The Southern Oregon Times.

Published at Jacksonville, Josephine County, Oregon.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 11, 1887.

GOV. PENNOYER has appointed George Rogers, formerly of the Yreka "Union," and a prominent knight of labor, as State printing expert.

THE longshoremen's strike promises to end in failure, after several weeks' trouble. Non-union men are filling the places of strikers and many of the latter are returning to work.

NOTHING new is reported on the railroad question, but the prevailing opinion seems to be that the Southern Pacific Co. will continue the work of construction as rapidly as possible.

OREGON'S constitution is too primitive to meet the requirements of the present day and should be thoroughly overhauled. This is why the legislature should not fail to pass Senator Weatherford's bill for a constitutional convention.

HON. RICHARD A. JONES of Portland and Hon. Frank Allyn of Keokuk, Iowa, have been appointed as judges of the supreme court of Washington territory—the former being selected for chief justice. Both are able gentlemen.

THE legislature is working busily and disposing of much business. One redeeming feature is that most of its time is occupied in killing bills—there is such a multitude of worthless ones.

BOTH the Portland railroad bridge and water-bond bills have passed the legislature. If Gov. Pennoyer should veto them we hope to see the Democratic members of the legislature sustain him, for he will give good and sufficient reasons for his action.

THE proposed Ashland charter sleeps the sleep that knows no waking, having been snowed under in the lower house last week. An amendment to it has been introduced by Representative Bowditch and will likely pass, having already been acted upon in the lower house.

THE supreme court of Washington territory has declared the law giving women the right of suffrage null and void, which will disfranchise the fair sex until the legislature enacts another law in their favor. Not a great many of the ladies are much vexed over the decision.

THE chances of an European war seem to be dissolving, though the telegraph fiend says fighting weather is awaited. It is a good scheme for the wheat-raiser to keep these war rumors at a fever heat, and there may be some collusion between him and the dispenser of electricity.

MAGUIRE, Sisson, Crocker & Co.'s bookkeeper, who was so severely hurt by the recent accident near Shasta river, where the store and hotel train of cars were upset, by the newly-made grade giving away, is improving. The thawing of the frozen ground was the cause of the mishap.

THERE seems to be some probability of the State being re-apportioned into legislative districts. The joint committee appointed to draft a bill has reported one which is about as fair as we could well expect from a Republican legislature, and it will probably pass with a few amendments.

Two other constitutional amendments besides the prohibition have passed the legislature the second time and will be submitted to the people. One changes the date of state elections from June to November, and the other gives the legislature the authority to regulate the salaries of State officers.

THE bill before the legislature to change the terms of court in this district will probably pass soon. It was opposed at first by the delegation from Josephine county, but they have withdrawn their opposition, since the times of holding court at Grant's Pass were changed to March and August.

THE Keady law being unconstitutional, liquor licenses must be taken out under the old law provided in such cases, outside of incorporated towns, which requires the posting of three notices in different parts of the precinct and the presentation of a petition to the county commissioners. The fee is $100 per annum, or $50 for six months.

SENATOR WEATHERFORD'S bill requiring foreign corporations to commence their legal proceeding in State courts, instead of Judge Deady's English court, is a measure which should be passed. Through long delays and partial rulings in the U. S. district court they have long had a great advantage over citizens of Oregon, and it is high time that a change is made.

SENATOR MILLER of Josephine county, chairman of the railroad committee, has reported a bill for a railroad commissioner, which, upon a hasty perusal, seems to us to be a feasible and equitable measure. The legislature should not fail to pass a law reducing rates on all the railroad lines in Oregon at least one third, as those at present are onerous and exorbitant in the extreme.

THE legislature is annihilating all bills which call for appropriations for roads and bridge, etc., and also relief bills, so that there is no probability of Jackson county being donated any money out of the State treasury to assist in defraying the extraordinary expenses she has been subjected to in trying criminals, many of whom did not belong in her borders.

ROYAL G. BROWN, formerly of Jacksonville, has become one of the publishers of the Yreka "Union." We are sorry to see him link his name with a reputed opium fiend and blab, and when we are informed, sold his party out and swindled his relatives. Loss is about as sneaking and vile a wretch as one could imagine, and has a "penchant" for classing everybody else in his category.

BILLS have been introduced in the legislature to increase the salary of the county judge to $1,000 per annum, and that of the school superintendent to $700 a year. Both are important positions and require a great deal of time, and the proposed salaries are none too large. The county treasurer is the least-paid official of all, considering the work and responsibility to which he is subjected, and his salary ought to be raised one-half. Our delegation should see to this.

THE lower house of the legislature has passed a bill to codify the laws of Oregon and to provide for printing them, E. B. Watson of Portland, H. K. Hanna of Jacksonville and C. W. Fulton of Astoria being named as code commissioners. It has been over twelve years since the present law was published, and the six legislatures which have met since then have done so many changes in the statutes that the work in question is comparatively less in many respects. As the commission to do the codifying is composed of three attorneys, we hope to see this bill become a law.

WE take great pleasure in presenting Governor Pennoyer's inaugural address to this week. His views on the Chinese question alone are excepted, and these will be given a special position in the next issue of the Times, as they are very important. The address has gained a wide reputation already for its ability, originality and vigor, and we are quite certain that it will be favorably received by our readers, independent of party ties. Mr. Pennoyer will be the people's governor and will leave nothing undone for their benefit.

GOV. PENNOYER'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

[Continued from first page.]

INTERFERENCE WITH STATE LAWS.

Within the last four years, in this State, a Federal Court has in one instance interfered with the collection of a county-road tax (8 Sawyer, 384); in another instance with the collection of a school tax (10 Sawyer, 52); and in still another instance it nullified the provisions of the Hoult law, regulating the conduct of common carriers (25 Federal Reporter, 52). In the first and second instances it rendered the State laws nugatory by an interpretation of them which made them void for the purposes intended by the lawmakers, while in the third and fourth cases it declared the law to be a nullity, and deliberately set forth its opinion, in opposition thereto, as the law. Section 721 of the Revised Statutes of the United States expressly provides that "the laws of the several States, except where the constitution, treaty, or statute of the United States otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision, in trials at common law, in the courts of the United States in cases where they apply." In neither of these cases did the constitution, or statute, or treaty of the United States provide otherwise than what the law of the State provided. And yet, instead of regarding the law of this State as a rule of decision, the federal court, in each of the instances enumerated, refused to do so, and treated them as of no effect. Is the arbitrary opinion of an inferior federal court within this State a superior law to the solemn enactments of the legislative assembly? Can the deliberately expressed will of the people of this State, in a matter over which they have absolute control, be set aside at the arbitrary dictation of an United States District Judge? If so, our constitutions are a snare, the enactments of our legislature are a fraud, and the government by the people, a delusion. If so, the people of this State are not sovereign, but the judge of the federal court for the district of Oregon is the sovereign. But it is not so. The will of the people rightly expressed by the legislature is the law of the State, and it must be respected, obeyed and enforced. There is growing up in this country a spirit of anarchy, a wanton disregard for law, a disposition for each man to be a law unto himself, that is dangerous to the perpetuity of our institutions. If we would preserve our government, if we would have the law supreme, this spirit of anarchy must be effectually put down. Our only security as a free people is in maintaining the supremacy of the law. And the man who defies and overrides the law must be held to a strict accountability. The example of men entrusted with high office in disregarding the law of the land is most pernicious. Those whose duty it is to administer the law should be the most sensitive in regard to their respect for the law. I shall endeavor to rigidly enforce the laws of the State, and in case any further unwarranted interference is made therewith by the federal court, it will be the duty of the legislature to memorialize congress for the impeachment and removal from office of the offender.

ADVISABLE LEGISLATION REGARDING REAL PROPERTY.

It is a disgrace to any civilized government to have one law upon its statute books and a different one in the court rooms. There is a statute of the State providing for the obtainment of a judgment against a non-resident by publication of summons and for the sale of real property within the State for the satisfaction of such judgment on execution following such service. It is an undisputed proposition of constitutional law that the legislature of a State has power to prescribe what mode of procedure shall constitute due process of law affecting real property within its limits, and that such power was never delegated in any manner to the supreme court of the United States; yet such court has usurped such power (95 U. S., 714), denied the efficacy of the mode of procedure fixed by the State legislature, and laid down a rule of its own, not recognized by State law, as being necessarily essential to the obtaining of a valid judgment in such cases. It declared that there must be an attachment of the real property of the defendant in order to give a valid judgment. This decision wrongfully deprived a large number of our citizens of their rightful property. Although such court had not the shadow of a right to disregard State law and to make a rule of its own in defiance thereto, yet, inasmuch as it has done so, and as the decision is binding upon us in any rightful one, it perhaps would be advisable, in order to avoid conflict, to amend the statute by authorizing such attachment. A law should also be passed, providing that no judgment of a federal court should be a lien on any real property in the State unless such judgment is recorded in the county where such property is situated.

A STATE CIVIL OFFICER.

The constitution of the State, referring to the duties of the governor, declares that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The only officers, by the laws of the State, that are under the control of the executive, in case circumstances arise which require him to obey the foregoing mandate, are military. The executive has no civil officers provided him by law for the execution of that law. This is a great oversight. It is not in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, the temper of our people, the traditions of our ancestors, and the instincts of freemen that laws should be executed by military power. Such a mode of executing the laws befits a despotism, but is a stigma to the government of a free people. Among English-speaking peoples, a government cannot long survive that has to be propped up by bayonets. The exercise of military power for enforcement of civil laws is always productive of more harm than good. American freemen will always obey just laws, and they cannot long be compelled to obey any other. Civil laws should always be enforced by civil officers. There is, therefore, a necessity for providing a State civil officer of the peace with control of all other peace officers and of the *posse comitatus*, to be under the control of the governor for the execution of the laws when necessary, and who will receive pay only at such times as he necessarily renders service.

STATE INTERFERENCE IN FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

Owing to the fact that our system of government is duple in its character, we cannot expect to remedy all its grievances which are the subject of popular complaint through the instrumentality of State legislation. In fact the worst abuses under which the people of this country now suffer are those caused by the vicious legislation of the federal government. The State government affords protection to our lives and our property, its system of taxation is correct in theory and nearly so in practice, inasmuch as all property is subjected to taxation, and, being directly beneath the watchful eye of the people, its expenditures are kept within reasonable limits, and fraud, and peculation and favoritism can find no safe or convenient lodgment in its administration. But the federal government, on the other hand, while charged with the care of neither the lives or property of the citizens of the several States, is becoming burdensomely oppressive to the people of this country. A half a century ago its existence was felt by the people of the States only by the blessings it bestowed and the honors it conferred. Today it is mainly felt by the wrongs it inflicts and the burdens it imposes. It has granted donations of vast areas of the people's domain to private corporations and thus, instead of protecting the people of their property, it has despoiled them of their rightful heritage. Instead of making a fair and equitable taxation for its own support, it depends mainly for the collection of its revenue upon one of the most unjust and nefarious systems that could possibly be devised by the mischievous ingenuity of man; a system brought from the robber Moors, who, with canon planted at Tariffa, collected forced tribute from the commerce of the Mediterranean; a system that can be used for the enrichment of the few and the impoverishment of the many; a system provocative of the crimes of fraud, theft, perjury and perjury; a system corruptive of officials, debauching to business men and extravagantly expensive; and a system under which every tariff adjustment in congress has degenerated into a mere disgraceful squabble for protected pelf. Each favored interest tries to filch more than any other favored interest, and every such adjustment is invariably an infamous collusion of protected pilferers for the conjoined robbery of all the unprotected industries of the country. Besides about one billion dollars paid for protection, the federal government collects its revenue, which amounts to three hundred million dollars yearly, chiefly from duties on imports. These are so arranged that they bear mainly upon the laboring and producing classes. Unlike the State governments, it does not collect any of its revenue from the wealth of the country. That wealth, which by the last census amounted to the enormous sum of over forty-three billions of dollars, does not pay a farthing for the support of the federal government. The man worth a million of dollars pays no more for its support than the man worth a hundred dollars, provided both eat and dress equally well.

And in consequence of this non contribution of the country's wealth for the support of the general government it follows that the tax for such support falls with unusual severity upon the poorer classes. Such gross injustice as this—the exemption of the nation's wealth from taxation—is a more grievous hardship than any of which our revolutionary fathers complained. It is an injustice that no other country of the civilized world is guilty of. It is an injustice which is breeding discontent. It is an injustice that must be remedied. There must be justice or there will be revolution. One of the most apparent results of federal legislation for the last quarter of a century has been the fattening of its favorite banking, railroad and manufacturing corporations. Especial privileges have been given to banking institutions, unlimited grants of money and lands have been given to railroads, tariff duties have been so arranged as to fatten favorite industries, the wealth of the country has been totally exempted from bearing the burdens of the government, thus enormously increased by its profligate expenditures and benefactions, and is it therefore to be wondered at that the great masses of the people, who are not the recipients of its royal bounty, upon whom the bulk of these burdens fall, are poorly paid for their arduous toils? Is it any wonder that all over the land the growing murmurings of discontent are heard?

Is it any wonder that the laborers and farmers are organizing for their self-protection against the continuation of these shameful and crying wrongs? There is another fact that has still further tended to cause this spontaneous uprising of resistance to these flagrant abuses. The people of this country have witnessed with just cause of alarm the studious and persistent efforts of those corporations which have grown wealthy from the public bounty to control the executive department, the courts and the upper house of congress, in order that they may not only retain what they have got, but procure still more favorable legislation. The senate of the United States to-day is mainly a corral of corporation lawyers, placed there for the furtherance of corporate interests. It is to-day, in great part, a house of railroad lords and corporation attorneys. That body is the slaughter-pen of all corrective legislation originating in the lower house. But the States have a remedy for this if they will but use it. Senators are but agents of the State, and it is not only the right but the imperative duty of State legislatures to instruct their senators upon any and every matter of public interest, and it is the duty of the agents to obey the behests of the principal. And there is no honorable senator but what would do it or resign his office. If he could not conscientiously obey such instructions it would be his honorable duty to resign in order that the voice of the State may be obeyed.

I would therefore suggest that the legislature should issue positive instructions to our senators in congress that they support:

1st. A graduated income tax, in order that the wealth of the country should bear, as it ought, a share of the burdens of government, thus limiting duties on imports to fewer articles, mainly of luxury, or abolishing them altogether, and yet providing sufficient revenue by which necessary public works could be prosecuted, whereby needful employment could be given to needy labor. The accompanying beneficent tax for revenue the wealth, and not the industries of the country. And wealth should welcome such a tax, as affording a degree of justice conducive to its own security.

2d. A restoration of the *habeas corpus* jurisdiction of the federal courts to what it was under the judiciary act of 1789. This, in nearly seventy years' experience, was sufficient for all purposes, and the amplification of that jurisdiction under the reconstruction acts of 1867 and again in 1875 has produced endless confusion, and is in plain conflict with the constitution, as it was a reversal of eight State courts after having obtained jurisdiction to grant such until the termination of the suit, which right is now unlawfully denied them. (117 U. S., 241).

3d. A forfeiture of all railroad land grants that were not earned within the time specified in the grant.

4th. An unlimited coinage of silver, and the furnishing by the government alone of the currency of this country. There should be no banks of issue, either State or national.

5th. The furnishing of the people with a postal telegraph system. They are now unmercifully robbed by private corporations doing a business which it is plainly the duty of the federal government to undertake. That government was entrusted by the people with the transmission of intelligence. It availed itself of all improvements in such transmission except telegraphing, and that it has left for corporations to do, unbridled by it with any restrictive legislation as to charges.

6th. The passage of a stringent interstate commerce bill restricting the extortions and discriminations of railroads.

7th. The abrogation of the Burlingame treaty.

8th. The speedy and complete improvement of our rivers and harbors in order that the people can be afforded relief from the onerous exactions imposed upon them by railroad corporations, which by defeating such improvements can still hold their grasp upon the industries of the nation.

And I would suggest that in case you see proper to so instruct your senators that it might not be amiss to ask the cooperation of the other States by the instruction of their senators for the same necessary measures.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

In obedience to the expressed will of every voter of the State, both parties having declared for it, the legislature at its last regular session passed a general election law, among the provisions of which was one requiring the registration of voters preceding each election. At the special session following, some imperfections in the law were remedied and another act was passed, definitely describing the manner in which such registration should be effected. Under, and in pursuance of this law, the necessary steps were taken for carrying it into effect. A few days preceding the time mentioned in the law, in which such registration should be made, the various officers appointed to carry it into effect abandoned all further compliance with its provisions in regard to registration, and as a consequence the operation of the law in that regard was suspended, in plain defiance of that constitutional provision which declares that "the operation of the laws shall never be suspended except by the authority of the legislative assembly." (Art. 1, Sec. 23.) This anomalous and most extraordinary condition of affairs was the result of a suit which had been brought before the courts by a citizen of Multnomah county, in which it was demanded of the court that an injunction should be issued against the county commissioners of that county restraining them from auditing and allowing bills against the county incurred in the execution of the registration law. The supreme court commanded the issuance of the injunction prayed for, for the reason, as alleged by the court, that that part of the statute relating to registration, duly enacted by the legislative assembly of Oregon, was not the law of the State, it being, in the judgment of two of the three judges of that court, in conflict with a provision of the State constitution. There cannot be found in the constitution of Oregon any warrant whatever for such a proceeding. There cannot be found in that constitution any provision by which the judges of the courts generally to cases arising under the constitution, and that it ought to be limited to cases of a judiciary nature." The motion was agreed to *nem con*, "it being generally supposed that the jurisdiction given was constructively limited to cases of a judiciary nature." (5 Elliott, 183). The leading men of that convention were common-law lawyers, and when it was generally supposed that "the jurisdiction given was constructively limited to cases of a judiciary nature," it is beyond all question that the jurisdiction referred to was the jurisdiction of the common law and was not broad enough to authorize the courts to declare an act of the legislature void, for at that time no court where the common law prevailed, or no court of any civilized country in all Christendom, ever had deemed its juridiction ample enough to amend or nullify a law of the legislature by a judicial decision. This doctrine, founded alone upon the decision of courts, which dates back only a hundred years, which is, as we have seen, without warrant either in the State or federal constitution, or in the common law, or in reason, is based by the courts upon the supposed necessity in a government limited by a written constitution, of the lodgment somewhere of the power to correct and restrain any infractions by the legislature of the fundamental law of the land, and that necessarily it must inhere in the judiciary. But there cannot be discovered either in the federal or State constitution any inkling of the theory that two of the three separate departments of government are fallible and that the third is infallible and should therefore dominate over the other two. The judges like legislators are men, and as such are fallible. They are as liable to violate the constitution as legislators. In fact, in regard to this very act, decided by the court to be unconstitutional, the best standard authorities sustain the legislature and not the courts. (Cooley on Constitutional Limitations, 691.) And the history of all State and federal legislation for the last hundred years disclose no such bold and palpable infraction of the constitution as has been recently exhibited by the supreme court of the United States in a remarkable decision, in which by a course of reasoning that would be ludicrous if the drift of it was not alarming, it ruthlessly broke down that constitutional barrier which heretofore has prevented a State from being sued. (114 U. S., 270.) There is a corrective for any disregard of the fundamental law by the legislature, but it is with the people and not with either of the other co-ordinate branches of government. If any legislators violate the constitution, the people, which are sovereign, will retire them to private life and remedy the wrong which has been committed, by repealing the unconstitutional law. The people who make constitutions are its rightful interpreters. This is the true theory of our government. It is far superior to the theory of the courts that they can correct legislation and that their interpretation is final and conclusive. This court theory not only shackles legislative action but it is a throttle upon the popular will. But if the people, through an expression to their sovereign will as to a constitutional question involved in a particular law. The courts claim that they have the final decision, instead of the sovereigns whose servants they are. This claim is an usurpation of power. It is tyranny. Gentlemen of the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon: You are entrusted by the people of this State, under the constitution, with the sole power of making, altering and repealing the laws of this commonwealth. You are under the solemn obligation of your oath of office to make those laws conform to the constitution, and you are under the very same obligation to retain for the people of the State, in its completest vigor and scope, this highest and most sacred prerogative of a free people, the exclusive right in its legislative assembly of making, altering and repealing laws. Finding, therefore, no warrant, either in the federal or State constitution, for the judicial department to nullify an enactment of the legislature, the conclusion is irresistible that the registration act as passed by the legislature of Oregon is the law of the land today, and that the order of the court suspending the operation of such a law was in violation of Section 25, Article 1., of the constitution, and therefore void, or was void and of no effect. Such being the case, I would suggest to the legislature that such law needs some modification. While it is absolutely necessary, in order to have a fair ballot, and in order that the constitutional provision extending citizens "no vote at all elections shall be polled by fraud" may not be a useless privilege, that a registration should be had in our large cities, yet such registration in country districts is not only not necessary to a fair ballot, but it is a positive hardship and an unnecessary burden. A change in the election law should be made by which registration may be had only where required for a fair election, say in counties containing twenty-five thousand inhabitants and over. You have ample warranty for such a change in the law in Section 8, Article II, of the constitution, and it is your duty to make the necessary amendment.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, gentlemen of the legislative assembly, allow me to express the confident hope that your deliberations during the coming session will be conducive only of the public good. Fortunately, you have no questions of a party character to distract your attention. Let then party feelings, interests and ambitions be all forgotten and let men of both parties vie with each other as to which will render best service to the State. When you enter these halls you no longer represent parties; you are the representatives of the people. Here, in your official action, let your only motive be to advance the welfare of the state at large; to guard with watchful care the interests of all classes; to make no expenditure but what is general in its beneficiations; to adjust the burdens of state taxation so that wealth and dishonesty cannot shirk their just share; to be liberal in expenditures of a public character, while withholding any aid whatever from schemes of a purely local or private nature; to secure as far as possible the unsettled portions of the state domain to actual settlers in small quantities; to uncover and punish frauds, if any upon the State; to avoid all class legislation, and, in short, to set, in your official position, an example worthy of all emulation, of managing the entire affairs of the State with honesty, economy and fidelity. Then you will win the approval of both your own consciences and of the people of this commonwealth.

SYLVESTER PENNOYER.

Society Meetings.

MASONS.—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 Lodge No. 4, R. A. M., meets in Jacksonville on the Tuesday evening previous. Adarel Chapter No. 5, O. E. S., of Jacksonville meets on every other Thursday evening; Alpha Chapter No. 1 of Ashland on the first and third Tuesdays.

I. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge No. 10 meets every Saturday evening; Ashland Lodge No. 28, at the same time. Table Rock Encampment No. 10 meets at Jacksonville on every other Tuesday evening of each month. Bath Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 4 of Jacksonville meets every other Monday evening. Hope Degree Lodge of Ashland, on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

REDMEN.—Oregonian Pacelountas Tribe No. 1, Ilahee O. R. M., of Jacksonville, every Tuesday evening.

A. O. U. W.—Banner Lodge No. 23 meets every other Friday evening; Ashland Lodge No. 65, on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

G. of H.—Victory Council No. 4 of Jacksonville on Friday evenings.

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Enterprising druggists can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active, pushing and reliable, by recommending articles with well established merit and such as are popular. Having the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, cold and cough, we sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs or chest, and in order to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a trial bottle free.

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JOSEPHINE COUNTY NEWS.

Prof. Whitlow has organized a singing class at Grant's Pass.

Dolph Roper, lately of Ashland, is now in Jump-off-Joe precinct.

J. B. Hatch of Grant's Pass is recovering from his recent illness.

Mrs. Wm. Neuvath of Grant's Pass is in Jacksonville for the benefit of her health.

There is four feet of snow on the Hayes hill, and traveling is quite tedious and disagreeable.

Much snow has fallen in this county, and in some places it is several feet deep. Some stock is suffering.

The contract for building a fence around the court-house has been let. It will prove quite an ornament.

There is so much snow on the mountains that mail communication with Crescent city is considerably interrupted.

The Grant's Pass dramatic club rendered the drama "Above the Clouds" in first-class style a few evenings since.

Gustaf Wilson of Portland, formerly clerk of this county, has been visiting mines on Wolf creek in which he is interested.

John Jordan has opened a variety store in a neat little building he has built on the other side of Gilkey creek, Grant's Pass.

F. Wilcox died at Grant's Pass of consumption a few days since and his remains were immediately embalmed and shipped to his home in Minnesota.

L. L. Jennings & Co. of Grant's Pass keep one of the best regulated and most popular resorts in southern Oregon. Their stock of wines, liquors and cigars are first-class.

We are sorry to learn that Richard Adams, Sr., last week died from the effects of the accident which befell him near Waldo. As will be remembered, he was run over by a frightened team a few weeks since. He was generally respected.

The S. P. D. & L. Co. has been engaged in manufacturing an elegant piece of work, constructed of different natural woods, for the court-house at Grant's Pass. It is intended for the use of the circuit judge, and comprises a desk, bench, etc., of handsome design and great convenience, which will be second to none in the State. J. E. Peternan, a superior mechanic, has been engaged on it for sometime past and it reflects much credit upon his skill as a workman.

The Grant's Pass charter contest seems to cause as much excitement as the fight for the annexation of the four townships from Jackson county in 1881 did. Senator Miller succeeded in getting his bill through the senate, there being only one dissenting vote. In the house there was not such a walkover, the committee to which it had been referred reporting amendments requiring property qualification for voters in the proposed city, and reducing the amount of bonds to be issued for water works from $20,000 to $10,000. Duly moved to amend the last clause by substituting $20,000. Mitchell moved to lay the amendment on the table. This carried, and the speaker announced that the motion carried the bill with it to the table. The "Oregonian's" correspondent says it was by far the neatest partisan military trick of the session. Mitchell, who was the introducer of the bill and its chief promoter, fell into the trap purposely baited for him. The senate bill has not yet been disposed of, but Miller has hopes of getting it through.

KLAMATH COUNTY ITEMS.

Charley Barnetsing of Linkville is happy over his first heir. He smiles amibly.

As desired by the people of Linkville, the proposition for incorporating the town has been killed.

Fifteen hundred dollars have already been subscribed to a road from the Klamath river to the railroad.

The communication upon incorporation, spoken of in our last issue, is crowded out by Gov. Pennoyer's inaugural address.

Much snow has fallen in this county since our last report and a great deal of feeling is being done. Some stock will necessarily suffer unless there is a change before long.

At the late skating-rink contest Miss Jennie Smith won the race for ladies. Chas. Leavitt the race against time and Horatio Smith the obstruction race. A fine time was had.

Several inches of snow has fallen in this county, and is two feet deep in most of the valleys. At Linkville there were eighteen inches at last accounts and about a foot more in Sprague river valley.

Prof. W. T. Locke, formerly of Jackson county, is teaching eighty pupils in the Indian industrial school at Yamax reservation. He understands the true nature of the red man and is giving satisfaction.

Heart Diseases.

Read the hospital reports, read the mortuary reports, read the medical publications, read the newspapers, and ask how widespread is heart disease, how difficult of detection it is to be made people, how many and how sudden are its fatal results. Then read Dr. Flint's Treatise on Heart Disease and learn what it is, what causes it, what diseases it gives rise to, what symptoms are, and how it may be attacked. If you find that you have heart disease ask your druggist for a bottle of DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY. The treatise can be had on application to J. J. Mack & Co., Nos. 9 and 11 Front St., San Francisco.

Many Of the good things of this life are sorrowfully let alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents, by City Drug Store.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

RED STAR TRADE MARK. COUGH CURE. Absolutely free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison. SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ST. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK. A CERTAIN, SIMPLE, CHEAP EXTERNAL REMEDY. A RELIABLE HOME REMEDY. GERMAN REMEDY For Pain. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

Town Property For Sale!

THE HEIRS OF JAMES CLUGGAGE, DECEased, offer for sale their property situated within the corporation of Jacksonville, lately left the disposal of the same in the hands of the undersigned.

All wishing to purchase, of any of the property owned by James Clugage at the time of his death, are notified to call at once and make arrangements for payment of notes, etc., if they desire to longer retain possession of the same.

H. K. HANNA.

Jacksonville, Oct. 1 1886.

MEDFORD SQUIBS.

Remember the band ball.

A number of improvements are in contemplation.

T. A. Harris and I. Woolf were at the county-seat during the week.

Wm. Edwards is having a neat residence built, which is nearly completed.

Amusements are numerous, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather.

A. L. Johnson is able to attend to business again, after a severe spell of sickness.

Oscar Barton and Dave Crosby, two of our leading dudes, have been at your place rather often of late.

Rev. A. Brown, who has been visiting this place, returned to his home on Williams creek a few days ago.

Mrs. J. M. Ogan of this place has been canvassing in different portions of the county for an interesting paper.

Celebrate the birthday of the "Father of his Country" by attending the band ball. All who attend will have a grand time.

E. J. Peal has ceased blacksmithing in this place and recently removed to E. F. Walker's farm in Manzanita precinct.

For sale at a bargain—a cosy dwelling-house not far from the center of the town of Medford. For particulars enquire of R. T. Lawton, real-estate agent.

The Baptists have secured McGee & Zimmerman's hall for a few weeks and are holding a protracted meeting there. Revs. Black, Stearns and others will officiate.

The Medford select school continues to flourish and has so large an attendance that Prof. Faircloth has been compelled to employ two assistants—Misses Solins and Loretz.

Prof. Williams announces an invitation party at Howard's hall on the evening of St. Valentine's day—next Monday. It will no doubt be well attended, as it will be a fine affair.

A prominent young man of this place this week took out a license to wed a young lady living a few miles from town, and they are probably one by this time. Congratulations are in order at least.

C. W. Stanfield, an expert hand at the business, is in charge of the Central House, and is building up a good patronage. The best of meals and lodgings furnished at 25 cents per day. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Beef cattle has been too high for feeding, and those flying on the east side who wished to reach this place were compelled to leave their horses on the other side and cross the footbridge. Could there be more argument for a county bridge here?

The Medford cornet band, as will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, will give a grand ball at Howard's hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 22d—Washington's birthday. The best of supper and music will be furnished and no pains spared for the success of the event. Give the band a first-class benefit, as they deserve it.

GLENDALE NOTES.

Norman Albro of upper Cow creek was in town today.

Mr. Bigelow of Galesville was in town on a business trip today.

A young brother of J. W. Sinclatary has been visiting him at this place for a week.

Miss Ora Brockman of Jump-off-Joe spent Monday at this place and was the guest of Mrs. Cy. Smith.

George Roberts, Sr., who is well known in Douglas county is lying seriously sick at his home in Lakeview.

The report has reached this place that the "Green Mountain" has been sold to a joint stock company, and as all the owners are at Portland it is thought to be correct.

Mrs. Sarah Ross Keenan of Portland, who lectured at Grant's Pass on the 5th, desires spending several weeks at the Mt. Pisgah lodge, of which her husband is the principal owner.

Mr. Isaac Bush came in from the "Bonanza" lodge on Quine's creek a few days since. He reports having traveled through ten feet of snow. Work on this lodge has suspended on account of the snow.

Mrs. O. F. Hansha will leave on the 15th for her former home in Fresno city, Cal. During her residence in Douglas county Mrs. H. has made many warm friends, who sincerely regret her going.

J. T. Hays of Galesville came in this morning, bringing 240 lbs. of quartz from a newly-discovered lode of which he is one of the owners, which seems to be somewhat gold. Mr. Hays will ship this quartz to Portland, to have it tested. This discovery has created great excitement, as it is thought to be richer than the Green mountain.

The snow-storm of the past week has been a surprise to the "oldest inhabitant," 40 inches of snow having fallen up to date. A large tenement house owned by S. B. Hadley was crushed by the weight of snow on the roof; also the immense stables occupied by the Mill Co. fell and are a total ruin. Mr. Singletary immediately set a large force of men to work clearing the roof of the mill, which saved it from sharing a similar fate. At present it is thawing, with a strong south wind blowing. Stock is suffering, several head having died already.

JUNIUS.

Glendale, Or., Feb. 8, 1887.

WE TAKE THE LIBERTY of ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD in regard to the unequaled merits of the **FLYING DUTCHMAN Jr.** which with its latest improvements is conceded by impartial and practical farmers everywhere to be the **best plow that ever turned soil.** Easy on the team, because it is the lightest draft plow made. Easy on the driver, because the plow being in front, its work is always in direct view. Easy to operate, because simple in construction. Easy for the boys to handle on account of the perfect manner in which it **Turns a Square Corner.** For circulars, descriptive, illustrative, demonstrative, logical, philosophical, irrefutable, convincing, sensational, astonishing, amusing, comical, but all true, when they describe the **pioneer three-wheel plow, the Flying Dutchman,** address, **MOLINE PLOW COMPANY, Moline, Illinois**

ADVERTISERS can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York. Send 10cts. for 100-Page Pamphlet.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERsigned by notes or book account, are requested to call and settle without delay.

G. KARBOWSKI.

DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY.

It is Suicide to neglect any of the many forms of heart disease, though many does it ignorantly. Read Dr. Flint's treatise on Heart Disease, and if you have any symptoms therein set down, take Dr. Flint's Heart Remedy.

For Sickness. Dr. Flint's Heart Remedy is a remedy which has been found a specific for heart disease, palpitation, fluttering in the stomach, and smothering. No patient to secure repose.

Take it in Time. A man who presents an appearance of robustness, whose friends feel assured he is sound from heart disease, is liable to go down from heart weakness. Let him take Dr. Flint's Heart Remedy as a precaution.

Price, $1.50. Descriptive treatise with testimonials free on application.

HAMBURG FIGS.

Fig ladies and children alone have cause to be offended with impurity. HAMBURG FIGS form a remedy for constipation, indigestion, piles and liver complaints which is as pleasant to take as it is effective in its action. Ask druggists or address

J. J. MACK & CO.

Sole Agents, 9 and 11 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL! 1886 WINTER!

Everyone Should Go and See the

GRANDEST & LARGEST COLLECTION OF NEW FALL

DRY AND FANCY GOODS!

CLOTHING,

Furnishing Goods Hats

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TOBACCO, GROCERIES.

CROCKERY, ETC.

Remember, these goods are new and bought since the war in railroad rates and are sold

Cheap for Cash!

Country Produce bought and sold; also, Wool, Hides, Furs and Deer Skins. Solicit orders for Lumber.

MAX MULLER,

Postoffice Building.

Now is Your time to Get

BARGAINS!!

—AT—

JACOBY BROS., Gold Hill, Or.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES.

Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, DRUGS,

Tobacco, Cigars, Etc

We have just received a full stock in the above lines of goods, which we can sell cheaper than they are sold anywhere in southern Oregon, as we have but very few expenses. All kinds of produce taken in exchange at

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

allowed for same. Call and see for yourselves.

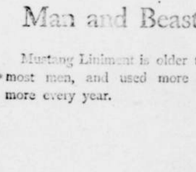
JACOBY BROS.

DR. MINTIE,

THE SPECIALIST.

No. 11 Kearney St., San Francisco, Cal.

Treats all Chronic, Special and Private Diseases with unparalleled success.



is a never failing cure for Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Sleeplessness, Nocturnal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, LOST MANHOOD, Impotency, impaired Memory, Blood Diseases, effects of Self Abuse, Youthful follies and excesses of maturer years, premature loss of Memory, Nervous Diseases, Diseases of Kidneys and Bladder, Syphilis, Stricture, Gleet and Leucorrhœa. For sale by all druggists, $1 per bottle or six bottles for $5.

DR. MINTIE'S DANDELION PILLS are the best and cleanest Purgatives and Biliousness cure in the market. For sale by all druggists.

THE NORTHWESTERN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Piano, Organ, Voice, Theory, all Orchestral and Band Instruments. Modern Languages, Elocution. SPECIAL GOLD MEDALS for progress in Piano, Organ and Voice. VALUABLE FREE CLASSES. Str