

THE EUGENE CITY GUARD.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.
SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1877.

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

SUBSIDIES.

The Ohio Democratic platform recently adopted, pronounces against the granting subsidies by the general government for any purpose whatever. We are pleased to see this indication of a return by the Democracy to the ancient land marks of the party. We have seen all the vices that spring from such practices on the part of the government, and certainly those who still favor them richly deserve the name of Bonapartes, in the most odious sense of that term—those who learn nothing from their own errors or experience. It has been rumored far and wide that a bargain existed between President Hayes, or at least his nearest friends, and the representatives from the South, that a subsidy was to be given to the Southern Pacific Railroad in consideration of the action of the Southern members of Congress in permitting a completion of the electoral count. We hope for the honor of Southern statesmanship, and of the country generally, that the statement is without foundation. We hope that the mercenary principle which has been so prevalent for some years among northern politicians has not infected that section which heretofore has been conspicuous for its high standard of public honor and chivalrous devotion to official probity.

It may look selfish where millions have been squandered in aid of such enterprises at the north, that the people of that section should so suddenly awake to the evils of that system when the opposite section puts in a claim for a share of its benefits. But reform never begins too soon, and the longer governments or individuals persist in an evil habit, the harder it is to discard it. There will never be wanting occasions for its exercise or excuses for its continuance. Admit that the subsidy is asked in aid of an honest enterprise, we must remember that there are thousands of honest enterprises that can be accomplished but slowly, except by governmental aid. But assistance to one-fourth of them would bankrupt the nation. Assistance to a few will give rise to a charge of partiality since all would equally claim the public good as their aim and certain result. Our legislators will be besieged by applications, and where open and honest solicitation fails, covert means will be resorted to. Members from different localities will fall to bargaining with each other for support for the schemes deemed most beneficial to their constituents, and from such practices to others still more questionable, the approach would be easy and natural when failure seemed eminent or success just beyond their grasp. Corruption and demoralization in one class of legislation, will lead to the same result in others, and in time, our halls of legislation would become houses of merchandise, and official integrity a commodity. Such has been the result in the past. Human nature, surrounded by the same circumstances and exposed to the same temptations, is ever the same. While we seek honest men for office, we must guard them from temptation, that the virtuous may not fall, and the vicious lack opportunity. And to that end a provision in our constitution prohibiting subsidies of every kind, and special legislation generally, should be our first care. The Central Pacific Railroad was an honest scheme, but its projectors did not stop with such assistance as was necessary for the accomplishment of their enterprise. But when they had received all that honest persuasion would obtain, bribery and a corrupt lobby were employed to rob the government and enrich themselves. It is idle to say we will guard the interests of the people and the government in future by more careful provisions and restrictions. The few that were included in Pacific Railroad bill have failed of their purpose, and though the corruption or imbecility of our officials have failed of enforcement, and that vast corporation, with impunity, defies all efforts of the government to enforce the contract under which the subsidy was granted. The exposure of the credit moblism and pacific mail villainies, for the time, has set the American people and the policy of the government against subsidies. Surely with all

this sickening exposure before them, the people will not suffer a revival under any pretense of causes so baleful.

"FACTS AND FIGURES."—The editor of the Statesman has lately developed a mania for investigating "facts and figures." While his hand is in let him figure up how many of Ben. Holladay's dollars it took to elect Odell to the State Senate in 1872. How much of that corruption fund he received for standing sponsor for the shyster, Johns. How many railroad tramps were purchased to vote for him, and what tramp votes were worth at that time. Was he Holladay's banker and Johns merely a gopher, or was he gopher and Johns banker? Were tramps bribed to repeat and commit perjury to secure his election, with his knowledge and approbation? There are a good many Republicans as well as Democrats in Lane County who would be more inclined to give credence to his "facts and figures," if he could convince them that he was not a pious fraud himself. His "facts and figures," and pious dodges will have very little effect in this community until he purges himself of the taint which clings to his own political record in this county.

WILL WE HEED THE LESSON?—The harvest sown by the greed of bondholders and bankers, and watered by the acts of designing official and imbecile law-makers, is now being gathered—in riot, tumult, fire and blood, remarks the Walla Walla Statesman. For the past dozen years capital has stood with its heavy hand clutching the throat of every business enterprise and crushing the very life out of labor. For the past dozen years the Government has stood at the back of capital, encouraging and strengthening in its unfair fight against labor. In place of aiding the industries of the country, and leaving their prosperity to secure its credit it has legislated and attempted to protect the "credit" of the Government at the expense of its industries. It forgot that in the prosperity of our people, in the welfare of our manufactures, in the employment of our own labor, was its power, its wealth, its ability to pay, and its credit was in the interest of a single class—the gold gambler and the bondholder—while the industries and labor of the country have been made to pay tribute to these. This class of legislation has brought stagnation to business, stagnation to business has brought poorly paid labor, idleness, poverty, starvation, and these have brought riot, bloodshed, death and devastation.

THE BAYONET.—Odell, of the Statesman, speaking of the refusal of the citizen packers who are with Howard to do their laborious work for a begrudging pittance, says: "O, that Gen Howard had compelled these fellows at the point of the bayonet to pick that trail." That's Radical doctrine. Use the bayonet upon all occasions against citizens who refuse to acknowledge the supreme authority of shoulder straps. This doctrine may suit Odell and the class of fawning sycophants he represents, but the people will tell them a different story. They have had bayonet supremacy long enough.

Hon. J. H. Mitchell, Oregon's most illustrious Senator, is in the city to-day (Friday) and will take the train Saturday for his home in Portland. The Senator has done more for his State during his short career in that body than any other representative ever raised to that eminent position from Oregon. The Senator is here to ascertain the wants, wishes and needs of the people of Oregon, and all who can, should call upon him and be free to make all suggestions they deem expedient for the welfare of the State.—Blaindealer.

Wonder what the "illustrious" bigamist promised the Plaindealer that caused this gushing outburst of flunkeyism.

In giving a list of the States in which elections are to be held this Fall the New York Herald says: "Of the whole list of twenty-one States it will be seen that the Republicans are certain of only five States, the Democrats are certain of nine and seven others are doubtful, with the chances at this time, in most of them, in favor of the Democrats." This from a paper that has published the obituary notice of the Democratic party some half dozen times, and preached its funeral as often, is very good.

The man who can lie and swear to a lie, and then swear that he swore to a lie, and afterward swear that his last swearing was a lie, turned up as a witness in the Grover investigation in Oregon.—Examiner.

Yes, and the men who first turned him up have themselves "turned up," and it is getting mighty hot for them, too.

SCRANTON'S UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT AGAINST THE USE OF THE ARMY.

A hastily formed company of forty men, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, and mechanics, remarks the New York Sun, saved the city of Scranton on the 24 day of August from the horrors of mob rule, instantly restored supremacy of law, and broke the "strike" in and around that important centre of industry. It was a "citizens' guard." It was called on by the Mayor to preserve order and protect property. In Lackawanna and Washington avenues were massed thousands of men, wild, revengeful, destructive, ready to repeat in Scranton the devastation which an imbecile municipal Government suffered to fall on Pittsburgh. The forty good citizens were fired on with pistols, and showered with bricks and clubs. They wheeled in good order and delivered a volley into the howling mass rolling upon them to beat and trample them to death. In two minutes of time the rioters scattered and disappeared. They did not reassemble. Not a sound of disturbance was heard in Scranton throughout the night of the 24.

This effective work of forty citizens, volunteering to maintain order and protect property, is an appeal against the use of the Federal army as a police in the States and municipalities, that should utterly shame those who have clamored for its employment. It demonstrates that there is no necessity whatever for the interference of the Government in municipal affairs; that every American municipality contains within itself the power of self-protection; that republican communities possess the life, vigor, morality and intelligence to suppress any combinations whatever against property and law. This is the value and the boast of the democracy. It can take care of itself. It rejoices in self government. It repels paternal care and interference. So true is this, that if the people, through their representatives in Congress, should consent to an increase of the army to be used in the States as a police, democracy in America would be destroyed, and our form of government would develop into a military despotism. That act of Congress would be a surrender of the principle of self government.

The increasing menace to our political institutions—by the aristocratic military order has become imminent. Every misfortune of the country is cause of clamor for an increase of the army, and for employment that shall make it a perpetual and expanding institution. An outbreak in Idaho of 170 cheated, miserable Indians is the signal to the officers and their families to cry out against the insufficiency of an army of 25,000 men. Suddenly and the Irish train men on the main lines of railroad in several States in concert quit work; the transportation business of the country is suspended; mismanagement and folly induce bloody and destructive riots. The howling for an increase of the army and use of it forever as a municipal police breaks out above all the din on the blockaded roads. This mercenary selfishness and unpatriotic egotism have gone beyond endurance. The men who exhibit it are unmanly. Of such stuff good soldiers cannot be made. Only place hunters sinecurists can be made out of that material. Reduce the army to ten thousand men.

AN IMPARTIAL VERDICT.
Hon. S. J. McCormack, editor of the Catholic Sentinel, and a prominent Republican, gives the following verdict in the Grover investigation case:
We have purposely refrained from expressing any opinion on the merits or demerits of the case brought before the Commission sent out from Washington for the purpose of investigating the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated in the election of Senator Grover, until all the evidence has been adduced on both sides of the case.

Now, however, that the Commission has concluded its labors, and the evidence has been published, we are free to say that no man ever underwent such an ordeal and achieved greater triumph than the distinguished gentleman against whom the impeachment was organized. Senator Grover was not only proven guiltless of any attempt at bribery, but the very man upon whose testimony it was hoped to convict him were proved to be a pack of worthless tools ready to trump up any charge in the hope that they could make money out of their perjury. Outside of Higby, Styles and a few other political parasites, there were not a dozen men in Oregon who actually believed that any illegal means were used by Senator Grover to secure his election. The whole charge was trumped up

by a triumvirate of tools, whose notorious scheme resulted in covering them with deserved ignominy, while the character of Senator Grover was purified by the ordeal. Partisan revenge seemed to be the impulse that originated the Commission; and, in many instances, the Commissioners themselves seemed to be imbued with the idea that they were prosecuting the opposite party rather than investigating a case of attempted bribery. In many cases, too, the witnesses gave their evidence with the view of damaging the opposition party, reminding one of the colored brother's saying: "Sambo, I suppose you are a Republican?" "Oh! Yes, massa, I am a good Republican." "Why did you go and vote the Democratic ticket, then, Sambo?" Instantly Sambo replied: "You know dat dog has to wag his tail to de one dat gibs him de bone!" Like Sambo's vote, some of the swearing done during the Grover investigation was done in the interest of the party who threw the bone to the hungry partisan, but, nevertheless, Senator Grover will return to Washington with the public assurance that not many of his associates could go through a similar ordeal and come off so victoriously.

A REPUTATION.

The following reply, published in the N. Y. Herald, of District Attorney Finn, of New Orleans, to the charges made by the partisans of the Returning Board forgers, that the prosecution of these scoundrels was dictated by partisan malice, completely explodes these charges:

I beg leave to ask space in your paper to insert the following reply to a letter sent to your paper by the members of the Returning Board of this parish, to the proceeds a recently instituted suit against the members of that late body of this State. No withstanding the many and silly reports which have been circulated throughout the country as to the motive which actuates this prosecution, I had made up my mind to neither deny or approve any of them. I do not think it will do, however, to allow the communication to pass unheeded. It is true that Mr. Wells and his colleagues of the Returning Board are not being prosecuted for perjury and forgery, but for "uttering and publishing as true a certain altered, false, forged and counterfeited public record," this public record being the official returns of the election held on the 7th of November, 1876, in the parish of Vernon, of this State, an entirely distinct offence, which is punishable, however, in the same way and to the same extent.

It is equally true that Mr. Wells and his fellows are not prosecuted upon a basis of an indictment or true bill found by the Grand Jury of this parish, but upon an information filed by me as District Attorney upon the following recommendation:

GRAND JURY ROOM, New Orleans, June 17, 77.
The Grand Jury respectfully request that the Honorable Court instruct the District Attorney to file the proper information against J. Madison Wells, Thomas C. Anderson, G. Cavenave and Lewis W. Kenner, members of the late Returning Board, for perjury, forgery and altering the returns of the parish of Vernon and other parishes of the State.

JOHN A. O'BRIEN,
Foreman Grand Jury.
This was handed to me on the day of its writing, and as soon as possible thereafter I prepared and on the 6th of July following I filed the information upon which J. Madison Wells and his associates are now being prosecuted. The grand jury of this parish, before trial.

As to the delay in filing this information Wells and his associates are more to blame than anybody else. They and their creatures refused to recognize the Court, its officers and the Grand Inquest of this parish, when it was first begun, and it is but now, when a authority of the State officials is no longer denied or disputed, that Wells and his associates have so far submit, well knowing, perhaps, the utility of resistance as to recognize a capias placed in the hands of our criminal sheriff for execution. Unlike the late Returning Board, which Wells was the presiding officer, the Superior Criminal Court for the parish of Orleans keeps no secret files, and the late President of the Returning Board well knows, his counsel as well aware at the time when the information which causes so much trouble was to be filed, and it may be that Wells did not take advantage of this knowledge.

I take it is opportunity to say, that so far as I know, as our criminal with either of the late returning political parties in this State has had the least concern or influence in the procuring of this prosecution. My method and design in this is simply to bring guilty men to justice, as I have sworn to, and none shall escape punishment if I can prevent it, and particularly the perpetration of as high crimes as Wells and his accused fellows are charged with. Respectfully, JOHN A. O'BRIEN, District Attorney.

INDIAN WAR.

We get the following account of the late battle with Joseph's band, from a dispatch to the Oregonian. The first news was that the Mians had captured all the horses, supplies, etc., belonging to the army, but this seemed to have been an error. Eighty white men sported killed or wounded. Indian loss is certainly known, but supposed to be very heavy, as there were forty dead Indians found a part of the battle field:

Dec Lodge, Aug. 11—9 A. M.—W. H. Edwain has just arrived from Big Hole bringing accounts of a terrible battle between the Sioux and the Army. A force of 1,000 Sioux, commanded and the Ave 1,000 men, on August 9th. Gibson's command consisting of 102 men, 17 officers, 133 regular and 22 citizen volunteers, crossed over Indian's Hole to near the big hole on Wednesday. Starting at 11 o'clock on the same night they moved down the troops, with the exception of a few left to guard the transportation a few miles above close to the Indian camp, which was made on Big Hole about three miles below where the river runs and through trail crosses. At daylight this morning the light was opened by the volunteer company and an Indian going at the camp. The charge was then made on the best two hours, during which time a number of men and Indians were killed. The soldiers the charge on the lodges, but were pushed back to the camp. The Indians then came to the camp and from a high wooded point on the soldiers charged them, and driving the Indians advance from it and it was soon located. Fighting continued all day, and was very progressing badly with the volunteer left. At 11 o'clock the night was desperate on both sides, the two sides of the Indians being in the light. Captain and Lieut. Bradley were killed. Gibson, Capt. Williams and Lewis Cook, English and Woodruff were wounded. Gibson only slightly. Bradley says that at 11 o'clock a messenger says that the Indians moved their camp off in the direction of the

The Boston Traveller, of the 17th, is soberly denouncing "the new rebellion."

Hayesism is evidently a heresy in the Republican ranks, remarks the New York Express. The leaders fight shy of it. They look askance at it. They see plainly enough that it Hayes carries out his policy, as it is announced, of divorcing the offices of the country from party politics and breaking up the whole system of party patronage, their occupation is gone; and their hold on public life is severed. It is compelling the Republicans to swallow Democratic medicine, and they make up horribly wry faces over it, and swear not a little under their breath.

No News.—The elections in Alabama and Kentucky were held on the 6th inst., and yet we have no news of the result. These States are Democratic, hence this delay. The election takes place in Iowa Oct. 2d, and we predict that in less than ten days after the election in that State we will have full returns. Truly, the Railroad telegraph is a valuable institution.

A REALITY.—Some of our grocery-men will recognize this character: He enters the grocery store, runs his fingers into every sugar barrel and lays up a couple ounces; takes a nibble at the back of a herring; cuts a hand of nuts, then goes to the cheese, and cuts off a slice just to taste. Then, as a matter of course, must have a few crackers, and perhaps before he makes up his mind to purchase a quarter of a pound of tea, he has eaten the profits upon \$2 worth of groceries. To wind it all up, after getting trusted for the tea, on which the merchant realizes a profit of five cents, he leaves the store munching a couple of apples. This is no picture of the imagination, but a reality, except that the nibbler of tea does not even purchase a quarter of a pound of tea.

Hosts of people who used to use greasy and inflammatory unguents and astringent washes for cutaneous eruptions in vain, have sought and found relief in Glens' Sulphur Soap, the great on ward specific and complexion beautifier. Sold by druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

We sell S. H. K. Mundy's Hemlock Sheep Dip, the best and cheapest Dip known, and will send a valuable book to sheep owners on application.

J. M. CRACKEN & CO., Portland, Oregon.

ORDINANCE NO. 5.

AN ORDINANCE TO LICENSE PEDDLERS AND OTHER ITINERANT VENDERS.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EUGENE: That no person shall sell, vend or retail, in the City of Eugene any goods, wares or merchandise, unless such person shall have first obtained a license therefor in the manner provided by the City Laws of the City of Eugene; such license to be issued at the rate of \$1.00 per annum.

This ordinance shall apply only to peddlers and other itinerant vendors.

Any person violating this ordinance shall, on conviction thereof before the Recorder, be fined not exceeding \$50, or imprisoned not exceeding 15 days.

Adopted August 13th, 1877.

G. R. MORRIS, President.

ROBT. FAGAN, Recorder.

B. F. DORRIS.

To all who know themselves indebted to me. I have demands against

me which

MUST BE PAID,

and I cannot meet them

unless I can collect. If

you would save cost

come and settle without

delay, for

I MUST HAVE MONEY.

Jan. 6, 1877. B. F. DORRIS.

Old Furnitur Repaired

AND

MADE AS GOOD AS NEW

BY

ROBERT LANE.

SIGN PAINTING AND GRADING.

A specialty.

Shop on the South side of Ninth St.

Notice to Taxpayers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1877, the Board of Equalization will attend at the office of the County Clerk of Lane county, at Eugene, Oregon, and publicly examine the assessment rolls for the year 1877, and correct all errors in valuation, description or quality of lands, or other property.

Dated the 6th day of August, 1877.

J. W. PARKS, Assessor.

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL

Hubs, spokes, rims,

Oak, Ash and Hickory Plank.

NORTHROP & THOMPSON,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

FOR GENERAL MERCHANDISE

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. Mounteville Ferguson, defendant. Suit in Equity to correct deed to real property.

To the above named defendant, Mounteville Ferguson: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear in the above entitled suit, brought against you by the above named plaintiff, 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 so 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, 1868, 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 said deed, read as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the N. E. corner of the S. 1/4 of section 30, Town 16 S., R. 3 West; running thence north 54 rods, thence east 26 rods, thence south 214 rods, thence west 26 rods, thence north 160 rods, to the place of beginning. Also the S. E. 1/4 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. F. Watson, Judge of said Court, made and of date June 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 & DEAN, Attys for Plt.

Dated June 27th, 1877.—306w



NEW STOCK OF HATS—The best and largest ever brought to Eugene, at

FRUENDLY'S.

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 so to speak, it produces a 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, 50c; or, THREE BOTTLES, \$1.00.

Address,

MRS. H. A. MOORE,

1008 1/2 MARKET STREET,

San Francisco, California.

AGENTS WANTED.

is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$60 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$200 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and full particulars sent at once, on receipt of 50c. Postage, Maine.

RUSEBURG AND SAN JUAN LIME

For sale by T. G. HENDRICKS.

A Great Bargain.

137 ACRES OF LAND, 75 ACRES

of it good grain land, 8 tons timothy

hay, 25 acres of good grain, 12 head of cattle,

61 head of sheep, 20 head of hogs, all for 15

Hundred Dollars. Liberal Terms.

C 13 soon or miss a bargain. Situated at the mouth of Camp Creek, 9 miles east of Springfield, Lane County, Oregon.

G. R. HAMMERSLEY.