THE EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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

WHOLE NO. 512. EUGENE CITY, OR., SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877. $2.50 per year IN ADVANCE.

The Eugene City Guard.

F. R. ALEXANDER, W. H. ALEXANDER.

ALEXANDER BROS.,

Publishers and Proprietors.

OFFICE—In Underwood's Brick Building, over Crain's Jewelry Store.

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Clocks, Watches, Chains, Jewelry, etc.

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LIFE OF TRADE!

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WILL DO WORK CHEAPER than any other shop in town.

HORSES SHOD FOR $1 50,

With new material, all round. Resetting old shoes 5 Cents.

All warranted to give satisfaction.

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"The king of all publications named for the young on either side of the Atlantic."—Southampton (English) Observer.

The third volume of this incomparable Magazine is now completed. With its 800 royal octavo pages, and six hundred illustrations, its splendid serials, its shorter stories, poems, and sketches, etc., etc., in its beautiful binding of red and gold, it is the most splendid gift book for boys and girls ever issued from the press. Price, $4; in full gilt, $5.

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Which opens with November, 1876, begins a short and very entertaining serial from the French, "The Kingdom of the Greely," A story adapted to the Thanksgiving season. Another serial of absorbing interest to boys,

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Do not Fail to Buy St. Nicholas for the Christmas Holidays. Price, 25 Cents

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"TWELVE SKY PICTURES,"

BY R. A. PROCTOR,

the Astronomer, with maps, showing "The Stars of Each Month," will be likely to surpass in interest any series in popular science recently given to the public.

AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION, with FUN AND FROLIC, and WIT AND WISDOM, will be mingled as before, and ST. NICHOLAS will continue to delight the young and give pleasure to the old.

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Subscription price, $3 a year. The three bound volumes and a subscription for this year only $12. Subscribe with the nearest newsdealer, or send money in check, or P. O. Money order, or in registered letter, to SCRIBNER & Co., 743 Broadway, N. Y.

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FANCY HAIR WORK of all Kinds.

WIGS, SWITCHES, BRAIDS,

WATCH GUARDS, BRACELETS, ETC.

Made to order.

Corner Willamette and Tenth Streets,

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ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

MRS. A. RENFREW, : Prop

Having again taken possession of the old and well known

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

Which has been newly furnished and refitted, is now open for the reception of guests.

I have fifteen rooms in the

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING

making 50 rooms in all. It is the most commodious and best appointed house in the State south of Salem.

FREE COACH TO THE HOUSE.

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MANUFACTURER OF

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

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Eugene City, - - Oregon.

Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of

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Repairing done promptly and in the best manner.

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Positively Cured.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured, should try **Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders.** These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure **Consumption** and all diseases of the **Throat and Lungs** in fact, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a **free Trial Box.**

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these **Powders** a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $1 00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address,

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Permanently Cured no humbug by one month's usage of Dr. Goulard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, **post paid, a free Trial box.** As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been **permanently cured** by the use of these **Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all money expended.** All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, $1 00, or 6 boxes for $10 00, sent by mail to any part of United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS,

360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CENTRAL MARKET

BOYD & RENSHAW, 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.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds at inside figures by

T. G. HENDRICKS

DOES IT PAY?

Recently we gave the prices paid in Massachusetts two years since for skilled labor employed in the manufacture of woolen and other similar fabrics. We pointed out that the wages of such skilled labor was at a level where it would be profitable to encourage its migration to this coast. We argued therefrom that the same capital and energy displayed in colonizing Chinese and employing them to the deterioration and demoralization of our common life would soon create for us a population, if directed to that end, homogeneous in character and adding substance to the commonwealth, in place of systematically drawing therefrom, as is now the case. In a letter from Marysville, one of our correspondents gives our readers and us an illustration which must carry weight, proving the correctness of our position. A woolen mill at that place employs Chinese exclusively. Its proprietor, E. E. Knight, declined to talk on the subject. He said "he was carrying on a legal and strictly private business, and it was no one's business whom he employed." Perhaps not, stated in the abstract, but when we come to the concrete side of the question it is one of vital importance to the whole community. Mr. Knight shows that he realizes the significance of the discussion when he deprecates it, as he did to our correspondent, as "harmful in its results." He would like to keep the cause, but denies his share of the responsibility therefor. We deny to him and those like him this privilege. Effect follows cause, and the physical or moral atmosphere may not be contaminated with impunity for the sole purpose of enabling a few individuals to make a large amount of profit. So much for Mr. Knight, who is evidently troubled with the idea that property has all the rights and but few or none of the duties that most attend on those who form a component part of the social fabric. The foreman of this mill, Mr. Quinland, seems to have more sense than his chief. He learnt his business in the East, and stated to our correspondent that he was "opposed to Chinese labor and in his experience had found that a white man would do the work of two Chinamen; that the time had not arrived for the successful employment of white labor in California factories; that the white workmen here were not so skillful as those in the states and commanded higher wages. Competition could only be sustained by the employment of Chinese." The excuse for the non-employment of American labor made by the foreman does not seem to hold together. The Marysville factory does not get its Mongolian labor at less than $1 per day. Yet Mr. Quinland says that one white workman will do as much as two Chinese. That would allow, then, $2 for the American labor. We showed by the state census figures that in Massachusetts the highest skilled male labor was paid in 1875 but $1 90, while the average was but $1 71; female labor being at an average of 85 cents, and that of boys and girls being but 37 cents per day and 72 cents at piece work. With the due proportion of all these grades which is characteristic of an Eastern mill, the average per hand would be, at the prices given, but 97 cents per day to the employer, and that, too, with the certainty that the force could also be largely reduced. These facts show that white skilled labor can be obtained. It can be made more profitable to the employer, as well as to the community, than that of Chinese. White labor creates a demand for blankets, for it builds up the social order which the Mongolian destroys. With white labor we have families and homes. It brings stores, shops, trades, schools, villages, towns, and all the varied aspects of our Anglo-Saxon life and its characteristics. The Mongolian sits upon all these. He eats out the heart of civilization. He makes the rich richer and the poor poorer, and ultimately, if unchecked, he will "occupy the land." The Marysville woolen factor and those like him will be wise to consider and talk about this grave public evil in all its bearings. Responsibilities cannot be evaded, as men sometimes learn to their cost. It is better to check an evil voluntarily than to be forced thereto by an unreasoning sentiment, inflamed by suffering into violent passion.—S. F. Post.

The Charlotte Observer says: Though for twelve years the Southern people have been branded as a class not fit for self-government, as regardless of law and reckless of human life, there never has occurred any thing in this region of barbarism at all comparable to the strike which is rending the highly-civilized, law-abiding and progressive North.

With Grant, the potato-bug and Victoria Woodhull, Europe will get enough of America this season.

A DISGRACE TO THE AGE.

The problem of railroad management is one that presses for solution at this juncture with more exigency perhaps than any other. It addresses itself not merely to the managers, the bondholders, the stockholders and the workmen, but to the public at large, that is to the American people. Railroads have been recently declared to be public corporations, to a certain extent, by the Supreme Court, and to be subject in the matter of rates and general regulations to State legislation. The Granger movement has thus been a partial success at least. There is no feeling of hostility against railroads in the community except where they have bred such feelings by their own greed and general misconduct. The people on the contrary in all parts of the country rushed to the support of railroad enterprise, voting subsidies and loaning credit with prodigal generosity. The business was in fact, overdone, mainly through this prodigal generosity, and railroads were built for the future instead of the present. The general policy of the entire railroad system of the country for some considerable time has been a disgrace to the age in which we live. The policy may be summed up in two words—to crush and devour one another and spare nothing. What Hobbes says is the natural state of man—war—is their normal state. The fierce struggle is not a struggle for existence after the manner of Darwin's organisms, but a struggle for conquest. Scott, and Garrett, and Vanderbilt, each with ten thousand men at his back, declare war against one another, and immediately the battle rages from one end of the country to the other. The object of each is to prevent the other from earning any money, and all succeed in that object. Stockholders are gouged, bondholders are gouged, and ultimately the workmen are gouged. But why are they victims? Because the men named will not agree on rates. This was the cause of the state of things that produced the strike, and the parties who brought about that state of things are more responsible for the strike and all its consequences than the men who actually struck. Add to this the rascalities innumerable which have signalized railroad management—the Credit Mobilier, the Contract and Finance and the Western Development Companies, the fast freight lines, the "rings" within "rings," by which stockholders and bondholders have been defrauded and robbed in succession, and the minority in every case treated not merely as enemies but as pariahs; the supreme infamies of the Erie, the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific, and the universal extortions practiced in the matter of charges on way freight by all roads—in a word, their defiant, systematic infraction of all principles of equity and honesty, and one will wonder not at what has occurred but at what might have been rationally expected to occur on the part of vast bodies of operatives subjected for years to the demoralizing influences which the triumph of chicanery, fraud and extortion in the high places of the corporations must have exercised far and wide, and especially on all beneath.—S. F. Examiner.

TRIALS OF NEWSPAPER MEN.—De Witt Talmage very justly remarks that the greatest trials of the newspaper profession is that its members are compelled to see more of the shams of the world than any other profession. Through every newspaper office, day after day, go all the weaknesses of the world; all the vanities that want to be puffed; all the revenges that want to be reaped; all the mistakes that want to be corrected; all the dull speakers who want to be thought eloquent; all the meanness that wants to get its wares noticed gratis in the editorial columns in order to save the tax of the advertising columns; all the men who want to be set right who were never right; all the cracked brain philosophers with stories as long as their hair, and as gloomy as their finger nails in mourning because bereft of soap—all the bores who come to stay five minutes, but talk five hours.

Through the editorial and reportorial rooms, all the follies and shams of the world are seen day after day, and the temptation is to believe in neither God, man nor woman. It is no surprise to me that in this profession there are some skeptical men; I only wonder that journalists believe anything.

LEARNED SOMETHING.—"Johnny, have you learned anything during the week?" asked a father of a five-year old pupil. "Yeth'm." "Well, what is it?" "Never to lead a small trump when you hold both bowers."

"Except the tariff," says the Nashville American, "there is no foul iniquity afflicting this long-eared, long suffering, docile American people like the patent system."

THE HEARTS OF THE LOWLY.

One day, three or four weeks ago, a gamin, who seemed to have no friends in the world, was run over by a vehicle on Gratriot avenue and fatally injured. After he had been in the hospital for a week a boy about his own age and size, and looking as friendless and forlorn, called to ask about him and leave an orange. He seemed much embarrassed, and would answer no questions. After that he came daily, bringing something, if no more than an apple. Last week, when the nurse told him that Billy had no chance to get well, the strange boy waited around longer than usual, and finally asked if he could go in. He had been invited to many times before, but had always refused. Billy, pale and weak and emaciated, opened his eyes in wonder at sight of the boy, and before he realized who it was the stranger bent close to his face and sobbed:

'Billy, can ye forgive a feller? We was allus fighting and I was allus too much for ye, but I'm sorry! Fore ye die won't ye tell me ye haven't any grudge again me?"

The young lad, then almost in the shadow of death, reached up his thin, white arms, clasped them around the other's neck, and replied:

"Don't cry, Bob—don't feel bad! I was ugly and mean, and I was heaving a stone at ye when the wagon hit me. If ye'll forgive me, I'll forgive you, and I'll pray for both 'o us!"

Bob was half an hour late the morning Billy died. When the nurse took him to the shrouded corpse he kissed the pale face tenderly and gasped:

"D-did he say anything about—about me?"

"He spoke of you just before he died—asked if you were here," replied the nurse.

"And may I go—go to the funeral."

"You may."

And he did. He was the only mourner. His heart was the only one that ached. No tears were shed by others, and they left him sitting by the new made grave with his heart so big that he could not speak.

If under the crust of vice and ignorance, there are such springs of pure feeling and true nobility, who shall grow weary of doing good?—Detroit Free Press.

CAN THIS BE SO?

The New York Sun makes a distinct charge against Judge Bradley, of the Electoral Commission, to the effect that he wrote out his opinion and read it to Justices Field and Clifford, the conclusion being that the votes of the Tilden Electors in Florida were the only ones which ought to be counted as coming from that State. During that night Justice Bradley's house was surrounded by the carriages of visitors, who came to see him apparently about the decision of the Commission. These visitors included leading Republicans as well as persons deeply interested in railroad schemes. The next day, the eight-to-seven decision was given, which secured the Presidency to Mr. Hayes.

It seemed to us that America is not large enough for the New York Sun and Justice Bradley since this statement has been published. If it is not true it ought to be corrected. Mr. Bradley cannot afford to remain on the bench without showing that the statement is false. It is not idle rumor which no one can place hand upon or trace to its source. The Sun is the most largely circulated paper in New York, and has a pecuniary value of many hundred thousand dollars. It is responsible for what it says. It makes a plain statement on its own account without attempting to hide behind anonymous rhetoricians, and makes it without equivocation. Judge Clifford and Judge Field are competent witnesses in the matter.—Call.

A WONDERFUL TIME PIECE.—Theodore Rohrer, a watch maker of Newcastle, has invented a piece of mechanism which is thus described: It consists of a set of gold studs, in one of which is a miniature watch which keeps excellent time. The combined weight of the two studs and watch, which are all connected together, is one-half ounce. The face of the watch is about the size of a silver three-cent piece, and, with its surroundings of gold, looks much like a small compass. When the watch and studs are on the shirtfront they are about two inches apart, and by turning the upper one (in the same manner that a stem-winding watch is wound) the time-piece is wound. In setting the hands the lower stud is revolved. The most remarkable thing about the time-piece is that it is not like ordinary watches, but has a dial resembling that of a clock. The pendulum will move correctly in whatever position the watch is placed, even when it is reversed, and run at the top instead of the bottom.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN.

Correcting some misstatements contained in a London letter to a Cincinnati paper, the New Orleans Democrat says: Judah P. Benjamin was not born in San Domingo, but in one of the British West Indies, a fact which gave him the position which enabled him to obtain admission to the bar of England. He was an infant when his parents emigrated to Charleston, South Carolina, and his name appears in the naturalization papers of his father. It is true in general that Mr. Benjamin's income from his professional labors was large, but not larger than his eminent talents, wonderful industry, power of work, and versatility and solidity of talents merited. But it is not true that in the Almaden quicksilver mine his fees amounted to $500,000. On the contrary, we believe that Mr. Benjamin's share of the compensation allowed with several distinguished attorneys in that case was smaller than that of several others, and did not exceed $20,000. The largest fee derived from the case was by the late Robert J. Walker, which amounted to $240,000. The late Louis Janin, also of our bar, received some $58,000 in the same case. Large fees were also paid to the late Edwin M. Stanton, we think, also to Jeremiah Black and Edmund Randolph, formerly of our bar. The case was one of immense importance, and involved many millions of value, and the services of these eminent jurists were not overpaid. It is an interesting and sorrowful fact that the late Robert J. Walker, with all his great ability as a jurist and financier, lost every dollar of this large fee by investing the whole amount in Sir Morton Peto's grand railroad swindle, and left his family in poverty. Mr. Benjamin was alike unfortunate or improvident in his investment of his large professional revenues. Sugar planting swept off about $200,000; Tehuantepec a large amount, and a guano speculation in South America the remainder of his hard earnings. Finally, the downfall of the Confederacy drove him a fugitive from our country. In an open boat, rowed by a negro, he passed from Florida to Nassau, where he landed with a single dollar in his pocket. The war had destroyed every vestige of his property.

MASON AND SLIDELL.—A person with an eye for the picturesque, who was an inmate of Fort Warren when Messrs. Mason and Slidell were entertained there, describes those gentlemen as very unlike. Mason was open, generous and genial, Slidell self-poised, cold and forbidding. As they entered the fort Mr. Mason showed a little nervousness, but more of a natural curiosity, as he looked around. Mr. Slidell, with his gray shawl muffled closly around his neck, walked with the same quiet indifference, with which he would alight from his own carriage and enter his own house. Escorted to his quarters, Mr. Mason was soon busy directing the details attending the proper disposition of his baggage, while Mr. Slidell was promenading—as if in want of exercise—up and down the long passage way of the building. I was standing at the end of the passage when he was approached by a gentleman who desired instruction as to the unpacking of his trunks. Raising his head quickly and fixing his cold, glittering eyes upon the speaker he answered in an incisive, rapid manner, "It is hardly necessary to unpack anything; we shall remain here only a sufficient length of time for Mr. Seward to hear from England." And Mr. Slidell was right.

RAILROAD MORTALITY.—The statistics of infirm and defunct railroads up to the 1st of July, 1877, are interesting reading in connection with the present disorders. During the past six months foreclosures have been made and sales ordered on fifteen roads with an aggregate capital stock of $46,476,664 and debt of $85,106,500. In the same period recievers have been appointed for sixteen roads with a capital and indebtedness of $169,686,392. The railroad mortality for the entire year of 1876 was seventy six roads, covering 11,422 miles, with a represented capital of $756,848,000. These figures tell their own story.

The demand for an increase of the regular army is quite characteristic of Pennsylvania, remarks the St. Louis Republican. The Federal Government has been her almoner so long, that she logically holds that it should continue to protect by a standing army, paid out of the National Treasury, the artificial interests it has raised up into collossal proportions, by a system of tariff protection, which robbed for that purpose the agricultural States. The answer of the country to this impudent proposal will be "let her protect herself." As for the army, let it be confined to the sphere of its normal duties.