

THE EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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Publisher and Proprietor.

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ROOMS—At Mrs. J. B. Underwood.

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PROF. D. W. COOLIDGE,

(Formerly of Des Moines, Iowa.)

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ON IMPROVED FARMS FOR A TERM of years. Apply to

Sherwood Burr,

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Office upstairs in Walton's Brick.

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A GENERAL

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An immense stock of New and Seasonable Goods.

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The finest stock of French KID SHOES

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BOOTS and SHOES

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Liberal Discount for CASH.

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Goods Sold as Low as any House in Oregon for

CASH OR CREDIT.

The highest price paid for all kinds of Country Produce. Call and see

S. H. Friendly.

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HAVING OPENED A NEW SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP ON 8th STREET west of Crain Bros., I am now prepared to furnish everything in that line at the

LOWEST RATES.

The Most

Competent Workmen

Are employed, and I will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call.

A. S. CURRIE.

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Groceries,

HAVING A LARGE AND COMPLETE stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, bought in the best markets

EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH,

Can offer the public better prices than any other house

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Produce of all kinds taken at market price.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been appointed executor of the estate of John Grubbs, deceased, by the County Court of Lane County, Oregon. All persons holding claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned at Eugene, Oregon, or his attorney, within six months from the date hereof. F. H. GRUBBS, Executor.

Feb. 5, 1886. JOSHUA J. WALTON, Att'y.

J. Davis,

GENERAL TAILOR.

ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE IN THE best of style at reasonable rates. Pants from \$7 up. Cleaning and repairing a specialty.

Shop—In the room one door north of F. B. Dunn's store

Something New!

You Can

Save time and money by calling on

STERLING HILL

and letting him renew your subscriptions for newspapers, story papers and magazines. He also keeps a complete stock of Magazines, including Century, Harper, Leslie etc. All the popular libraries, Sewall, Lovell, Standard, Munroe and others. In fact everything usually found in a 1st class news depot, P. O. Building, Eugene.

Mr S H Friendly will pay the highest cash market price for wheat. Give him a call before selling your grain elsewhere.

The Fruits of Protection.

The riots and bloodshed occurring in Pennsylvania are the fruits of protection. Most of the rioters are Hungarian miners who have been employed in digging bituminous coal. They were brought to this country to work for lower wages than the American, Irish, Welsh, German and other employes in the mines would accept. The mine owners were protected from competition in the price of coal produced outside of the United States by a tariff of 75 cents a ton; but the laborers in the mines were not protected from competition with the cheapest labor that could be found in Europe. To supplant these workmen, who would not receive pauper wages from protected capital, these Hungarians were imported by the thousands under promise of better treatment and better pay than they are receiving. Hence their riotous conduct and the angry shedding of blood. Their course is indefensible, and so is its cause. They have been wronged, defrauded, robbed; but this is not strange, as protection itself is wrong, fraud and robbery. The tree is known by its fruit. The aim of the protected capitalists has been—even while the lying pretense was on their lips that they wanted the tariff to "exalt American labor" to get the cheapest capital that could hire among the poorest paid workmen of Europe. Cheap labor and a high price for the products of labor—whether coal, or iron, or salt, or any other commodity—has been the purpose of greedy capitalists in their hypocritical clamor and corrupt methods to obtain a high tariff. In the pursuit of their policy these poor Hungarians have been made their victims. Now the victims are turning criminals. Thus wrong begets wrong the last wrong always being the greatest. These wronged and robbed miners—wronged and robbed by protected capital—can be arrested, sent to jail, shot down, or hung, but these things are not much worse than to be doomed to work in Pennsylvania coal mines under their protectionist taskmasters. Between slow starvation and sudden death there is not much preference. Their protected employers care less for them than if they were slaves in law, as they are in fact. They work for low wages, and then are robbed of part of their poor pay by the store-order system and by other devices of greedy capital. The Hungarian consul at Pittsburg, who is striving for peace and to prevent murder, says: "These men are very different from American workmen, because they do not understand American laws and cannot speak the language of the country. They have been wronged without a doubt. They have asked for a check-weighman and the abolition of the store-order system. Both requests have been refused although the laws compel the mine owners to do just what was asked of them. I know of some men who were told they would get \$1 60 a day. They worked three weeks and got \$4 each after their lodging had been deducted by the company. Unless something is done to prevent further imposition on them there will be grave trouble." There is no humanity in capital controlled by corporations.

And these tariff-protected corporations are double end plunderers. First, they rob the workmen in their employ by false weights and then cheat them out of part of their low wages by the store-order system. Second, they rob the public on the price of their commodities by means of a tariff which shields them from all outside competition. The robbed miners are protesting against the outrages on them in unlawful ways; but the robbed public is a patient beast. This being Sunday, let us pray that such wrongs may cease, and then let us not vote to sustain and perpetuate them.—Jackson, (Mich.) Patriot.

The county commissioners of Grant county, New Mexico, have undertaken to settle the Apache question by offering a bounty of \$250 for the scalp of every hostile. So far as known, the board has omitted to state how a hostile scalp is to be distinguished from a friendly one.

Blaine's Book.

The second volume of Mr. Blaine's history, "Twenty Years of Congress," has just been issued. The following sketches of Democratic statesmen are taken from the same:

L. Q. C. LAMAR.

There is a style of mind in the East that delights in refined fallacies, in the reconciling of apparent contradictions, in the tracing of distinctions and resemblances where less subtle intellects fail to perceive their possibility. There is a certain Orientalism in the mind of Mr. Lamar strangely mixed with typical Americanism. He is full of fiction, full of imagination, seemingly careless, yet closely observant, apparently dreamy, yet altogether practical. It is the possession of these contradictory qualities which accounts for Mr. Lamar's political course. His reason, his faith, his hope, all led him to believe in the necessity of preserving the union of the States; but he persuaded himself that fidelity to a constituency which had honored him, personal ties with friends from whom he could not part, the maintenance of an institution which he was pledged to defend, called upon him to stand with the secession leaders in the revolt of 1861. He was thus ensnared in the coils of his own reasoning. His very strength became his weakness. He could not escape from his proposed thralldom, and he ended by following a cause whose success could bring no peace, instead of maintaining a cause whose righteousness was the assurance of victory.

ALLAN G. THURMAN.

The Democratic supporters of the Wilnot proviso had therefore choice of two paths—they must abandon their anti-slavery attitude or they must leave the party. Mr. Thurman adhered to his party. With this exception his political course has been one of unswerving consistency and fidelity to all the extreme demands and severe creeds imposed upon the Democracy by the South. His Virginia birth, his rearing within the lines of the old Virginia military reservation in southern Ohio, his early associations with kindred and with friends all contributed to his education as a Democrat. He naturally grew to strong influence with his associates, and when he came to the Senate was entitled to be considered the foremost man of his party in the nation. His rank in the Senate was established from the day he took his seat, and was never lowered during the period of his service. He was an admirably disciplined debater, was fair in his method of statement, logical in his argument, honest in his conclusions. He had no tricks in discussion, no catch phrases to secure attention, but was always direct and manly. His mind was not preoccupied and engrossed with political contests or with affairs of state. He had natural and cultivated tastes outside of those fields. He was a discriminating reader, and enjoyed not only serious books, but inclined also to the lighter indulgence of romance and poetry. He was especially fond of the best French writers. He loved Moliere and Racine, and could quote with rare enjoyment the humorous scenes depicted by Balzac. He took pleasure in the drama, and was devoted to music. In Washington he could usually be found in the best seat of the theatre when a good play was to be presented or an opera was to be given. These tastes illustrate the genial side of his nature, and were a fitting complement to the stronger and sterner elements of the man. His retirement from the Senate was a serious loss to his party—a loss indeed to the body. He left behind him pleasant memories, and carried with him the respect of all with whom he had been associated with during his twelve years of honorable service.

SENATOR BECK.

Mr. Beck had all the sympathy with the rebellion which was necessary to secure popular support in Kentucky, without which, indeed, a Democrat in that State has had no chance for promotion since the war closed. He has grown steadily in Congress from the day of his entrance. He is honest-minded, straightforward, extreme in

his views on many public questions, and though a decided partisan of southern interests, he always had the tact and the good fortune to maintain kindly relations with his political opponents—a desirable end to which his generous gift of Scotch humor has essentially aided him. It is among the singular revolutions of political opinion and political power in this country that the state and the very party made memorable by Mr. Clay's impassioned devotion to the national cause and his prolonged advocacy of protection should be represented in Congress by a disciple of the great statesman's political and

O'Neil Hanged.

Twenty-five years ago an execution was carried out a murderer launched into eternity in Jackson County, since which time up to yesterday no recurrence has been chronicled, although had justice prevailed the creaking gallows would have been on duty much more frequently. As an example, however, is an imperative necessity at intervals, and yesterday it fell to the lot of O'Neil the fellow who murdered the husband in order to wed the widow. The details have heretofore been published and need not be repeated. During O'Neil's incarceration he acted most impudently and was irritable beyond endurance. He asserted his innocence and proclaimed loudly that he would never be executed. Every effort was made, every delay courted in the hope that something would turn up to give him liberty. He hoped against hope and railed against fate, yet the inevitable closed in upon him and yesterday by order of the law and subservency of its dignity, by the proclamation written in Divine law gave his life as retribution. At 2:10 o'clock yesterday the doomed man was conducted to the gallows by the sheriff, accompanied by Rev. Blanchet. He made no statement whatever. It is believed he had confessed to the priest. At 2:15 the drop fell, the law was vindicated, and the crime fully avenged, death resulting in eight minutes.

Minister Winston's Advance.

The Hon. Frederick H. Winston, says the Chicago News, is slowly but surely wending his way toward the capital of Persia. At last accounts he was crossing the desert on the back of a two-humped camel; his dragoman, secretary and interpreter, Prince Wolf von Schierbrand, rides a smaller camel that has only one hump. There are 43 camels in the caravan, but Mr. Winston's is the only double humped one. At Bosh-el-Tebrir the akhond of Swat came out with a vast retinue and paid his respects to the distinguished diplomat, giving him 200 male and female slaves, 600 pheasants of dried figs, 16 bang-shoes of prunes, 100 goatskins of Swat-Keebah wine and four dozen green parrots.

This was a conspicuous honor. In return Mr. Winston presented the akhond with a jackknife; six pounds of colored glass beads, two cans of Chicago pressed beef and a volume of the Illinois Revised Statutes bound in sheep.

The festivities wound up with a splendid banquet under the palm trees—a feast largely made up of broiled hyena steaks, vultures stuffed with dates and pickled wild boars' feet.

Said the Rev Dr Paxton at the recent annual dinner of the Typothetae: "At the battle of Chancellorsville I was a private soldier, and stood with my musket, trembling, a little fellow eighteen years old. The Chancellor house was burning. The Confederates had broken our Eleventh Corps, and my regiment was held to support five pieces of cannon. I was scared to death, and would have run. Along our line came General Hancock. Shells were bursting, men were groaning, the dead were lying here and there—I frightened as if at the mouth of hell. Suddenly, in the midst of our collapse, a man on a horse rode down the line—tall, magnificent, the incarnation of a hero, the grandest soldier. He rode on the horse, not a muscle quivering, and looking us in the face, said: 'Gentlemen'—he called his soldiers gentlemen—'we are left to keep them in check until the line is formed. Hancock relies on the old First Brigade.' I became a hero by that man's influence. No Plutarch could have done that for me."