

THE EUGENE CITY GUARD.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON. SATURDAY, APR. 13, 1878.

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

State Democratic Ticket.

- For Governor: W. W. THAYER, Of Multnomah. For Congress: JOHN WHITEAKER, Of Lane. For Secretary of State: T. G. REAMS, Of Jackson. For State Treasurer: A. H. BROWN, Of Baker. For State Printer: A. NOLTNER, Of Multnomah. For Sup't. Public Instruction: JOSEPH EMERY, Of Benton.

LANE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

- For Senator: R. B. COCHRAN. For Representatives: JOHN M. THOMPSON, JAMES E. HOLT, BEN. F. DORRIS, RICHARD B. HAYES. For Clerk: R. M. VEATCH, For Sheriff: J. C. YATES. For Commissioners: JOHN B. FERGUSON, GEORGE B. DAY. For Treasurer: JOHN G. DAY. For Assessor: P. J. McPHERSON. For School Superintendent: J. C. BULON. For Surveyor: J. P. CURRIN. For Coroner: DR. J. C. SHIELDS.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

We present our readers this week with the ticket placed in the field by the Democratic State Convention and the platform adopted.

We learn that the proceedings were harmonious, only in one instance a second ballot being necessary to make a nomination. Being ready for press, we will have to postpone comment until next week, when we will give the proceedings in full.

Don't Train in That Band.

We received the following disclaimer from one of the delegates appointed from this County to the State Greenback Convention. Our friend's position is correct, and Democrats who vote the greenback ticket are "throwing away a Democratic victory," and every vote given for the greenback ticket is a vote in the interest of the bond holders and gold gamblers, and if the Democracy are defeated at the coming election, greenback Democrats will be held responsible for that defeat. They will have sold the County to the bond holders.

SUGRAW, April, 6th 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GUARD: In your issue of March 30th, I see my name used in connection with the Greenback party, as one of the Central Committee. I thank the gentleman for the honor conferred, but I positively cannot forsake the glorious time honored Democracy for any third party. What, join a party and throw away a Democratic victory? Never! I do entertain and advocate the payment of the National debt in greenbacks. If plow holders, crippled soldiers, soldier widows and orphan children have to receive greenbacks, I say so shall the bondholder and so say all honest men. I further hold that the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution are illegal and a fraud. And I will address the Sunlaw Democratic Club on Saturday 27th of April on the subject of the fraudulent amendment. F. M. N.

Here too—The Democrat, Hazleton, Pa., says: "In the mountain districts of this State tramps vote with out let or hindrance." Tramps get a vote in here occasionally, but they have to swear first.

The Atlanta Constitution paragraphs thus: John Sherman will probably claim the authorship of the veto message, but he will never come forward and claim that he is the inventor of the Eliza Pinkston frauds. —Is Blanton Duncan opposed to Chinese immigration? It appears to us that when a man gets as old and as useless as Blanton he ought to utilize all the prejudice he can find floating around.

Why The People Suffer.

It is a part of the game played by the designing to hide under a confused mass of technicalities and professed learning the real cause of our financial distress. The sufferers are met at every turn by masses of heavy figures columnized under unknown terms by the charlatans whose interest lies in keeping obscure the cause of our trouble. Messrs. Kelley and Garfield discuss. They are both retained by the same interest and appear for the same class, and let either gain the advantage of the argument the people learn nothing. To appreciate this let us keep in mind two facts not to be denied: The first is, that we are in debt. The second, that labor pays all.

Now the man who owes more than he can pay, says the Washington Capital, is a slave to his creditor. Let us see, then, what our obligation is. The national debt is \$2,150,000,000; the State debts are estimated to be \$350,000,000; the debts owed by one hundred and thirty town corporations are estimated to be \$614,000,000; the debts of other cities and towns at \$614,000,000; while the county debts, as far as estimated, amount to \$400,000,000, making a total of \$3,914,000,000—more than one-fourth of the entire taxable wealth of the country, or a mortgage of one dollar upon every four dollars' worth of the property of the nation.

Now, to this we must add the debt owed by corporations, and these alone amount to that of the General Government. The railroads owe enough to rebuild and restock the entire network covering the land. We owe the national banks all that supports them and pays a profit to the stockholders. Without returning a cent of real value for the benefit conferred, they cost us as much as did our entire Government previous to the late civil war. They live on this indebtedness, their entire business being the use of the Government credit and the loaning out of other people's money.

Again, to these fearful figures we add what we owe to the General and State and local governments for the support of a idle navy, an idle army and a civil service. It is estimated that the annual national taxes collected are \$300,000,000; State taxes \$60,000,000; county taxes, \$85,000,000; city and town taxes, \$212,000,000; and school taxes \$70,000,000. Total, \$733,000,000 tax collected per annum for all purposes. Estimating the population at 40,000,000, it is \$18.50 for each man, woman and child, or \$92.50 for each average family of five persons. Now, supposing the property of the United States responsible for this indebtedness which it is not, is not the property pledged to its full value for the redemption of what, were it redeemed, would not add a cent to the wealth of the country?

But the property, by which we mean the dead accumulation of part labor in the hands of its holders, pays nothing. Human ingenuity has been taxed for thousands of years to find some process through which property may be forced to pay its share of the burden, and taxed in vain. Labor—that which digs from the hard earth all that makes earth endurable—pays all. Every grain of wheat, every ounce of coal and iron, every stroke of a tool in the hands of a mechanic, is taxed to pay the interest on this indebtedness, that has accumulated until its final liquidation is admitted to be hopeless.

Need we go further to find why it is that trade is paralyzed and labor suffer? Why it is that we have millions out of employ, and thousands threatened with starvation? In sixteen years we have passed from a prosperous, happy people to a nation made up of killers and slaves, drones and laborers. That equality of property which made it necessary for all to work has changed to the same condition as that in Europe, where the few live in luxury, while the many starve. Of what good, then are measures affecting our currency? Let the money be cheap or dear, abundant or scarce, that great wall of debt faces us on all sides, shutting us from God's sun and green earth, which our masters live only to enjoy. That which produces everything enjoys nothing.

We are told by the law-makers, these gentlemen who discuss, Messrs. Kelley and Garfield, that this condition of affairs is exceptional; that in a short time the burden will be lifted, trade revived and labor again given a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. Let us not be deceived or deceive ourselves. For four years past we have been going from bad to worse, and the end is not yet. The rich grow richer, the poor get poorer. The dreaded pauper labor of Europe is rapidly being organized on this continent, under a self-government that will soon be that only in name. But, thank God, although mortgaged, the mortgage cannot be foreclosed without our consent. We have been sold, but not yet delivered, and the delivery depends on our own sweet will. The blind instincts of the masses are already moving, and they need but little intelligent leadership, for which the times are ripe, to make the work short, sharp and conclusive. We must relieve ourselves of this indebtedness, this servitude, and start anew. Nothing short of this will fetch relief; nothing less restore peace and prosperity to our afflicted land.

Democratic Platform.

The following is the Platform as adopted by the Democracy of Oregon in State Convention assembled in the City of Portland, April 11, 1878.

Sec. 1. That a simple government honestly and economically administered, confined in its operations to the administration of justice and the preservation of the public peace, is the only safe-guard against the abuses of power to which persons in authority are prone, and the corrupt and lavish appropriation of the public funds to corporations which has characterized the National administration for the past seventeen years.

Sec. 2. That we heartily approve the action of Congress in remonetizing silver. That we believe that all money made or issued by the Government should be of equal value and that we are in favor of paying all the obligations of the Government in greenbacks so-called when the pecuniary interest of the people is promoted thereby, except where otherwise expressly provided.

Sec. 3. That we regard the forced resumption of specie payment as greatly aggravating the depression and distress consequent on a long season of inflation and extravagance. We therefore favor the repeal of the act requiring resumption Jan. 1, 1879.

Sec. 4. That the gratuity of near twenty-four million dollars now paid the National Bank by the Government is simply a loaning tribute upon the people for the benefit of the capitalist; we therefore favor the repeal of the law under which they were established, and the direct issue by the Government of currency receivable for all public dues sufficient to supply the place of the present bank note circulation.

Sec. 5. That we are in favor of the repeal of the present tariff in Congress to reduce our present tariff to a strictly revenue standard. That the interests of the great mass of the people of the United States lie in the paths of unrestricted commerce.

Sec. 6. That we favor continued agitation on the subject of long and short sessions in relation to the Federal Government is moved to modify our treaties with the Chinese Empire so as to prohibit it, and thus save those of our fellow citizens who depend upon labor for a support, from unjust and degrading competition.

Sec. 7. That the eighteen years of misrule of the Republican party is indubitable proof that that party is no longer to be trusted. That much of its legislation in Congress has tended to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, and we arraign that party before the people for its class legislation, for having favored and upheld rings, for its repeated efforts to increase the vote of the people by an unjust and unconstitutional use of the military arm of the Government, and for forgeries perpetrated under its official sanction, whereby R. B. Hayes was placed in the Presidential chair contrary to the expressed will of an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States, and Federal, as will prevent the abuse growing out of compensation for extra services and will limit the pay of officials to a single salary; secure the prohibition of all perquisites, that fruitful source of corruption whereby the compensation allowed by law to those in public employments is frequently doubled; that the nation from public affairs of that species of dishonesty known as favoritism, whereby personal friendships are rewarded and personal obligations discharged at the expense of the public without regard to efficiency.

Sec. 8. That it is the duty of the State Government to maintain its supremacy in relation to the Federal Government, and to insist upon the United States, and Federal, as will prevent the abuse growing out of compensation for extra services and will limit the pay of officials to a single salary; secure the prohibition of all perquisites, that fruitful source of corruption whereby the compensation allowed by law to those in public employments is frequently doubled; that the nation from public affairs of that species of dishonesty known as favoritism, whereby personal friendships are rewarded and personal obligations discharged at the expense of the public without regard to efficiency.

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Sec. 10. That we are in favor of improvement by the General Government of the rivers and harbors of the United States, and of the Columbia river at the Cascades and Dalles; of the improvement of the Snake river, and of a subsidy to the Portland, Salt Lake, and South Pass Railroad; of an extension of time to complete the North Pacific Railroad under such reasonable conditions as will preserve the rights and interests of the people of the State, and the settlers upon the lands donated to it. Also for a subsidy for the speedy completion of a railroad connection between Oregon and California.

Sec. 11. That universal education, and the general diffusion of learning being the principal bulwark of American liberty, we are in favor of maintaining and perfecting our public school system for the faithful education of the rising generation.

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The Louisiana Serious Farce.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has reversed the verdict of the Court below in the case of Returning Board Anderson, and ordered his discharge from custody. In substance, says the S. F. Examiner, the Court holds that forgery and perjury are not crimes, when committed against the people of a State in such a way as to set aside their honest vote at a Presidential election, and to defraud the Republic of its clearly elected Chief Magistrate. It was to the credit of the infamous Jeffreys that, with all his atrocious conduct in criminal cases, in civil law his judgments were mainly just: We are not aware that this measure of saving praise can justly be awarded the Louisiana Supreme Court Judges. The synopsis of the decision, as reported in the dispatches, gives the impression that the Court was more disposed to please Hayes than to maintain the law or to do justice. There is a sop to Gerbers, it flung at Sherman and Stanley Mathews and others, a sharp rebuke for their insolent endeavor to prevent the judgment of the Court. The decision is a disgrace to the Bench which gave it. Mr Hayes and his few backers are delighted with it, yet it cannot but disgust every honest, thinking, free citizen, who believes that the law ought to be superior to party ascendancy. The decision has the effect to stop all further proceedings in the case, as against Wells and the two other Returning Board villains; but this base surrender of the Supreme Court of Louisiana to Hayes cannot wipe out the indelible truth that Anderson, Wells, and the other two of the ever infamous Board are felons. Justice will yet triumph.

AN HONEST COUNTRY.—There has not been a single bank failure in Holland within the last forty-four years in this country it is safe to say that there have been at least several. There defaulting cashiers, and in fact, defaulters of any sort, are unknown. Throw a brickbat into a crowd in this country, suggests the Louisville Courier Journal, and if it does not knock down a defaulter of some sort it will be because a racial of some other sort happens to be standing in the way.

The Nashville American says: And now Mr. Hayes has begun on the appointment of the Smith family in Ohio. He at least waited until the Smiths were the only family left in Ohio, unappointed, thus showing respect for the popular feeling concerning Smith.

The New York Mail says: It is a year since a Republican Senate listened to the first Message of the last Republican President the country will ever see, unless Republican Senators do something else and better than most of them have done.

The Pittsburgh Post hopes the few clergymen in its vicinity who wasted their energies in denouncing the Silver Bill from the pulpit will find sufficient employment in preaching the gospel and enforcing the ten commandments.

Contemptible.—Some juvenile scribbler vents his babyish spite in the Statesman of the 9th, against a majority of the citizens of this city because the result of the city election did not please his childish fancy. So far as his comparisons between the Recorder elect and his predecessors, they are too contemptible to merit notice, but his covert sneer at a majority of the oldest and best citizens of the city entitles him to a spanking. A squad of boys who hadn't been in the city long enough to kick the mail, that they had packed when they first came in off their heels, undertook to run the town and failed, hence all this flatulence and display of impotent rage.

UNEQUAL.—The Republican ring of Salem played a hogging game upon their country brethren. In looking over their ticket we notice that the nominations are distributed as follows: City—County Judge, County Clerk, Sheriff, Surveyor, Coroner, four Legislators, two Senators, School Superintendent, and Treasurer—13. County Commissioners, one Senator, Assessor and two Representatives—6. Verily that Salem ring is a generous and impartial institution.

ON HAND.—John Kelly came up yesterday to put the County Republican Convention which meets to day up in favor of Mitchell. And he'll do it.

The Washington Capital says: Our army is an army of officers, elegant fellows, all married to rich girls, perfect gentlemen, with one officer to every eight men, with the pleasing hope before us that in time we shall have eight officers to one man. And then won't they command him? Won't they order the army of one man to charge in on the red skins and rioters, and having so charged, no vulgar cash, but regular charging, won't the army of one man have a lively time polishing sixteen boots, brushing eight coats and burnishing no end of brass buttons?

Estray Notice.

TAKEN UP BY THE UNDESIGNED, living 2 miles south-west of Eugene City, on the 25th day of March, 1878, one bay horse, supposed to be 10 or 12 years old, fifteen hands high, saddle and cinch marks on back and both sides, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised by J. R. Alexander, Justice of the Peace, at \$25, on March 26th 1878. DAVID DUFF.

OREGON Steamship Company

Will dispatch a steamer about every five days from

Portland to San Francisco.

For comfort, speed and safety, patronize the A. 1. New Iron Steamships

GEO. W. ELDER, Captain BOLLES,

City of Chester, Captain JACKIE.

And the new Iron Steamship,

STATE OF OREGON.

CAUTION.—This is the only line

Running New Iron Steamships.

This line is the only one authorized To Carry the United States Mails and Wells, Fargo's Express.

Through Coupon Tickets For sale at the office of the O. & C. R. Co. At Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, foot of F and First streets, Portland. GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

NEW LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Portland and San Francisco.

THE P. C. S. S. CO. WILL HEREAFTER RUN A LINE of steamers every five days between

SAN FRANCISCO & PORTLAND.

THE FAST AND FAVORITE STEAMSHIP

ANCON, Leaves Portland for San Francisco

Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1878.

PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS UNEXCELLED.

Tickets on sale at A. V. Peters & Co's store, Willamette street.

For further particulars apply to J. McCRACKEN & Co., Agents.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Benjamin Cox has been appointed administrator of the estate of Solomon Cox, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, will present the same, with necessary proof, to the administrator at Junction City, Oregon, or to G. B. Dorris, attorney for the estate, at Eugene City, Oregon, within six months from the date thereof. BENJ. COX, Adm'r. G. B. DORRIS, Att'y. March 9, 1878.

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM.

Chas. M. Horn,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

DEALER IN GUNS, RIFLES, Fishing Tackles and materials.

Repairing done in the neatest style and warranted. Sewing machines, Safes, Locks, etc., repaired.

Guns loaned and ammunition furnished. Shop on Willamette st., opposite Astor House.

Misses HOLLOWAY & LINDER, Milliners and Dress Makers.

Willamette st., 2nd door south of 9th.

Have just received a large and carefully selected stock of the latest styles of

MILLINERY GOODS,

Which they are selling at a very small advance upon Portland prices.

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING A SPECIALTY.

D. C. UNDERWOOD. J. B. UNDERWOOD.

UNDERWOOD BROS.

GENERAL BROKERS

—BUY AND SELL—

GOLD, SILVER, CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

Money Received on Deposit.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, And the Sale of

REAL ESTATE

Particular Attention Given to Collections.

—AGENTS—

Chas. H. and New Zealand Insurance Companies.

—ALSO AGENTS—

WELLS FARGO & Co. Eugene City, Oregon.

Lane County

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION

THIS ASSOCIATION HAS ON HAND a large and varied assortment of FRESH GOODS, and are receiving every month new supplies suited to this market. Goods are sold low and

AT ONE PRICE TO ALL!

And PRODUCE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

Give us a call before purchasing, as it is no trouble to show goods and give prices. apr

PRINTS—NEW DESIGNS OF STANDards brands at

FRIENDLYS.

THE BEST SHOES EVER BROUGHT TO this market, at the lowest prices at T. G. HENDRICKS.

FOR GENERAL MERCHANDISE go to T. G. HENDRICKS,

DR. PIERCE'S STANDARD REMEDIES

Are not advertised as "cure-alls," but are specifics in the diseases for which they are recommended.

NATURAL SELECTION.

Investigations of natural science have demonstrated beyond controversy, that throughout the animal kingdom the "survival of the fittest" is the only law which governs the commercial prosperity of man. An inferior cannot supersede a superior article. By reason of superior merit, Dr. Pierce's Standard Remedies have outlived all others. Their sale in the United States alone exceeds one million dollars per annum, while the amount exported foots up to several hundred thousand more. No business could grow to such gigantic proportions and rest upon any other basis than that of merit.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

Is Pleasant to use.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

Its Cures extend over a period of 20 years.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

Its Sale constantly increases.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

Cures by its Mild, Soothing Effect.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

Cures "Cold in Head" and Catarrh, etc.

AN OPEN LETTER.

It Speaks For Itself.

ROCKPORT, MASS., April 2, 1877.

Mr. EDITOR:—Having read in your paper reports of the remarkable cures of catarrh, I am induced to tell "what I know about catarrh," and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhalant-tub" makers (more dollar grabbers) would be glad if they could emblazon a similar cure in the papers. For 26 years I suffered with catarrh. The nasal passages became completely closed, "snuff," "dust," "ashes," "inhalant-tub," and "sticks," wouldn't work through at last, and I would sniff up the so-called catarrh snuff until I became a valuable tester for such medicines. I gradually grew worse, and no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head ached over my eyes so that I was confined to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted continuously for 168 hours. All sense of smell and taste gone, sight and hearing impaired, body shrunken and weakened, nervous system shattered, and constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven-eighths of my time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my suffering. A favorable notice in your paper of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase a package, and use it with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which applies the remedy by hydrostatic pressure, the only way compatible with common sense. Well Mr. Editor, it did not cure me in three fourths of a second, nor in one hour or month, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved, and in three months entirely cured, and have remained so for over sixteen months. While using the Catarrh Remedy, I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify my blood and strengthen my stomach. I also kept liver active and bowels regular by the use of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose. S. D. REMICK.

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

The following named parties are among the thousands who have been cured of catarrh by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy:

- A. F. Downs, New Geneva, Pa.; D. J. Brown, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. C. Lewis, Rutland, Va.; Levi Sprague, Nettie, Texas; Chas. Newcup, New Chesterfield, Mo.; Milton Jones, Scriba, N. Y.; J. E. Miller, Bridge Station, Wyo.; J. C. Merriman, Loganport, Ind.; M. M. Post, Loganport, Ind.; J. W. Bailey, Tremont, Pa.; H. K. Ayres, La Porte, Ind.; Jessie M. Sears, Ft. Branch, Ind.; L. Williams, Canton, Mo.; W. A. Thayer, Onarok, Ill.; S. B. Nichols, Jr., Galveston, Texas; James F. Reiner, Stoneville, Pa.; S. W. Lusk, McFarland, Wis.; Johnson Williams, Helmick, Ohio; Mrs. M. A. Curry, Trenton, Tenn.; J. G. Joslin, Keene, N. H.; A. J. Casper, Table Rock, W. Va.; Louis Anders, Gaysport, Ohio; C. H. Chase, Elkhart, Ind.; Mrs. Henry Haight, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. E. M. Gallinda, Lawrenceville, N. Y.; W. J. Graham, Adel, Iowa; A. O. Smith, Newman, Ga.; Chas. E. Rice, Baltimore, Md.; Jesse M. Sears, Carle, Ind.; Danl B. Miller, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. Minnie Arnaise, 290 Delancy Street, New York; H. W. Hall, Harting, Mich.; Wm. F. Marston, Lowell, Mass.; E. W. Roberts, Maricopa, Ariz.; Chas. S. DeLaney, Harrisburg, Pa.; C. Cole, Alwell, Mass.; Mrs. C. J. Spurtin, Camden, Ala.; Chas. F. Kaw, Fredricktown, Ohio; Mrs. Lucy Hunter, Farmington, Ill.; Capt. E. J. Spaulding, Camp Staungham, Wyo.; I. W. Tracy, Steamboat Rock, Iowa; Mrs. Lydia Walter, Shushan, N. Y.; J. M. Peck, Junction