

THE EUGENE CITY GUARD.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1888.

County Convention.

According to a notice published elsewhere in the GUARD it will be seen that the Democratic county convention has been called for Friday, April 13, with primaries on Saturday, April 14. The Democracy of Lane county are united and have no personal jealousies or bickerings. Attend the primaries, select your best men for delegates, and there will be no doubt as to the success of the Lane county Democratic ticket in June.

The Duty on Steel Rails.

S. F. Alta.

Andrew Carnegie is convinced that the proposition to reduce the tariff on steel rails from \$17 a ton to \$13 is free trade pure and simple, and he is further convinced that the man who favors any such reduction is a liar and a horse thief bought with British gold. Mr. Carnegie is worth \$15,000,000. He was born in Scotland but came here young and grew up with the country and the tariff on steel rails. He is the largest manufacturer of steel rails in the country and is the head of the "Steel Trust." He never loses an opportunity of expressing his firm belief in the good policy of protecting American labor against the pauper labor of Europe. Recently he put up the price of steel rails \$10 a ton and reduced the wages of his employees, telling them that if they did not accept the reduction he would import men from Scotland to take their places. Such an outcry was made, however, that he made some concessions, both to his employees and the buyers of rails.

Eighteen months ago American steel rails were selling for \$28 per ton. They are now selling at \$35, though it was only a brief while ago that the "Steel Trust" tried to make the jobbing price \$40 per ton. Even after making the arbitrary raise of 35 per cent, the American makers could not undersell the foreign manufacturer, for English steel rails cannot be laid down, duty paid, in America, for less than \$41.25. It is true that within the past two years several consignments of English rails have been sold at prices twenty-five and thirty-five per cent, lower, but this was owing to a depression in England and a temporary cessation in demand, coupled with a sharp competition between American manufacturers. The Englishmen were compelled to work off a portion of their surplus stock and were therefore forced to take whatever they could get. Under these temporary conditions they were compelled to pay part of the duty out of their own pockets. This was taken advantage of, however, by some of our domestic manufacturers in a characteristic way. They bought the English rails at \$28 and \$30 a ton, and when the forced sales ceased, put the price up to \$36 a ton, clearing a handsome profit by this rascally foreign competition.

Not four months since the Iron and Steel Bulletin, the organ of the American rail-makers, published an elaborate article in which comparative figures were cited; showing that the cost of producing steel rails in America is only \$3 per ton greater than the cost of producing them in Great Britain. As the freight, insurance charges involved in importing foreign rails amount to \$2.25 at all, it is easy to see that foreign manufacturers have only a slight advantage. But stating this, however, we assume that the figures given out by the American Iron and Steel Association as showing that steel rails cannot be produced in England for less than \$21 a ton, and cannot be sold for less than \$22.50 a ton to allow the manufacturer and jobber a fair profit.

The Iron and Steel Bulletin, published in Philadelphia, is authority for the assertion that steel rails can be turned out in Pittsburg at an actual cost of \$24 a ton, and that a selling price of \$26.50 will leave a margin of profit. In the face of these statements, given out under authority of the American iron-makers, can any good reason be given for opposing a reduction of \$4 a ton in the duty? Is not \$13 a ton duty enough in all conscience?

A Granger Talks With Bill Nye.

I met on a Western train an old Ohio farmer whose face invited my confidence and who was built large. Said he to me as I ate my share of his lunch: "The farms in our state is mortgaged for over seven hundred million dollars. Ten of our Western states—I see by the papers—has got about three billion and a half mortgages on their farms, and that don't count the chattel mortgages filed with the town clerks on farm machinery, stock, wagons and even crops, by gosh! that ain't two inches under the snow. That's what the prospect is for farmers now. The government's rich but the men that made it, the men that fought prairie fires and perairie wolves and Indians and potato bugs and blizzards, and has paid the war debt and pensions and everything else and hollered for the Union and the Republican party and high protective tariff and anything else that they were told, is left high and dry this cold winter with a mortgage of seven billions and a half on the farms they have earned and saved a thousand times over. Said I to myself, an' I think that congress agrees with me, damn a farmer anyhow.—Bill Nye.

I have led forlorn hopes enough in the army. I do not feel like being pushed ahead to lead the forlorn hope of a political party. This being pulled and hauled by politicians does not suit a soldier.—Gen. Sheridan. No more does a shrewd politician named Blaine like to lead that "forlorn hope." Because why? He knows he would get left. That is the reason he positively declines.

Sam'l J. Randall, following out the Republican idea of revenue reform has introduced a bill in Congress which, if adopted, would reduce the tax collected on all necessities of life about \$25,000,000, and that on whisky and tobacco \$75,000,000. Samuel J. should join the Republican circus. We opine he will have but little Democratic support.

Timothy Nestor, the Irish-American mayor of Marquette, Michigan, who was elected as a Republican, has renounced the party on account of its devotion to the cause of the tariff robbers. He predicts 10,000 majority for Cleveland and reform in Michigan next November.

Utica, New York, which has had the pernicious habit of giving big Republican majorities, elected the whole Democratic ticket last week by 2,000 majority. Rebuking the President, you know.

Emperor William of Prussia died at Berlin last Saturday. The deceased emperor lacked but a few days of completing his 91st year. Frederick III has ascended the throne.

Sacramento, Cal., elected the entire Democratic ticket last Monday.

New York City will give Mr. Cleveland 75,000 majority.—Alta.

Supt. Clow Removed.

The Statesman of March 4th says: "Robert Clow, superintendent of the penitentiary, was yesterday morning removed from office by Governor Penoyer, one of the causes of his deposition being the 'fact that the governor had evidence that the Superintendent had, in violation of law, employed convicts to work on his farm in Polk county, and that the credit on the books to the state for the same had not been made until some two months afterward, and until the fact of such employment had been given publicity in the public press. This, with other reasons of a like nature, influenced the governor to cause his removal.' This is given out as the animus of the governor's action in the matter."

For a long time it has been a matter of public notoriety that serious differences had arisen between the governor and Mr. Clow regarding the management of the penitentiary. Reports as to the nature of the trouble varied, but it was generally understood that the main bone of contention between them was the nomination of inferior officers for the prison. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Clow was met on the street by a reporter, who greeted him with the remark: "Well, Mr. Clow, I hear that you have been employing convict labor on your farm?" The ex-superintendent smiled, and answered: "Yes, that's what I hear, too."

"Is there anything in the charge that you have perverted the public service to your private gain, contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided, or works to that effect?" "I'll tell you just how that was. Last fall I sent two or three 'trusties' with two teams, one belonging to the state and the other to myself, to my farm in Polk county near Dallas, after about 250 bushels of oats and a load of hay. The 'cons' were occupied two or three days in the removal, and the feed was placed in the penitentiary stables where it was used by my own and the state's horses. I thought no more of the matter, until some time afterwards I learned that a kick was being made about my working 'convict labor' for my own private use. I immediately charged myself with the labor at the regular 40 cents per day, and at the proper time paid for it. Once or twice I sent a convict over to the farm after apples or vegetables, for the use of my family, whom by rights the state should make provision to support. All this was done with no intention of breaking the law in regard to the employment of convicts."

A Salem dispatch of March 6th says: Gov. Penoyer to-night appointed George S. Downing superintendent of the penitentiary, vice Robert Clow, removed. Mr. Downing is a well known citizen and Democrat of Marion county, having resided in the vicinity of Sublimity for thirty-three years. The appointment gives general satisfaction. He enters upon his position March 10.

What It Does.

The Mill-Tariff Bill should it become a law would

Save the farmers of this county a large amount of grain sacks.

Would reduce the duty on nearly 1,000 articles that farmers produce such as all manufactures of iron, steel, woolen and cotton goods, paper, earthenware, glass, and other articles enough to fill a column of this paper.

Would favor Southern interests by placing hemp on the free list, by reductions of 25 per cent. on sugar and rice, the only 3 products of the South "protected" to 4175 of any other sections, and because thus "favored," every Louisiana Congressman will vote against the bill favoring them.

The man who drew up that bill represents the largest sheep owning district in the U. S. Therefore he protected his interests. Mr. Mill says, and the largest wool buying firm in Oregon is of the opinion that the price of wool was never lowered nor raised one cent by protection, so-called.

The able and indefatigable flars of the Republican press are answered

Prineville Review: The Chicago Inter-Ocean, a radical protection paper, of February 15th in its market quotations, quotes wool in London as being a few cents higher than it was at the same date in Chicago and Boston, and Mr. C. G. Roberts, the Wasco warehouseman, in his speech here Saturday, stated that last year he shipped Oregon wool to London and sold it for a better price than he could get in Boston. If this is true, if our wool is selling at a less, or even the same price that free trade markets are giving, what benefit is the tariff to us? We ask our wool men to take the market reports of the world and compare them with the sales of wools in our country, and thus settle for themselves the question of what effect our tariff has on the price of our wools. Then take the market quotations of wool in goods just across the British line and compare them with the prices we pay and decide for yourselves what benefit the tariff is to the people of Crook county. This question of the tariff is a question of fact and not of assertion; investigate, examine, and judge for yourselves.

The editor of an Upper Peninsula of Michigan paper is in town. He claims to be a decided Republican, but finds the labor people of that section strongly tinged with tariff-reform views, so much so as to endanger Republican ascendancy in Michigan.—Boston Transcript.

CALIFORNIA CAT "R" CURE. Guaranteed a positive cure for Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Hay Fever, Eczema, Catarrhal Deafness and sore eyes. Restores the sense of Taste and Smell, removes Bad Taste and Unpleasant Breath resulting from Catarrh. Easy and pleasant to use. Follow directions and a cure is warranted. For sale by all druggists.

OPTICAL GOODS.—Besides having a full line of jewelry Mr. J. O. Watts has just received from the East a large invoice of spectacles, goggles, eye shades and other optical goods. He also carries a complete stock of Violin tunings. Give him a call at his store in Horn & Paine's building.

City Election.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election of officers in and for Eugene City, will be held in the City Hall on Monday April 2, 1888, at which time the following officers are to be elected: Three Councilmen, one Recorder, one Marshal and one Treasurer. The polls shall be opened at 9 o'clock a. m. and closed at 6 o'clock p. m. of said day. B. F. DORNIS, Recorder.

Eugene City, March 13, 1888.

SOOthes AND HEALS. Santa Abie soothes and heals the membranes of the throat and lungs when poisoned and inflamed by disease. It prevents night sweats and tightness across the chest, cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, whooping-cough and all other throat and lung troubles. No other medicine is so successful in curing nasal catarrh as California Cat-B Cure. The enormous and increasing demands for these standard California remedies confirm their merits. Sold and absolutely guaranteed by all druggists at \$1 a package. Three for \$2.50.

THE LUMBER DUTY. In a recent issue of the S. F. Examiner appears an article giving the views of the lumber men on the proposition to add lumber to the free list, and protesting against any such action by Congress. The Examiner ably replies as follows: It is natural that these gentlemen should oppose the abolition of the tax. We never heard of a proprietor of a toll bridge who contemplated the expiration of his franchise with pleasure, and if the law compelled every resident of San Francisco to drop cents a day into the hats of Hall McAllister, Bishop Kip and Prof. Davidson, we are quite confident that those high-minded and public-spirited citizens would regard the rule as one of the principal proops of the moral order of the universe, and any proposition to repeal it as the suggestion of anarchy, sacrilege and ignorance.

The lumbermen are not to be blamed, therefore, for resisting their removal from the position of principal interest, however, is not whether they can convince themselves that the duty on lumber is a good thing for them, but whether they can convince the country that it is a good thing for it. In this respect their argument is not strikingly successful. It is said that the abolition of the duty will destroy the American merchant marine, because the lumber trade between San Francisco and the northern ports is all that keeps our declining shipping alive. Considering that only about 8 per cent. of the total tonnage of the United States is on the Pacific Coast, that only a fraction of that on this coast is engaged in the lumber trade, and that it is doubtful if a single schooner of that fraction would be thrown out of employment by the admission of lumber to the free list, the danger of a catastrophe to our merchant marine does not appear to be imminent. Our vessels are much more likely to gain employment through the increased activity that will follow a reduction in the price of lumber than they are to lose by the competition of foreign craft from British Columbia.

The Lumber Duty.

Our wood-cutting friends remark: "In an active market now British Columbia can pay the tariff of \$2 per thousand feet and compete with American mills because of cheap timber and cheap labor." May we interpose a correction? It is not because of cheap timber and cheap labor that British Columbia can compete, but because a lumber combination has run up the price so extravagantly out of relation to all natural conditions that the duty is an unconsidered trifle. When rough redwood that ought to be delivered in San Francisco at \$10 a thousand is sold at wholesale at \$19 and refuse brings \$15, it is hardly worth while to talk about the existence of the lumber trade depending upon a duty of \$2. The people here may have short memories, but they are not entirely destitute in that respect. They know that not long ago the millmen were producing lumber and selling it at a profit in San Francisco at one-half the present rates, and they know that now some contractors in the suburbs have ceased building cottages for sale because the price to which material has been forced makes it a losing business. They know that the abolition of a \$2 duty on lumber would no more destroy the business of the wood-cutting combination than the removal of the tax of 75 cents a ton on coal could impoverish the mine-owners' ring.

The so-called "lumber producers" are not producers at all, and in encouraging them we are not encouraging the development of any American industry. They simply take what is already here. Nature has provided the material; they merely ravish her stores. If we should cease chopping our forests altogether, which we shall never do, we should not thereby become dependent upon foreign countries for timber. The trees would still be on hand, and in case of war or other sudden need American genius would probably find a way to cut them down.

Protection to the lumber industry, as at present carried on, is merely a little assistance to a process that is already going on too fast. It is paying men to destroy the resources of the country, for it is not a fact that our forests reproduce themselves as they should. Once destroyed they are destroyed for centuries, if not forever. This is the end we are taxing ourselves to secure.

Don't Believe It. When told that F. M. Wilkins, the druggist, is not selling "Wisdom's Robustine" for the complexion, the most elegant and only really hairless preparation of its kind in the world, and giving a beautiful picture card with every bottle.

Executors Sale of Real Estate. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an order of the County Court of Lane County, Oregon, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Eugene City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1888, the following described premises, to-wit: The S E 1/4 of S E 1/4, of Sec 17, and S W 1/4 of S W 1/4, and N E 1/4 of N E 1/4, and S W 1/4 of N E 1/4, and S E 1/4 of N E 1/4, and S W 1/4 of N E 1/4, and east part of lot No. 2, of Sec 16, and lot 6, of Sec 24, T 20 S., R 3 W., containing in all 27.99 acres, in Lane County, Oregon.

Terms of sale cash. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day. LUCINDA HALL, Executrix.

Administ ator Sale of Real Estate. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an order of the County Court of Lane County, Oregon, made at the Mar. term thereof 1888, I will sell at public auction at the Court House door of said county on Monday, April 16, 1888, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m., the following described real property to-wit: The west half of donation land claim of Wm. Dodson and wife being Notification No. 6327, in parts of sections three, four, nine and ten in township nineteen south, range 2 west, containing 161.10 acres of land situated in Lane County, Oregon.

Terms of sale cash. A. J. CRUZAN, Administration.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, ROSEBURG, Or., March 12, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," A. D. Lane, of Leaburg, County of Lane, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office sworn statement No. 1, for the purchase of S. 1-2 of N. E. 1-4 and S. E. 1-4 of N. W. 1-4, of Section No. 12, in Township No. 17 S., Range No. 1 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register or Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Or., on Saturday, the 9th day of June, 1888. His names as witnesses: James Kennedy, Harvey Smart, J. L. Hickson, Walter Campbell, all of Lane County, Lane Co., Or. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of June, 1888. CHAS. W. JOHNSON, Register.

SLADDEN & SON'S PRICES.

Table listing prices for various goods: 5 cans choice peaches, 1.00; 7 " " string beans, 1.00; 7 " " peas, 1.00; 7 " " Windsor's corn, 1.00; 7 " " Archer's corn, 1.00; 10 " choice tomatoes, 1.00.

And all other goods at proportionately low prices. Call and see them. SLADDEN & SON.

For Sale. A twelve horse power Wood, Taber and Morse engine in first-class condition. Also genuine French bars twenty-four inches in diameter for chopping. Also 60 feet of ten inch belting. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at the GUARD office or of John Holland at the Hill farm four miles below Eugene.

Great Inducements. Free water power for a term of years for manufacturing purposes. The Willamette river supplies the power. The O. & C. R. R. runs through the premises. Eugene is the educational center of Oregon. Climate healthful and soil productive.

For further particulars apply to PATTERSON, EDGES & Co., Eugene City, Or.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Groceries & Provisions. I HAVE OPENED OUT A LARGE AND Select Stock of GROCERIES, CIGARS, TOBACCOS. MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, Etc., Which I intend selling at FAIR AND REASONABLE PRICES.

GIVE ME A TRIAL. 17 Old Masonic Building, Eugene City, Or. G. G. GARRISON.

J. CHAS. MOSBURG, DEALER IN Staple and Fancy Groceries.

Everything new and fresh. Goods delivered free to any part of the city. In Tobacco and Cigars, You will find the best—Positively the finest Imported Cigars in the city—CANDIES, NUTS AND FRUITS.

Brick! Brick! Brick! BEST QUALITY OF BRICK KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND. Will exchange brick for all kinds of farm produce. Kiln and residence at Wallis Butte, two miles West of Eugene. Brick delivered immediately on receipt of order. J. CHAS. MOSBURG.

Many Of the good things of this life are sorrowfully left alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents, by Osburn & Co. Eugene.

The Improved Farm Fence Is the cheapest and most perfect in use. Steel and Wood Solidly Interwoven. We use from six to eight wires interwoven solidly, with from thirty to forty light wooden slats to the rod, thus producing a fence that will hold all stock bred upon a farm.

It is the most durable fence made, as the slats are in a vertical position, clear of the ground, and will outlast a shingle on a house, no bars to kill stock, and is as visible as a board fence. It is woven or manufactured on the press. One man and a boy can build from 40 to 60 rods in a day. Farmers can build their own fence and use material that would otherwise be lost or used as fuel, and thus save from \$60 to \$80 per mile. Our fence will stand a side pressure of from 1200 to 1500 pounds.

We can refer to many farmers in Lane and Douglas counties who are using our fence. Terms for rights in Lane, Douglas and Cocon counties can be obtained of J. P. Sweet & Son, Props, EUGENE CITY, LANE CO., OR.

HIBBARD, SPENCER, BARTLETT & CO. IMPORTERS HARDWARE. TIN PLATE, METALS, NAILS, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. CUTLERY, GUNS, FISHING TACKLE & SPORTING GOODS. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 & 32 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILLS.

NEW GOODS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS. From the Cheapest to the Best at prices according to quality.

A LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS and SHOES. From the Cheapest to the Best. All parties can be suited either as to Price or Quality.

CLOTHING. Our assortment is Complete, from the lowest Price up to the Finest; can suit you if you give us a call.

OUR STOCK IS Fresh, New and Stylish. Look us over; if we do not save you money, we will make some one else sell to you low.

A FULL LINE OF GROCERIES. F. B. DUNN.

UNDERTAKING! I make a specialty both for quality of goods and prices to suit the times. Country orders solicited. Liberal discount for cash accompanying orders. Orders promptly attended to both by mail or telegraph. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

COMPLETE LINE OF FURNITURE. Call and see me. J. R. REAM. Corner Willamette and Seventh Streets, Eugene City, Or.

MATLOCK. Has just received direct from New York and Chicago, the largest and best stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Ever brought to Eugene. THIS IS NO IDLE BOAST, But call and price them. Remember the place—The New Three Story Brick, corner Willamette and Eighth St., Eugene City, Oregon.

Burr & McClanahan, REAL ESTATE Agency. Mortgage Loans AND Insurance.

Abstracts of Title Furnished. Money always on hand. Lane's Opera House. For Rent or Hire. Apply for terms, etc., to HOWARD & BROSS.

If you want to buy or sell a farm or town lot, call on M'CLANAHAN, WARREN & BURR. They have the best facilities for making ready sales and are constantly in correspondence with Eastern parties seeking investments in Oregon. No charge unless they do you good. Office in Walton's Block. For Sale! The lot and residence situated on Olive street, north of the Bavaria brewery, is offered for \$1050. Good fence, well, fruit trees and shrubbery; house in good repair. A desirable residence property. Apply to this office or to J. Davis the tailor.