The Democrat.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 26, 1881

HENRY VILLARD and J. B. Montgomery, the railroad contractor, says the Walla Walla *Journal*, left New York yesterday for this country. It is understood that with the arrival of Mr. Villard there will be a considerable change made among the officers of the O. R. & N. and Northern Pacific companies.

SOME fanatical Republican papers in Iowa are still asserting that all the temperance and religion there is in the Union is found in the ranks of the Republican party. We would cite them to the fact that North Carolina has just voted on prohibition, and while the Democratic majority in that state is only 10,000, prohibition was defeated by a majority of *seventy-five thousand votes.*

"THE difference between the Readjusters and Democrats in Virginia is very easily stated. It is thirteen million. The Readjusters wish to cheat the creditors of the state out of this sum. The Democrats would like to be rid of this burden, but they cannot bring their consciences up to the scratch of repudiation. This is the long and short of the political trouble in Virginia."

IT is quite likely that our citizens will be called upon before long to contribute something toward bringing a woolen mill here. In another column will be found some interesting correspondence from Messrs Staley & Sons, South Bend, Indiana. They are men of capital and experience and in all probability can be induced to locate here, if our citizens see the matter in the right light and take hold of it properly.

LIEUT. FLIPPER, the only negro graduate of West Point, is in trouble. A telegram from San Antonio, Texas says that he has been arrested, charged with defrauding the government of $1,000 while acting as commissary of subsistence. He got behind in his accounts and explained to Col. Shafter that he had money in the San Antonio National Bank, which was shown by a telegram to be false. A few days ago he mounted a horse and started off, when he was arrested for attempt to desert to Mexican soil. On his person were found money and drafts, showing criminal intentions.

THE platform prepared by the Democratic or Conservative party in Virginia takes high ground against all forms of repudiation and denounces all interference with the freedom of election. The Republican party headed by Mahone are in favor of repudiating about $10,000,000 of the Virginia debt, and the straight Republican party has united with them. When Judge Williams spoke in Albany during the last Presidential campaign, he charged the Southern Democrats with being repudiationists. The Judge was mistaken. Democrats are now upholding the honor of old Virginia, and Republicans are crying for repudiation.

THE temperance question is now being agitaned in all parts of the Union, and we are glad to see that neither side of the dilemma is taken by any of our national political parties In Iowa the Republican party has a prohibition plank in its platform, but the Burlington *Hawkeye*, their principal organ, says it is heartily opposed to the adoption of the prohibitory amendment, and whatever influence it poseses will be used to defeat the amendment should it ever be submitted." In North Carolina the case was different. In that State the strong prohibitory law which was voted upon by the people a few weeks ago was passed in a Democratic Legislature by a vote four-fifths Democratic, was urged in the canvass by Democratic speakers, and the convention which opened that canvass was officered by Democrats. We might also add that if all the Democrats had voted in favor of prohibition that measure would have carried, but all Democrats are not temperance men any more than all Republicans are drunkards and enough of them joined with the Republicans and negroes to cause prohibition to be voted down. In Ohio, Foster, the Republican candidate for Governor, is stared in the face by the temperance and anti-temperance wings of his party, and he is doing as one of our Republican candidates did in this county last year—"carrying water on both shoulders," or, rather, water on one and whisky on the other. This goes to show plainly that no one party can rightfully claim to number among its members, all the temperance element.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

It pains us to announce that we have no favorable news to give our readers in relation to the condition of the President. He is still in a critical condition and while some physicians say his symptoms seem ... hope at a ... cover has been stiff and ...

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

The petition being circulated by the temperance people looking toward the prohibition of the use of liquor within the State, by means of a Constitutional amendment, is creating considerable comment. We publish this week a communication from Brownsville opposing it. The columns of the DEMOCRAT will always be open to a fair and courteous discussion of the question, because we believe it has two sides. The question has been agitated in various States of the Union, and has been decided in various ways. Just how far a Democratic form of government has the right to dictate to its citizens what they shall drink and what they shall not drink may be a problem. Acting on the generally accepted principle that a government, as ours claims to be, "of the people and for the people," may do so much and go so far as the people themselves at the ballot box may decide, and there is perhaps no question but the use of intoxicating liquor may be constitutionally prohibited if the majority of the people vote for prohibition. But the question presented by the other side again arises. "This right, they say, to drink liquor, is a natural right, and we are not to be curtailed in our natural rights any farther than is necessary for the mutual protection of society. We hold this privilege in common with all other natural rights and privileges, and so long as we do not abuse it we shall insist upon holding it. If any member of society abuses his right to drink, and thus does society a harm we are willing he should be punished for it, and of this we make no complaint. But simply because one man or one hundred men abuse their rights and privileges it is no sufficient reason why all men should be deprived of any particular right or privilege."

We are glad to see an interest manifested in the temperance question, and believe a thorough discussion of it will lead to a better understanding of its merits by the people generally when they come to decide upon the issue in this state.

Since writing the above we have received two communications in answer to the one written by Rev. Robert L. Stevens last week. One is from the pen of Rev. J. W. Harris, pastor of the Congregational Church, and the other is from one of our prominent citizens. We find that we only have room for one, and as Rev. Harris presented his at the office first we have given it place. The other will appear next week.

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

The Republicans of Virginia, says the N. Y. *Sun*, after a stormy convention on Wednesday, split into two factions over the question as to whether they should nominate a straight ticket or support the MAHONE party. The MAHONE men, by the aid of the Administration at Washington, prevailed, and the Convention voted not to nominate a State ticket. The minority bolted, and held another convention, which selected a Straight-out Republican ticket, headed by Gen. W. C. WICKHAM for Governor. Gen. WICKHAM made a speech bitterly denouncing the coalition with MAHONE, but declined to lead the straight Republicans. The Straight outs thereupon voted to leave the question of nominations to their State Committee, and adjourned. It is said that it is probable that many of them will support Mr. DANIEL, the Democratic nominee. The political observer outside of Virginia will almost despair of getting a clear idea of the situation in that State, with Readjusters and Funders and Coalitionists and Debt Payers Straight-out vociferating their claims to popular support. It will simplify the situation to bear in mind that the Administration at Washington is trying to make Virginia Republican by dividing the opposition, and that for this purpose it is using MAHONE. At the election for President last year the combined MAHONE and Republican vote was 115,166, while the Debt-Paying Democrats polled 86,449.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

The last number of the San Francisco *Journal of Commerce* has this in relation to the wheat market:

The great advance in the Liverpool wheat market, followed by that in this market, has been the principal topic of conversation among operators during the week. This advance has been more marked than for a long time past. This, too, in the face of the promise of a magnificent harvest in Russia, cabled a day or two ago. Whether this was intended to bear the market or not we cannot, at present writing say, but if it is' it has had no influence, for shipping wheat jumped up in Liverpool and here to $1 60 on Saturday. That is an advance of 5c. There has been an advance of 15c since the beginning of the month, and those who have bought wheat are glad while those who were then scared are not just now blessing themselves. The probability is, that the market will go higher, though there is no good in getting excited over the matter, as they do best who go slow. Mean-

RIVER AND HARBOR WORK.

Col. Gillespie's Report showing Work done in Oregon and Washington last year. Appropriations asked for next year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The annual report of Col. Gillespie, engineer in charge of river and harbor improvements in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, for the year ending June 30, 1880, has just been received here. Operations on the lower Willamette and Columbia rivers in Oregon from Portland to the sea are given in detail. The work of timber construction, suspended in December last, the report says cannot be resumed until after the next low water season. Col. Gillespie suggests as a still further improvement to the entrance to the Willamette river the construction of a small submerged dam behind Nigger Tom island. The dredge used at Swan island having been worn out, will be replaced before next low water season, by a powerful and good dredge. The money available for this improvement during the next fiscal year report is so small that the allotment for renewing dredges will be limited to the manufacture of machinery and construction of a new hull and appliances. The past appropriations for this work, including that of March, 1881, have aggregated $450,365, of which amount there has been expended, up to June 10, '81, $365,627. The unexpended balance will be applied in building and running the new dredge during the present year and in purchase of material for the protection and preservation of existing improvements. The report recommends an appropriation of $100,000 for improvement of rivers, exclusive of the bar at the entrance to the Columbia river.

Referring to trade statistics, the report says that the introduction of large capital to be used in building railroads through the productive acres of Oregon and Washington and Idaho territories, to make connection with eastern systems of railroads, and developing coal and lumber interests, has caused a great increase in the value of imports over the Columbia bar, and it is expected that the commerce of the northwest will, in the next five years, greatly increase. It is highly important, therefore, that the Columbia and Willamette rivers should be kept in navigable condition equal to the wants of the growing commerce.

On the upper Willamette and Yamhill rivers, $24,000 was expended durinb the year in continuing improvements, and $9221 was available for future operations. It is estimated that $38,000 is yet required to complete existing projects, and an appropriation of $10,500 is recommended to continue these improvements during the fiscal year. In the upper Columbia and Snake rivers, Oregon, more than $13,000 was expended during the year, and $20,000 is recommended as the amount of appropriation for the next fiscal year.

The work of constructing a canal around the cascades of the Columbia, which will open free navigation to the Dalles, has been pushed forward vigorously during the year, and nearly $76,000 has been expended in it. There is still needed $1,224,000 to complete the work, and $750,000 is recommended as the appropriation for the ensuing year.

On improvement in Coos bay harbor, Oregon, nearly $25,000 was expended during the past year. Nearly $17,000 was available at the close of the year. $902,000 is still required to complete the projected improvements, and $60,000 to be expended during the fiscal year. On Yaquina bay improvements $26,000 was expended during the last year. It is estimated that $115,000 is yet required to complete the work, and $60,000 is asked for the next fiscal year.

THE WORLD'S CROPS.

Reports from all the European Crops.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A volume of reports on the harvest of the different countries throughout the world, brought out annually, is now being issued. Reports from the wheat crop in France are this year from over a larger area and indicate a better crop than last year. This year's barley is not so good as in '80 but is fairly good. Maize is very ordinary. Oats and rye fair. Wheat crops are not up to those of last year, but wheat is not much below the average and crops will be very bad—none very good. None of the crops are of the average.

In the Prussian states crops are fair.

The Swiss wheat crop is very poor in quantity, owing to drouth, but in quality is very fine. Oats and barley are good in quantity and quality but there are small areas sown of the latter.

In Belgium wheat is far below the average. Barley good. Rye and oats fair.

All crops in Spain are bad.

All cereals in Holland are in good condition.

All reports from the U. S. agree that the yield will be under the average.

The year is one in which farmers are likely to recoup themselves for losses during the past five years.

In Austria and Hungary crops are good all round. Wheat and barley are both above average. Rye is slightly under the average.

Reports from Italy agree that crops are of medium quality and much below the abundance of those of last year.

In the Turkish provinces on the Danube the wheat harvest will be medium, and rye good and abundant. Barley good as regards quantity and bad in quality. Oats very much above the average.

All reports from Russia agree that barley is the best crop of the year, doubling that of 1880 in quantity, but not so plump and weighty, and rye abundant.

Crops in Great Britain are about 10 per cent below average, and likely to realize only 10,000,000 quarters. Barley is 10 per cent above the aver-

... Germany

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

A Reply to Rev. R. L. Stevens.

Editors Democrat:

In your issue of Aug. 19th, I find an article from the Rev. Mr. Stevens, of this city, condemnatory of total abstinence, and opposed to the work of "The Women's Christian Temperance Union." If I understand his language he asserts, in substance, that total abstinence is anti-Christian; that those who are laboring to banish intoxicating liquors from society; and so to save men from the temptation and danger of drunkenness, are really opposing Christian principles!! He says, "When total abstinence is taught as Christian temperance, our Christian doctrine is misrepresented." In speaking of the teachings and example of Christ, he says, "The teaching of total abstinence is expressly forbidden" by them!

Were these views statements presented by my friend merely as his *personal opinion*, they might pass unnoticed. But they are thrust forward in the name of Christianity, and those differing from them are charged with "ignoring the teachings of Scripture and trying to reform the world by human means."

The article carries the appearance of an honest and candid statement of opinion, and is therefore entitled to respectful notice. Yet, it is doubtless true that ninety, if not ninety-nine, in every hundred Christian men, would utter an earnest protest against it.

In the views presented it seems to me that Mr. Stephens has entirely missed the spirit and purpose of Christianity. He argues against total abstinence and prohibitory laws, because it interferes with the liberty of Christian "freemen." "To be compelled to abstain from wine, by law is to make those men who have always used this gift aright, slaves, on account of those who have abused it." That is to say that Christian men are at liberty to use wine (as a beverage, of course, for its use religiously, or as a medicine is not in question) so long as they can do so in safety to themselves, regardless of others. By their example others may be tempted and led on to drunkenness and ruin. The wives of others may weep and their children starve. Others' homes may be desolated, but all this is nothing to the Christian "freeman," so long as he can indulge himself with his wine, and still save *himself* from drunkenness!

Is this, then, the best that our boasted Christianity can do to guard the tempted, strengthen the weak and help the fallen? Is there no obligation of self-denial for the sake of others, even though they themselves are not in danger? "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others," (Phil. 2:4). "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak. (Ro. 14:11). "We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves." (Ro. 15:1). My friend may call all this "pharisaic self righteousness," but it seems to me to be the very essence of the spirit of Christ. We are taught to "bear one anothers burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ. (Gal. 6:2).

These are doubtless the principles that should control Christian freemen, for they are the plain teachings of the gospel. In view of them what becomes of the claims of Christian "freemen" to use wine as a beverage, while others are endangered by their example?

To substantiate his position, Mr. Stevens appeals to the teachings and example of Christ. "The pattern of life for every Christian is Christ, and not John the Baptist. John the Baptist did not drink wine. Our Savior did." Where is there any evidence that our Savior ever taste I wine? True his enemies called him a "glutton and a wine bibber." But a man is not always what his malicious enemies represent him to be. Who believes that our Savior was a glutton? But there is as much evidence of that, as that he used wine, except for sacramental purposes. And it is not *certain* that he used it even there. The record is, "And he took the cup and gave thanks." Wine is not mentioned farther than what may be inferred from his language, when he says, "I will not henceforth drink of this fruit of the vine until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom." This fruit of the vine might have been a very different article from the wines of our day. Christ's character and mission, and the nature of that last supper all forbid the idea that he was there with a bottle of intoxicating wine. We are cited to his miracle at Cana. But that proves nothing as to the *nature* of the wine that he made, and on that everything depends. It is only, then, by inference that the Savior can be made to use wine at all, and especially as a beverage. It seems to me that before the Redeemer of men is made the pattern and advocate of practices and influences that are ruining men by thousands, there ought to be something more than mere presumption on which such a claim can rest. But for the sake of the argument suppose that Christ did use wine, both at the supper and at other times. It still remains true that the age and circumstances in which he lived were vastly different from ours. The wines of that day were generally simple and pure. The art of adulterating and drugging was then but little known. Drunkenness was not then common. With us it is entirely different. It is a notorious fact that in our day almost every thing in the line of liquors, *wines and beer included*, is adulterated or drugged so that by their use men are poisoned and transformed into beings worse than brutes. Now, is it reasonable to suppose that the son of God, who came to seek and to save the lost, would sanction a practice that was liable to lead men to such results? Such a supposition is utterly opposed to his nature, mission and teachings. It does not follow that in our age and circumstances we are bound to do everything that Christ did in his, nor, that we should *not* do somethings which he did not. With a little variation the reply of Wendell Phillips to Rev. Dr. Crosby, ... sident here. He put away his wife if she had committed adultery; he himself, (the husband) being judge and executor. We forbid him to do it, and make him submit to a jury trial and a judge's decision. Are such divorce laws therefore contrary "to the example and teachings of Christ?" Jesus said to the person guilty of adultery, 'Go and sin no more. We send such a person to States prison. Are our laws punishing adultery therefore contrary to Christianity? Jesus admitted no woman to the last supper. We admit them. Does this "deny him the right of being the most perfect man?"

To make such claims would certainly be absurd, but no more so than to plead the example of Christ in favor of wine as a beverage. In the article referred to, appeal is also made to the Scriptures in favor of wine tippling. "God nowhere commanded men to abstain from wine, but He does command the temperate use of it." God commanded circumcision. He nowhere forbids it. Does Mr. Stevens insist on that on the same principle? Polygamy was formerly common. God nowhere positively forbids it. Many think that the Scriptures teach it. Is the Christian "freeman" to have liberty to indulge himself in this? Why curtail his liberty and make him a "slave", because others "abuse" this privilege? Again: "Total abstinence is nowhere taught or commanded in the Scriptures". What then does Christ mean when he says, "If thy hand or thy foot offend thee, cut them off and cast them from thee." "If thine eye offend thee pluck it out and cast it from thee." What is this but the most rigid total abstinence—the *denying* ourselves and *the putting away* of everything dangerous to ourselves or others? "But if thy brother be greived with thy meat (wine), now walkest not thou charitably; Destroy not him with thy meat (wine) for whom Christ died. (1 Cor. 8:9) What is all this but total abstinence by Christians from what may be dangerous to others, *for the sake of others*, even when they themselves are not in danger?

Were it not for the sad consequences, it would be amusing to see how readily men turn to the Bible for authority and license in everything that adds to their gains and satisfies their lust. Tyranny, slavery, polygamy, drunkenness and many other sins, have all been advocated from a Bible stand-point.

So much has been said and written by the best of scholars in regard to what the Bible teaches on this question of wine, that it would be folly for us to attempt to decide it. Suffice it here to say that many of the first scholars of the land teach us that wherever the Bible commends wine, it is unfermented wine. However this may be, the Bible is certainly terribly severe in its condemnation of every article and practice that leads men to drunkenness. "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging." "Who hath woe! who hath sorrow! They that tarry long at the wine." "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red. At the last it bitch like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." (Prov. 20:1, 23:29-31.) "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink." Hab. 2:15.

This is certainly very far from encouraging wine tippling.

But we are told that "drunkenness is a moral defect, and when the means for gratifying the thirst for liquor are withdrawn, the moral defect is not cured but will break out in some other way." From the connection, I suppose this is meant to be understood, that all means to restrain or prevent men from drunkenness by enforcing total abstinence, or by prohibition, are vain, because, if prevented from exercise in this direction, the moral defect will break out in something else. Why not then apply this rule to *all* moral defects. I suppose that the inclination to steal is as really a moral defect (and more so), as the thirst for liquor. Now if a man is disposed to steal, why let him steal. If you restrain or prevent him, the moral defect will break out in some other way, and you will have as much crime, as though he was permitted to steal freely. The disposition to take the life of another is as really a moral defect, as drunkenness. If a man is disposed to kill another, why prohibit, or remove the means of doing it out of his way? If you prevent it, the moral defect will break out in some other way, and there will be nothing gained. This is certainly new and novel logic. For its consequences I must leave its author to be responsible.

That drunkenness is immorality, is true. But it is more than that. It is also a terrible physical derangement. And in this lies the great danger of the system of "Christian temperance" that Mr. Stevens advocates. There are thousands of men who could tell him of an *appetite* created, strengthened, and fed by the "temperate use" of liquor, until it has *unmanned* and *enslaved them*. He never saw a poor drunkard in his life, who had not gone down to his degredation through this very system of Christian temperance for which he pleads. There are to-day 600,000 drunkards in the U. S. Not one of them came from the ranks of those who pratice total abstinence. *Every man* of them went down to his dishonor and ruin by going through this stage of "Christian temperance." Not one of them intended when in the "temperance use" of liquor ever to become a drunkard: *These facts alone are sufficient answer to Mr. Steven's entire article.*

Why has this vast multitude of men gone down down to degredation? They are there because they began by the "temperate use" of liquor, which gradually created an appetite that has consumed their manhood, broken their will power, and enslaved them Many of them are groaning under this bondage. They are ready to curse the day of their "temperate use" of what has led them down to their ruin. It is poor comfort to say to such poor fellows "God made the wine," and, "The Blessed Spirit of God working in the consciences of men can alone cure a moral defect." They are in the terrible grip of a *physical appetite* that eats out their strength, many of them are maddened by either sight or smell of liquor. What they need is to have the fuel that kindles and sustains these devouring flames of appetite within, put out of their way. Many of our ablest men by nature are going ... these fires, *and these fires are ... by the "temperate use" of liquor.* ... my brother Stevens has the ... of society at heart, as my-self, I cannot doubt. But the system of temperance which he advocates is certainly fraught with danger and wretchedness to men. The struggles of thousands of men with an appetite that has enslaved and destroyed them, brought on first by "temperate" use of liquor, the tears and agonies of wives suffering bereavement worse than death, the cries of neglected and abused children, the desolation of thousands of homes, the crimes and burdens forced upon the State by liquor, are all against it.

JAMES W. HARRIS.

PROHIBITION.

BROWNSVILLE, OR., Aug. 20, 1881.

Eds. Democrat:

Having sometime since seen a petition in circulation, and signed to a considerable extent, I ask room in your valuable paper to express a few opinions in regard to it. This petition is to be presented to the legislature of 1882, asking an amendment to the Constitution of Oregon, prohibiting the sale of, or use of any liquors as a beverage, or for any purpose except medical or scientific uses, expecting to do away with intemperance by placing the yoke of tyranny on the people of Oregon.

I regard and appreciate the virtue of temperance in all things as highly as any man possibly can, while I as deeply deplore the evils arising from intemperance, as well as many other causes incident to the imperfection of human nature.

I am not the apologist of intemperance in any thing, but as the opponent of a law justly deemed pernicious and tyrannical by a very large portion if not a vast majority of the most respectable and intelligent citizens of our state.

While all sensible and good men regret the existence of intemperance and all other evils among us, we may, and do, differ widely as to the remedy best adapted to their correction, and the extent to which government shall interfere with the free action of its citizens. Temperate and respectable men if possessed of the spirit of free men, will not permit any conceited fanatics or upstarts to dictate to them when and what they shall drink. The right of choice in eating and drinking is one of the dearest natural rights of men, which they will not surrender until they are craven and debased enough to submit to the most servile degredation. The business of civil government is merely to protect its citizens from aggressions, to shield them from infringements of their rights of person and property, and punish all outrages of these rights. As to the right of government to interfere in morals and religion, good men differ widely in their views. We find that in the last few years a sect has arisen which considers it immoral to use spirituous liquors and wines, while upon the other hand a much larger number hold, with good and enlightened men of all ages, from the commencement of history, that their temperate use is entirely moral and proper. This newly risen sect now seek to fasten their mushroom theory upon us by penal laws, in the same way as did the Pope of Rome, the bloody Queen Elizabeth, or the bigoted persecuting puritans. The effect of their success in procuring such laws as they ask, would be to enslave and persecute all good men who differ from them, or to provoke rebellion, bloodshed, civil war and revolution. Let none be deceived. This new born theory having the form of a lamb, has the voice of a dragon and the tongue of a demon to lick up the rights and liberty of freemen as greedily as in the darkest days of priest craft and human slavery.

A FREEMAN.

LEBANON ITEMS.

LEBANON, August, 23, 1881.

Editors Democrat:

The new hotel has been named the St. Charles. It continues to be the resort of the public, and being in charge of the hospitable landlord, S. H. Claughton is a full guarantee that all who call will be kindly cared for.

Guy Bros., of the "Dewdrop," complain that for some cause the DEMOCRAT fails to come as it should. His many customers desire to know the news, and your paper is eagerly sought after. Please see that it is sent, so as to avoid any trouble with their patrons.

Mr. E. Geis, our furniture man, has been lately receiving a large stock of furniture of all kinds. It is surprising how cheap he is selling. A call on him will soon satisfy any one that it would be useless to look elsewhere for anything in his line.

Rumor has it there is to be a wedding in town next week. As there are quite a number halting between two opinions, and almost persuaded to take the final step, it would be folly for us to even guess who the parties are. Suffice it, time will tell.

A Ervinis rapidly disposing of what is left of the stock of goods of McCalley and Anchens, preparatory to making a final settlement as assignee. A good bargain can be had by calling on him.

C. B. Montague continues to be the place to buy the best of articles of all kinds. He is kept busy furnishing his many customers with their necessary wants. All who call go away well satisfied with their purchases.

There was quite a rush for Sodaville on last Sunday, many coming from Albany and other places. We understand the best of order was maintained.

The warehouse is almost completed and will be ready to receive grain next Monday. Those who are acquainted with the warehouses of the county claim that this is the strongest of any. The building is a credit to the town and a great necessity to the community. Fair and honest dealing will be the motto of the company. From present appearances it will be filled.

Mr. S. Baum, of the Cash Store, is the place to obtain a good bargain. He buys and sells for cash and by so doing is able to give the purchaser the lowest price. Call on him and he will soon convince you that it is time wasted to go elsewhere.

Miss Florence Thomas and Miss Lou Miller, of Jefferson, are visiting Miss Bertha Baum, of this place.

Coll Van Cleve, of the *Register*, was out here last Tuesday. He seems to be getting quite a number of subscribers among his Republican friends.

IRE.

WHO GETS THE PROFIT?

The *Daily Standard* of Monday last contained the following item, which is at least moderately suggestive as to where the profits on our wheat crop go:

When one sees a fine ship lying at the dock discharging hundreds of tons of rock ballast which she has brought all the way from Australia or China, he is led to wonder where the profits of the owners of the ship come from. But when it is ascertained that such a ship can carry two thousand tons and upwards of wheat, and about $20 per ton is paid for charters at present, making the proceeds of the trip from here to Liverpool, $40,000 or more, the question as to the profits does not seem so difficult to answer. The farmers of this State are now engaged in reaping an abundant harvest, but their gains will be small compared to those of the owners of the ships which will carry the same to market.

It might also be added that nearly every railroad and navigation company in the world is paying large dividends and are in a flourishing condition generally, while a large percentage of the farms in every section of the country are covered with mortgages. Where is the difficulty? Are not our farmers good business men? Are they not capable of managing their affairs in such a manner as to prevent such an unequal distribution of gains, which in the first place all come as the result of the farmers' hard work? We should be glad to have the farmer readers of the DEMOCRAT who notice this item and can appreciate its suggestiveness, give us their opinions on the matter.

A letter from Douglas county states that steps are being taken to renew the work of prospecting for stone coal on Pass creek, along the line of the O. & C. railroad.

The State Line *Herald*, of Lakeview, has been reduced in size, and W. W. Watson succeeds J. H. Evans as editor and manager.

Jas. P. Slater, son of Sen. Slater, has commenced the study of law with Messrs. Turner & Cox, at Pendleton.

V. S. Ralls, an old settler of Jackson county, died of heart disease one day last week.

The Jacksonville *Times* is soon to be enlarged. It is one of the best papers in Oregon.

A telegraph line is being erected between Ashland and Fort Klamath.

Diphtheria is causing many deaths in Southern Oregon.

Silverton will hereafter be a money order office.

FARM FOR SALE

—BY—

STEWART & GREY,

107 acres lying below and within 1½ miles of Lebanon, all under fence. 35 acres in cultivation, and the remainder is in timber and brush. Box house, 1½ story, 2 rooms below and one above. Barn, not very good. Good well; small orchard. Cross fences to the amount of 5000 rails. Sufficient cord wood can be cut and floated to Albany from this place by only a few laborers to pay for it in two years. Only ¾ mile from canal. Possession given by the 15th of October. The land is rich and will turn out wheat 40 and 50 bushels to the acre.

HOLMAN'S PAD,

FOR THE LIVER, Stomach, AND Kidneys.

TRADE MARK.

Is the only safe and reliable remedy for

Malaria in all its Types.

—INCLUDING—

Chills, Fevers, Dull Aching Pains, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumb Ague, Distressing Headaches. So said in the world Dr. Holman's. It assimilates Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Biliousness.

This is the only known remedy that positively expels every vestige of malarial taint from the system without endangering health.

Prof. Dr. A. Loomis says: It is nearer a universal panacea than anything in medicine." This is done on the principle of absorption, of which Dr. Holman's Pad is the only genuine and true exponent.

For all **KIDNEY TROUBLES** use Dr. Holman's Renal or Kidney Pad, the best remedy in the world for ... recommended by the medical faculty.

BEWARE OF BOGUS PADS.

Each genuine Holman Pad bears the **PRIVATE REVENUE STAMP** of the Holman Pad Co., with the above trade mark printed in green. Buy none without it.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. Holman's advice is free. Full treatise sent free on application. Address,

HOLMAN PAD CO.,

744 Broadway, New York.

P. O. Box 2112 16-50

WEST COAST FLAX MILLS,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

SAIL, BROOM, SEWING AND BALL TWINES,

ALSO LINEN YARNS

Foot of Jackson Street,

ALBANY - - OREGON.

P. O. BOX 168.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.—We would respectfully inform the farmers of this section that we are permanently located here, and are prepared at all times to pay the highest market price for lint flax. We will gladly furnish parties who intend sowing flax any information they desire. Depending largely upon the farmers of this section for the success of our enterprise and the raw material we consume, and believing flax growing to be a profitable industry, we respectfully ask you to sustain a home industry that promises to become mutually beneficial.

Albany, Or., Aug. 25, 1881.

4y1 WEST COAST FLAX MILLS.

DRY GOODS!

Cheaper than ever before known in

ALBANY,

—ON ACCOUNT OF—

CHANGE IN FIRM,

Will sell our entire stock of

Dry and Fancy Goods

—IN ALBANY—

AT COST!

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO GET

BARGAINS!

J. F. D. WAINKLE & CO.,

17n3 ALBANY.

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY.

Eugene City, Lane County, Oregon.

Through the munificence of Mr. Henry Villard all debts against the State University have been paid in full.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 12, 1881

FACULTY:

JOHN W. JOHNSON, A. M., PRESIDENT
Professor of Latin and Greek.
MARK BAILEY, P. H. D.,
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
THOS. CONDON, PH. D.
Professor of Geology and Natural History.
GEORGE H. COLLIER, A. M.
Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
JOHN STRAUB, A. M.
Professor of Modern Languages.
MRS. MARY F. SPILLER,
Professor of Elocution and Principal of the English Preparatory Department.

TERMS:

Collegiate Department.

Tuition, per annum $40.00
Incidentals per annum 10.00

Preparatory Department.

Tuition, per annum $30.00

The only charge against students holding free scholarships is an incidental fee of $10 per annum.

BOARDING.

Board including lodging, fuel, etc., can be had in first-class private families at $4 per week. The entire monthly expenses of students boarding themselves need not exceed two dollars.

CABINET AND APPARATUS.

Prof. Condon's cabinet of Natural History, etc., is not excelled on this coast. The collection of apparatus is large and offers splendid facilities for class illustration.

For catalogues and further information, address,

JOSHUA J. WALTON,
Secretary Regents,
Or JOHN STRAUB, Sec. Fac.

Students from abroad when desiring it will be directed to good boarding places by applying to either of the above named. 2sep15

Slaven's Cherry Tooth Paste.

An aromatic combination for the preservation of the Teeth and Gums. It is far superior to any preparation of the kind in the market. In large, handsome opal pots, price 50 cents. For sale by Pershay & Mason, Albany, Oregon.

DRS STARKEY & PALEN'S
PHILA. PATENT TREATMENT
COMPOUND OXYGEN
SOLD BY H. E. MATHEWS
BY INHALATION
606 MONT'G ST
SAN FRANCISCO

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, Debility, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders. Packages may be conveniently sent by express, ready for immediate use at home. Send for free treatise on the Oxygen treatment. Address the proprietors, 1109, 1111 Girard Street, Phila., Pa., or H. E. MATHEWS, Pacific Depositary, 606 Montgomery St, San Francisco, Cal.

GRAIN INSURANCE.

TO FARMERS:

We can give you the lowest rates and the best companies. Take no chances when a very small sum will make you secure. You can borrow money on your grain if you are insured. Our policies are good security at the Bank. Give us a call.

Respectfully,

STEWART & GREY,

Albany, Or., Aug. 11, 1881.