit that he knew was false, and procured the man Lake to swear to it by promising him money; sent the affidavit, it seems, to Washington so that it should be used against Grover to prevent him getting his seat. Higby was a shining light in the Republican party; made flaming stump speeches for the party during the last canvass. He has descended from the State—no doubt gone to make bloody shirt speeches for the Republicans, where the moral climate is not so tropical. These are ugly facts against the Republicans. All the corruptions seems to be on their side in this investigation, and taking all the testimony produced before the Commission, it reflects more upon the Republicans and their party than any one else. We feel like congratulating Senator Grover on the unblemished character he has established under the most searching investigation of his enemies.

SENSIBLE.—The N. Y. Herald has this bit of true and sensible talk about the Grover investigation: "Thus far only a batch of rumors has been unearthed by the Oregon Senatorial Investigating Committee. The best thing that body can do is adjourn and come home. It was appointed during the Presidential contest last spring out of pure party spite and for the purpose of giving a few gentlemen a summer trip at the expense of the Government."

HOW SILVER WAS DEMONETIZED.

The change of standard from gold and silver to gold, says the Standard, was accompanied by two acts, neither of which explained the sinister purpose of the schemers. The first step in the demonetization of silver was the act of February 12, 1873, [17 U. S. stat. at large, p. 424,] "revising and amending the laws relative to the mints, assay offices and coinage of the United States." Section 13 of this act continues the standard fixed by the act of January 18, 1837, and section 15 provides that the silver coin of the United States shall be a trade dollar, a half dollar, or fifty cent piece, a quarter, or twenty-five cent piece, and a dime, or ten cent piece; and the weight of the trade dollar shall be 420 grains troy, the weight of the half dollar 12½ grains (grain) and the quarter dollar and dime shall be respectively one-half and one-fifth of said half dollar; "and said coins shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in one payment." A grain, gramme, is equal to 15.434 grains troy. By this act the old dollar, the unit, was dropped and the trade dollar introduced. The trade dollar contains 378 grains of pure silver or 6½ grains more than the old dollar, which contained 371½ grains of pure silver. Yet the new dollar was not a legal tender for any amount exceeding five dollars, whereas the old dollar was a legal tender without limit. This act did not, however, affect the old dollar as a legal tender for any and all amounts. It stopped the coinage, but, so far as it was in circulation, the old dollar remained a legal tender for any amount. Next in order is the "act to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States in force on the 1st day of December, 1873," approved June 20, 1874. Section 3,511 makes the gold dollar at the standard weight of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains, the unit of value; and section 3,513 re-enacts, without change, the provisions of section 15 of the act of 1873, relating to silver coin. Section 3,514 continues the standard established by the act of January 18, 1837, and section 3,516 prohibits the issue of gold or silver coins other than those of the denominations, standards and weights set forth in the title to which the sections above referred to belong. Section 3,585 makes the gold coins of the United States a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value; and section 3,586 provides that "the silver coins of the United States shall be a legal tender for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment." That was the provision of law which destroyed the old dollar as a legal tender. The provision of section 3,511, which makes the gold dollar a unit, is a reproduction from section 14 of the act of February, 1873, which first made the gold dollar the unit.

These great and injurious changes were made in so quiet and sly a manner that no attention was called to them. Then greenbacks were the only currency in the East, and but little interest was felt in the subject. Those who were in the secret, however, understood their importance. They knew this demonetization would put silver down and gold up. Therefore the money standard was changed from the double to the single expressionly to but gold—to make dollars dearer. Already its effect is felt, but its full force will only be appreciated upon resumption of specie payments, with silver excluded from the basis. When dollars are dearer, the debts payable in them are magnified. So the people are plunged deeper in debt by this means, and they are to be squeezed by the process of paying in one metal only. This, too, makes the task of resumption heavier by depriving us of the use of the more abundant of the precious metals. Resumption in gold would be the success of a trick of experts and schemers who have presumed upon the ignorance of the general people.

The Grover Investigation, says the Walla Walla Statesman, thus far has established the fact that smarting and defeat J. W. Nesmith acted foolishly and made declarations which he is unable to sustain by a scintilla of proof. Recollecting the history of Nesmith's election to the Senate and the corrupt combination with Baker, he is the last man in the world who should venture to hint corruption. Nesmith had many friends who were disposed to forget the past, but his unhandsome conduct in regard to the Grover election revives all these recollections.

INDIAN WAR.

A dispatch to the Oregonian, from Gen. Howard, dated the 14th inst., says: By making a forced march I met the enemy at 1 P. M., yesterday, about 300 strong, in a deep canyon near the mouth of the Cottonwood on the south fork of Clearwater. I opened fire at once with a howitzer and succeeded in starting the Indians from their position. Passing around a traverse canyon for a mile and a half, I began the battle in good earnest, and dismounting formed in ravines and behind rock barricades, well prepared. For seven hours every charge we made ground on them. Still at night our position was not a very good one, as the enemy lay contiguous to my communications and I was short of rations. This morning, by a determined effort, we regained our spring of water from some sharpshooters. This afternoon I gave our lines to the care of Captain Perry, commanding the cavalry of Captain Miles, the battalion of infantry, and drew out Captain Miller's battalion of artillery acting as infantry. Just as we were ready to recommence offensive work, Capt. Jackson with a pack train appeared in sight beyond the Indian's position. Miller pushed out in skirmish order, met the train and escorted it successfully; they had hardly formed a junction with us when the artillery battalion, already beyond the enemy's flank, made a rapid movement taking Gatling guns and howitzer along.

The Indians made one desperate effort to flank Miller, but failed and then gave way. Everything was then pushed to the pursuit. We shelled them rapidly from the high bluffs as they escaped from the left bank of the river, and followed them, escaping in every direction, as far as the river, and are now across and going into camp at 6:30 P. M. The losses of the Indians appear to be thirteen killed and quite a large number wounded. We have Capt. Bancroft and Lieut. Williams wounded; also eleven enlisted men killed and 24 wounded. Their camps were abandoned in great haste, leaving much plunder. The Indians fought as well as any troops I ever saw, and so did ours, not one man failing in duty. I now believe that I am in fine condition, just as soon as Green appears from Boise, to make thorough work with these Indians. They are making for the Snake country, and I for concentration at Mount Idaho. Troops have never done more rapid campaigning or better fighting than these.

A dispatch from Walla Walla the 15th inst., says: Yesterday about noon a man named Anderson was driven from a field, where he was making hay, into Lewiston, about three miles away, by hostile Indians. The whole of Lewiston turned out in hot pursuit, and when the courier left for this place that city was entirely deserted by able-bodied men.

Mr. Leland, a prominent citizen of Lewiston, and a gentleman who has every advantage of knowing, estimates the loss to settlers in the late unpleasantness with Joseph in the following manner: Henry Eirly's building on John Day creek; Harry Mason's, Titman's (Jersey), Sam Benedict's and H. C. Brown's on Salmon River below Slate creek, besides several small cabins, have been burned to the ground. Capt. Baker's and Jack Manuel's buildings on White Bird. Osga, Baring's, Chapman's, Carley's, Houser's, White's, Davis', McDermott's, John Swartz' and Hon. S. S. Fenn's (delegate to Congress), on Camas prairie; and some say all north and east of Swartz' farm have been burned also. The bridge and Jerome's, Wall's, Silverwood's and Dempster's buildings on the north side of Clearwater, and one building at the Kamia sub-agency have also been burned. This gives twenty-three and three stores and trading houses. It is estimated, by those who claim to know, that at the time Elfrs was killed he had about his premises, nearly \$5,000 in gold dust and bars, which is supposed to have been taken. Altogether \$200,000 would not cover the property losses already suffered at the hands of the Indians.

A dispatch from Kamia, Idaho, dated July 14th, says: Chief Joseph has moved over the mountains and has sent a messenger to Gen. Howard, to the effect that he desires to surrender. White Bird, Looking Glass, Tahooloolah and others, want to get to the buffalo country in Montana, and will not talk peace. They fired on Gen. Howard to-day while talking with Joseph's messenger, Kalkasithin.

In response to Joseph's message, General Howard sent the following reply: "Joseph may make a complete surrender to-morrow morning. My troops will meet him at the ferry. He and his people will be treated with justice; their conduct to be completely investigated by a court composed of nine of my army, selected by myself. Col. M. P. Miller is designated to receive Joseph and arms."

The following dispatch was received from Walla Walla last evening: Two hundred mounted volunteers brought down the mail and escorted Mrs. Randall and five children, the widow and the orphans of the late Capt. Randall, from Mount Idaho to Lewiston. They report having seen fifteen Indians crossing Camas Prairie on the 15th, towards Salmon river. The people of Warrens, Idaho, are out of provisions.

A volunteer arrived at Lewiston on the 15th, bringing the following news: Capt. McConville with his volunteers, and Capt. Jackson with his cavalry, were ordered to proceed down the Clearwater to Danwell's ferry and cross and come up behind Joseph. They had proceeded five miles this side of Kamia, when a messenger overtook them, from Gen. Howard, with a dispatch, saying that Joseph had sent word to Gen. Howard that he wanted to surrender himself and go on the reservation. Upon the receipt of this dispatch a halt was ordered; at 6 P. M. word had come that while Joseph and Gen. Howard were parleying, Joseph's force made their escape and Joseph himself followed them. It was thought by some that they took the Lolo trail, and by others that they crossed Weiser camp grounds and went towards the forks of the Clearwater, and that General Howard had now become convinced

that Joseph's proposition to surrender was only a ruse to gain time for his force to get away. Captain Bancroft, who was wounded on the 11th inst., in the battle on the Clearwater, has since died from the effects of his wounds.

Dispatch from Gen. Howard, dated Camp M. P. Miller, Kamiah, I. T., 6 P. M., July 16th, says: Majority of hostile Indians have fled by Lolo trail eastward to the buffalo country. Thirty-five men, women and children, have voluntarily surrendered themselves. He directs information to be sent to Gen. Sherman and posts east of Bitter Root mountains.

On the 16th, Red Heart, a Nez Perce chief, with sixteen warriors from Joseph's and Looking Glass' bands, with 23 women and children, surrendered themselves to General Howard. They were made prisoners and told that they would be tried; that the murderers of white men and outragers of women must be punished. Joseph did not surrender, as he proposed to do, but instead, started for the buffalo country with other hostile chiefs.

The prisoners had but two guns and no ammunition or supplies. It is thought by some that this party who surrendered got separated from Joseph and were left without horses, arms and supplies, and were compelled to surrender. Monday, 16th, all the men that Gen. Howard could mount were sent in pursuit of the fleeing hostiles. They have about 24 hours the start of the troops. Prisoners says that Joseph's men are getting short of ammunition, and that Joseph and White Bird had quarreled, and that they would likely separate their forces.

THE SOUTHERN BLACKS.

We commend the following extract from a letter written by Smalley, the Southern correspondent of the Radical N. Y. Tribune, to that paper, to the attention of the sneiveling fanatics who are shouting over the "results of the war." This state of society is the chief "result of the war," and Northern ignorance, fanaticism, vindictiveness and cupidity are solely responsible for it. Read it, it is good, reliable Radical authority:

Northern people who judge of the negro race by the few specimens of intelligent colored barbers and waiters they see at home, always have their theories as to the conditions and capabilities of the race, suddenly unsettled when they study the pure African types of the plantations—ignorant, ragged, dirty blacks, with countenances so brutal as to be repulsive, and persons and clothing so disgustingly and odorously unclean that their presence is unupportable. However enthusiastically one may favor the principle of civil rights, he does not want to ride in a railway car with such creatures as these. Fortunately, he is not obliged to, for they go into the car provided for them of their own accord, and seem to have no desire for the company of the whites. Occasionally a respectable dressed colored man or woman rides in the car with the whites, and no objection is made. Color prejudice appears to be slowly giving way, but the prejudice against close association with such dirty, bad-smelling negroes as are the majority of the plantation negroes may be expected to continue for all time.

The whites at the South say that all negroes will steal. This is an extravagant generalization, for every white man who has been a slave knows that the negroes are not thieves. It is not denied that the blacks as a class are much more given to stealing than the poor ignorant whites. Southern negroes and penitentiaries are full of negroes, and the only Southern State there is a serious agitation in favor of reviving the whipping-post as a punishment of theft, to relieve the community from the heavy burden of supporting so many prisoners. I have found convincing evidence that the negroes' preponderance of blacks over whites in County jails and State prisons is not the result of any unfairness on the part of judges or juries in the trial of the former. In addition to proofs of this given in former letters, I may cite the Mississippi State Prison, which, under Republican administration, had on its rolls about one thousand convicts, only one-tenth of whom were whites, and now has about two thousand (effect of improved administration and justice), but shows no change in the proportion of blacks to whites, ten to one being still the ratio. In most of the old slave States a large number, not all, of the convicts are hired out to contractors for work on the railroads, levees and plantations. The system is not a good one for extraction and discipline, and the negroes are too poor to build prisons large enough to hold all the negroes guilty of grand larceny.

It may well be doubted, as I said before, if on the whole, the negroes are making any substantial progress. They are in the best condition, while in regions where the whites predominate, proportionally heaviest they are and likely to move from African barbarism. They speak the English language and profess a religion that is nominally Christian, but in their way of living they are essentially barbarians still. To give them political ascendancy over the whites was the most horribly grotesque experiment ever tried on the science of government. The only hope of their getting forward in the path of civilization, with anything like rapidity, lies in the prospect that the tide of emigration will be deflected from the West to the South, and the whites, thus reinforced by large numbers of settlers from the Northern States and Europe, will become as dominant in numbers as they are now in intelligence. The negro appears capable of originating and developing no fruits of civilization from his own nature—the white man must sow the seed.

SERENADED.—After the adjournment of the Investigating Committee, on Thursday evening, Senator Salsbury was serenaded at his hotel in Portland. The Senator made a neat little speech in which he said, ordinarily it would not be proper for a member of the Committee to express an opinion in regard to the merits of the case, but Senator Grover's vindication had been so complete and emphatic that he could not forbear congratulating Senator Grover and the Democracy of Oregon upon the result of the investigation. He declared that there was not a Senator in Congress who had a clearer or more unqualified title to his seat than Senator Grover, and that there had not been a shadow of evidence to substantiate the slanderous charges.

Abscesses and sores of long standing, which have resisted the operation of ointments and washes, may be cleansed by frequent and persistent washing with Glenn's Salubrious Soap. Hall's Instantaneous Hair Dye makes old folks young.

TAKE NOTICE!

MRS. H. A. MOORE'S Scientific HAIR PRODUCER!

Mrs. H. A. Moore would announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen who desire the personal adornment of a fine suit of Hair, that she has patented her celebrated Hair Restorer, which has now been before the public for a space of two years, and has in every instance given entire satisfaction as to what it promises. No mineral or damaging substance is used in this preparation, and it is guaranteed to prevent hair falling out after four applications. Well-known cases of long-standing baldness have been successfully treated (as per testimonials in my possession). It will produce a full flowing crop of hair on all stages of baldness, even to its most pronounced state. It will prevent hair from turning gray.

Preparations forwarded to all parts of the country. ONE BOTTLE, 25c; or, THREE BOTTLES, 75c. Address, MRS. H. A. MOORE, 1008 1/2, MARKET STREET, San Francisco, California.

AGENTS WANTED. Old Furniture Repaired AND MADE AS GOOD AS NEW BY ROBERT LANE. SIGN PAINTING AND GRAINING. A specialty. Shop on the South side of Ninth St.

STATEMENT OF THE Financial Affairs of Lane County, FOR THE Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1877.

Receipts Since Last Exhibit. Co. fund on hand June 30, 1876, \$ 8,500 77 School fund on hand June 30, 1876, 1,814 18 Rec'd taxes from Sheriff, 45,200 00 Rec'd taxes from Assessor, 607 28 Rec'd from fines, 92 00 Rec'd from licenses, 14 00 Rec'd from strays, 52 00 Rec'd from forfeited bond, 150 00 Rec'd from Court fees, 80 40 Rec'd from State school money, 5,383 87—\$12,135 60

Disbursements. Am't paid on county order, \$21,403 43 Am't paid on school orders, 20,864 66 Am't paid on State tax, 20,675 41—\$65,943 50

Balance in Treasury. County funds on hand, 914 69 School funds on hand appropriated, 766 61 School funds on hand not appropriated, 3,564 43 State funds on hand not appropriated, 2,487 17—\$7,632 89

Allowances made by the Board of County Commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1877.

Bridges, \$ 9,267 76 Papers, 2,691 57 Furniture, fuel, etc., 1,545 28 Sheriff, 2,738 22 Assessors, 1,047 76 Witnesses, 1,702 20 Jurors, 1,238 00 School Superintendent, 315 48 Superintendent, 288 00 County Commissioners, 171 20 County Judge, 700 00 Prisoner support, 138 40 County Treasurer, 500 00 County Treasurer as local agt., school fund, 300 50 District Attorney, 387 50 Jailors, 150 00 Jesters, 165 80 Elections, 666 20 Constables, 615 20 Roads, 294 46 Stationery, 99 16 Printing, 94 20 Constables, 85 00 Coroner, 72 00—\$26,470 23

Present Financial Condition of Lane County.

Am't of Co. orders outstanding, \$3,574 56 Cash in hands of Sheriff, 4117 66 Cash of Treasury, 414 80—\$8,522 55

Present indebtedness, \$ 3,043 01 There are in the hands of the Sheriff for collection the delinquent tax lists of the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, amounting, in the aggregate, to \$7,361 55, which are not included in above statement.

JOEL WALKER, County Clerk. EUGENE CITY, July 9th, 1877.

Willamette Transportation and Locks Company.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING RATES OF Freight on Grain and Flour have been established by this company as the maximum rates for one year from May 1st, 1877, viz: Oregon City to Portland, \$1 00 Butteville " " 1 75 Champeog " " 1 75 Dayton " " 2 00 Fairfield " " 2 00 Wheatland " " 2 50 Lincoln " " 2 50 Salem " " 2 50 Eola " " 2 75 Independence " " 2 75 Ankeny's Landing " " 3 00 Beuna Vista " " 3 00 Spring Hill " " 3 00 Albany " " 3 00 Corvallis " " 3 00 Peora " " 3 50 Monroe " " 4 00 Harrisburg " " 4 00 Eugene City " " 5 00 Grain and Flour shipped from the points above mentioned direct to Astoria will be charged \$1 per ton additional. The company will contract with parties who desire it to transport Grain and Flour at above rates for any specified time, not exceeding five years. Vice President W. T. & L. Co., Portland, April 28, 1877. my6 3m

S. STEINHEISER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN First-Class Family Groceries CIGARS AND TOBACCO, Notions, Crockery and Willow Ware ALSO FINE WINES AND LIQUORS For medicinal and family uses. And everything else usually kept in a First Class FAMILY GROCERY STORE. I beg leave to inform the citizens of Eugene and the surrounding country that I have facilities to sell cheaper than any other house this side of Portland. Fresh supplies received weekly. Of the very best qualities only. My motto is Small Profits and Quick Sales. Please call and learn my prices before purchasing elsewhere. S. STEINHEISER, Willamette Street, Eugene City. Cash Paid for Bacon and Eggs. Goods Delivered to All Parts of the City FREE OF CHARGE. FOR GENERAL MERCHANDISE GO TO T. C. HENDRICKS, A WHELLE WAGON—I am the sole agent for this celebrated wagon. T. C. HENDRICKS.

OSBURN & CO'S

NEW DRUG STORE ON WILLAMETTE Street, near Ninth, DEALERS IN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, GLASS, VARNISHES

PATENT MEDICINES, &c. Brandies, Wines and Liquors OF ALL KINDS. In fact, we have the best assortment of articles found in

FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE. We warrant all our drugs, for they are new and Fresh. Particular attention is called to our Stock of

Perfumery and Toilet Articles. As we have bought

OUR GOODS FOR CASH We can compete with any establishment in Eugene City in price and accommodation. Buy your goods where you can get the best and cheapest. PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY FILLED At all hours of the day or night. OSBURN & Co

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE State of Oregon, for Lane County, William Vaughn, plaintiff, vs. Mounterville, Ferguson, defendants. Suit in Equity to correct deed to real property.

To the above named defendant, Mounterville Ferguson: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear in the above entitled suit, in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Lane County, and to answer the complaint filed therein by the first day of the next regular term of said Circuit Court, to be begun and holden at Eugene City, Lane County, State of Oregon, on Monday the 5th day of November, 1877. The defendant will take notice that if he fail to appear and answer said complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded, as follows, to-wit: That a certain deed made, executed and delivered to plaintiff by the defendant, on the second day of March, 1858, be reformed and made to conform to the intention of the parties thereto, by a decree of said Court, so that the description of the premises contained in the said deed, read as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the N. E. corner of the S. 3 of section 30, Town 16 S., R. 3 west; running thence north 54 rods, thence east 28 rods, thence south 214 rods, thence west 28 rods, thence north 100 rods, to the place of beginning. Also the S. 3 of section 30, Town 16 S., R. 3 west. The above described premises being parts of claim No 57, notification 3027, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Lane County, State of Oregon. That plaintiff have judgment for the costs and disbursements of this suit against the defendant, and have such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable.

By order of Hon. J. P. Watson, Judge of said Court, made and of date 25th, 1877. Service of the Summons is made by publication in the Eugene City GUARD, a weekly newspaper published in said county and State. THOMPSON & BEAN, Attys for PTE. Dated June 27th, 1877.—3047

SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

Great Reduction! The New Family Sewing Machine will hereafter be sold at FIFTY DOLLARS! And all other styles of Genuine Singer Machines at equally reduced prices. Though these Machines have been greatly reduced in Price, the QUALITY will be maintained at its highest standard. OFFICE—At Grain Bro's Music Store. J. A. BROWN, Agent. June 23, 1877.

Bethesda Springs,

SITUATED ON THE MCKENZIE, four and one-half miles from the McKenzie bridge; sixty miles east of Eugene City, Ogn. Cures diseases arising from impure blood, habits of dissipation, etc. Dr. A. N. Foley has erected a large bath house, a sweat house, and a swimming pool. Good board can be had. I have a good lady cook. I am also prepared to administer whatever medicine is necessary. Good grass can be had a short distance from here. Mr. Powers, mail carrier, runs a hack from Eugene City to these springs whenever he can get passengers. Charges are moderate. DR. A. N. FOLEY. June 9th, 1877.

THE Eugene Guard,

Newspaper, Book and Job Office, Willamette St., Eugene City, Or.

HARDWARE, IRON and STEEL

Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Oak, Ash and Hickory PlanK. NORTHRUP & THOMPSON, PORTLAND, OREGON. NEW STOCK OF HATS—The best and largest ever brought to Eugene, at FRIENDLYS. ASTOR HOUSE, EUGENE CITY, OREGON N. S. DUBOIS, Proprietor. Formerly of St. Charles Hotel, ALBANY. THIS HOUSE WILL HEREAFTER BE collected as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL.