

THE EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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

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The Eugene City
I. L. CAMPBELL,
Publisher and Proprietor.
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between Seventh and Eighth Streets.

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Three Months......75

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month.
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Meets at Masonic Hall the second and fourth
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at Masonic Hall, the first and third Fridays
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—Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,—
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PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF
this State. Will give special attention
to collections and probate matters.
Office—Over Hendrick & Edlin's bank.

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Geo. S. Washburne
Attorney-at-Law,
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.
Office formerly occupied by Thompson &
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Geo. M. MILLER,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, and
Real Estate Agent.
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.
OFFICE—Two doors north of Post Office.

J. E. FENTON,
Attorney-at-Law,
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.
Special attention given to Real Estate Prac-
tice and Abstracts of Title.
Office—Over Grange Store.

T. W. HARRIS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE
Wilkin's Drug Store.
Residence on Fifth street, where Dr. Shelton
formerly resided.

Dr. Wm Osborne,
Office Adjoining St. Charles Hotel,
— OR AT THE—
W 217 1/2 STORE OF HAYES and LUCKEY.

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

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J. S. LUCKEY,
DEALER IN
Clocks, Watches, Chains, Jewelry
Repairing Promptly Executed
All Work Warranted.
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Elkworth & Co's Brick Willamette

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A GENERAL

MARKING DOWN OF OLD GOODS.

A large assortment of Ladies and Childrens Hose at
Good Dress Goods at 12 1/2
Best Corset in town for 50c
An immense stock of New and Seasonable Goods.
Fine Cashmere in every shade.
New and Nobby styles in CLOTHING.
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Moire antique silks
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The finest stock of French KID SHOES
ever brought to this place.
BOOTS and SHOES
in all grades.
GROCE
of all descriptions.

Liberal Discount for CASH.

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TWO PRICES!

CASH AND CREDIT.

PATRONIZE THE MEN WHO HELP TO BUILD YOUR BRIDGES, ROADS AND
SCHOOL HOUSES, whose interests are your interests! Are permanently located and
send their profits at home. Take notice that—

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Will sell goods for CASH at greatly reduced prices, as low as any other CASH STORE.
Best Prints 16 and 18 yards.....\$1.00
Best Brown and Bleached Muslins, 7, 8, 9, and
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New Assortment Dress Goods (No Trash) 10
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Men's White Shirts and Drawers, 50 cts
Men's Overalls, 75 cts, and \$1.
Men's Overalls, 50, 60, 75 cts and \$1.
Embroideries and Edgings at Fabulous Low
Prices.

And all Other Goods at Proportionate Rates.
Also the Celebrated
WHITE SEWING MACHINE!
None better for strength, size, and durability. At greatly reduced rates.
To my all Customers, who have stood by me so long, I will continue to sell on same
terms as heretofore on time, but if at any time they wish to make CASH purchases, I will give
all such as others, the full credit on my reduction. A. V. PETERS

CASH OR CREDIT!

Goods sold as low as any House
in Oregon, for

Cash Or Credit

Highest Price paid for all kinds
of Country Produce. Call and See
S. H. Friendly.

Farness Shop.

VED A NEW SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP ON 8th STRE
Bros., I am now prepared to furnish everything in that line at the

WEST RATES.

The Most
etent

Workmen

endeavor to give satisfaction to all who favor

A. S. CURRIE.

Cleveland's Inaugural Address
Delivered Upon taking the Oath of Office
at the National Capital, March
4, 1885.

FELLOW CITIZENS—In the presence
of this vast assemblage of my country-
men I am about to supplement and
seal by the oath which I shall take,
the manifestation of the will of a great
and free people. In the exercise of
their power and right to self govern-
ment they have committed to one of
their fellow citizens a supreme and sa-
cred trust and he here consecrates him-
self to their service. This impressive
ceremony adds little to the solemn
sense of responsibility with which I
contemplate the duty I owe to all the
people of the land. Nothing can re-
lieve me from anxiety, lest by any
act of mine their interests may suffer,
and nothing is needed to strengthen
my resolution to engage every faculty
and effort in the promotion of their
welfare.

And party strife the people's
choice was made, but its attendant cir-
cumstances have demonstrated anew
the strength and safety of a govern-
ment by the people. In each succeed-
ing year it more clearly appears that
our democratic principles need no
apology, and that, in its fearless and
faithful application is to be found the
surest guaranty of good government.
But the best results to be found in the
operation of a government wherein
every citizen has a share, largely de-
pends upon a proper limitation of
purely party zeal and effort, and a
correct appreciation of the time when
the heat of partisanship should be
merged into the patriotism of the citi-
zen. To-day the executive branch of
government is transferred to a new
keeping, but this is still the govern-
ment of all the people, and it should
be none the less an object of their af-
fectionate solicitude. At this hour
the animosities of political strife, the
bitterness of partisan debate, and ex-
ultation of partisan triumph should be
supplanted by ungrudging acquiescence
in the popular will, and sober con-
scientious concern for the general weal.
Moreover, if from this hour we
cheerfully and honestly abandon all
sectional prejudice and distrust, and
determine with confidence in one
another, to work out harmoniously
the achievement of our national desti-
ny, we shall deserve to receive all the
benefits which our happy form of
government can bestow.

On this auspicious occasion we may
well renew the pledge of our devotion
to that constitution which launched by
the founders of the republic and con-
secrated by their prayers and patriotic
devotion, has for a century borne the
hopes and aspirations of a great people
through prosperity and peace, through
the shock of foreign conflicts and the
perils of domestic strife. By the faith-
fulness of his country our constitution was
recommended for adoption as the result
of a spirit of unity and mutual conces-
sion. In that same spirit it should be
administered, in order to promote the
lasting welfare of the country and to
secure the full measure of its priceless
benefits to us and to those who will
succeed to the blessings of our national
life. The large variety of diverse
and competing interests subject to fed-
eral control, persistently seeking recog-
nition of their claims need give us no
fear that "the greatest good to the
greatest number" will fail to be ac-
complished, if in the halls of national
legislation that spirit of unity and mu-
tual concession shall prevail in which
the constitution had its birth. If this
involves the surrender or postpone-
ment of private interests, and
abandonment of local advantages,
compensation will be found in the
assurance that thus the common
interest is subserved and the general
welfare advanced.

In the discharge of my official duty I
shall endeavor to be guided by a just
and unobscured construction of the
constitution, a careful observance of
the distinction between the powers
guaranteed to the federal government
and those referred to the states or to
the people, and by a cautious apprecia-
tion of those functions which by the
constitution and laws have been espe-

cially assigned to the executive branch
of the government. But he who takes
the oath to-day to preserve, protect and
defend the constitution of the United
States, only assumes that obligation
which every patriotic citizen on the
farm, in the workshop, in the busy
marts of trade, and everywhere, should
share with him. The constitution
which prescribes his oath, my country-
men, is yours. The government which
you have chosen him for a time to
administer, is yours; the suffrage which
executes the will of freemen is yours;
the laws and entire scheme of our civil
rule, from the town meeting to the
state capital and the national capital
is yours. Yours every voter, as assur-
edly as your chief magistrate, under
the same high sanction, though in a dif-
ferent sphere, exercises a public trust.
Nor is this all; every citizen owes to
the country a vigilant watch and close
scrutiny of its public servants, and a
fair and reasonable estimate of their
fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the
people's will impressed upon the whole
framework of our civil policy, munic-
pal, state and federal. And this is the
price of your liberty and the insur-
ance of your faith in the republic.

It is the duty of those serving the
people in a public place closely to limit
the public expenditures to the actual
needs of a government economically
administered, because this bounds the
right of a government to exact tribute
from the earnings of labor or the prop-
erty of citizens, and because of public
extravagance among the people. We
should never be ashamed of the sim-
plicity and prudential economies which
are best suited to the operations of a
republican form of government, and
most compatible with the mission of
the American people. Those who are
selected for a limited time to manage
public affairs are still of the people and
may do much by their example to en-
courage, consistently with the
dignity of their official functions, that
plain way of life which, among their
fellow citizens, aids integrity and pros-
perity.

The genius of our institutions, the
needs of our people in their home life,
and the attention which is demanded
for settlement or development of the
resources of our vast territory, dictate
the scrupulous avoidance of any de-
parture from that foreign policy com-
mended by history, tradition and the
prosperity of our republic. It is a pol-
icy of independence, favored by our
position and defined by our known love
of justice, and by our power; it is a
policy of neutrality, rejecting all share
in foreign broils and ambitions upon
other continents and repelling their in-
trusions here; it is the policy of Mon-
roe and Washington and Jefferson, of
peace, commerce and honest friendship
with all nations; entangling alliances
with none.

A due regard to the interest and
prosperity of all the people demands
that our finances shall be established
upon such a sound and sensible basis
as shall secure the safety and confidence
of business interests, and make the
wages of labor sure and steady, and that
our system of revenue be so adjusted as
to relieve the people from unnecessary
taxation, having due regard to the in-
terests of the capital invested and work-
ingmen employed in American indus-
tries and preventing the accumulation
of a surplus in the treasury to an ex-
tent that induces extravagance and
waste.

Care for the prosperity of the nation
and for the needs of the future settlers
require that the public domain shall be
protected from partition schemes and
unlawful occupation.

The conscience of the people demands
that the Indians within our boundaries
shall be fairly and honestly treated as
wards of the government, and their
education and civilization promoted
with a view to their ultimate citizen-
ship.

Polygamy in the territories is
destructive of the family and of religion
and offensive to the moral sense of the
civilized world, and shall be re-pressed.
The laws should be rigidly enforced
which prohibit immigration of a servile
class to compete with American labor,
with no intention of acquiring citizen-
ship and bringing with them and

retaining habits and customs repugnant
to our civilization

The people demand reform in the
administration of government and
application of business principles to
public affairs, and as a means to this
end civil service reform should be in
good faith enforced. Our citizens have
a right to protection from the
incompetency of public employes, and
those who hold places solely as a
reward of partisan service, and from
the corruptive influence of those who
promise and the vicious methods of
those who expect such rewards. Those
who worthily seek public employment
have the right to insist that merit and
competency shall be recognized instead
of party subserviency or surrender of
honest political belief.

In the administration of a
government pledged to do equal and
exact justice to all men, there should
be no pretext for anxiety touching
the protection of freedmen in their
rights or their security in the enjoy-
ment of their privileges under the
constitution and its amendments. All
discussion as to their fitness for the
place accorded them as American
citizens is idle and unprofitable, except
as it suggests the necessity for their
improvement. The fact that they are
citizens entitles them to all the rights
due this relation, and charges them
with all its duties, obligation and
responsibilities.

These topics and the constant and
ever varying wants of an active and
enterprising population may well
receive the attention and patriotic
endeavor of all who make and execute
the federal law. Our duties are
practical and call for industrious
application, an intelligent perception
of the claims of public office, and above
all a firm determination of united
action to secure to all the people of
the land the full benefits of the best
form of government ever vouchsafed
to man. And let us not trust to
human effort alone, but humbly
acknowledge the power and goodness
of Almighty God, who presides over
the destiny of nations and who has at
all times been revealed in our country's
history. Let us invoke his aid and
his blessing upon our labor.

Although three, four, five or six
cents seems a very little for the use of
a dollar for a year, it is surprising
what a large sum it amounts to when
left for a number of years, as in the
case of a Connecticut man who in 1838
commenced making deposits in a
savings bank. His total deposit from
that date until 1885 amounted to
\$1,962.25. Between 1838 and 1858
he drew from the bank \$1,270.70; and
yet a few days since on having his bank
book written up and balanced he was
found to have a balance on deposit
amounting to \$11,273.33.

"Buckle my shoe, Egbert dear," said
a near sighted belle to her near sighted
fiancee.

Egbert went down on his knee like a
true knight, but as he had lost his eye
glass, his vision was a little uncertain.
"Is this your foot, darling," he
inquired.

"You bet," she said.
"Aw, pawdon, I thought it was the
lounge."

Egbert is now disengaged.

An Ohio woman is credited with
having bought a pound of coffee on
trust and then selling it for fifteen
cents, which she spent at a skating
rink.

Mail bags from Cincinnati were
recently delivered in Berlin in the
short space of eleven days.

Judge Jackson of Louisville decides
that since a dog cannot be eaten he is
personal property.

A Connecticut jury placed the value
of a man's ear at \$2000. The man
wanted \$10,000.

This year's campaign in the Soudan
will cost the British Government \$85,
000,000.

Missoula, M. T., sounds the fire
alarm by firing of guns.

San Jose, California, is out of debt.