The Democratic Times.

Oldest Paper for Jackson, Josephine & Lake

FRIDAY. JANUARY 16, 1885.

U. S. SENATORS will be elected in several States this month and the situation is generally interesting.

MORE trouble is threatened in the Hocking valley, and Gov. Hoadley of Ohio is about ordering the militia to that section.

THE Oregon legislature is in session, having convened last Monday. It will not commence work in earnest until after the election of a U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. Slater.

THE employes at work in the Oliver chilled-plow works at South Bend, Ind., struck on the 12th, and the situation has been so critical as to require the presence of the military.

ACCORDING to the *Plaindealer* Roseburg is improving steadily and even rapidly. Forty new buildings were erected during the year and many improvements and additions made to others, the whole aggregating nearly $50,000. This is a good showing.

IN the grand lodge of United Workmen at Pittsburg on the 13th inst., the grand recorder presented his report, which showed the order to be in good financial condition. During the year $221,888 were collected for benefits and $216,055 expended.

UPON motion of Senator Weatherford of Linn, our U. S. Senators were instructed, by unanimous vote, to urge the passage of the Reagan inter-state commerce bill, now pending in the Senate. This reflects the sentiments of the people of Oregon and elsewhere.

THE Democrats in the legislature promise to be more than an inactive minority. In the House, W. P. Keady of Benton county, a Republican "kicker," was elected speaker by Democratic votes. They propose to show their hand in other ways before the end of the session.

A BILL is before congress for the retirement of Gen. Grant; but it is not likely to succeed this session. We doubt whether the American public ever did more for any man than it has done for Gen. Grant. He has proved himself a decided failure in everything but a military officer.

THOS. GUINEAN, the present popular host of the St. Charles hotel at Portland, has been selected to take charge of the new Esmond hotel. This building will, when completed, be the finest hotel north of San Francisco, with entirely new and first-class fittings and furnishings throughout.

POSTMASTER CROASMAN of Salem has been removed, and GEN. W. H. Odell, a veritable political pauper, now holds the office. Croasman proved an unpopular and conceited official; but we think his successor will not be much of an improvement. His career promises to be quite abbreviated.

SCHUYLER COLFAX of Indiana, for many years speaker of the House of Representatives and once vice-president of the United States, died suddenly at Mankota, Minn., on the 13th inst. He was 62 years of age and for many years a prominent Republican politician. It is presumed he died of heart disease.

THE election of U. S. Senator in this State is absorbing considerable attention. Who the lucky man will be nobody can tell as yet, though many are of the opinion that it will not be a Portland man this time. The Republicans seem to shun a caucus, the managers fearing, from former experience, that it is not altogether safe. It will be ten days until a ballot is taken for Senator.

IF the Democratic members of the legislature do not assist in electing a U. S. Senator we will always think they missed their golden opportunity. Although their opponents outnumber them considerably, they ought to be able to at least elect a conservative Republican, one who can be relied on to support President Cleveland and his cabinet in all righteous measures they may propose.

THE meeting of the legislature has demonstrated that a very bitter feeling against Portland exists throughout Oregon, and it may have much influence on future legislation. No wonder, Portland has long ago arrogated to itself the dictation of the entire State, and its capitalists have deliberately set at naught any and all laws which they have not fancied, no matter how beneficial they may have been to the interior. The people have become tired of this and are at last showing their resentment.

BOTH houses of the legislature were organized on the first day, with the following officers: Senate—President, Waldo of Salem; chief clerk, J. W. Strange of Douglas; assistant clerk, F. A. Cook; sergeant-at-arms, Jos. S. Purdom; door-keeper, Allie Brown. House—Speaker, Keady of Benton; chief clerk, Col. Howlett of Portland; assistant clerk, J. T. Gregg of Salem; sergeant-at-arms, J. C. Booth of Salem; door-keeper, Phil. Saunders of Portland. No business of importance had been transacted at last accounts.

THE independent Republican national committee was in session at New York on the 13th. The treasurer reported that the receipts were $23,836. Of this amount $11,000 was expended for campaign documents, of which 3,125,000 had been circulated. It was resolved: "That the national committee of independent Republicans continue in existence, and that State organizations be instructed to preserve the rolls containing the names of independent voters." At a dinner which followed the meeting speeches were made by Carl Schurz and others, who dwelt in eulogies upon the victory won by the independents, and predicted a new and cleaner era in national politics.

TOPD, the stage robber arrested by ex-Sheriff Hogan of Douglas county some time ago, and who is now confined in the Oregon penitentiary under a life sentence, made a brutal and almost fatal attack on that gentleman last Sunday. Mr. Hogan, in company with other friends, was visiting the prison, and while being shown around passed Todd's cell, who, being aware of Mr. Hogan's visit, had prepared for him. As the party was passing his cell Todd thrust a large bottle through his wicket and hurling it at Mr. Hogan, it struck him on the side of the head and prostrated him. Had it not been for the efforts of his friends he would have fallen to the floor below. He is recovering, however, and is able to be about, and Todd will undoubtedly receive punishment.

THE DEPENDENCE OF EMINENCE UPON LABOR.

ESSAY READ AT THE LATE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE BY PROF. M. A. M'GINNIS.

The history of the world abounds in testimony to prove the dependence of eminence upon labor. All eminent men are so many proofs or examples of it. The idea that men are born geniuses is false. Every genius was, or is, a man of talent; a man who in his youth received a vast number of impulses tending in the same direction and these combined impulses formed a momentum which caused the possessor thereof to be dubbed genius. Could but the erroneous idea (the offspring of ignorance) be uprooted that eminence is the result of accident; that every man is or must be what chance happens to make him, the world would be freed from bondage, and the glorious millennium, so long wished and prayed for, would be at hand. Hosts of guides and teachers suffer themselves to be ensnared by this barbarous idea, and they remain mediocres, because they are too indolent, too superstitious to enquire how they might rise to eminence. Success, whether in science or art, depends upon the amount of labor bestowed in a given direction, and is the reward of industry and pains. The ignorant alone can claim that men are born geniuses—they who never read the history of Demosthenes, of Cicero, of Newton, of Schuyler, of Columbus, or of any great light of the world. By long, weary toil Demosthenes overcame an impediment in speech, and finally succeeded to hurl eloquence, which won him the title—"Master of Oratory." Nature, failing to bestow upon him all the requisites of the orator, he, by patience and perseverance, lent her satisfactorily and effectively to the execution of his will. Columbus, after years of toilsome exploration upon the boundless ocean, without scarcely any guide to enable him to find his way through her untraced limits, succeeded in the discovery of a "new world" which has added conquest and treasure to the poor and oppressed of every clime; opened the prisons of the imprisoned conscience and the superstitious-stricken ones from out of the old world; and, arresting the whole direction of thought in the world of commerce and exploration, he produced a momentum that shall vibrate as long as the glorious land he discovered shall be an abiding place for man. Although no school can claim him; although poor, unknown and oppressed; and though dying in ignorance of the real grandeur of his discoveries; dying, with the sweat of oppression upon his brow and the links of poisonous malice and cruel slander festering in his flesh, the success of his grand achievement has grown none the less in the estimation of mankind. Wrongfully accused, cruelly imprisoned, and the name of that land he discovered unjustly called America, yet mankind has acquitted him and the historian has justly crowned him the discoverer of the "New World."

Newton, by more than twenty long years of laborious research in the science of optics, discovered many interesting results, with which to adorn the pages of Natural Philosophy. He it was who first fixed the attention of the scientific world upon the existence of an incandescent force that binds together not only the atoms of matter, but that that self-same force keeps the heavenly bodies revolving about their common centre with wonderful harmony and mathematical precision. Such discoveries are not the result of blind chance working by way into the minds of men; but they are the indisputable result or outgrowth of long and patient study—truly guided by the highest form of intelligence and common sense.

The names of illustrious men who, by their own individuality, reached the highest pinnacle of fame are legion. We can only pick up a name here and there from those shining lights, who, by the industry of hand and brain, have stamped upon the age in which they lived the brightest thoughts and the noblest deeds. Every civilized nation has produced her great men. England presents to us her Bacon, her Fox, her Chatham, her Byron, her Shakespear, her Grattan, her Wellington, her Buckle, her Tyndall, her Faraday and another, greater and crueller than these, who was born in the lap of penury and want and at a time when great revolutions were agitating Europe from center to circumference. He, who received the first rudiments of instruction at his mother's knee, grew in body and mind until we find him the head of the Commons of Great Britain. He became their leader, not alone by inborn natural ability, but by acquired ability. By dint of toil there learned from his pen logic, philosophy, history, social and political science, and statesmanship grand and of unbidable purity. His speeches became by words of the nation; his writings became voluminous, and not only did the Commons of Great Britain do him the honor of conferring upon him the title of leader, but he was acknowledged to be the foremost man in all Europe. As we read the works of this consummate thinker we cannot think without astonishment of the vast amount of labor requisite to marshal such an array of words into sentence, his vocabulary being more extensive than that of any other man that ever figured in the annals of history. For a study of words the student can do no better than read the collosal works of Sir Edmund Burke. What can we say of Bacon, Carlyle, Tyndall, Huxley and Darwin, the greatest naturalist of the age—he who performed, I venture to say, more labor both mental and physical, than any other man of either ancient or modern times? Suffice it to say that the history of the great nation cannot be written without honorable reference to their labors and achievements. In the works of all may we find accomplishments of the highest forms of industry. Each has presented to the world huge volumes of original thought that will forever occupy a conspicuous place in the library of every student.

The history of Germany teems with examples of profound scholars, thinkers and reformers. She is justly called "the land of scholars"—a nation of workers, of thinkers. Labor and thought and action, inseparable, are the characteristics of her people. What wonderful, effective and far-reaching revolutions have taken place within the narrow limits of her boundaries. The fruits of her great reformation are manifold. Breathed into existence by her Luther, it bears the indelible stamp of the labor and character of this great man. Appearing at a time when the conscience of Europe was clouded, and the minds and characters of men so warped and bent by the evil influence of superstition and the divine rights of kings that the strain could no longer be endured, yet, boldly, heroically, Luther steps out upon the scene—and such a scene that no tongue can tell, and no pen portray its color! It is difficult to grasp the magnitude of this undertaking. In order to comprehend the labors and difficulties that were thrown in the way of this prince of liberty, we must study the history of Europe before the birth of this grand epoch. For more than five hundred years slavery, in its worst form, permeated the institutions of Europe and fastened itself upon the minds of men. The king and the beggar groped side by side in darkness. The powerful looked upon his abject slave, and in the silence of his thoughts asked if he, too, was not a slave! Such thoughts were but sparks of light lost in darkness. Such was the condition of human thought when Luther knocked at the bigoted threshold of Europe, demanding admission. She opened and let in the gigantic German. Revolution and reformation followed. Everything seemed chaos; but from the smoking embers of that revolution sprang the tree of liberty and of unbounded conscience. Its influence is felt in the halls of parliaments, in the courts of justice, sitting at the right hand of judges, in the palace of the prince, by the side of the happy, a beacon of light to the unfortunate. Down the stream of time it flows, growing in strength and beauty, giving out here and there sparks of light to guard the benighted, and words of encouragement to the weak.

Labor—progress—is the prayer of all creation. The sun rises and sets, and the stars come and go. They never come but what they disappear; but in the welling spring of existence individuality alone is life and progress. Nothing lives but that which is born of labor. Every hour that passes by and every morning and every evening sinks with new thoughts and new signs upon the world. New light and new love encircle the stars. As the dew-drops from the clouds strengthen the earth, as the slight the nature, as the sleep, the mankind. The great battles of all reforms have been fought and won, and the great achievements in every field of thought have been accomplished by men and women eminently fitted to labor much and to suffer long. Even since the first decisive battle in the history of the world, when a mere handful of Greeks defeated a host of Persians, down to the last decisive battle fought on our own soil, consecrating it for a great people and creating it a new nation—everything worthy of note has been the outgrowth of the united labor of hearts, and hands and brains. Henry Ward Beecher says: "Some men are born great, some to achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them; and some, like the sailor and the traveler, simply to be guided." We may admire the splendid intellect of this champion of our American institutions ever so much, but we are compelled by the history of the lives of the many great and good men who have long gone before us, and from the very nature of things, to take issue with him, and say to his very teeth, Sir, this doctrine is not new or original with you. It was born in the dark ages and issued as an edict from the thrones of kings and the palaces of princes when there were no public schools or public school children to call such wild assertions into question. No man was ever "born great," or "to achieve greatness," or "to be guided;" for has greatness ever been "thrust on him." All greatness comes of labor! Fortune and wealth may be thrust upon us; greatness never. Greatness is a lamp filled with the oil of heart, hand and brain, and burning by the united efforts of all. It is not a phantom, but reality within the reach of all. It is not angelic, but godlike. It is nature in motion. It is man obeying the higher laws of his being. Against the laws of nature all the powers of princes avail nothing. Man is now beginning to recognize the laws of his creation and the development of his mind. Vainly did he struggle in ages past to rest an oaken upon all labor. But history teaches us that progress in that direction simply means death. The sad experience of ages now lies mapped out before us, and we see nature, stooping as it were, to give a look at the callous hand and sweated brow. The great cloud of darkness has been hurled back into the realms of space, and now we look at all creation and all progress through the same non-refracted glass. All the atoms of matter are constantly changing place, mingling and intermingling with each other. Activity manifest in the atomic world of nature resulting in the formation of new and distinct bodies. So in the world of mind, if without motion it is dead. Inertia, inactivity is simply dead matter. You and I begin the possessor of something far more than himself. No man is born to be idle; neither, for within the development of his mind lies the germ by which greatness is evolved. He is led only as he allows himself to become torpid. But while we are admiring the grand progress in the field of science and literature, we must not forget that achievements equally as noble and important have been accomplished under as trying circumstances in the field of art. Space will permit us to mention but a few of these benefactors of the human race.

Who can read the life of Wedgewood without tears or sympathy? We see him driven from place to place, and after years of ineffectual efforts, and when the labor of years fell heavily upon him, deserted by his wife, his children, his friends, yet with a perseverance and a will that the angels of heaven might envy, he repeated his experiments until success was his. It came in the darkest hour of his life and he proved a boon to humanity. Read the history of Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, the humiliations through which he passed, the labors he had to perform, and the difficulties he had to surmount in order to culminate his great invention. The cruel press laughed at him and called him crazy. Boys, who lacked the instruction of good parents, insulted him on the streets and annoyed him at his work. Men in power sneered when called upon to render assistance. But the spirit of the great man was not to be overcome. With a sweep of his master mind and hand he sends down to posterity the most valuable of inventions. Another great inventor whose life and suffering resemble, to a great extent, that of Watt, is our illustrious Whitney. We may doubt whether words will ever potently convey the injustice that this man suffered at the hands of his fellow-men. When we learn that, for an invention which created a scene of industry at the South unparalleled in the history of any nation or any people, raising her inhabitants suddenly into wealth and respectability, he received comparatively nothing, will may we ask an Emerson how to apportion law of compensation. In every steam engine that sweeps over our plains from north to south and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in every noble steamer that plows the briny seas from sea-board to sea-board, bearing its burden of human freight, we read the trials and sufferings of an inventor Watt. Every yard of cotton fabric bears with it the history of the injustice done our noble Whitney. History may record but can never repay injustice. Oh, that this spirit of wrong-doing and this lack of a disposition to do justice would pass from the heart of man. In the millennium may we see labor requited, injustice adjudged and cruelty punished. Shall, but surely is the present generation beginning to realize the importance of class application and the dependence of success upon the laborious accomplishments of the scholar and the artisan. Such are the men that build up the industries of the world, pull down the barriers to progress and smooth the paths and direct the steps of future generations.

The same thing that is true of individuals is also true of nations. A striking example is presented to us in the history of our own country and that of the history of Spain. When every nation in Europe was convulsed with revolution, reformation, Spain alone remained passive. The great reformations brought about by Voltaire of France and Luther of Germany produced no effect upon her institutions of learning or religion. In the language of Buckle (which I quote from memory) "There she lies, at the farther extremity of the continent, the only representative now remaining of a feeling and knowledge of the middle ages; and, what is the worst symptom of all, Spain is satisfied with her condition. She is proud of everything of which she should be ashamed. She is proud of her aristocracy; proud of her clergy; proud of her religion; proud of the strength of her faith; proud of her hatred of heresies, and of the undying vigilance with which she has baffled their every attempt to gain a full and legal possession of her soil." The history of that single word is the history of nearly every vicissitude of which the human species is capable. Laws infinite in variety as well as in number; constitutions of all kinds from the most stringent to the most liberal; monarchies, democracies, government by priests, government by foreigners, government by municipalities, government by nobles, have been tried and tried in vain. Roads have been opened, mines worked, bridges built—in short, everything has been done for the people, nothing by them; and the result is, in spite of those physical ameliorations which just touch the surface of society, Spain still sleeps on."

Look at America! What is she to-day? The foremost nation in the whole world! The deep, dark forests of 1776, where are they now? Go ask of the lone Indian who sits in exile away back in these western frontiers, and he will tell you that the white man's axe and the torch of intellect swept those forests from his sight. The wilderness has been made to blossom as the rose, and the hunting-land of the savage converted into luxuriant gardens, blossoming orchards, splendid palaces and thriving towns; and now it shines out as the Eden of the world in those valleys where the Indian once hunted his venison, and where the wild beasts of the forests roamed. Here two decisive battles of the world's history have been fought. One made us a nation; another struck the shackles from the limbs of four millions of human beings in bondage, and forever settled the question of slavery among us and our existance as a nation. A third is being fought, and some ground has been gained. But they tell us we are unable to cope with so formidable an adversary. Past experience tells us we are strong. History tells us that when the great American people undertake a reform like the one now pending they mean business. Time will bring them success. Against haughty England we marshal such men as Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Jay, Henry, Otis, Jones, Hancock, Putnam, Lee, Stack, Burr, Hamilton and others equally as great. Against slavery and disunion we arrayed our Lincoln, our McClellan, our Douglas, our Grant, our Seward, our Greeley, our Sherman, and others ad libitum. Under the stars and stripes of our noble flag gathered men from the workshop and from the farm. Under its same flag they bled and died, achieving eminence in life, immortality in death. The very atmosphere that covers our land is swayed to and fro by the active industry of our people. What progress we are making! Is it thrust upon us? No. We roll up our sleeves and dig for it. We have solved the mystery of all history and the problem of all progress. We need not dig dead men's bones or shake the dust from the pages of history to learn of eminent men. Go with me into your cotton house and I will show them to you. Go down into our streets, out upon our farms, into our schools, our mines, our sick-rooms, by the bedside of the sick and dying, and you are not slow to perceive you must gather model thought and learn lessons of true greatness.

"Pigmies are pigmies still, though perched on Alps,
And pyramids are pyramids in valleys.
Each man makes his own stature, builds himself!
Virtue alone outlives the pyramids:
Herodotus mocks death! but when Egypt's fell,"

EDITORIAL NOTES.

M. K. KITTERMAN, the well known runner, has returned to San Francisco and has written a challenge to Frank Lewis, the famous Oregon sprinter, to make a match with him to run 100 yards for from $500 to $1000 a side, $100 to be allowed Lewis for expenses.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE is said to be suffering with a severe attack of paralysis, and the Republican managers are anxious that he should resign, so that some one of their political caste can be appointed. President Arthur is said to be anxious to appoint Secretary Frelinghuysen.

MRS. SPARGO'S affidavit avers that Spargo is worth $15,000,000 and has an income of $100,000 per month. She believes $150,000 is a reasonable amount for counsel fees and $10,000 per month from November 25, 1881, a reasonable amount for alimony. She has not got either yet, however.

THERE is a deadlock in the California Senate, as the membership is equally divided between the two parties and it has been found impossible to elect a president *pro tem*. The regular Democratic Senators refuse to vote with the traitors who sold out the people and their party, and we cannot blame them. But for these rascals and a few more like them California would have cast her electoral vote for Cleveland and Hendricks.

IN their great agony over losing their hold on the public teat, some of the Republican leaders show how hypocritical are their professions for a united country. Gen. Sherman having got the worst of his controversy with Jeff. Davis, some of his political friends in congress, including his brother, are coining to his rescue. Why they should again open the sores that are now nearly healed only those Republican demagogues know. The civil war ended many years ago, and why keep up these recollections of it? The historical statement filed by Gen. Sherman in the war department, concerning Jeff. Davis' policy when president of the Southern Confederacy, is a matter of no public importance at this date, and amounts to nothing anyhow. It can only be intended to subserve some purpose of the disappointed and revengeful bosses.

Prepare for a Cold Winter.

In the order from the Nobby Clothing Store, Ashland Or., and buy your clothing, furnishing goods, hats, caps, etc., there because you can save from five to ten dollars on a suit. This is worth saving. Go and see the Nobby Clothing Store at Ashland and buy your fall and winter clothing if you want to keep warm and to keep. Remember that the Nobby Clothing Store has the best tailor in the State. Suits made to order on short notice. No Chinamen employed and satisfaction guaranteed. Ready-made suits sold for tailor-made goods. Remember what we say.

Important Notice.

We have commenced rendering statements of account, and those knowing themselves indebted are requested to remit without further delay. If they wish to escape the importunities of our irrepressible collector. As we have been to great expence in improving the Times and contemplate still further improvements, we have use for every cent due us. We have been quite lenient to delinquents in the past, but self-preservation makes it an injustice to ourselves to defer the collection of long-standing accounts any longer. Therefore settle up.

Syrup of Figs.

Nature's own true laxative. Pleasant to the palate, acceptable to the stomach, harmless in its nature, painless in its action. Cures habitual constipation, biliousness, indigestion and kindred ills. Cleanses the system, purifies the blood, regulates the liver and acts on the bowels. Breaks up colds, chills and fevers, etc. Strengthens the organs on which it acts. Better than bitter, nauseous liver medicines, pills, salts and draughts. Sample bottles free, and large bottles for sale by Merritt & Robinson of this place.

A Card.

I would call the attention of the public to the fact that I have moved into my new store building at Gold Hill and have laid in a neat and well selected stock of goods. I earnestly solicit the patronage of my old customers and the people generally. As I was considerably injured in my recent disaster by fire, it would be a great favor for all who are indebted to me to settle as soon as possible. I am compelled to call for a prompt settlement. M. E. POGUE.

Gold Hill, December 10, 1884.

For Sale.

Two first-class dictionaries, which are perfectly new. They will be sold very cheap if applied for soon. Call at the TIMES office.

Reminiscences of a Memorable Event.

The pleasure-seekers who are flocking to New Orleans to the great Exposition make it a point to invest in the world-renowned Louisiana State Lottery, and examine the integrity and correctness of the distribution under Gen. G. T. Beauregard of Louisiana and Gen. Jubal A. Early of Va. The next, the 177th grand monthly drawing, will occur at noon, Feb. 11th, of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will give any information.

POLITICS AND POWDER.

What It Costs to Run a Campaign—Opinion of a Fireworks Maker.

[Rochester, N. Y. Democrat.]

"Five million dollars!"

"Yes, sir, five million dollars, of which two million are spent for fireworks and three millions for uniforms, etc., every presidential campaign."

Thus said Mr. James Palmer, the Rochester fireworks maker, to our reporter's inquiry.

"The average spent in off years for fireworks is over one million dollars."

"Do we import the bulk of our fireworks?"

No sir, we import nothing but firecrackers. We make the rest in this country. There are only ten fireworks establishments in America."

Upon invitation of Superintendent Frederick Fitz Fichner, the reporter inspected the Palmer establishment not without some fear and trembling at first. When the superintendent said he had been blown up twice, the reporter furtively asked:

"Is not this business a little risky?"

"Yes, I suppose it would be so considered by outsiders, but I have encountered greater dangers than any I find here and don't feel concerned."

"I don't quite catch your meaning?"

"Well, I have been in this business many years and the constant through unconscious nervous strain has caused greater suffering than the explosions I have "taken!" Many a day I would be very dizzy, and everything would get dark. At other times I could scarcely breathe from choking sensations. Then my appetite left me and I grew thin, weak, and listless. I was drowsy by day and wakeful by night. My side pained me, my back ached, my limbs burned, I bloated fearfully and one leg got paralyzed. For ten months I suffered desperately, and two prominent physicians gave me up for a dead man, sure."

"You don't look it now?"

"No, that's so, but it was a fact, just the same. When I found out my trouble, I at once resorted to Warner's safe cure and a dozen bottles put me in possession of the best health I ever expected to enjoy, and I was pronounced incurably sick with bright's disease. It is the most wonderful medicine in the world."

"Indeed. You are a fortunate man. Is there any falling off in the fire works business this year?"

"Not at all. On the contrary it grows more popular every year, and this year we have done an extraordinary business. The American people are getting quite as fond of display as the mercurial Frenchman, and they manifest it by rockets and volcanoes, political banner, campaign uniforms, etc. I reckon that $10,000,000 won't cover the incidental political expenses of a presidential campaign."

Society Meetings.

MASONIC.—Warren Lodge No. 10 of Jacksonville meets each Wednesday evening at or preceding the full moon; Ashland Lodge No. 23 on Thursday evening during the same time. Oregon Chapter No. 4, R. A. M., meets at Jacksonville on the Tuesday evening previous. Adard Chapter No. 3, O. E. S., of Jacksonville meets on the last Thursday evening of each month; Alpha Chapter No. 1 of Ashland on the first and third Tuesdays.

I. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge No. 9, meets every Saturday evening; Ashland Lodge No. 26 at the same time. Table Rock Encampment No. 10 meets at Jacksonville on every other Tuesday evening of each month. Ruth Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 1 of Jacksonville meets every other Monday evening, commencing with Jan. 5, 1884. Rose Degree Lodge of Ashland, on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

RED MEN.—Oregonian Tecahontas Tribe No. 1, Improved O. R. M., every Tuesday evening.

A. O. U. W.—Rumner Lodge No. 25 meets every other Friday evening, commencing Jan. 16, 1884. Ashland Lodge No. 86 on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

C. OF H.—Victory Council No. 1 of Jacksonville on Friday evenings.

JACKSONVILLE RETAIL MARKET.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Flour, per thousand lbs	$15 00
Wheat, per bushel	90
Oats, " "	35
Corn, " "	30
Mill Feed, per ton	17 00
Hay, wheat or timothy, per ton	9 00
Eggs, per dozen	25
Butter, per lb	25
Potatoes, per lb	1
Cabbage, "	01
Onions, "	01
Beans, "	04
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs	2 50
Lard, per lb in tins	12½
Ham and Bacon	11 to 16
Dried Apples, per lb	10
" Peaches, "	12½
" Pears, "	12½
" Peaches, "	16
Sorghum Molasses, per gallon	75
Chickens, per dozen	$2 50 to 3 00
Turkeys, "	9 00 to 12 00
Geese, "	1 00 to 1 50
Deer-skins	25 to 37
Wool, Spring	15

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. PURITY. On Every Bottle. THE BEST TONIC. DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women**, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

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Cuticura

Mrs. Smith's Case, and what the Rev. Mr. McKinstry has to say about it.

TO THE PUBLIC: I have been a fearful sufferer for fifteen years, most of the time with what has been called Eczema or Salt Rheum, Psoriasis and Lepra, and the like, and have always been told that there was no cure for me, and have been so discouraged that "I had as soon die as live." I have been so badly afflicted sometimes that there was not the smallest spot from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet that was not diseased and as red as crimson. It would commence in small white spots, which had a silvery appearance, but were not deep, but if I attempted to heal them, or soon after their first appearance, they would burn and run together until there was a complete dry, red scale, which would become so inflamed as to crack and look fiery and angry, and the burning sensation would be almost incurable.

I went times so lame that I could scarcely get about, and could not dress myself without assistance. I have tried many remedies, and have paid $200 in a single instance to a physician, but have ever obtained only temporary relief. Although belied for a time, I soon relapsed again to be as badly troubled as ever, and during the winter of 1881 and 1882 I suffered so much as to be entirely discouraged. Last June, however, I was advised by Elder and Mrs. L. C. McKinstry, who are well known in these regions, to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES; and I felt somehow a little courage, from their favorable opinion of them, to try their virtue. About the second week of July last I commenced taking the remedies, and within six weeks I began to see a permanent improvement, until now (Oct. 1) I am about as good as new, and my flesh is as the flesh of a child.

MRS. BENJ. SMITH.

I certify that the above statement of my wife is correct, and I join with her in expressing my gratitude for the great benefit she has received.

B. SMITH.

I certify that the above statement is correct. Mr. Smith is a prominent man in this community, where he lives. He is a well-known dealer in stock, and his statement, with that of his wife, is fully entitled to credit.

Done at Stanstead, Province of Quebec, this twenty-seventh day of October, 1882.

L. C. McKINSTRY, Minister of the Gospel.

LATER.—I have seen Mrs. Smith recently and believe her to be thoroughly and permanently cured.

Sec'y Advent Ch. Conf., P. Q., No. Vt. and No. N. H. Boston, Sept. 9, 1884.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, and Cuticura, and Cuticura Soap, the great skin cures and beautifiers, are sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, $1.00. **Potter Drug and Chemical Company, Boston**

BEST SPORTING, BLASTING AND GIANT Powder Fuse, Caps and Wads at JOHN MILLER'S

HARVESTING MACHINERY, WAGONS AND STOVES

BY THE CARLOAD!

G. KAREWSKI

Has just received a full line of the celebrated

DEERING MOWER!

MOWER & REAPER COMBINED!

Light Reapers and Twine Binders,

Which have no equals in the harvest field. Also,

HAY RAKES & ALL FARM IMPLEMENTS

Which his superior facilities enable him to sell cheaper than anybody.

Direct from the factory, a Carload of the best Wagons that ran on wheels—the celebrated

STUDEBAKER--IN ALL SIZES.

A CARLOAD OF

PERRY & CO'S EASTERN STOVES,

IRON KETTLES of all sorts and sizes, direct from the factory. A full and complete stock of

TINWARE.

Including Fruit Cans, etc. I have also just received a large and fresh stock of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,

A full line of General Merchandise in endless variety, which I am enabled to offer at greatly reduced prices, and for which I will take in exchange all kinds of

FARM PRODUCE.

I will pay you to call and get my prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I have determined to close out my mercantile business and will sell at the very lowest rates.

G. KAREWSKI, Jacksonville.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

ROYAL (Absolutely Pure)
GRANT'S (Alum Powder)
RUMFORD'S (Phosphate) fresh
HANFORD'S, when fresh
REDHEAD'S
CHARM (Alum Powder)
AMAZON (Alum Powder)
CLEVELAND'S
PIONEER (San Francisco)
CZAR
DR. PRICE'S
SNOW FLAKE (Groff's, St. Paul)
LEWIS'
CONGRESS
BECKER'S
GILLET'S
HANFORD'S, when not fresh
ANDREWS & CO. (Milwaukee)
BULK (Powder sold loose)
RUMFORD'S, when not fresh

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients, namely, cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and contains no ammonia, lime, phosphates, or other injurious substances.

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is the most healthful of all baking powders."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from ammonia, lime, phosphates, or other injurious substance." HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology.

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased of the undersigned, and find it to be composed of pure and wholesome ingredients, namely, cream of tartar, soda, and starch." JOHN WIEGAND, Ph.D., Chemist.

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, Philadelphia, 1876, Paris, 1878, and at the American Institute, New York, 1880.

No other article of human food has received such high praise, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE.—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A one pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant housewife of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts.

☞ While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to have a higher degree of strength than other powders, it does not follow that they are as healthful as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, in proportion to their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

CHICAGO AT GRANT'S PASS!!

NEW GOODS

DIRECT FROM THE EAST!

Largest and best stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE in Jackson county selling at twenty per cent. less than ever offered before.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR

HIDES, FURS, PRODUCE!

We have a fine Store-room, 20x50 feet, fitted up in good style, and having made our arrangements to do a

PERMANENT AND EXTENSIVE BUSINESS,

Can assure the public that they will be treated to

THE BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES

In Jackson County. We can

Supply the Miners

With the BEST RUBBER BOOT made in America. For

STOVES, TINWARE & HARDWARE

There is no occasion to go anywhere else, as our goods are the best, and bought at

LOW PRICES.

☞ Our intention is to cultivate the trade of Jackson and Josephine counties, and we will guarantee to the people fair treatment and honorable dealing in all transactions.

H. B. MULLER & CO

SMOKE

E. H. GATO'S

"LA ESTRELLA"

Key West Havana Cigars.

NONE BETTER.

Beware of Imitations.

For Sale Everywhere!

To Whom it May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned did sell all his interest in Wagner Creek Saw mill, about the 23d of October last, to Cal. Mulkey and Thomas Guyer.

J. L. TRUITT.

January 5, 1885.

LATEST IMPROVED SHARP, BALLARD Remington and Winchester rifles, warranted to be the genuine article, at JOHN MILLER'S.

VINEGAR FOR SALE!

The undersigned, residing at Talent, Jackson county, Oregon, has thirty barrels of choice Apple Vinegar, which he offers to sell by wholesale or retail, for cash or grain, at the very lowest price

BOILED AND HARD CIDER

Also kept constantly on hand.

J. L. TRUITT.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

NEW ERA SALOON

AND BILLIARD HALL.

PHŒNIX, OREGON.

This house carries in stock the choicest brands of

KENTUCKY WHISKIES,

CHOICE WINES, ETC

The best brands of

CIGARS.

And in fact everything usually found in a first class house.

For Medical Purposes

We keep a superior article of

FRENCH BRANDY,

HOLLAND SWAN GIN,

FINE WINES, ETC

Owing to a large stock on hand a reduction of from 25 to 50 per cent. will be made.

We will sell Old Kentucky Whisky at $1 per bottle. Old price $1.50.

Best brands of Stonwall Bitters $1 per bottle. Old price $1.25.

For Medical purposes, Holland Swan Gin at $1.50 per quart. Old price $2.00.

Hennessy French Brandy, $2 per quart.

This house has always in stock the celebrated Joseph Schlitz

Milwaukee Lager Beer

In bottles. Here can also be found one of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co's

BILLIARD TABLES.

Our reading table is supplied with the Daily Oregonian, Daily Chronicle, Wide Awake, Mirror of American Sports, Circus, and the county papers—Times, Sentinel and Tidings.

Patronage respectfully solicited.

Terms Cash. G. C.

THE ROGUE RIVER DISTILLING COMPANY

AGAIN TO THE FRONT

We have just withdrawn from warehouse and placed on sale in our

WHOLESALE HOUSE

IN JACKSONVILLE,

A large quantity of pure, unadulterated

BOURBON, RYE AND CORN WHISKY,

In addition to our regular stock we have that same fine old Bourbon Whisky from which we have been so long supplying our patrons.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES

Our goods are warranted to stand the test of any house in the market.

Call and satisfy yourselves.

N. K. LITTLE, Superintendent.

ALHAMBRA SALOON!

ASHLAND.

HIGH & TAYLOR'S

Sample Rooms. The best of

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

Always on Hand. Merrill & Balke's

The BILLIARD Table

Come and see us once, we don't