

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. 517.

EUGENE CITY, OR., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1877.

\$2.50 per year IN ADVANCE.

The Eugene City Guard.

ALEXANDER BROS., Publishers and Proprietors.

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

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Advertisements inserted as follows:
One square, 10 lines or less, one insertion \$3; each subsequent insertion \$1. Cash required in advance. Time advertisers will be charged at the following rates:
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" six months..... 10 00
" one year..... 18 00
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A. S. PATTERSON, P. M.

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EUGENE LODGE No. 11, A. F. and A. M. Meets first and third Wednesdays in each month.
SPENCER BUTTE LODGE No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening.
WIMAWALLA ENCAMPMENT No. 6, meets on the 21 and 24th Wednesdays in each month.

LON CLEAVER, DENTIST.
ROOMS OVER MRS. JACKSON'S MILLinery Store, WILLAMETTE STREET.

DR. F. WELSH
HAS OPENED
DENTAL ROOMS
Permanently in the Underwood Brick, Eugene City, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. Letters by permission to J. R. Carlwell, Portland.

A. W. PATTERSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office on Ninth Street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, and at Residence, EUGENE CITY OREGON.

Dr J. C. Shields
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Eugene City and surrounding country. Special attention given to all OBSTETRICAL CASES and UTERINE DISEASES entrusted to his care. Office at the St. Charles Hotel.

DR. JOSEPH P. GILL
CAN BE FOUND AT HIS OFFICE or residence when not professionally engaged. Office at the POST OFFICE DRUG STORE. Residence on Eighth street, opposite Presbyterian Church.

Chas. M. Horn, PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.
DEALER IN GUNS, RIFLES, and materials. Repairing done in the neatest style and Warranted. Sewing Machines, Safes, Locks, etc., repaired.
Guns loaned and ammunition furnished. Shop on Ninth street, opposite Star Bakery.

GEO. B. DORRIS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office on Willamette street, Eugene City.

WM. B. LAKE, Purchasing Agent, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

J. S. LUCKEY, JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.
DEALER IN
Clocks, Watches, Chains, Jewelry, etc. Repairing Promptly Executed. All Work Warranted. J. S. LUCKEY, Ellsworth & Co.'s brick, Willamette Street.

Book and Stationery Store.
POST OFFICE BUILDING, EUGENE CITY. I have on hand and am constantly receiving an assortment of the Best School and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Blank Books, Portfolios, Cards, Wallets, Blanks, Portmonnaies, etc., etc.
A. S. PATTERSON.

OPPOSITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE!
SLOAN BROTHERS
WILL DO WORK CHEAPER than any other shop in town.
HORSES SHOD FOR \$1 50, with new material, all round. Resetting old shoes 50 Cents.
All warranted to give satisfaction. Shop on Eighth st. opposite Humphreys' Stable.

DR. JOHN HERRBOLD, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.
HAS REMOVED TO ROSEBURG, Oreg., where he respectfully offers his services to the citizens of that place and vicinity in all the branches of his profession.

ST. NICHOLAS,

"The King of all publications issued for the young on either side of the Atlantic."—Southampton (England) 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, is the most splendid gift book for boys and girls ever issued from the press. Price, \$4; in full gilt, \$5.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1877.
Which opens with November, 1876, begins a short and very entertaining serial from the French, "The Kingdom of the Greys." A story adapted to the Thanksgiving season. Another serial of absorbing interest to boys,
"HIS OWN MASTER,"
BY J. T. THORNTON,
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"THE BOYS OF MY CHILDHOOD,"
BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Do not Fail to Buy St. Nicholas for the Christmas Holidays. Price, 25 Cents.
During the year there will be interesting papers for boys, by William Cullen Bryant, John G. Whittier, Thomas Hughes, William Howitt, Dr. Holland, George MacDonald, Sanford B. Hunt, Frank R. Stockton, and others.
There will be stories, sketches and poems of special interest to girls, by Harriet Prescott Spofford, Susan Coolidge, Sarah Winter Kelling, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Louisa Alcott, Lucretia P. Hale, Cecilia Thaxter, Mary Mapes Dodge, and many others. There will be also
"TWELVE SKY PICTURES,"
BY PAUL FROSTON,
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 PROLOGUE, and WIT AND WISDOM, will be mingled as heretofore, and St. Nicholas will continue to delight the young and give pleasure to the old.

GOOD NEWS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
To meet the demand for a cheaper St. Nicholas Gift-Book, the price of vols. I and II has been reduced to \$3 each. The three volumes, in an elegant library case, are sold for \$10 (in full gilt, \$15), so that all may give their children a complete set. These volumes contain more attractive material than fifty dollars' worth of ordinary children's books. The subscription price, \$5 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
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ALFRED BLEU
Has taken possession of the
Lucky Livery Stable,
And will carry on a
GENERAL LIVERY BUSINESS.
Horses fed and boarded by the week or day.
HORSES AND BUGGIES FOR HIRE.

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.
A. RENFREW.

B. H. JAMES, MANUFACTURER OF TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,
Willamette Street, Eugene City, Oregon.
Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of
Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, Stoves, Ranges, Pumps, etc.
Repairing done promptly and in the best manner.

CONSUMPTION 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—indeed, 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 as their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in trying these Powders as a trial, as they will surely cure you.
Price, for large box, \$3 00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address,
ASH & ROBBINS,
350 FULSON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

FITS EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS
Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Gouland'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. Gouland 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, \$3 00, or 4 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,
350 FULSON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CENTRAL MARKET
BOYD & RENSHAW, Proprietors.
will KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
BEEF,
VEAL, PORK AND MUTTON.
Meats of all kinds. Lard, Tallow, etc. Will sell best.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
All kinds of implements for sale at
E. G. HENDRICKS

The Army and the People.

From the S. F. Examiner.
The Constitution of the United States declares that "a well regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free State." The idea of a permanent standing army was very repugnant to the minds of our forefathers. One of the articles of accusation against the English King was that he had kept here, among the colonists, standing armies in time of peace. The idea of a standing army is at war with the genius of our republican institutions. Of late, however, a sentiment seems to have grown up in certain quarters, favorable to the growth of this unrepugnant idea. The General of the Army, Sherman, has been quoted as labeling his countrymen by saying, in an after-dinner speech, that "without the army, the American people would be a mob." When the wine is in, the wit is out, saith the adage; and perhaps this may account for the Sherman remark. But late events have been used as arguments to prove that Sherman was right. No people on earth have less of the mob spirit than the Americans, none less need for domestic purposes a standing army. The Radicals are the advocates of an increase of the power, privileges, and numbers of the Army. They say that the recent disorders require a hand stronger than the State militia and stronger than the General Government's military force to put them down; that as we grow in population, as the public domain is settled, population will be forced back upon population and disorders will increase, which may result in anarchy, as Lord Macaulay predicted, unless the power is present to prevent its development.

It is very true that regular troops are more reliable, if not at first more effective, in suppressing local outbreaks than the militia; but that is no reason why they should supplant the latter. As ours is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, it is most fit that the people—that is, the Government—should be always in a way to protect themselves. The hurried appeals now made for a hearing of the opposite doctrine, and the unrepugnant one, are fortunately made at a time when they cannot be either illustrated or sustained by the facts. At the time of the recent outbreak, the Federal Government could not have been in a condition to suppress it alone if it had an army at its command of twice the ordinary number. Nothing but local military service, directed by local authority, could have coped with a trouble that appeared to be breaking out in every quarter. And, moreover, the sequel shows that it was altogether an affair for local handling, the presumption always being that the Federal authority was behind. It was on the very distinct ground that the Federal power was only aiding and sustaining the State Governments that Gen. Hancock settled the dispute raised by Col. French, in Pennsylvania, by ordering him to turn over his troops to the officer next in command. Gen. Hancock knew that the authority of the State had not been superseded by that of the Federal Government but that the latter was present only to aid and countenance the former in its own legitimate work.

In the leading Republican paper of the country—the New York Times—a set argument is made for the supremacy of Federal authority in suppressing domestic disorder. While it admits that time will be needed to correct by legislation the abuses inseparable from the influence of corporations over the Legislatures of States, it insists that there shall be "no delay in the adoption of measures required to impart to the Federal Government sufficient physical force for the maintenance of domestic order in any conceivable emergency. Only a strong Government can grapple promptly with the varied forms of danger that are now strewn thickly over one-third of the Union."

It was Jefferson's favorite doctrine that a republican government is stronger when it reposes on the direct support of the people themselves. He said, writing from Paris in 1787, to James Madison:
"I own I am not a friend to a very energetic government. It is always oppressive. It places the Governors, indeed, more at their ease at the expense of the people. The late rebellion in Massachusetts has given more alarm than I think it should have done. Calculate that one rebellion in thirteen States in the course of eleven years is but one for each State in a century and a half. No country should be so long without one. Nor will any degree of power in the hands of the Government prevent insurrection. In England where the hand of power is heavier than with us, there are seldom half a dozen years without an insurrection. In France, where it is still heavier, but less despotic, as Montesquieu supposes than in some other countries, and where there are

always two or three hundred thousand men ready to crush insurrections, there have been three in the course of the three years I have been here, in every one of which greater numbers were engaged than in Massachusetts; and a great deal more blood spilt. In Turkey, where the sole nod of the despot is death, insurrections are the events of every day. Compare again the ferocious depredations of their insurgents with the order, the moderation and the almost self-extinguishment of ours. And say, finally, whether peace is best preserved by giving energy to the Government or information to the people. This last is the most certain and the most legitimate engine of Government. Educate and inform the whole mass of the people. Enable them to see that it is their interest to preserve peace and order, and they will preserve them. And it requires no very high degree of education to convince them of this. They are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty."

Such were Democratic principles seventy years before the present Republican party was organized and formulated a platform. They are the principles of the Democratic party today, and that party is peculiarly the party of the people, whose principles aim to make intelligent, law-abiding citizens, to whom insurrection and anarchy are abhorrent, and for whose government a great standing army is needless.

The opposite doctrine is the one derived from the Old World, that government is an organized power, distinct from and aside from the people. Happily it has never yet gained a footing on American soil, though persistently advocated since the Constitution became subject to two interpretations.

After the recent war it was believed by many that a strong central Government, whose strength should consist in its absorption of the powers of the States, would be necessary to preserve, protect and defend the Union which had been put in such jeopardy; but twelve years of experimenting in that line on the Southern States were an excellent schooling and clarification of the public mind on the subject, and now this recent wide-spread trouble springs up to impress the sound and safe doctrine of local self-government in an entirely new way.

It teaches us as distinctly as anything can that it is of the first necessity to perfect and strengthen our machinery of self-protection in every town, city and county; that we keep the weapons of defence in our own hands, that can employ them with the most discretion and effect; that it is local forces, and not Federal, that are needed to preserve the peace and suppress disorder; that no possible danger that can befall us from holding this view is equal to what may at any time threaten from a power which is beyond our instant control. More than all, the sense of responsibility that gives weight and worth to citizenship is fully retained by the doctrine of local self-protection. Take that away, and teach the people to lean on a power outside of themselves for support and one of the most vital elements of citizenship is gone. The Times rests its reasons on the theory that connecting lines of railway which traverse several States practically give the railroad system a National character, to be protected by a Federal force. It might with equal reason push on to the conclusion that the General Government has a right to seize these roads as soon as they become "National" and operate them in its own interest. We hold that they who advocate a strong government, that shall rest on military force, have yet the alphabet of true republicanism to learn; they are by instinct distrustful of the people and eager to see them not indeed to govern themselves. We concur with Post in the conclusion that no event in our day has more conclusively demonstrated the necessity of local self-government, with the military element included, than these riots which have been suppressed by local authority.

Vanishing Delusions.

From the S. F. Examiner.
Occasionally an article appears in the editorial columns of the New York Tribune that contains a word of suggestiveness, the more so on account of its appearance in the paper "founded by Horace Greeley," and because of the peculiar revenges time is bringing about. Treating of "Russian Delusions," the New York journal says: "But nations, like sinners, must work out their salvation with fear and trembling. Have we not learned in America that it is one thing to give a slave his liberty and another thing to make him an intelligent and industrious citizen? Russia attempted far more than we have done. She not only liberated the Serfs and endowed them with the

rights of citizenship in the communes, but put them in the way of becoming landed proprietors. No nation ever made so gigantic an experiment in social and political science. Free labor has led to the most complicated agrarian problems, and the result has fallen short of popular expectation. The Serfs have not been transformed into sober and thrifty farmers. The effort to create a third estate of intelligence has not been successful. Many of the landed proprietors have been ruined, and few of the peasants have conducted their farms profitably. The economic and political results of manumission have disappointed both the educated class, and the mass of the population. So impartial a writer as Mr. Wallace describes the great majority of educated Russians as suffering to-day from shattered illusions. The expectations which they entertained at the beginning of the transition period have not been realized. They have not escaped the harsh notion of economic laws by which the working class of other nations are weighed down."

Commenting on this paragraph the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist says: "If this is true of Russian Serfs, who are of the same blood and race as their former masters; how much more true is it of the freedom of the South, whose sole claim to what civilization or religion they possess comes from contact with the superior race, and notably in consequence of slavery. The people of the North, by violently interfering with the laws of God and man, have precipitated themselves into commercial bankruptcy political corruption, and social anarchy. In the case of Russia, the experiment was commendable, because it was monstrous; apparently that slavery should exist among the people of the same race and blood, and nothing of the kind could have survived as long as it did except under an iron despotism. But even in this natural emancipation the mistake was made of too great precipitation. In the United States, however, the case was totally different. Above all, the New England Abolitionists knew well enough what had happened in the West India colonies of Great Britain and France. But Sumner and his fellow crusaders determined to carry out their hobby at any cost of blood, treasure and tears, and the result is before the world. In the long run the South will be benefited; but the North can never more be what she was before the war. The centres of population and wealth will shift just as the centre of political power has already gravitated away from the East. It may be added that the centre of slavery has shifted from the South to the North, from the black man to the white tramp. It gives us much pain to make these deductions from a paper founded by Mr. Greeley, but the truth of history must and shall be preserved."

An Astounding Discovery.
Gov. Hampton went away from Washington City, without being able to secure any Government arms for his State militia. The critics who cried out at Hampton's coming here to secure arms for what they pleased to call the White League, will have to change their tone. When Hampton made application it was thought that his State was entitled to a large number of arms. The militia companies in his State are not able to arm themselves; hence the application. On examination at the War Department the astounding discovery was made that South Carolina has already received an advance of all arms to which it is entitled for forty years to come. It was also discovered that this extraordinary issue of arms came through Don Cameron, who, at the instance of Honest John Patterson, ran this load of

arms were crying out loudly at the dangers arising from the presence of the White League in South Carolina. This when the negroes had twenty stand of arms to one for the whites. Beside this great issue of arms, it will be remembered that a large body of troops was ordered into South Carolina. Everything was done that could be done here to precipitate a color-line fight, but the patience and coolness of Gov. Hampton and his people frustrated this well-laid plan. Gov. Hampton goes back without arms for his State, but he is satisfied with the reason, as it will help him explain to the public the extreme means adopted last fall by the Administration people toward the South.

While Dr. Mary Walker was lecturing in one of the rural towns lately, it is said a youth cried out, "Are you the Mary that had a little lamb?" "No," was the sharp reply, "but your mother had a little jackass."

A "strong central government" produces such rulers as Belknap, "Boss" Shepherd, Babcock and Bageau.

The Tramp Printer's Story.
It was in the palmy days of the art typographical, when, one evening, in the comp. room of the paper, Pittsburgh, the famous "One-Eyed Jersey" arose from his seat on the lower rail of the frame on which he was subbing for the night, and observed in reply to a remark dropped by one of the boys:
"Yes, you bet, us tramps see some queer adventures. But I must tell you of a trip I took with 'Dirty Shirt Brown.'"
Having filled and lighted his pipe, he proceeded:
"You all remember what a tough time it was just after the Indianapolis strike. Well; at that time 'Dirty-Shirt Brown' and myself took a magnificent parade out of Detroit—died broke, of course—but we beat printing offices and freight trains till we got to Ashtabula, Ohio, when we struck everything dead—Sunday evening, print shops locked up, and no chance to make a freight train. So we started for Erie on foot in the midst of a cold, drizzly rain. We got there the next morning—about sun up of a cold morning in December—both hungry as wolves after our two days' fast, when I espied a fine mansion in the environs, surrounded by an elegant lawn, and an idea struck me.
"Say, Brown, you squat against you big tree, and I'll strike the old bondholder up in the big house for some chuck, for I am about famished."
"Hurry up, then," he growled, for "Dirty-Shirt Brown" is the most woe-begone; discolorate wretch on a hard tramp you ever saw.
I bounded across the lawn, up to the door, and gave the bell a pull, which brought a neat Irish servant girl to the door. I inquired for the lady of the house, when the girl respectfully invited me to go in until she called the madame. In view of my dilapidated appearance I declined the unexpected honor and waited on the threshold until the madame, a cheery, comfortable looking body, made her appearance. I briefly stated my wants (saying nothing of Brown) when she exclaimed:
"Why, certainly, my poor boy; walk in; the table is not yet cleared off!" and she led me an unwilling march to an elegant dining-room, sat me down to the well loaded table, poured me out a huge cup of coffee, and bid me to eat hearty. I needed no further encouragement so to do, and the kind lady took her sewing and sat down by the fire-place and talked of how hard it was to be away from home and out of work. But I was not so busily engaged in eating that I failed to notice a pretty child, a little girl of some six summers, who was alternately building block-houses and listening to her mother. Presently she got up and left the room, and just as I was finishing she returned. Coming up to my chair, so modest and bashful-like, she timidly placed a new silver quarter beside my plate, and without saying a word ran and buried her face in her mother's lap. Boys, I've seen a heap of the ups and downs of life, but never did I have anything go straight to my heart as that simple act of this sweet little child. The tears sprang to my eyes, and involuntarily I exclaimed:
"Bid her take it back, ma'am! Bid her take it back! Hardened as I am I cannot take money from one so pure and spotless from the wicked world. Do make her take it back!"
"Oh, no, indeed, sir," exclaimed the kind lady, "you must keep the money. In your present distress it will do you more good than it ever will her; besides I wish to teach her such little acts of good kindness that she may grow up a good Christian ver life."
ed, with many heartfelt thanks I picked up the coin, bowed myself out of the house and hastened to rejoin Brown, whom I knew would be cursing my delay from the bottom of his misanthropic heart. Hastily brushing away all tears, I got up within bailing distance, when he yelled at me:
"Why'n b—ll didn't you stay all winter?"
Not venturing to betray my past agitation by attempting to reply, I advanced to where he was sitting, when he asked with the air of a man who expects nothing and would not be disappointed for anything:
"Well, what luck, old pard?"
Without saying a word I held out the new quarter-dollar, fresh and bright from her pure little hands. The effect upon Brown was electrical. He came to his feet with one bound, and with eyes riveted on my outstretched palm, he ejaculated:
"Jee whiz! Bully for you, Jersey! Twenty-five cents! Why, just enough for drinks!"

Young ladies in Vermont strowed eight to seven flowers in the pathway of Hayes.

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The opposite doctrine is the one derived from the Old World, that government is an organized power, distinct from and aside from the people. Happily it has never yet gained a footing on American soil, though persistently advocated since the Constitution became subject to two interpretations.

After the recent war it was believed by many that a strong central Government, whose strength should consist in its absorption of the powers of the States, would be necessary to preserve, protect and defend the Union which had been put in such jeopardy; but twelve years of experimenting in that line on the Southern States were an excellent schooling and clarification of the public mind on the subject, and now this recent wide-spread trouble springs up to impress the sound and safe doctrine of local self-government in an entirely new way.

It teaches us as distinctly as anything can that it is of the first necessity to perfect and strengthen our machinery of self-protection in every town, city and county; that we keep the weapons of defence in our own hands, that can employ them with the most discretion and effect; that it is local forces, and not Federal, that are needed to preserve the peace and suppress disorder; that no possible danger that can befall us from holding this view is equal to what may at any time threaten from a power which is beyond our instant control. More than all, the sense of responsibility that gives weight and worth to citizenship is fully retained by the doctrine of local self-protection. Take that away, and teach the people to lean on a power outside of themselves for support and one of the most vital elements of citizenship is gone. The Times rests its reasons on the theory that connecting lines of railway which traverse several States practically give the railroad system a National character, to be protected by a Federal force. It might with equal reason push on to the conclusion that the General Government has a right to seize these roads as soon as they become "National" and operate them in its own interest. We hold that they who advocate a strong government, that shall rest on military force, have yet the alphabet of true republicanism to learn; they are by instinct distrustful of the people and eager to see them not indeed to govern themselves. We concur with Post in the conclusion that no event in our day has more conclusively demonstrated the necessity of local self-government, with the military element included, than these riots which have been suppressed by local authority.