

THE EUGENE CITY GUARD.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON. SATURDAY, DEC. 1, 1877.

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

CUTTING GOVERNMENT TIMBER.

The Congressional delegation from this coast should, at an early day, secure a modification of the law against cutting timber on Government lands, or the passage of a law authorizing settlers to purchase a given number of acres of timber land.

The law is just and equitable when applied to the lumbering districts of Washington Territory and parts of Oregon, where millions of feet of timber are cut every year for the purpose of export, but is unjust and oppressive when applied to the interior, remote from or not accessible to shipping points.

A gang of nosing jackals, known as deputy marshals and government detectives, have been particularly active lately in smelling out infractions of this obnoxious and oppressive law, not that they are particularly anxious for the vindication of the law, but are eager to pocket the fees and "perquisites," (stealings) of sneaks and spies.

Why Not.—A few Radical bums who were too cowardly to go into the war themselves, on either side, and have sponged a living off the government for a decade, are terribly indignant because, as they charge, the present door keeper of the House of Representatives has discharged "crippled Union soldiers and supplied their places with crippled Confederate soldiers."

On the 25th inst., Frank Blair was drowned in the Calapoos, while engaged in running saw logs.

Speech of Mr. Banning of Ohio in the House of Representatives on Nov. 13.

Before proceeding to vote upon this measure, I have some remarks to make upon the subject which I consider of vital importance to the country. I shall be very brief, because in a statement of the case the argument is made.

The Forty-fourth Congress adjourned without making the usual appropriations for the support of the army. How this happened is well understood. The House of Representatives, exercising its clear prerogative, placed in the Army Appropriation bill a proviso the same in principle as was put into a similar bill by a Republican House in 1856 at the suggestion and upon the motion of the present Secretary of the Treasury.

In addition to the precedent made by a Republican House to which I have referred, we have the authority of so eminent a Republican leader as the late William H. Seward, who said: "The House of Representatives may, therefore, lawfully pass a bill prohibiting the employment of the army of the United States in executing laws in Kansas which it does not approve, no matter by whom those laws were made."

When we separated last March it was the universal expectation that a special session of Congress would be called before the expiration of the then current fiscal year, to provide for the support of the army. In this, however, the country was disappointed. The President, without giving any reason therefor, fixed the date for the convening of Congress months after the appropriation had been exhausted.

But, sir, the important point in this whole matter is the constitutional principle involved in it. While, under the circumstances, we feel impelled to vote these appropriations, yet we cannot be true to our obligations of office, or faithful to the trusts confided to us by our constituents, if we permit the grave infraction of the Constitution which has been committed to pass by unnoticed and unrebuked, to become a precedent for future Presidents.

The framers of the Constitution realize this fact. They were familiar with the history of England, where, after a prolonged and sanguinary struggle, a King was deposed because he had endeavored to subvert the laws and liberties of the kingdom "by raising and keeping a standing army within this kingdom in time of peace without consent of Parliament."

they limited the power of Congress to make an appropriation of money for the army to a period of two years, so that every House of Representatives would be required to vote supplies for the army or disband it. This feature of the Constitution is somewhat similar to the English law which provided "that the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law."

Suffice it, however, to give the following extract from Blackstone's Commentaries (chapter 13) where the question is discussed at length. "But as the fashion of keeping standing armies, which was first introduced by Charles VII. in France, A. D. 1445, has of late years universally prevailed over Europe, it has also for many years past been annually judged necessary by our Legislature for the safety of the kingdom, the defence of the possession of the crown of Great Britain, and then the preservation of the balance of power in Europe, to maintain, even in time of peace, a standing body of troops under the command of the crown; who are, however, ipso facto, disbanded at the expiration of every year unless continued by Parliament."

The provisions of the Constitution in relation to the army, as reported by Pinckney, gave Congress the power "to raise armies," which was subsequently amended by adding after "raise" the words "and support," and still further amended by the convention by the addition of the words, "but no appropriation of moneys to that use shall be for a longer period than two years." This clause of the Constitution is a grant of power to the Legislature. Nowhere in that instrument can be found a grant of such power to the President. He cannot "raise" an army, nor can he "support" one when raised by Congress.

General Clay and his Abolition friends are directly responsible for all the ills and demoralization that have fallen upon the negroes, and he is doubly culpable, having tried the experiment of freeing negroes and proved their utter incapacity for taking care of themselves. No wonder that "this old Abolitionist" feels gloomy while contemplating his own work.

SILVER.—Dr. Luederman, the Director of our mints, is enough of a silver man to believe that the fall in the price of silver during the past year is no argument against its use as money—indeed he thinks the main cause of its depreciation was the attempt not to use it as money. He gives the following as the cause of the fluctuations, ranking in importance in the order mentioned: "First, a change from the silver to the gold standard in Germany and Scandinavia; second, use of a forced paper currency in Russia, Austria and other States; third, diminished demand for exports to India and China; fourth, the limitations placed on coinage of silver by countries of the double standard; fifth, increased population. Increase in production is the most significant of all."

HERESY.—The Bee, speaking of the Chinese, says: "The filthy slaves should be legislated out of the land." This is rank heresy. The party to which the Bee belongs legislated these "filthy slaves" into the land, and placed them on the same footing as representatives of other foreign nations stand. Don't begin now to deny the Radical pet doctrine of the "universal brotherhood of man," and chuck off on your moon-eyed brethren, Mr. Rec.

STYLES.—The trial of Styles has been continued till the next term of the Court, which will be in March next, and his bail raised from \$2,500 to \$3,500. John Myers, formerly County Judge of Polk county, while attempting to ford the Umattilla on the 21st inst., was drowned.

has been maintained by the Executive since the 1st day of July last is in no legal or constitutional sense the army of the United States; that its maintenance has been in violation alike of the letter and the spirit of our Constitution and laws, and contrary to the genius of our institutions, I should never cast my vote for such an appropriation as this were there any possible way by which these men could recover compensation for their services from those who have illegally employed them. But that cannot be done; and in voting for this appropriation, I protest, as I think the House ought to protest, in the most solemn terms against this case becoming a precedent for the future.

Major Runkle, dismissed from the army for stealing the money of brother officers, saved from a long term of imprisonment by Grant, and finally restored to his disgraced rank by Hayes, has been paid \$10,000, the full amount, with interest, of his pay from the date of sentence to the date of his restoration. The Paymaster-General made this extraordinary appropriation of Government funds through the order of the Fraudulent President conveyed through Rogers, his private secretary. The Paymaster-General finds himself in trouble on account of the illegal act. It Runkle is to be rewarded for the time he has spent in retirement under sentence for a shameful crime, the money must be appropriated by act of Congress. Runkle's name has not been upon the army rolls since he was cashiered. The Paymaster-General has no more authority to honor Hayes's order for a gratuity to Runkle than he would have to obey an order from the White House to pay J. Madison Wells \$400,000 for his cotton claims. When Hayes restored to Runkle his forfeited rank, and thus forced a convicted thief upon the company of honest officers and gentlemen, he violated decency; but when he procured the payment of \$10,000 to that convicted thief, he took money he had no right to take. This transaction is now before a committee of the Senate. It is a proper matter for investigation. That is what the N. Y. News thinks.

A Radical Exchange says: General Cassin M. Clay, formerly U. S. minister to Russia, whose name has lately been in the papers in connection with some little infamy, is said to be the owner of a fine estate of 2,200 acres in Kentucky, in the center of which stands a stately mansion. He has a splendid library and many excellent paintings. In this house General Clay is spending his old age with his adopted son, an intelligent young Russian, by his companion. The old Abolitionist now holds the most gloomy opinions as to the condition and prospects of the colored race. He says that of those freed by him many years ago none turned out well. He adds that the colored people are rapidly decreasing in numbers, and must finally become extinct.

General Exchange says: For consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, throat and lung diseases, also a sure relief and permanent cure for general debility, dyspepsia and all nervous affections, by a simple vegetable medicine which cured a venerable missionary Physician who was long a resident of Syria and the East, and who has freely given this valuable specific to thousands of kindred sufferers with the greatest possible benefit, and now he feels it his sacred Christian duty to impart to others this wonderful life-giving remedy, and will send FREE the original receipt complete, with full directions, to any person enclosing stamp for reply. DR. CLARK A. ROBBIN, GREENEY BLOCK, ST. LOUIS, MO. P. O. Box 74.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMER "CITY OF CHESTER," BOLLES, Commanding, will leave the Company's Wharf at Foot of F Street for the above port on

LYNCH & GANT, In Dorris' Brick Building. DEALERS IN Groceries and Provisions, Will keep on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Provisions, Cured Meats, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, Notions, Green and Dried Fruits, Wool and Willow Ware, Crockery, Etc. Business will be conducted on a CASH BASIS, which means that Low Prices are Established Goods delivered without charge to Buyer

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE WANTED For which I will pay the highest market price. LYNCH & GANT.

PART II SALE. The undersigned offers his farm lying immediately west of Eugene City, for sale cheap, and upon easy terms. It consists of 123 acres, well improved, 80 acres in cultivation with a young orchard of 300 choice fruit trees, &c. ST. JOHN SKINNER.

FOR SALE. By Jerry Lackey, 140 acres of land five miles east of Eugene City, Lane Co., Oregon. Most of it timbered land, the very best of soil, adapted to the raising of grain, fruit, vegetables, in fact, anything that grows in this climate. Good water. About fifty acres in cultivation. Am prepared to sell and give possession immediately, including crop, farm implements, poultry, etc. Also a dwelling, house on Willamette street, Eugene City. For further particulars, inquire of G. R. Dorris or on premises. JERRY LACKEY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds at inside figures by T. G. HENDRICKS.

EUGENE CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ALEXANDER, J. B.—Justice of the Peace, South Eugene Precinct, office at Court House. ABBAMS, W. H. & BRO.—Plumbing mill, saw, door, blind and moulding manufactory, Eighth street, east of mill race. Everything in our line furnished on short notice and reasonable terms.

BENTLEY, J. W.—Private boarding house, southwest corner of Eleventh and Pearl sts. BAUSCH, P.—Boot and shoe maker, Willamette street, second door south of A. V. Peters & Co. BAKER, R. F.—Wine, liquors, cigars and billiards—Willamette street, one door north of St. Charles Hotel.

BOYD & BENSHEW—Meat Market—beef, mutton, pork, veal and lamb—Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth. COLEMAN, FRANK—Wine, liquors, cigars and billiards, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.

CLEAVER, J. W.—General variety store and agricultural implements, southeast corner of Willamette and Seventh streets. CHAPMAN, E. F.—Gunsmith—repairing promptly done and work warranted, Eighth street, between Willamette and Olive.

CHRISMAN & BLACHLY—Truck, hack and expressmen. All orders promptly attended to. Ninth street, west of Olive. CRAIN BROS.—Dealer in Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Musical Instruments—Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

CALLISON, R. G.—Dealer in groceries, provisions, country produce, canned goods, books, stationery, etc., southwest corner Willamette and 9th Sts. DORRIS, B. F.—Dealer in Stoves and Tin ware—Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

DURANT, WM.—Meat Market beef, pork, veal and mutton constantly on hand—Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth. ESPEY, W. W.—Carriage maker and blacksmith, Eighth street, between Willamette and Olive.

ELLSWORTH & CO.—Druggists and dealers in paints, oils, etc.—Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth. FARRELL, P. H.—Marble worker. All work in his line executed in the best manner. 7th street, one door east of Willamette.

FRIENDLY, S. H.—Dealer in dry goods, clothing and general merchandise—Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth. GUARD OFFICE—Newspaper, book and job printing office, corner Willamette and Eighth streets, up stairs.

GRANGE STORE—Dealers in general merchandise and produce, corner Eighth and Willamette streets. GILL, J. P.—Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Postoffice, Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth. HOFFMAN, S. S.—Physician and Surgeon, Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

HENDRICKS, T. G.—Dealer in general merchandise—northwest corner Willamette and Ninth streets. HYMAN, D.—Variety Store and dealer in fruit and produce, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.

HODES, C.—Lager beer, liquors, cigars and a fine pigeon-hole table, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth. HENKLE, E. T.—Barber and Fashionable Hair Dresser—west side Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.

HARRINGTON, FRANK—Barber, Hair-dresser and bath rooms, east side Willamette st., second door north of St. Charles Hotel. HORN, CHAS. M.—Gunsmith. Rifles and shot-guns, breech and muzzle loaders, for sale. Repairing done in the latest style and warranted. Shop on 9th street.

JAMES, R. H.—Stoves, and manufacturer of Tin and Sheet-iron ware, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth. KINSEY, J. D.—Sash, blinds and door factory, window and door frames, mouldings, etc., glazing and glass cutting done to order.

LEWIS, CHAS.—Painter, glazier and paper hanger—Willamette street, one door south of J. W. Cleaver's. LYNCH, A.—Groceries, provisions, fruits, vegetables, etc.—Willamette street, first door south of Postoffice.

LAKIN & ROONEY—Saddlery, harness, saddle trees, whips, etc.—Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth. LUCKEY, J. S.—Watchmaker and Jeweler; keeps a fine stock of goods in his line, Willamette street, in Ellsworth's drug store.

McCLAREN, JAMES—Choice, wines, liquors, and cigars—Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth. MELLER, M.—Brewery—Lager beer on tap and by the keg or barrel, corner Ninth and Olive streets.

McCLANAHAN, E. J.—Truck and Draying; all orders promptly attended to. Headquarters at Robinson & Church's. OSBURN & CO.—Dealers in drugs, medicines, chemicals, oils, paints, etc.—Willamette st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

PERKINS, H. C.—County Surveyor and Civil Engineer. Residence on Fifth street. PENNINGTON, B. C.—Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, corner seventh and High streets.

POINDEXTER & RUSH—Horseshoeing and general jobbing blacksmiths, Eighth street, between Willamette and Olive. PRESTON, WM.—Dealer in Saddlery, Harness, Carriage Trimmings, etc.—Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

REAM, J. R.—Undertaker and building contractor, corner Willamette and Seventh streets. ROSENBLATT & CO.—Dry goods, clothing, groceries and general merchandise, southwest corner Willamette and Eighth streets.

SHIELDS, J. C.—Physician and Surgeon—north side Ninth street, first door east of St. Charles Hotel. STEVENS, MARK—Dealer in tobacco, cigars, nuts, candies, notions, etc.—Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.

STEINHEISER, S.—Dealer in groceries, provisions, vegetables, fruits, etc.—Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth. TOWNSEND, W. H.—Boot and shoe maker, Willamette street, opposite Astor House.

THOMPSON & BEAN—Attorneys-at-Law—Underwood's block, Willamette street, up stairs. VAN HOUTEN, B. C.—Agent for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Willamette street, by Express office.

WINTER, J. A.—Photographic artist, No. 79, Willamette street. Pictures taken in the finest style of the art, at low rates. WALTON, J. J.—Attorney-at-Law. Office—Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

WITTER, J. T.—Buckskin dressing. The highest price paid for deer skins, Eighth st., at bridge. WELSH & BOLON—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, Underwood's block, over Crain's Jewelry store.

UNDERWOOD, J. R.—General brokerage business and agent for the Connecticut Insurance Company of Hartford—Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

Final Settlement. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT D. C. Underwood, administrator of the estate of J. W. Underwood, deceased, has filed his account for the management of said estate, and that Monday, the 7th day of January, 1878, has been set for hearing the same. By order of the Court. D. C. UNDERWOOD, Administrator. C. W. FITZ, Attorney for Estate.

ROSEBURG AND SAN JUAN LIMB For sale by T. G. HENDRICKS. FOR BUENA VISTA STONE WARE T. G. HENDRICKS