

# 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 Guard.  
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Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

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PRACTICES IN ALL THE COURTS of this State. Will give special attention to collections and probate matters. OFFICE—Over Hendrick & Eakin's bank.

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OFFICE—At the Court House. 188m3

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON

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Office formerly occupied by Thompson & Beau.

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Special attention given to Probate business and Abstracts of Title.  
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Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE  
Wilkin's Drug Store.  
Residence on Fifth street, where Dr Shelton formerly resided.

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CAN BE FOUND AT HIS OFFICE or residence when not professionally engaged.  
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE Courts of the State.  
Special attention given to real estate, collecting, and probate matters.  
Collecting all kinds of claims against the United States Government.  
Office in Walton's brick—rooms 7 and 8.

B. F. DORRIS,  
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.

I HAVE SOME VERY DESIRABLE Farms, Improved and Unimproved Town property for sale, on easy terms.  
Property Rented and Rents Collected.  
The Insurance Companies I represent are among the oldest and most reliable, and in the prompt and equitable adjustment of their cases STRAY SECOND TO NONE.  
A share of your patronage is solicited.  
Office up-stairs, over the Grange Store.  
B. F. DORRIS.

J. DAVIS,  
Merchant Tailor.

HAS OPENED A SHOP ON NINTH Street opposite the Star Bakery, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work offered in his line.  
A large stock of Fine Cloths on hand for customers to select from.  
Repairing and cleaning done promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Eugene, Nov. 6, 1886. tf

## Day & Henderson, THE LEADING FURNITURE & UNDERTAKING House in Eugene. Corner 7th and Wil. Sts

AND

"Gold" PATENT FACINGS. IMPROVED FRONT. "Silver"

McClung & Johnson,  
Sole Agents for Eugene City,  
FOR THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED  
GOLD AND SILVER SHIRTS.

We are still at the old reliable "Grange Store," and can sell you anything that you want to eat or wear.

Lambert & Henderson are the sole agents for the celebrated Superior stoves. Take your wife and look at them.

### CRAIN BROS.

Have removed to  
**Marx' new building.**  
They have a complete stock of  
Watches, Clock, Jewelry & Musical Instruments

—ALSO—  
A large invoice of Christmas goods.

**BARKER GUN WORKS!**  
MS BARKER, Expert Gun Smith Stock of Guns and Ammunition on hand.  
EUGENE OREGON.

**C. Marx.**  
Barber Shop and Bath Rooms.  
Hot and cold baths always ready during the week.  
First door north of Dann's new block.

Babies that are fretful, peevish, cross, or troubled with Windy Colic, Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by Osburn & Co, Eugene.

**C. M. COLLIER,**  
Attorney-at-Law.  
OFFICE—At Court House, County Surveyor's room.  
I offer for sale 40x100 feet business property on Willamette street, on which the buyer can double his money within two years.  
Geo. M. MILLER

**R. B. Cochran & Son,**  
Real Estate Agents,  
Eugene City, Oregon.  
Will attend to general Real Estate business such as buying, selling, leasing and renting farms and city property, etc. Office on south side of Ninth street.

**H. F. McCornack, M. D.**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

**Fred W. Benedict,**  
Real Estate and General Agent.  
Improved and Unimproved Property, Houses, Lots, Etc., for sale at Reasonable Prices.  
Houses Rented and Rents Collected.  
Best of References Furnished.  
Best ash wood for sale, \$3.50 per cord.

**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.  
Old Masonic Building, Eugene City, Or.  
G. G. GARRISON.

**Champion Short Hand Writer.**  
Mr. A. S. White, the well-known author of "White's Phonography," famous as the Champion Shorthand Writer of the World, received the first prizes in the international contests at London, Edinburgh, Paris and Berlin; he came near being permanently disabled by rheumatism. His recovery by the use of a remedy infallible in curing rheumatism and all blood diseases is told in a letter from his office, 62 Washington st., Chicago, dated June 20, 1887. He writes:  
"Your remedy has done wonderful service for me. For the past five years I have been troubled with rheumatic pains. My right hand had become almost useless and I was gradually losing speed as a shorthand writer. A friend of mine, Dr. DeWich, advised me of your remedy. I used a dozen bottles of S. S. S. and am now entirely recovered. I shall never cease to commend your excellent medicine, and wish you much success."  
"Yours truly, A. S. WHITE"  
And here is another witness:  
"BENTON, Ark., August, 25th, 1887.  
"Last spring I was dangerously afflicted with erysipelas, and my life was despaired of by my physicians. As a last hope I tried S. S. S. and soon found relief, and in two weeks was able to attend to my business. I used five bottles.  
"S. H. WITTHOUSE, Ed. S. S. S. Courier."  
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

**What is it!**  
That produces that beautifully soft complexion and leaves no traces of its application or injurious effects? The answer, Wisdom's Robotine accomplishes all this, and is pronounced by ladies of taste and refinement to be the most delightful toilet article ever produced. Warranted harmless and matchless. F. M. Wilkins, agent, Eugene City.  
E. R. LUCKEY & CO.  
AGENTS FOR BUCKEYE & SCRECK PREPARATIONS.

Purest Mother Tincture—superior in preparation to any in the market.  
Hydrastine Tonic—one of the finest compounds for debility and loss of vitality.  
Homeopathic mother tinctures and Triturations—50 per cent stronger than fluid extracts; prices the same as Eastern establishments.  
Special attention is called to the B. & S. tinctures. Be sure and mention B. & S. when prescribing. A full supply always on hand at E. R. Luckey & Co's.

Lambert & Henderson are the sole agents for the celebrated Superior stoves. Take your wife and look at them.

**If you would enjoy your dinner and are troubled by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents.**  
Osburn & Co, Eugene.

**School Books.**—Parents buy your school books of Mr. George Collier, formerly Mr. Cornack & Collier. He has the largest stock and sells at low prices.

Buckeye mowers and binders at Pritchett & Forkner's.

**Farm for Sale.**  
I have for sale 220 acres of land known as the Gillilan farm; 25 acres good timber and the remainder all prairie. All under fence; good house and barn; good orchard and other improvements. The place has an abundance of good spring water and is situated one-fourth mile from the Pleasant Hill school house, one of the best school districts in the county. For further particulars apply to  
T. G. HENDRICKS.

**SCROFULA**  
I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a cure for Scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength to the body, and produces a more permanent result than any medicine I ever used.  
—E. Haines, North Lindale, Ohio.  
I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease.  
—W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

**Humors, Erysipelas, Canker, and Catarrh,**  
I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, without relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured.  
—Susan L. Cook, 909 Albany st., Boston, Mass.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla,**  
is superior to any blood purifier that I ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt-Rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.  
—Mills Jane Peirce, S. Bradford, Mass. ff

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla,**  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Price \$1: six bottles, \$5.

### A Word to Young Voters.

A recent issue of the East Oregonian calmly and dispassionately gives the young voters a talk as follows:  
We ask the young men who are to vote this year for the first time, or for the first time in a Presidential election, to think for themselves a little before doing so; to consider candidly the arguments and reasons advanced by the Democrat leaders in this country in support of their principles and their policy.  
Four years ago the young voters were told that the election of a Democratic President would be certain to ruin the country. Business would suffer; industries would languish; disaster and decay would spread over the whole land. The South would again secede; the rebel debt would be paid; the negroes would be sent back into bondage, or at least deprived of the right of suffrage.  
None of these things have happened. The existing evils we complain of are the result of the R-republican policy and legislation of former years, which it is impossible to at once overthrow and supplant with equal and just laws. But the President, and the majority of the Democratic party, are firmly and honestly determined to persevere in the attempt to right these wrongs and give more exact and even-handed justice to the people.  
The issue is not difficult, as some would have you believe; any farmer, any laboring man of usual understanding, can grasp it at once. The Republican policy is to maintain high, extortionate and unequal taxation, bearing most heavily upon the necessities of life, in order to protect and favor certain classes, combinations, corporations, and the money power generally, by the assistance of all which it hopes to regain and retain power to further oppress the people. The Democratic party propose to treat all alike; to collect no more taxes than are necessary to economically administer the government; to make all the necessities of life, used chiefly by the poor, as cheap and as free from taxation as possible; and to impose the heavier burdens upon the luxuries of the rich, at the same time giving them no protection by legislation in their favor.

This is the issue. It is clearly defined. Whatever delusive cries may be raised, this is the practical position of the two parties to-day, as announced by the President's message and the Democratic platform on one hand and by Mr. Blaine's letter, Sherman's and Dolph's speeches, and the Republican platform, on the other hand. As between the two, the Democratic party, while far from perfect, is the people's party. Its policy proposes to directly benefit and lighten the burdens now imposed upon all farmers and working men. The R-republican policy is to protect certain classes—manufacturers, capitalists and monopolists, at the expense of farmers and workmen, and of the masses of the people.  
On which side of the great economic rather than political question will voters array themselves? Andrew Carnegie has made twenty-five million dollars in the last few years manufacturing iron, because of this protection. That would buy half the farms in Oregon. And every farmer in Oregon who has shipped anything over a railroad or who has built a house, or bought a tool, or an article containing wool, or any drugs or chemicals, has been taxed on an average over 40 per cent. of the proper cost of those articles to give Mr. Carnegie his millions. This is only one illustration out of hundreds. Where shall the young voter be found, on the side of the protected, enriched and rapacious millionaires, who if allowed to have things their own way a while longer will own the whole country, or on the other side, of the farmers, the mechanics, the tradespeople, the toilers and home-builders of the land?  
This is the issue. This is the difference. This is the main question raised. Don't imagine Democrats are enemies of the country. On the other hand they are attempting by the policy they announce to protect the country and the masses of the people from oppression and ultimate subjection. Think over these things, young men, before you cast your first vote, and cast it right.

The necessities of partisanship are inexorable. The President is denounced for having the English language taught in Indian schools. An opposite course involves the translation of text books into Indian dialects that have no alphabet, but this does not deter the make-a-point-at-any-price politician.  
—Alta.

The highest cash price will be paid for wheat by F. B. Dunn.  
Make an appointment with Henderson Dentist, and have your operations performed in a skillful manner.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.—Office hours on Sunday from 8:30 to 10:30 a. m., and from 4:00 to 6:30 p. m. Week days, all business hours.  
G. F. CRAW, Supt.

**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.

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### MILLS' TARIFF SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—At 1 o'clock the House went into a committee of the whole, Springer, of Illinois, in the chair, for consideration of the tariff bill. No opposition was made to Mills' motion to this effect.  
Mills began his speech by saying that the great increase of duties made during the war had been, at the time they were made, stated to be only temporary, yet a quarter of a century later these duties were higher than they were during the war, and they now averaged 47 per cent. on imports. An income tax had been imposed to meet the war expenses; it was gone. It was a tax on wealth, and the \$22,000,000 annually realized from that source was swept away; but the war tax on clothing, on food, on implements of labor remained, and a war was still being prosecuted against the people, a fiscal war, exhausting in its demands, and every effort to remove or lower that taxation had been resisted and defeated.

There had been a tax on railroads, but it was gone. It had not lived long after the war. It had been a tax on wealth. It was said to be oppressive to tax the wealthy. There had been a tax on insurance companies; it was gone. There had been a tax on bank deposits and bank capital; it was gone. Three hundred millions that had been paid by the wealth of the country had been swept away, and the burden of taxation had been made heavier, as it had been loaded upon the shoulders of those who had to support themselves and the government. Was a tax of three per cent. to be paid out of the pockets of the manufacturers of blankets as weight more enormous than a tax of 75 per cent. paid by the consumer on imported and domestic products? Was a tax of three per cent. on incomes more oppressive than a tax of 100 per cent. on women's and children's dress goods? Yet all these taxes on wealth had gone, and the gentlemen of the minority boasted that they had reduced taxes to the amount of \$360,000,000, while the Democratic party had reduced it only a bagatelle. That was a splendid column these gentlemen had erected. All the tax on wealth had passed away, and all the burdens had been placed upon the shoulders of the laboring man. In 1883 taxation had still further been reduced and the magnificent shaft which the party then in power had erected to commemorate its legislative wisdom and the beneficence of its laws was crowned with the capstone taking off the internal revenue tax on playing cards, and putting a tax of 20 per cent. on tobaccos.

The Democrats had been taunted with the charge that they had failed to reduce taxation. This charge had been guilty of preventing action on the many bills brought to the House by the committee on ways and means.  
Mills turned his attention to woolen manufactures, and argued that the public at large was injured by the present excessive tariff, and nobody benefited. High duties prohibited and limited importations and exports. We were feeding the people of Europe; and when we put high duty on the goods they sent us in exchange for food, it amounted to taxing our own agricultural exports. Reduction of duties would not, as has been asserted, check the manufactures and cramp labor. We always imported more goods when prices were high. Under lower duties we could export more goods, manufactures would run steadily and labor would be constantly employed. Not more than ten per cent. of the goods consumed in the United States would be imported if all the custom houses were gone and the government was supported by direct taxes.

Protectionists agree that manufactured articles were cheaper here than in other countries, as a result of protection. It was not so, but supposing that it was, why, then, should they resist so strenuously any effort to lower duties, if they were able to undersell the European manufacturers? Did the manufacturers pay higher wages because protection enabled them to do it? No, Jay Gould was able to pay his bootblack \$500, but he did not do it. He paid the market price; he paid his nickle like a little man. Higher wages were made by coal, steam and machinery, and higher wages meant lower cost of production. This accounted for the fact that free trade England paid higher wages than protection France and Germany, and yet controlled the world's market. He had requested the present chief of the labor bureau to ascertain if there was any exception to the rule that wages depended on the efficiency of labor, and the result of highly paid efficient labor, was the low cost of the product. In answer he read a tabulated statement prepared by Mr. Wright, giving the result of the inquiry in a number of cases, which appeared to fully bear out the rule.

Mills then proceeded with frequent citations from economic authors, and from tabulated statements, to elucidate his argument that the higher rate of wages in this country was not the result of the protective system. We had grown rich, prosperous and powerful—not by the aid of restrictions on foreign commerce, but in spite of them. He quoted tables to show that the tariff was not intended to benefit the laborer; that the benefits of the tariff pass into the pockets of the manufacturers, and never come to the pocket of the laborer. Taking up the case of a pair of blankets, where the tariff exceeded the labor cost by \$1.52, Mills declared that every dollar of the excess was reaped by the manufacturers.  
Craw of Texas, interrupted to ask how the ways and means committee had treated those blankets.  
Mills replied that it had reduced the tariff on blankets from \$1.77 to 71 cents. [Applause.]  
Continuing, he said it was asserted that Congress had intended to benefit the laborer by the tariff. It had failed, and not a dollar of the protection afforded got beyond the manufacturer. He, however, hired his labor at the lowest rate, in the open market. The committee had left in the bill more than enough protection to pay for all labor, and a bonus besides. The present policy was making a vast discrimination in the country between the two classes—one poor and numerous; one small, and powerful and rich. Concentration of the wealth of the country in the hands of a few men would overthrow our government.

In conclusion he said the bill was a very moderate one, yet it would send comfort and happiness into all the homes of the poor laboring people of this country; and he asked the House, in behalf of these people, to consider their claims and help reduce the burden that had been loaded upon them. Mills spoke about an hour and three-quarters, and as he took his seat he was surrounded by a crowd of Democratic members, who pressed forward to tender congratulations.

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