THE EUGENE CITY GUARD.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.
SATURDAY, AUG. 25, 1877.

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

STRIKES—THE REMEDY.

The dangers to which the country, society and even civilization are exposed, as exhibited by the recent strikes, have elicited a host of remedies, most of which savor strongly of the cant of demagoguism. Notable among them is that of the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, who proposes that government shall establish a minimum price for labor, and that in addition, the workman shall receive a certain per cent. of the net profits of his labor to the employer. If the plan were practicable, it would necessitate the employment of a host of officials to pry into and spy out the private business of individuals and corporations, thus at once increasing the burthens of government, and subjecting the people to a most inconvenient and annoying oversight. A multplication of offices and public burthens is a new way of relieving public distress and removing discontent. It has been the vice of all governments that they have interfered injuriously with human affairs and business relations. Since the operations of government are much more costly, executed with less diligence and by a greater number of agents than those of private individuals. Less scrutiny is exercised over the conduct of its agents since what is everybodys business is nobodys business, and thus the chances for neglect, fraud, and every species of dishonesty are always at hand. Giving the laborer a share of the profits, would require that the value of the services and skill of the employer should be estimated, and who does not know that the influence of a wealthy individual or corporation would be greater with the official than that of the humble laborers who were subject to and to a great extent dependent upon their employer. Means would be found to evade and nullify the law either by indirection or bribery, until one half of the nation would be employed to watch the other half to compel them to obey the laws. Thus this scheme would not only be impracticable, but undesirable if practicable, as the chances are that the shrewd manipulators of capital would convert it into a means of oppression, and a warrant for their heavy exactions. They would find ways to conceal the profits of their business, and to control legislation in establishing the minimum price of labor, thus in the end leaving it to the discretion of capital. Schemes of this kind have ever been evaded or been turned to the disadvantage of the class they were intended to relieve. The attempt could but complicate and render still more expensive the administration of the government, and conceal in a maze of intricacies, the extravagancies and corruptions to which those in authority are so prone. A simple government honestly administered is the best for all classes, and the more simple the more easily errors, whether honestly or dishonestly committed, can be discovered; effects traced to their cause, and the more immediate the accountability to the people of those who administer it. Confine government to the business of governing, that is, keeping the peace, administering justice and protecting the body politic from outward violence, raise the necessary revenue by direct taxation, the cheapest method requiring the fewest number of agents for its collection, and leave the people to manage their own affairs so long as they do not trench upon the rights of others; and a more equal distribution of property will be secured than by any other method consistent with allowing a man to enjoy the fruits of his own industry, skill and prudence. Government can create nothing. It cannot legislate into existence, a grain of wheat or any thing else of intrinsic value. It can simply protect people in their industry and the enjoyment of its fruits. Anything of a communistic or agrarian character would but encourage the idle and improvident, remove all incentives to diligence, and if persisted in, destroy civilization and the arts which promote it. Every adventitious aid to the accumulation of wealth tends to increase the ratio of poverty, and concentrate property in the hands of the few who use it for the purposes of oppression and display. Every discouragement of its accumulation, tends to check enterprise, discourage industry and diligence, and lead to the disuse of the arts and the pursuits that distinguish civilization from barbarism. The only safe plan is hands off, and the near equality of the masses of the people in capacity and industry, with the law of descent and distribution of property will soon fuse, in a great measure, the millionaires and the poverty stricken masses which constitute all the crowded populations of the country, and create a middle class more numerous than both the others and all will be well.

It is the protective tariffs, banking privileges, subsidies, tripple currency, each differing in value from the others, onerous taxes and the indirect methods of levying them, increase of salaries and officers, special privileges and their unchecked use, to corporations, for the past sixteen years that have reduced so many to poverty and concentrated wealth into the hands of so few who, taking advantage of the vast increase of that class who depend upon each days' labor for the succeeding days' bread, and the consequent competition for employment, oppress them at pleasure. Having no interest in the laborer, as his place is readily supplied by others, it is only a question of humanity with the capitalist whether he pays enough to enable his workmen to purchase a few of the comforts or only the absolute necessities of life. In some cases their rapacity have not allowed even these. We do not sympathize with lawlessness, but we cannot wonder that men who feed their families on corn-meal mush and clothe them with rags, and then cannot accumulate enough to buy medicines or employ a physician in case of sickness, should attempt to extort, by violence, some concessions from those who roll in luxury, and riot in splendor upon the fruits of the poor man's labor. If we do not sympathize with them, can we seriously blame them? Common humanity requires that a remedy should be devised for this unhappy condition of affairs, as well as the safety of the government, for nothing but a despotism can long endure where the masses of the people do not own the roof that shelters them, and even a despotism only where the people are trained to submission. The remedy is a government administered in the interest of no class or trade or calling. The masses of the people when not hampered or interfered with in their pursuits by an intermedling government, are capable of taking care of themselves. Any other theory in adverse to a free government, since it must rest upon the capacity of the majority to understand and pursue their own interests.

Repudiating Fraud.—The Georgia Constitutional Convention has made short work with the fraudulent debt contracted by the bogus "reconstruction" carpet bag government of that State, by ignoring their acts and repudiating their thieveries. In discussing the proposition to repudiate the fraudulent debt created by these aliens, General Toombs said "the State was not bound for a single dollar appropriated under the reconstruction Government; that it was an usurpation by the aid of the bayonet, and the world had notice that the acts of the de facto officers were without consent or authority of the people of Georgia."

The section which declares the bonds illegal, null and void, and which prohibits the legislature from ever paying them, directly or indirectly, was carried by a vote of 166 to 16. The proceeds of sales of the State railroads are to be set apart to extinguish the indebtedness of the State on their account, and a sinking fund of $100,000 per annum provided to purchase bonds of the State for the purpose of retiring them."

Radical papers in the North are very indignant at this action of the Convention, and declare that it will ruin the credit of Georgia. The people of Georgia are able to sustain their own honor and credit without much caring for either the condemnation or sympathy of the robbers who created the debt. As the proceeds of those fraudulent bonds went into the pockets of the thieves by whom they were issued, and their Northern confederates, honest men will not suffer by the action of the Convention.

The Coos Bay News of the 22d inst., publishes an affidavit made by Higby before Justice Owen, of Empire City, in which he swears that John Kelly induced him (Higby) to procure the false testimony of Lake in the Grover investigation.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK—A FALSEHOOD REFUTED.

Mt. Idaho, I. T. July 27, '77.

In the Boston *Herald* of the 8th inst., under title "Special dispatches to the Sunday Herald," from Washington City, D. C., appears the following:

"Washington, July 7.

A letter from Indian Inspector Watkins, dated Lapwai, Idaho, June 22d, says: "The excitement as to the outbreak of the Nez Perces is subsiding. Four Indians from Joseph's camp say he expects to be killed, and will go to Wallowa valley and fight as long as he can. He hopes to be buried there. The prisoners and wounded of Capt. Perry's force were killed by Joseph, but none mutilated, and no citizens or soldiers killed by Joseph have been scalped by Joseph's Indians. He made the Indians throw away all money taken from whites, saying they could never use it. * * No houses have been burned or other depredations made by Joseph's band, and as far as heard from the only men against whom the Indians have had some old grudge have been killed. The first white man killed had killed an Indian a few years ago, and was killed by a son of that Indian. After shooting her husband the Indians told his wife why they did it, and let her go unharmed. In another case, a girl 10 years old, was fed and kept a day or two and sent to Mt. Idaho. Two women and one child were wounded, but that was accidental. Other information is somewhat different, but in no case has a woman or child been killed or ill treated, when the band were together or Joseph was with them."

From the position of trust occupied by Col. E. C. Watkins as U. S. Indian Inspector, any reasonable person who has not had experience upon the frontier and observed the total disregard of truth and of private rights that characterizes the tools of the Indian ring and their persistent effort to shield the Indian from punishment for his crimes and charge upon the worthy pioneers either in express terms or by implication responsibility for Indian outrages, would be led to believe his statements.

We will pass over his statement of what "Four Indians from Joseph's camp say," including the preposterous assertion that "He (Joseph) made the Indians throw away all money taken from the whites, saying they never can use it," with expressing surprise that he should send to his superiors at the seat of government information received from Indians from Joseph's camp, after his experience regarding the confidence to be placed upon Joseph's or any Indian's professions as made at the Indian council five weeks previously, when he (Joseph) agreed to go peaceably upon the Nez Perce's Indian reservation. Inspector Watkins well knew, for abundance of information to that effect had been forwarded to General Howard and Indian agent Monteith at Lapwai agency before the outbreak, and Chief Joseph had left his own country at Wallowa and lower Salmon river and had been only ten miles from this place holding council with White Bird, Chotley, Mox Mox, Black Tail Eagle and other Salmon river Indians, having their war dances and military exercises, and that Joseph had the credit at least of being the head and front of the combined hostiles. We will confine ourselves to his statement relative to the outbreak and the attendant outrages for which Inspector Watkins stands before the public as authority.

The whole effort of Inspector Watkins appears to be to make Joseph a romantic hero.

Inspector Watkins asserts that on the 22d of June "no houses had been burned or other depredations made by Joseph's band," when the facts were that before the evening of June 18th, ten dwellings, three stores, seven barns and one shop had been burned, besides a large number of minor buildings; that before the 16th ultimo large numbers of abandoned dwellings had been plundered and some thousands of cattle and horses stolen and driven off by the Indians, and several teams and wagons plundered and destroyed.

The first white man killed was Richard Devine, killed on the evening of June 13th, who had never had a difficulty with any Indian, and was at the time confined to his premises by sickness. No man was killed by the son of an Indian who had been previously killed by him. There was but one man who was killed against whom the Indians "had an old grudge," viz., Samuel Benedict, who, about two years ago, killed a young Indian less than 21 years old, who, with a party of renegades, attacked Benedict and his family with firearms at their home, and Benedict killed him in self-defence at the time of the attack by the Indian killed and his party. Mrs. Benedict and her family of infant children escaped from the house, waded White Bird creek and secreted themselves in the brush to avoid the savages. Richard Devine, the first settler murdered, was killed on the 13th of June, over 20 miles from where Benedict resided. Benedict was killed on the 15th of the same month, and was one of the last victims of the massacre. On the night of June 14th, within less than ten miles of where Joseph and the associated bands of Indians had been holding council and performing their military exercises, the Norton party were attacked, while fleeing to Mt. Idaho for safety, and Benj. B. Norton, John Chamberlain and a child of Chamberlain, only 4 years old killed; another child of Chamberlain's, 2 years old, was stabbed through the neck, and had a part of its tongue cut off, and still lives to be an evidence of Indian mercy. Mrs. Norton was severely wounded and she still suffers from her injuries. Mrs. Chamberlain was wounded and her sufferings require a more graphic pen than mine to depict. Lewis Day was mortally wounded, and Joseph Moore wounded and still lingers in a critical condition. The fanciful Watkins asserts that "in another case a girl 10 years old was fed and kept a day or two and sent to Mount Idaho."

Nothing for which a color for the above statement could be obtained ever occurred. One little girl, six and a half years old, was taken by Patrick Brice from where her father lay wounded on White Bird creek, and conveyed to Mount Idaho. The little girl herself was then suffering from a broken arm and two arrow wounds, inflicted by the Indians. The case of this family strikingly illustrates the truth of the official report of Inspector Watkins, who says: "Two women and one child were wounded but that was accidental." Mrs. Manuel and her infant child were both killed. The only other child at home was thrice wounded, as above stated, and Mr. Manuel still suffers from his wounds, having, after being wounded and unable to travel, kept himself secreted in the brush for thirteen days, until the citizens of Mount Idaho and Grangeville were able to visit the place and rescue and remove him. Besides this, five worthy women and mothers suffered from the brutal fiends' outrages, worse than death, part of them being stripped of their clothing and dragged about naked by the heels, others wounded, and all of them, after defending themselves to the last extremity, were the victims of the lust of the hell hounds. Yet, forsooth, savages must be excused and our citizens held indirectly responsible for the deplorable past and present by Inspector Watkins. We will repeat, for the benefit of the admirer of the chivalrous Joseph, a quotation from his official letter—"No houses have been burned or other depredations made by Joseph's band"—in order to refresh his memory with the fact that on the 15th day of June last, seven days before his official letter was written, four Indians were discovered robbing the dwelling house of Mr. Abner Smith, five miles from this place. They retreated from a body of citizens who discovered them, and about one mile from the house one of them was killed, having in his possession a horse stolen from Henry B. Johnson, and other property, all the proceeds of robbing the neighbors of Mr. Smith.

This Indian was one of the braves of Joseph's band and admitted by them to be so. Inspector Watkins cannot plead ignorance of nearly all the facts set forth, as they were notorious at Fort Lapwai at the time of the date of his letter, and he now admits that "other information is somewhat different;" but his Indian loving soul revolted at the truth, and he either stated what he knew to be false, or repudiated reports from reliable authority and gave full credence to the statement of the red men and "brothers," probably emissaries of the hostile Indians.

Geo. M Shearer,
Maj of Volunteers.
R. H. Morris,
County Recorder, Idaho Co., I. T.
C. W. Case,
Sheriff of Idaho county.

The Mobile *Register* says: Now that the hideous sore of black slavery has, through the devotion of her sister North, been eradicated with fire and sword, it is the duty of the South to show her gratitude by at once organizing associations for the abolition of white slavery at the North; to raise funds, to start missionaries, to subsidize emissaries amongst the poor, ignorant and benighted masses of the North and preach to them the same gospel—with only few variations—which Garrison, Sumner, Stevens, Greely, Tilton, Beecher and other Apostles of liberty have so successfully brought amongst the poor ignorant masses of the South.

INDIAN WAR.

The following, telegraphed to the Oregonian, is the only news of any importance in regard to the Indian troubles since our last issue:

Salt Lake, Aug. 22.—A report this morning from Hole in the Rock station, Idaho, recently occupied by the hostiles, says the Indians have all gone in the direction of Henry's Lake, or Teton Basin. Howard was at the head of Camas creek yesterday morning. Capt. Bainbridge, from Fort Hall with friendly Indians, left the stage station at Camas creek yesterday. Howard had a slight skirmish with the Indians day before yesterday. One man was killed and seven wounded. The Indians stole two hundred head of Howard's horses night before last. The Montana volunteers are returning home disgusted, many on foot. Gen. Sherman is at Helena, Montana.

Dignity and Veracity.—The editor o the Statesman assumes to be a very dignified gentleman, but when we made the mistake last week of saying that he was candidate for State Senator in 1872, he snaps out "booby," and "maudlin." Such cheap and mild pellets of blackguardism don't hurt anybody, and are no evidence that he did not participate in the election frauds that year. When he reconciles the statement made in a public speech here, that he and Cartwright *did* refuse to meet with Cronin in the electoral college, and the statement he made, under oath, in Washington, a short time afterwards, that they *did not* refuse to meet Cronin, he will possibly be considered more reliable authority on questions of veracity. We have pulled at both ends of these contradictory statements, but are such a "booby" that we cannot get the "crookedness" out of them.

AUCTION SALE.

A Rare Chance.

One of the best Wheat Farms in Lane County.

I will sell at auction, on the 20th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, at Irving station, to the highest bidder, the following described property, either all together, or in tracts to suit purchasers:

197 and three-fourth acres, all good wheat land, on which is a small house and new barn, a young well selected orchard of 900 trees.

Terms of sale on farm—One third cash in hand, one or two years' time on the balance, secured by mortgage on premises.

Also three head of brood mares, two geldings, one large work mule, two cows, one heifer, one Schuttler wagon, three sets harness, one Buckeye grain drill, nearly new, two plows, two harrows, one new cultivator, household furniture, about 20 tons of hay, about 1000 bushels oats, 1 share in Farmers' Warehouse.

Terms of sale on the latter property—One year's credit on sums over five dollars.

JAMES WHEELAN.

Notice.

I HAVE THIS DAY TURNED OVER to W. H. Abrams & Bro., all the lumber accounts due me from sales of lumber from Eugene City Mills since August 9, 1875.

B. C. VAN HOUTEN.

Dated Eugene City, Aug. 20, 1877.

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.

$18.—SEWING MACHINE—$18.

THE MOST WONDERFUL AND THE BEST.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION!

Diplomas, Prize Medals, etc.

A FIRST-CLASS FULL SIZED

SEWING MACHINE

WITH

TABLE AND TREADLE,

ONLY EIGHTEEN DOLLARS!

The most Simple and Compact! The most Durable and Economical!! A model of combined simplicity, Strength and Beauty!!!

New and Numerous Patented Attachments.

No complicated Machinery to be constantly getting out of order.

So easy to learn that a child can run it, will do all kinds of sewing, from the finest to the coarsest, will Hem, Fell, Tuck, Braid, Cord, Gather, Embroider, etc., uses self-adjusting straight needles, all description of Cotton, Silk and Thread. Makes the strongest stitch known, the cloth will tear before the seam will rip, uses the thread direct from the spool. The machine is beautifully finished and highly ornamented and

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in or use, any Sewing Machines which sew with our needle, and make the Elastic Stitch, or that have the new Patent Self-Feed Attachment, unless the same are purchased from this Company, or their Agents or Licensees, and stamped under our patent. Beware of worthless imitations and unscrupulous parties who have copied our circulars, advertisements, etc., and buy ONLY the machine manufactured by us.

"The wonder is how so good a Machine can be sold at so low a price."—Globe.

"We have seen the Machine and consider it first-class in every respect."—Transcript.

"We can recommend it to our readers."—Christian Index, N. Y.

"The Machine arrived safely, we are more than pleased with it; it does all you claim for it and more. We shall call the attention of readers to it."—St. Louis Christian.

"A thoroughly responsible Company, prompt in all their dealings, and one that we can commend to our readers."—Ace New York.

Sample Machines with Table and Treadle forwarded to any part of the World on receipt of

EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

Special terms and extra inducements to male and female agents, store keepers, &c. County rights given to smart agents free. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing terms, testimonials, engravings, &c., sent free. All money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Drafts, or by Express, are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of our goods guaranteed.

All orders, communications, etc., must be addressed to the

Peerless Manufacturing Co.,

2403, Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

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TRY IT!—THE T. G. HENDRICKS BRAND of SOAP. For sale only by

T. G. HENDRICKS.

THE BEST SHOES EVER BROUGHT TO to this market, at the lowest prices at,

T. G. 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 Fergeson, defendant. Suit in Equity to correct deed to real property.

To the above named defendant, Mountervillo Fergeson: 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 Engene 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, 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. ½ of section 30, Town. 16 S., R. 3 west; running thence north 54½ rods, thence east 26 rods, thence south 214½ rods, thence west 26 rods, thence north 160 rods, to the place of beginning. Also the S. E. ¼ 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 o 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 & BEAN,
Atty's for Pl'ff.

Dated June 27th, 1877.—30:6w

NEW STOCK OF HATS—The best and largest ever brought to Eugene, at FRIENDLY'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 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, $5; or, THREE BOTTLES, $10.

Address,

MRS. H. A. MOORE,
1008½ MARKET STREET,
San Francisco, California.

AGENTS WANTED.

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 qualities of lands, or other property.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1877.

J. W. PARKS, Assessor.

ROSEBURG AND SAN JUAN LIME for sale by T. G. HENDRICKS.

A Great Bargain.

157 ACRES OF LAND, 75 ACRES of it good grain land, 8 tons timothy hay, 25 acres of good grain, 12 head of cattle, 6 head of sheep, 20 head of hogs, all for **15 Hundred Dollars.** Liberal Terms. Call soon or miss a bargain. Situated at the mouth of Camp Creek, 9 miles east of Springfield, Lane county, Oregon.

G. R. HAMMERSLY.

FOR GENERAL MERCHANDISE Go to

T. G. HENDRICKS,