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JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1894.

J. NUNAN, Jacksonville.

SENATOR HILL'S

BUGLE CALL.

officials, involved the expenditure of millions of money, continued sectional animosities and were as ill conceived, unnecessary and impotent for the prevention of of the country shall adjust themselves to fraudulent practices and the promotion of pure elections as they were vexatious and offensive in their enforcement.

I point you to the fact that the Democratic party, although intrenched for four years with the distribution of all the official patronage incident to the execution of these powerful laws, yet with patriotic self sacrifice, deliberately setting aside all the power, influence and patron-age involved therein, subordinating temporary selfish interests to the public good, wiped these odious laws from the statute books within the first year of our admin-We Offer Buyers Exceptionally Good Values. istration, and at the ensuing congressional elections the spectacle will be witnessed for the first time in 24 years of state elec-tions, conducted as they of right ought to be, without federal interference, dictation or intimidation, without federal supervisors, marshals or other obnoxious federal agents or instrumentalities. but with state officers selected or chosen by the people themselves according to state laws and usages, an exemplification of the principle of home rule in states and a vindication of the doctrine of the sovereignty of the states as it was recognized by our fa-Soliciting your patronage and guaranteeing satisfaction, I am thers from the foundation of our government until that evil day in the sixties when the Republicans, although a minority party, owing to our own divisions, acentally obtained control of the country. We rejoice that, with Democratic national ascendancy, the country consistently

returns to the simple methods, the sound principles and the correct administration of public office which characterized the earlier and better days of the republic. The enactment of the Mckinley tariff law was the culminating atrocity of Republican recklessness in legislation, a neasure so extreme, so selfish, so unreasonable, that I hazard nothing in asserting that conservative and fair minded Republicans everywhere regretted the party exigencies which seemed to demand its passage. It was the very personification of protectionism run mad. Throwing off all disguises, it was the inauguration of a huge scheme of governmental partnership with private business interests. Public considerations were lost sight of or subor dinated to the promotion of individual aggrandizement. It was a fit exemplification of the vicious theories which underlie the modern doctrine of protection "for protection's sake alone," as expounded by our opponents, and well illustrated the dangerous tendencies of governmental pa-

ternalism The reaction which scon followed in the sumed confidence of our adversaries. We elections of 1890 and was reiterated in 1892 was the natural and legitimate expre are not unaccustomed to their annual and of the popular indignation at the party which had basely surrendered to the mermoss covered game of political bluff, although renewed this year with extraordicenaries within its own ranks and had nary vehemence and unblushing effrontary. If vain boastings alone could bring victory, their battle is indeed won before it bartered away the public good for selfish greed. The right of taxation, which is is actually commenced, but we beg to reonly justified for the purpose of revenue, was improperly invoked to promote the interests of business favoritism, and the mind them that there has not been a campaign in this state during the past 12 years when they did not assume in August and grand old dectrine cherished by our faptember that they had carried it, when there that the legislation of the country in truth and in fact during that whole should be framed so as to subserve the greatest good for the greatest number was period, with a single exception, victory has perched upon our banners on the first Tuesday of November in each year. We wholly ignored, spurned and repudiated. We promised the people that if intrust-ed with power, this vicious, un-American win our victories on election days and and objectionable law should not by exuberant braggadocio in convenpealed, and we rejoice today in the fulfill-ment of that pledge. The McKinley law has "gone where the woodbine twineth," The unexpected victory of our oppo-nents last fall has turned their heads and rendered them arrogant and opinionated. gone to stay, never to be re-enacted again They fail to recall the fact that the total by any political party. It is true that there was a vexatious and unfortunate vote polled was nearly 300,000 short of the delay, which we regretted, occasioned in full vote of the state, a victory which part by the antiquated rules of the sen-ate, which tolerated unlimited debatehey themselves did not anticipate, and which surprised their astate leader, who he next day after election humorously rules which we did not frame, but which he next day after election humorously attributed it to Divine providence and not to Republican strength. With a unit-to Democracy and a full vote New York s still a Democratic state, and if we are we inherited, and which, by reason of our slender majority, we seemed unable to change, but which, I trust, in the near future will be abrogated-but the fact should be remembered that the record rue to ourselves will this year resume shows that we occupied less time by some er place in the Democratic column. Our months in repealing the law than our oppponents, by the vigorous beating of bo ponents took in enacting it in 1890. gus political tom toms and the insistence The depression or disturbance in busiupon pc y and misleading local issues ness which necessarily accompanies any eek to divert the public attention from general tariff revision was of course to be the unenviable record which they made during their recent four years' control of regretted, but I call the attention of the country to the fact, not generally underthat, no matter which political stood, The people, however, have not forgotter party had wop in 1892, there would have the fact that it was a Republican adminbeen a tariff revision-necessarily and inistration which, in that ill fated year of evitably so-because the McKinley law 1890, saddled the country with unwise had broken down, had collapsed and had proved utterly inadequate to meet the necessities of the government and to furnish its required revenues. The McKinley tariff duties had been placed so high as to be largely prohibitory in their effect, and the necessary revenues were not forthcoming, and upon the advent of the present national administration to power we were confronted with a virtually bankrupt treasury, and the deficit was daily increasing. During the last year of President Harrison's administration the treasury was constantly embarrassed, as every financier well knows. To use a phrase of the street, it was shinning along from day to day because of the utter failure of the McKinley bill to produce the estimated revenues, emphasizing the fact that the law was not only vicious and selfish in its designs and results, but was, more ver, a miserable exhibition of incompetent statesmanship. When a Democratic administration,

provement over the McKinley law and will clearly demonstrate its superiority as time rolls on and the business interests its provisions. It is true, it does not em-body the full measure of tariff reform which many of us desired and the country anticipated, but nevertheless it is safe, moderate, reasonable. It is better than the McKinley tariff, because it will not create a deficiency in the revenues of the

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government. Neither will it provide for an enormous and dangerous surplus. It will not require an issue of government bonds to bolster up its failures of revenue and to prevent business depression. It recognizes, in part at least, the Democratic doctrine of free raw materials, and in response to an overwhelming public sentiment has appropriately provided for free wool, free lumber and free salt. It has largely increased the free list in other directions. It has reduced the duty on coal and iron nearly 50 per cent. The general average reduction from the McKinley rates is nearly 331/2 per cent. The reductions are not deemed unreasonable, extreme nor unjustifiable. They are so fair and moderate that no manufacturer in the country has any excuse whatever for reducing the wages of his employees. If manufacturers assume to do it, they must furnish some other reason or pretense than the present moderate new tariff law.

It may be safely asserted that the new law will not cripple or embarrass a single industry in the land, or throw out of employment a single workingman, or unduly timulate overproduction on the one hand or exorbitant importations on the other. It will not be prohibitory in its effect nor excessively competitive, but with some important raw materials made free and others freer, with a general moderate re-duction along the whole line, business conditions will surely improve, our citi zens will be relieved from unnecessary taxation, prosperity will dawn upon us once more, and the general conservative tariff revision of 1893 will become more and

more acceptable to the people. These facts should not be overlookedthat it largely reduces the tax on the neoessaries of life, upon the implements of husbandry and the wearing apparel of the citizen and substitutes an additional tax upon liquors to the amount of \$20,000,-000. If the new tariff bill errs at all, it is in the direction of safety and moderation and not because it is too radical, and while ardent Democrats may criticise its conservatism it does not lie in the mouths of our adversaries to condemn it upon any such grounds. The bill properly strikes a

blow at paternalism by abrogating the vicious system of bounties to producers of sugar provided for in the McKinley law. The true American doctrine is that every man's ousiness should stand unaided by ernmental favors extended by bounties paid from a common treasury.

The elimination of sugar bountles saves to the American people nearly \$15,000,-000 annually. If it be said that the new law in a single respect is unduly favorable to one particular trust, my answer is that the old law favored a dozen trusts where this may favor one. But a better, more

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legislature, we placed upon the statute books, in obedience to our pledges, a just and reasonable excise law, which our opponents are now proposing to disturb in case they are again returned to power. We destroyed, root and branch, the further official intervention of Pinkertonism in labor difficulties and disputes. We enacted a uniform ballot law, under which no citizen can be distranchised and whereby election frauds can be more casily detected and punished. We promptly caused an enumeration of the inhabitants to be taken, a constitutional duty long neglected by our opponents for partisan reasons, which was followed by an apportionment

so fair and just as to be absolutely beyond criticism, an apportionment which quicky responds to public sentiment, an ap portionment which properly gave us the ssembly in 1892, when we carried the state by 40,000 majority, and which gave our adversaries both the senate and asembly when they inadvertently carried the state last fall by only 24,000 majority, result which vindicated and complicented the absolute fairness and justness f our Democratic statute.

The people have not forgotten that unler the Republican apportionment which existed in 1891, and which had existed for ears, and which they arbitrarily refused to change, although we carried the state by 50,000 majority, yet the senate was ese, and our opponents by fraud and technicalities sought to deprive us of that control to which we were rightfully enitled as the dominant party of the state. We demand an apportionment which

shall quickly and faithfully respond to public sentiment, whether it is for or against us, which shall fully recognize the equality of every citizen, so that an honest laboring man living in his humble nome or a tenement house in a great city shall count as much as the occupant of palace or the owners of thousands of acres n the country.

The Republican constitutional conven tion now in session, whose work is largely a miscrable failure and was only "damned with faint praise" in the Republican plat form of last week, has invented a scheme to deprive the great Democratic cities of the state of their just share of representa tion-a scheme which actually provides that an increase of population in such cities shall not furnish a basis for increased representation in the legislature. Never was there a greater political outrage deliberately contemplated and conceived to enable a desperate party to retain power against the will of the people. This partisan and nefarious attack upon

the political rights of our party should arouse every Democrat worthy of the name and lead him to do his utmost to secure the defeat of the whole work of that infamous convention, some of the members of which are under criminal prosecution for alleged bribery in receiving or giving votes for the apportionment article. It is a fitting commentary upon the men and work of that convention that a scheme conceived in iniquity to deprive a polit-ical party of its just rights should be based and supported upon bribery and

corruption.



after four years' rule, retired in March, 1889, it left to its Republican successor an ample surplus and a reasonably prosperous country, but when that Democratic administration returned to power again in 1893 it found that the ship of state had almost been stranded or scuttled through Republican misrule, its treasury bankrupt, its revenues dissipated, its credit injured, its flag dishonored, its good name sullied and drifting rapidly toward the rocks of an impending panic.

Never did a political party assume the responsibilities of government under greater embarrassments than did the Democratic party in March, 1893. Under such unfavorable and adverse circumstances, with a slender majority in the senate, with an unwieldy majority in the house, with timidity to contend with on one hand and radicalism on the other, with a country impatient for prompt action, with somewhat divided counsels among ourselves, it is not to be wondered at that the measure of revision which was finally passed by the Democratic majority and which is now submitted to the judgment of the country does not in all respects meet the public expectations. Without retracting a word which I ut-

tered in the senate in criticism of the measure while engaged in the effort to perfect it and render it more acceptable. now that it has been passed and permitted by the president to become a law it must considered as a whole-treated largely as a party measure and contrasted with the McKinley law whose place it assumes on the statute books. Uninfluenced by any personal disappointments or any pride of opinion, I may be permitted to speak of the measure as it is-nothing extenuate

islation known as the federal election laws, which invaded state rights, menaced the Of its strictly tor features it may it is p rest im

complete and perfect answer to Republica critics is that the very tariff duty complained of was reduced more than one half from what was contained in the Mc-Kinley law. I speak for this law-unsatisfactory though it may be to me in some respects because of the objections which I urged in the senate, which it is not advisable or necessary to reiterateto which in common fairness it is entitled. The country should understand that an other general or extensive tariff revision is not contemplated by the Democratic party in the near future.

This determination, however, does not preclude the desirability of redeeming, by passage of separate bills, whatever pledges we have made in our platform, or otherwise, for free raw materials or the readjustment of any objectionable sugar schedule. Beyond this it is not wise to go much farther at this time unless the unforeseen necessities of the treasury or the changed conditions of the country shall

warrant or imperatively demand it. This is believed to be the true path to pursue and the correct position to assume at this critical juncture of public affairs. Of course much must necessarily be left --properly and safely left---to the wise discretion of congress, the efforts of whose patriotic members should be to subserve the public good and to promote the general welfare. The country now wants and expects in

dustrial peace-relief from frequent tariff changes, which so seriously affect its business interests and reasonable permanency in officials. The Democratic party will not disappoint the people in these reason-able expectations and desires. The people will not tolerate any attempt at a restora-tion of the McKinley law. Let cur Republican friends present the issue if they have the courage and recklessness so to do. We shall be content. It is a most significant fact that during the whole tariff debate in congress not a single Republican offered or pressed the McKinley as a substitute for the Domocratic bill. I venture the prediction that not a single Republican statesman, aside from Mr. McKinley himself, will venture on the stump this year to propose or advocate the reinstatement of that discarded and

discredited measure. Fellow Democrats of the Empire State and of the country, the duty of the party is not harsh criticism of Democratic leaders or Democratic measures, not mutual recriminations nor conflicting counsels. It is a time for conciliation, for unity of purpose, for aggressive action. The common enemy now confronts us, seeking our political destruction. Bear in mind that the control of both legislative departments of the government is at stake in the coming elections. Interparty strife muss now cease and our attacks be reserved for the foes who are already forming their lines

of battle against us. Democratic national and state administration must be alike loyally supported. The American people have not changed their sentiments, and the sound and true principles of true Democracy will still receive their approval because the cause of Democracy is the cause of the people. The administration of President Cleve-

land has been clean handed, economical, painstaking and patriotic. The various departments of the national government have been conducted with success, and the Democratic party as a whole is enti-tled to the confidence of the masses of the ople, whose interests it endeavors faithfully to serve. The administration of our state government under Democratic auspices has merited the public approval. We have given to the state wise laws, we have reformed abuses, we have raised official standards, we have enforced the laws vigusly and impartially, we have punished offenders whether found in our ranks or in the ranks of our adversaries, we have cared for the poor as well as the rich, we have aided the cause of labor, and we have contributed largely to the added greatness, prosperity and welfare of our grand old monwealth. Intrusted with the care of part of the

stands, as it has ever stood, for that religious liberty which is guaranteed to all by our constitution, and I arraign the Re publican party for its covert sympathy with and encouragement of that proscrip-tive spirit which attempts to set up a reli-gious test as a qualification for official preferment in this land of freedom, and which is propagated by a certain secret political organization which deserves exe-cration at the hands of every fair minded man, but which the Republican state convention last week distinctly refused,

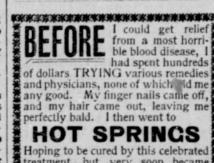
though earnestly urged, to condemn. Our duty is plain, and I believe we shall perform it, and if perchance adher-ence to the right brings disaster we shall bravely accept our fate and take our place in private station by the side of our proscribed fellow citizens until reason, jus tice and true religious freedom shall again resume their sway, as surely they will. The administration of Roswell P. Flow er has been honest, bold and earnest in bc

half of the best interests of the state. He retires from the high official position which he honored with the confidence and respect of his party, the esteem and good will of all classes and with the conscious ness of duty well and faithfully performed. The record of his public service adds luster to the Empire State, and I take pleas ure in adding my testimony to the fact that he has made one of the best govern ors we ever had. His able associate, Lieutenant Governor William F. Sheehan, has endeared himself to the Democratic party. whose cause he has always zealously

espoused. Young, vigorous and brilliant, other and higher honors await him in the future at the hands of a devoted constitu-Fellow Domocrats. let us not underesti-

inate the dangers which confront us. We shall encounter the cohort of corruption in this campaign, led by audacious and unscrupulous leaders who are fighting not only for the control of New York, but for the control of the country. We are on the skirmish line of the great national battle of 1896, and the loss of New York may lose our party the presidency.

The whole country is breathlessly and hopefully watching our contest, and we must do our full duty. Sinking every prejudice, subordinating every selfish con sideration, actuated only by high and patriotic motives, realizing how much is at stake to be won or lost, mindful of the grand traditions which belong to the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden, knowing that a united Democracy in this state means an old fashioned Democratic .r'umph, let us buckle on our armor and march together, like the Macedonian phalanx of old, "with locked shields and neasured tread." to the contest that waits us, with courage, with resolution, with confidence, believing that our cause s just and that God and the right surely vill give us the victory.



treatment, but very soon became disgusted, and decided to TRY The effect was S.S.S. Interest of the effect was truly wonderful. I commenced to recover after taking e first bottle, and by the time I had en tweive bottles I was entirely cured-ed by S. S. S. when the world-renowned ings had failed. W.M. S. LOOMIS, Shreveport, La.

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