L P Fisher

The Democratic Times.

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CHARLES NICKELL,

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For Jackson county the County Probate and Commissioners' courts meet every month, commencing with the first Monday; for Josephine county, the first Monday in January, April, July and September; for Lake county, every alternate month, commencing the first Monday in January. For Klamath county the first Wednesday in March, June, September and November.

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CIVIL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4th. — President Cleveland makes public the following correspondence:

PITTSBURG, Nov. 18, 1886.

Hon. A. H. Garland, Attorney General:—Sir:—I have read the correspondence between the president and Hon. M. E. Benton, the United States attorney, connected with his restoration to office, in which it appears he was suspended from office for his apparent neglect of official duties in making campaign speeches. Presumably my suspension was ordered for the same reason. I made but two speeches prior to the receipt of the order of suspension—one at Butler, in an adjourning county, October 1, and at Kittaning, a town near Pittsburg, on the evening of October 20. I did not leave Pittsburg for Butler until nearly 4 o'clock October 1, and returned on the forenoon of the 2d, about 9 o'clock. I left Pittsburg for Kittaning Saturday, October 20, about 5 P. M., and returned the same night. On both the above dates the U. S. Courts here were not in session, except for a short time in the morning of each day, for ordinary motions. I was in attendance on the courts during their sittings, and did not leave the city on either occasion until after the courts had adjourned.

On October 18th the United States district court began its session at Pittsburg for the trial of jury causes, the petit and grand juries being in attendance. From October 2d to 18th I was engaged in the preparation of causes for trial, and from October 18th to 25th, the date of the receipt of the order of suspension, I was engaged in trial of these causes. Neither during this period from October 2d to 27th, nor at any other time, did I neglect the duties of my office. These statements may be verified by inquiry of any officer of our courts.

I feel it my duty after reading the correspondance between the President and Mr. Benton, to state these facts, in justice to myself, and respectfully request that this communication be referred to the President. I may also add that I did not think the making of an occasional speech to my neighbors, while not neglecting the duties of my office, would be a violation of the President's order of July 10, 1886. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. STONE.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 19, 1886.

Hon. A. H. Garland, Attorney-General:—Dear Sir:—I have read the letter of the 18th inst. written to you by Wm. A. Stone, lately suspended from office as district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, and the subject matter to which he refers has received my careful consideration. I shall not impute to the writer any mischievous motive in his plainly erroneous assumption that his case and that of Benton, recently suspended and reinstated, rest upon the same state of facts, but prefer to regard his letter as containing the best statement possible upon the question of his reinstatement.

You remember, of course, that soon after the present administration was installed, and I think nearly a year and a half ago, I considered, with you, certain charges which had been preferred against Mr. Stone as a Federal official. You remember, too, that the action we then contemplated was withheld by reason of the excuses and explanations of his friends. These excuses and explanations induced me to believe that Mr. Stone's retention would insure the faithful performance of his official duty, and that whatever offensive partisanship he had deemed justifiable in other circumstances, he would, during his continuance in office at his request under an administration opposed to him in political creed and policy, content himself with an obtrusive enjoyment of his political privileges. I certainly supposed that his sense of propriety would cause him to refrain from pursuing such partisan course as would wantonly effect and irritate friends of the administration who insisted that he should not be retained in office.

Mr. Stone, when permitted to remain in office, becomes a part of the business organization bound by every obligation of honor to assist within his sphere its successful operation. This obligation involved not only the proper performance of official duty, but certain good faith and fidelity, which while not exacting the least sacrifice of political principle, forbade active participation in purely partisan demonstrations of a pronounced type, undertaken for the purpose of advancing partisan interests and conducted upon the avowed theory that the administration of the government was not entitled to the confidence and respect of the people.

There is no dispute concerning the fact that Mr. Stone did join others who were campaigning in Pennsylvania in opposition to the administration. It appears, too, that he was active and prominent, with noisy enthusiasm, in attendance upon at least two large public meetings, and his speech was largely devoted to abuse and misrepresentation of the administration, that he approved all this and actually addressed meetings in somewhat the same strain; that he attended such meetings away from his home, for the purpose of making such addresses, and that he was advertised as one of the speakers at each of said meetings.

I shall accept as true the statement of Mr. Stone, that the time in thus demonstrating his willingness to hold a profitable office at the hands of the administration which he endeavored to discredit with the people, and which had justly overlooked his previous offenses, did not require neglect of his official duty; but his conduct has brought to light such unfriendliness toward the administration which he pretended to serve, and of which he is nominally, part, and such a consequent lack of loyal interest in its success, that the safest and surest guarantee of his faithful service is, in my opinion, entirely wanting. His course in itself such as should have been entered upon while maintaining official relations to the administration, also renews and revives, with unmistakable interpretation of their character and intent, the charges of offensive partisanship heretofore made up to this time held in abeyance. Mr. Stone and others of like disposition are not to suppose that party lines are so far obliterated that the administration of the government is to be trusted, in places high or low, to those who aggressively and constantly endeavor unfairly to destroy the confidence of the people, in part responsible for such administration.

While vicious partisan methods should not be allowed, for partisan purposes, to degrade or injure the public service, it is my belief that nothing tends so much to discredit our efforts in the interest of such service to treat fairly and generously official incumbency of political opponents as conduct such as is here disclosed. The people of this country certainly do not require the best of results of administrative endeavors to be reached with such agencies as these.

Upon full consideration of all I have before me, I am constrained to decline the application of Mr. Stone for his reinstatement. I inclose his letter with this, and desire you to acquaint him with my decision. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GARLAND'S REPLY TO STONE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1886.

Hon. Wm. A. Stone, Pittsburg, Pa.—Sir:—I am directed by the President to say to you after consideration of your letter of the 8th inst., he will not revoke or change the order heretofore made suspending you as district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania. Very respectfully,

A. H. GARLAND.

ADVERTISE in the TIMES.

GEN. JACKSON'S DAY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan 7.—The fourth annual banquet and celebration of the 8th of January, under the auspices of the Jackson club, was held at the city hall building to-night. The stage bore large-sized pictures of the hero of New Orleans, of Thurman, of Tilden and of President Cleveland. Four tables extended lengthwise of the room, and covers were turned for 350.

Judge Allen G. Thurman, who was the living hero of the evening, was received with much demonstration, and spoke to the toast: "The Union, the common heritage of the people."

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

He said: "We have assembled tonight to do what we can to re-invigorate the fundamental principles of our party, to bring about, as far possible, unity of sentiment and of action; to renew our devotion to the union of states, and to gather inspiration from the example and teachings of great men, whose valor and whose victories we this night celebrate; and what better homage can we pay to him who fought, when a child, to achieve our independence; who fought when a man to maintain and preserve it, and who, when at the head of the government and at a dangerous crisis of our country's history, uttered the ever-memorable sentiment: 'The Union, it must and shall be preserved, than to declare, as we do in the toast just read, that the Union is the common heritage of patriots. Yes, Mr. President, it is so and it ought to be so. Men may have been misguided and gone wrong in the past; but whatever may be a man's history, if he is to-day, and means to be in the future, a devoted friend of the Union, that Union is a part of his heritage."

THE COUNTRY'S GROWTH.

Mr. Thurman spoke of the rapid growth of the country, and said: "At the present ratio of increase another hundred years would see, if the Union lasts, 200,000,000 more people here under one government than now inhabit the whole continent of Europe. To maintain so vast a Union requires a degree of wisdom, knowledge and patriotism that has never yet been displayed in the government of mankind. I think the preservation of party is almost a synonym for the preservation of liberty and union. I think the Democratic party is the natural party of free institutions, and that it will be indestructible so long as freedom exists in America. All that I can do in concluding my brief remarks is to conjure you to cherish a deep and unfaltering love of your free institutions, to inculcate this love in the minds of your children and never, under any circumstances, however appalling, to despair of the republic."

THE WORKINGMAN.

Frank Lawler of Chicago responded to the toast: "The workingman, twenty-five years of Republican administration has left him at the mercy of the monopolist."

After relating briefly his own experience as a workingman, and his early struggle to gain an education and foothold in the world, he proceeded to give a concise statement of labor legislation as it existed at the time when he entered congress, and the investigations pursued by congressional commitees in endeavoring to arrive at the true situation of affairs and the proper remedies for labor troubles. The investigation is not yet concluded, but in the meantime, through the wise influence of Powderly labor strikes were brought to a temporary close, and wageworkers are still looking toward congress, hopefully and trustfully, for beneficial legislation, so that they shall not be subject to the caprice of corporations, but have the rights which should be accorded free men.

Lawler referred to the tariff and explained why he had voted against consideration of the Morrison bill. He said that he was opposed to such sweeping reductions of the tariff as would destroy or impair American industry and subject them to competition with pauper European labor. He then spoke of the extravagance of Republican administrations and the duty which was incumbent upon the party to remedy the evils of its predecessor.

LETTERS FROM ABSENT ONES.

A large number of telegrams and letters were received, among the writers being Gov. Hill of New York state, Henry Watterson of Louisville, and a number of prominent southern Democrats. Hon. Geo. L. Converse responded to the toast: "Andrew Jackson, his statesmanship promoted what his valor protected." He gave an interesting description of the opposing forces and reviewed briefly the early career and military services of Jackson.

WHY WATTERSON WAS NOT THERE.

In the course of his letter Watterson said: "There has been no time in the history of the Democratic party when there was such a need as there now is to recall the memory of Jackson and with it to confront his defamers. These are not confined to the old and common enemy. They are to be found in our own camp. I could not, in duty or in honor, undertake to address any body of assembled Democrats without calling them by name and stigmatizing them as traitors; and, as this would surely mar the harmony of an occasion meant to be convivial, it is best for you and for me that I stay away."

OTHER SPEAKERS.

P. A. Hardin, of Kentucky, made one of the most eloquent speeches of the evening, his theme being the President and the pledges his party had made to the people.

M. D. Harter, of Mansfield, responded to the toast of "The Surplus Revenue;" W. D. Hill spoke on "Taxation;" Henry Hoacke, of Cincinnati, responded to "The German Democratic Press," which was followed by addesses by W. A. Taylor and Henry A. Thorpe. The speeches were continued into the morning hours and the occasion was pronounced a success.

A DISPATCH FROM CLEVELAND

At the close of the banquet the following telegram was read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.

The President has received the invitation of the Jackson club, of Columbus, Ohio, to be present at its annual banquet, to be given on Friday, January 7, and regrets that the requirements of his official duties makes its acceptance impracticable.

ERICSSON'S DESTROYER.—The *World's* Washington special says: Capt. C. A. Bushnell, who secured for Ericsson the contract for the first monitor during the war, has been in Washington several days for the purpose of presenting the merits of the great inventor's latest discovery in the way of a marine engine of destruction. The captain will ask the committee to authorize the building of ten of these vessels. He wants the committee to act at once, so that they can have the benefit of Ericsson's personal supervision. They can be built at a cost of $200,000 each. This number will be sufficient to protect the entire eastern coast against the foreign navies of the world. Capt. Bushnell says he is perfectly confident that a vessel like the Destroyer could sink the Invincible, the most formidable vessel of the British navy, within fifteen minutes.

Drunkenness, or Liquor Habit.

Can be cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific. It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will No harmful effects results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence GOLDEN SPECIFIC Co., 185 Race st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FARMERS AND TAXATION.

More than a hundred years ago, when there was no tariff at all, and England was doing her best to break down the colonial industries, we manufactured pig iron and shipped it and sold it in England at a profit.—*Henry George.*

When Mr. Morrison moved to consider the subject of the tariff last week in the house of representatives, all the cohorts of monopoly and greed opposed him and voted him down. Both political parties had solemnly asserted in their declarations of principle that the revenue laws required revision. A surplus in the treasury of $90,000,000 per annum is taken from the people to lie in public depositories, yielding no return, but the congress of the United States refuses to heed the demand for relief, and refuses to permit debate upon it.

It is the old story of the Pretorian bands against the mob, discipline against unorganization. For long years the protected industries have gathered tribute from their fellows, and they will contrive to gather that tribute as long as the congressman refuses to heed the demands of the country. Take the case of Anderson of Kansas, who was refused a renomination by the republican party because he had made speeches at home and in congress against land grabbers, railroad subsidies and the tariff barons. He was a regular free-trade shrieker on the prairies of the west; but last Saturday when he had an opportunity to vote as he spoke, he herded the very men he had denounced.

There is not enough lumber in the state of Kansas to build a chicken coop that has not paid toll at the custom house, or at the mill of somebody, and yet Mr. Anderson votes against the consideration of a bill that reduces the price of lumber, a commodity that every man in Kansas is bound to use, and which every man in Kansas is bound to use, and which would preserve American forests. He also voted against free coal and free salt, though he knew, as he ought to know, that the Maine fishermen gets his salt free of duty. Why should he refuse to the Kansas farmer free salt to cure his bacon? Is it any surprise that monopoly is on top when a magnificent agricultural state like Kansas sends a delegation here like Anderson, Peters, Perkins, Hanback and that layout, who vote as the iron masters of Pittsburgh and the lumber kings of Maine dictate? Not much; and the farmers of the country cannot hope for relief until the great agricultural states of the west awaken to the seat of disease and the remedy. They must come up to the work as one man, sending him to congress who truly represents them, and until they do so there is going to be no reform.—*Cavogard in the Louisville Courier-Journal.*

RAILROAD ITEMS.

The construction trains are now running up to Starveout, but the work progresses slowly of late, owing to the slowness of getting rails and material from below. What little arrives each day is soon put down, the track-layers and others of the construction forces working only about half the time.

About 700 or more Chinamen are now at work grading through Julien's field, and other large camps of Chinese workers are grading near the Salt Works and also at Willow creek and Laird's, so that in a short time the rails can be speedily laid all the way to Willow creek.

The last rumor current is that the S. P. Co., in taking the Oregon road, intend running a new tunnel much lower down the Siskiyou mountain than the one now half finished by the Oregon Co. This tunnel will be about a mile long, affording a much easier grade, and obviate the necessity of the Buck rock tunnel on the north side of that high mountain at the Oregon boundary line.

The cold weather at present has hardened the roads by freezing, so as to make easier hauling, and arrangements are in progress for hauling cement from the end of the track for bridges at Willow creek and Klamath river, north of town, the teams to come by stage road through Yreka in preference to the hard pulling through the soft soil and sticky adobe along the railroad survey.

The railroad grading all through Shasta valley appears to be of no permanent character, and if the road bed is not badly sluiced out by the first floods in Shasta river, Parks creek and other streams, our people will certainly be disappointed in their belief.

The latest report is that several carloads of rails arrived last week, and the track is laid to Julien's, nine miles south of Yreka, to which point the iron horse hauls the construction trains, and will soon be able to reach Shasta river at the Salt Works.—*Yreka Journal.*

JAMES R. YOUNG, executive clerk of the senate, has contributed to the Philadelphia *Star* a remarkable letter regarding Gen. Logan. Mr. Young's office throws him into very intimate relations with the senators, and he has an excellent opportunity to study them and to know how they view things behind the scenes. In the course of this letter he says: "Logan's senate associates attribute his early and sudden death to four things, all of which acted directly on his nervous system. The first was the mental strain he had sustained during the Blaine-Logan canvass, caused not by fear of the effects of defeat, but by blundering and semi-idiotic manner—to use his own words—in which that canvass was conducted by the national committee. The second strain on the deceased statesman was the six months' struggle he had to get back to the senate in the legislature where there was a tie between the parties on joint ballot. The third strain was his defeat in the policy he had marked out for the rejection of all of President Cleveland's nominations where the nominees displaced men who had served in the Union army. The fourth shock was that separation from the bulk of his party friends in the senate in the matter to attempt to investigate the election of Senator Payne. According to Mr. Young, it was not rheumatism reaching Logan's heart that killed the swarthy senator, but the fact that he had come to believe himself a beaten and isolated man.

WOULD you care to listen to the chimes of a cathedral in your own room? Tie a silver or plated spoon to a string or light cord, take an end of the cord in each hand and place one in each ear. Then swing the spoon so that it strikes against some object—as for example a table—and every concussion will transmit a sound so intense that it will seem as if some gigantic clock were striking in the neighborhood. The effect is a very singular one and the illusion complete.

What True Merit Will Do.

The unprecedented sale of Boschee's German Syrup within a few years has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by physicians, as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cents, large bottles.

Cure for Sick Headache.

For proof that Dr. Gunn's Improved Liver Pills cure sick headache, ask your druggist for a free trial package. Only one for a dose. Regular size boxes 25 cents. Sold at City Drug Store.

The Democratic Times.

ADVERTISING AND JOB WORK

Advertisements will be inserted in the TIMES at the following rates:

Ten lines, one insertion	$2 50
" " each subsequent insertion	$1 00

Legal advertisements inserted reasonably.
A fair reduction from the above rates made to yearly and time advertisers.

THE TIMES JOB OFFICE

is more complete by far than any other in Southern Oregon, and compares favorably with any in the State. Job Printing of every imaginable description done at San Francisco rates, and in a prompt and first-class manner.

REACHING OUT FOR OREGON.

It is evident from Gov. Stanford's talk with our correspondent at Washington that the Central Pacific Railroad company intends to "put its arms around Oregon." It controls practically and will own the O. & C. R. R., the main road of western Oregon, and now has an eye upon eastern Oregon and those districts of southern Oregon east of the Cascade mountains. In these regions there is more undeveloped fine country than in any other part of the United States at this time. It will be an easy matter, comparatively, for the Central Pacific to cross this new country and to penetrate the heart of the Columbia river basin. Its California & Oregon branch is already within fifty miles of the Oregon State line, and is approaching the Klamath river in northern California, whose pass affords the only water-level route, besides that of the Columbia river, into the regions east of the mountains. Four hundred miles (or thereabout) of road building would carry the Central Pacific to Pendleton, and from there it would be an easy matter to reach in all directions. When the situation of the Central Pacific is considered with the attractions of this field it is not surprising that the scheme is in mind. If this project should be carried out, the effect would be to transfer all the business of Lake and Klamath counties, with that of the new country in middle Oregon, and with much of that of the Columbia river basin, to California. An effort will be made to take the grain product of the basin to San Francisco, and as a cheap return freight a share of it no doubt might go that way.

Oregon cannot well afford to be tacked on to California by a transportation arrangement of this kind. Once established the relation would be hard to break. The natural allegiance of the eastern and southern country is not to San Francisco. But Portland ought to provide transportation facilities. We ought to provide the settlers of Lake and Klamath and the new country north of these counties, with a railroad outlet before the Central Pacific does. Extension of the narrow-gauge system through the McKenzie pass and into Crook county, thence south, would secure for Portland all the southern region, while the Oregon Pacific promises to tap the region farther to the north. Something ought to be done to preserve our State from the grasp of a corporation whose interests are foreign and whose methods are often severe and selfish. The older country of western Oregon is strong enough to protect itself in its own natural and best interests, but the eastern and southern country beyond the mountains is open ground. Portland ought to claim and hold it.—*Oregonian.*

HONEST AND TRUE.—I noticed in your paper the article headed "Unheard of Honesty," in which the sum of $259.56 was returned to the State treasury from the proceeds of building the bridge across Rogue River at Grant's Pass. I desire to say one word in regard to this appropriation. Chas. Hughes, Esq., clerk of Josephine county at that time, labored incessantly for the appropriation of $10,000 to build that bridge, and it may be said that the integrity and candor of Mr. Hughes did much towards having it made by the legislature. After it was made Mr. Hughes and I called on the governor, and as we were leaving the executive office, Governor Moody—who has made an excellent governor, economical and efficient—said: "Mr. Hughes, I wish you would send down some return for the money when you expend it." Mr. Hughes, with his usual candor, said: "Governor, certainly we will." At this time Mr. Hughes managed the finances of Josephine county, and those who knew him were satisfied that not one dollar would go to waste. And now we have the return as you say of "unparalleled honesty" in dollars and cents in response to the sensible request of Gov. Moody, and the old friends will say "that was just like Charley Hughes," a man of absolute incorruptibility.—*Cor. Statesman.*

THERE were more than thirty murders in San Francisco last year and only one hanging, the condemned man in this case being a Chinaman. The railroad strike has assumed the form of a riot, and the police are overtaxed to keep order, the militia being kept under arms. On election day in November there were regular shops open for the purchase of votes. There were men even upon the streets with handfuls of gold pieces, buying votes at the regular market rate. The newspapers kept silent, their plea being that the men who did these things control the selections of juries and grand juries and can snap their fingers at the law, as murderers and other offenders do. But there is a deep indignation felt at all these things by the better people of the town and a remedy of some kind will be found and applied. Doubtless, if all else fail, the vigilance committee, to which many of the best men belong, still has its organization intact, and at any time may resume activity. It will be a pity and a shame if that heroic remedy is permitted to become a necessity. Public opinion, as those in New York have many times had proof, is powerful enough to compel even a corrupt legal authority to exercise its functions for the enforcement of law.

A SWINDLE.—The fact has just been learned that bogus Louisiana lottery tickets have been manufactured in San Francisco for over a year. The discovery was made through the presentation of one of these tickets, the number of which had drawn a prize. The lottery company declared it a forgery, and an investigation followed, the result of which was made known to-day. The tickets are made at the lithographic place of G. D. Baker of San Francisco. The place was searched by detectives, who seized a number of lithographing stones and dies from which the impressions of the bogus tickets were taken, and also a large amount of October, November and December. The names of the men who ordered the lithographing and made use of the tickets have been ascertained by the police, but not made public, and warrants have been issued for their arrest.

DID THE DOCTORS DO IT?—A special to the S. F. *Examiner* from Washington says: There is talk of malpractice in General Logan's case, and the dead senator's friends say that he was killed by overdoses of aconite. It is known that he protested warmly against the use of narcotics in his treatment, and it is equally well known, on the other hand, that his physicians declared he could not be cured without the use of them. Now that the matter has been made public, it is likely to lead to an awful row among physicians, quite a number of whom share the opinion of Gen. Logan's friends upon the subject.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition of 1887 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and, indeed, every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1887 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.