

FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1868, ULYSSES S. GRANT, OF THE UNITED STATES. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." The people have rewarded for patriotic-punishment for traitors. FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY, SCHUYLER COLFAX, OF NEW YORK. For Presidential Electors: O. JACOBS, of Jackson. WILSON BOWLBY, of Washington. A. B. MEACHAM, of Union. D. M. C. GAULT, EDITOR. SATURDAY MORNING, July 18, 1868.

The Income Tax.

In our last issue we published a list of the taxable incomes of Jackson and Josephine counties. Meagre as the list is and small as are the incomes returned it will well repay perusal. People who fondly imagined they were living in a prosperous, well-to-do community, must be convinced by these little matter-of-fact figures, how utterly useless it is to mind anybody else's business, or to form any estimate of how much money their neighbors are making. There is the list, and among other suggestions it forces one to ask, who would be a rich man? who would work night and day—thinking, planning, fretting by night—tossing and sweating and pinching by day, his heart heavy with the anxious care of his unremunerative capital, and at the end of the year not be able to say, "Mr. Assessor, put me down for a little income." And who would not rather be a clerk or day laborer, who can count his income to a dollar, returning a little, perhaps, to the Assessor and going to bed with an easy conscience. Will any one, after reading that list, pretend to deny that after all the poor man is king, and the rich man with his broad acres, his piles of merchandise and his bags of gold, only working for the benefit of his moneyless brother? It is quite apparent, if official figures don't lie. Men owning whole sections of the richest land in this fertile valley—individuals who are continually mixed up in, or mousing after fat Government contracts, are distressingly poor and do not return a single dollar. Men doing an apparently thriving business, on a large capital, and whose reputed wealth has gained them an undue importance, make comparatively nothing, while clerks living on stipulated incomes, and consequently unable to evade the law, return a fair income.

Curse the Income tax! It is oppressive because it is unjust. It is unjust because it falls on the honest and lets the dishonest escape through the loopholes of mental reservation and self-justification. It is demoralizing for it induces perjury, and he who would commit perjury to evade a tax would do it to accomplish anything. We have often denounced the Income tax for the foregoing reasons, and now denounce it for the additional one, that it exposes the deplorable poverty of the people of these two counties, and takes away the greatest pleasure in life—that of appearing what we are not, and the sooner the humbug of assessing and collecting it is dispensed with, the better.

In all seriousness we ask, why do the names of many of our wealthy farmers and merchants not appear on this list? Is it because they have no incomes to return, or is it because of the negligence of the Federal Assessor to enforce the law fairly and impartially? We would like to know and many in this community desire this information. It matters not how unfair or galling this tax may be, it is intended to fall on all alike, and if any attempt to shirk it the law should be enforced to the very letter, and not used solely to grind down the poor man who is honest enough to come forward and make a fair statement.

When the Democratic nominations were received here, a venerable Democrat enquired of a party friend "what had become of the time-honored principles of their party." "Oh," replied his friend, "August Belmont bought 'em up for Barnum's Museum, they were getting kind of mouldy and out of fashion. Our land marks now are to be bigger and brass buttons."

Our Democratic friends when howling about heavy taxation, remind us of a man who tried to cut his throat and then cursed the doctor for hurting a little while sewing up the gash. Democracy must remember that the heavy taxes is the price paid for preventing them from making d—d fools of themselves.

The Democracy of this county seem to think the nomination of Blair a stupendous joke on the Democratic party. They will probably see the point to the joke in November.

The Reason Why.

Democrats of late have become splenetic, sour, morose. They no longer discuss principles but men. Disappointed, their foiled ambition seeks victims upon which it can expend its pent up rage. Soured, they pour out their accumulated vinegar at random. Morose, they attack honorable men with savage fury. It may be possible that they have Blair on the brain, and the mixture of down right Abolitionism and modern Democracy has produced a warring chaos in their cranium, and that this pragmatic fury is but the natural venting of this intellectual war. The philosophic Dean Swift proposed something of this kind long ago, to produce harmony in legislative bodies, but latter day manifestations show that the philosophic Swift was mistaken. Instead of harmony we have chaos, instead of love we have hate, instead of a genial flow of ideas, we have a torrent—turbid, maddened and foam crested. The conflict is, as ever, irrepressible.

This train of reflections was excited by reading an editorial in the last *Reveille*, in which Judge Caldwell, Mr. Logan, and A. B. McIlwain are attacked with an impotent rage. And pray who are these men? Be not astonished gentle reader, when we tell you that they are among the substantial and honorable citizens of Josephine county. What have they done to excite the ire of the *Reveille*? Their offense is of two kinds. First, they are Union men, and second, they have shown themselves watchful of the interests of Josephine county. In the late election in that county, the returns from several precincts had no certificates or oaths attached to them as required by law, and they were rejected, and that rejection resulted in the defeat of the Democratic candidate for County Commissioner. In this rejection they possibly might have mistaken the law. Suppose the County Canvassers did, what then? Is a legal mistake evidence of moral corruption? If it is, how great must be the moral depravity of Judicial officers? The point involved is one upon which not only lawyers but Judges disagree, as is shown by the record of our Supreme Court. These County Canvassers were not lawyers, and pretended no accurate knowledge of law. They found that the statute required certain things, and that those things were wanting in these returns, and the natural, and we will say, logical conclusion was, that they were insufficient without those plain statutory requirements. They rejected them because they supposed the plain provisions of the statutes meant something. They evidently had not learned the distinction, which is so thin that no man can state it, between that which is directory and that which was imperative.

But there is another thing which these men have done which in that county must have been terrible to the tax payers. They have required the incoming Democratic officers in that county to give ample security for their conduct while in office. In other words, as the guardians of the interests of the county, they have provided that those interests shall suffer no loss from official misconduct. And was there nothing in the past history of that county that warranted this precaution and watchfulness? Every one knows that that county has heretofore been plundered and robbed by Democratic officials. Their bondsmen were men of straw; exhausting and impoverishing taxation, and threatened bankruptcy were the legitimate consequence. Not only this but the high taxation has so driven property from the county that they more than once seriously thought of surrendering their corporate franchises. With this history fresh in the memory of the robbed and plundered tax-payers of that county, we think it will not be very damaging to them to be informed that security for the future has been amply provided. Is it offensive to the Democratic party or to Democrats to have the bonds of officials ample for all emergencies? When the records of a county are blackened by official corruption, is it an offense needing public reprobation to guard the interests of the tax-payers with ample bonds? Does this impotent rage arise from the fact that there is no chance for those Democratic officers to steal. The charge itself is a left handed compliment to their honesty.

The public property, records, archives etc., of the State of Florida have been turned over to the civil authorities, and the Military Government entirely withdrawn.

Railroad Legislation.

The late decision of Judge Boise has shown, that under the Constitution of Oregon, it is beyond the power of the State to give any aid to Railroads. It is unnecessary to discuss the narrow and short sighted policy that guided the framers of our State Constitution. We must look at the fact of its restrictive power and what is best to be done to increase our prosperity and develop our resources. It must require a vast amount of credulity to induce any person to believe that the Oregon Central Railroad Company can ever secure sufficient aid from private capital, to construct their road from Portland to this valley, much less to build it to the Southern boundary of the State, on the other side of the Siskiyou mountains. With the aid of the donation of land already granted by the general Government, it is within the range of possibility, that this Company may build their line to the head of the Willamette valley. We confidentially predict that right there it will stop, unless the people of this end of the State take steps to enforce and secure its further progress. The drain of the Willamette valley is the great object sought for by those interested in this road in the Northern part of the State, and we warn the people of Southern Oregon that when, if ever, the head of the Willamette valley is reached the object shall have been accomplished and the interests of Southern Oregon overlooked. The task of building a road to that point will be difficult enough. Trifling as are the engineering obstacles, and favorable as is the topographical character of the country, the road, so far, has made but little substantial progress, and Eastern Capitalists are chary of lending their aid to it. With so many difficulties meeting this project through a valley almost level, and presenting comparatively few obstacles to railroading, it is easy to imagine those it will meet when the Calapooya mountains are encountered. People are foolish if they think the "Oregon Central" will be built through this valley simply because we desire it; and they miscalculate if they think the Company can ever build it to this point without substantial aid from Government.

We call the attention of our representatives and of those from Douglas county to this matter, and urge them to see that the best interests of Southern Oregon are not lost by neglect. A Bill granting a subsidy of thirteen million dollars, to a road, tapping the great overland line at the bend of the Humboldt river, and providing for its consolidation with the Oregon Central, is now before Congress. It has so far met with the most favorable consideration. First, because it will greatly assist in the settlement and development of a large and unoccupied territory, known to be rich in minerals, in timber, and well adapted for agriculture. Second, because the construction will prove of immense advantage to the government in the transportation of supplies, and ultimately enable it to withdraw its troops from the Indian country between here and Humboldt by facilitating the subjugation of the hostile tribes. We hope that our Legislature will memorialize Congress on this subject. The friends of the "Oregon Central," and those in favor of any road through this portion of the State, must at once see that the aid asked for will certainly insure the building of the road, and give us an Eastern outlet for our surplus, and an Eastern inlet for fresh population. It will cost nothing to ask and if Congress declines to give us any assistance because of our own neglect, then our representatives will not have been true to the best interests of their constituents.

THE SABBATH DAY.—There is no institution in our country for which we should be more thankful than the Sabbath with its Christian ceremonies and observances. Especially should the Sunday School receive the united patronage of our citizens. Even admitting that the Christian religion has no foundation as claimed for it, yet it is a reality and will always so stamp itself upon the minds and actions of men. There can, probably, be no exercise more beneficial to the moral training of the young, than the Sunday School. It is not only the reading and studying of the bible, that has its effect but putting on the best clothes in the wardrobe, and the pleasant associations while at the neat and tidy place of worship that inculcates moral sentiments. Nor are these things without their influence upon grown people. In our opinion there is not an inhabitant in this town, but what would receive a benefit directly to himself, if he would become a regular attendant at the Sabbath School. No good citizen should regret or refuse to pay the small amount required to keep a church required and a Sunday School in operation. For it will doubly be repaid to the community if not to the individual, by the continued good order of society, and diminution of criminal prosecutions.

Grant's Nomination.

The following is a description of the scene accompanying the nomination of Grant and the National Republican Convention:

The President called upon the delegation from Alabama to announce their vote for the Presidency. The chairman of that delegation said:

"Mr. President, Alabama has instructed her delegates to cast their eighteen votes for General Ulysses S. Grant." [Tremendous cheering.]

The roll was then proceeded with, the chairman of each delegation in announcing the vote, accompanying it with an appropriate sentiment, which was greeted with repeated applause.

The chair then announced: "Gentlemen of the Convention, you have six hundred and fifty votes, and you have given six hundred and fifty votes for Ulysses S. Grant for President of the United States. I propose nine cheers for General Ulysses S. Grant."

The cheers were given with tremendous enthusiasm, and ere they had been concluded the Union flag which had covered the background of the stage was raised, displaying a beautiful painting representing General Grant seated on a pedestal at the entrance of the Temple of Liberty, while a beautiful female figure representing Columbia, points proudly to the chieftain—the whole surmounted by the legend, "Match him." This exhibition was the signal for more cheers. The excitement soon took a musical turn, and the Convention with a voice like the ocean in volume in singing, "Rally round the flag." This was repeated time after time, the enthusiasm not subsiding until the clarion voice of Seymour, of Wisconsin, rising out above the others, called for nine cheers for Grant and victory. The scene was one never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it, and can be compared only with those glorious patriotic gatherings by which, in war times, the loyal North gave utterance to its determination to rally round and defend the nation's flag from the assault of traitors.

COLFAX GEMS.—Since the days of Henry Clay no American statesman has, to such a degree as Schuyler Colfax, possessed the faculty of decorating terse statements of great principles with the flowers of fervid eloquence. His fervor and logic are like his name and character—cold facts, warmed and illuminated by the light and glow of genius. To George and Alfred Townsend the public is indebted for a collection of a few scintillations of the genius of Colfax. Thus he said of the employment of negro troops:

I do not call negro troops any better than white ones. If I was to express my own opinion it would be that those of my own color are better and braver. For I have always told you, in spite of charges to the contrary, that I believe that the Anglo-Saxon race was superior to any other that walk the footstool of God.

So he said of moral faithfulness in legislation:

Whether traveling in the valley of humiliation or disaster, or keeping my eyes fixed on the heavens, I believe God reigns. I don't believe His blessing will fall on the Confederacy. God's ways are sometimes dark, but sooner or later they reach the shining hills of day.

He first announced the Republican platform after the breach with Mr. Johnson, thus:

Let us make haste slowly, and we can then hope that the foundations of our Government, when thus reconstructed on the basis of indisputable loyalty, will be as eternal as the stars.

In like manner, on April 10th, 1866, when he made a mild but manly issue with Johnson, he said of the Civil Rights bill, in the first moment of its enactment.

The law, misrepresented as it has been by its opponents in Congress, will never be repealed, and in the years that are coming it will be the proudest recollection and the crowning honor of those men who stood up in the national councils, that they gave to the American Magna Charta their cordial support!

He treated in this way a taunt of the Democracy:

The new nickname flung at us is "Radical." I had rather be called a Radical than a rebel at any time. I am a Radical for right against wrong; for liberty against slavery, for justice against tyranny—a Radical friend of my country, and a Radical enemy of every hater of my native land. I believe in a Radical government "of the people by the people" the world over, and my sympathies go out toward the Radicals who are trying to imitate our free institutions in Greece, Italy, France, Ireland and Mexico. I wish to see a belt of Republics encircle the globe.

Here is another curt passage: I am for leveling up rather than for leveling down. God do so to me, and more also, if I do aught more to crush any man down lower.

TELEGRAPHIC.

N. Y. 15.—Gold closed to-day at 142 3/4.

The Senate has passed the funding Bill.

Chief Justice Chase has again declared himself in full sympathy with the Democracy except as regards the Constitution of the Southern States.

The Legislature of South Carolina have elected J. Robertson to the U. S. Senate for the short term, and F. A. Sawyer for the long term.

The Legislature of Alabama met on Monday. It contains thirty colored members. In the Senate the doorkeeper is colored. In the House the doorkeeper, Sergeant-at-arms and Chaplain are colored. Gov. Smith, of that State, was inaugurated on the 13th. His message is quite conservative.

The Legislature of North Carolina have elected John Pool for long, and Gen. J. C. Abbot for the short term, to the U. S. Senate.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—The World says the Democratic party has decided that Grant shall be the next President. Seymour against Grant amounts to the surrender and disbanding of the party.

The New York Times says the ticket would not bring out a full vote. Nothing but a miracle can save it from defeat.

The World thinks Seymour was a stronger candidate than Chase.

The Chase Club of this city (New York) have determined to support Grant.

SHOOTING APRAY.—We learn from the Dallas Mountainers of the 10th, that Johnny Miller, formerly of this place, got into a dispute over a card table with A. C. Gilmore, when the latter used some abusive language to Miller, who drew a pistol and shot Gilmore in the face, from which wound it is thought he cannot recover.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—From the Oregonian of the 11th we learn that the extensive sash and door factory of John P. Walker was destroyed by fire on the 10th. The fire caught in the shavings used in the engine room. Loss \$0,000, not insured.

NEW HARDWARE,

TIN AND STOVE STORE.

HOFFMAN & KLIPPEL,

ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,

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ARE RECEIVING, AND WILL CONTINUALLY KEEP ON HAND, a variety of Cooking Stoves, Parlor and Box Stoves; Tinware of every description.

Assorted Hardware;

Fine Cutlery;

Agricultural Implements;

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Steel.

Nails,

and Spikes;

Paints, Oil

and Glass;

Tubs, Clothes Wringers, Pails,

and Baskets, &c.

Redemption State Bounty Bonds.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, until 12 o'clock M., Aug. 1st, 1868, for the surrender of County Bonds issued under the provision of "An Act, granting Bounties to volunteers of this State, enlisted in the service of the United States, approved Oct. 24th, 1864, at the lowest rate (not exceeding par value) as may redeem the greatest number of Bonds. Bids to include interest, due thereon to date of surrender. Fifteen thousand dollars now in the Treasury applicable to the redemption of said Bonds. Bids to be addressed to E. N. COOKE, State Treasurer, Salem, July 13th, 1868. J2041

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are made from Fresh Fruits. Each bottle holds twice as much as any other brand in the market, consequently they are the cheapest and the best. USE NO OTHER.

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and buy your BLUE STONE.



A great French Physician says: "More than half of the disease that we call cholera, is due to the system being out of order. The great secret of health is to keep the system in order. The stomach and bowels require regularity, so that changes from heat to cold, from dry to damp, etc., cannot upset the machinery of the body, and breed disease." Now, it is a fact, positive and well known, that there is no more reliable and successful remedy for cholera, than S.T. 1860-X. This splendid Tonic is now used by all classes of people for every symptom of a "Stomach out of order." The secret of it is this: Plantation Bitters are certain to correct the juices of the Stomach, set all its machinery at work, and enable it to resist and throw off the approaching danger. The tendency of the operations of Nature is always towards a cure; all she needs is a little assistance at the proper time. How much more reasonable and sensible it is to help her along with a gentle, yet powerful Tonic, than to deplete and weaken her by drastic processes with poisonous drugs and fiery mixtures, which only strip and plant the seeds of disease and death.

Important Certificates.

"I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life." REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y. "Then will send me two bottles more of the Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use." THY FRIEND, ANS. CURRIE, Philadelphia, Pa. "I have been a great sufferer from Dropsy, and had to abandon preaching." THE Plantation Bitters have cured me. REV. J. S. CATHOEN, Rochester, N. Y. "I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect." G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.

The Plantation Bitters take the work, through the languid, listless, and exhausted Nature's great restorer. The public may rest assured, that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the PLANTATION BITTERS be departed from. Every bottle bears the facsimile of my signature on a steel plate engraving, or it cannot be genuine. Any person profiting by the sale of PLANTATION BITTERS in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and impostor. Beware of cheap imitations. Send for our Private Stamp is UNMUTATED every copy.

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MEASON'S MUSTANG LINIMENT.

It is an admitted fact that the Meason Mustang Liniment performs more cures in a shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. No compound has ever been invented so useful and efficacious in curing RHEUMATISM, SORE THROAT, STIFF NECK JOINTS, BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, FRESH CUTS OR WOUNDS, or any other complaints requiring an external application. FOR HORSES It is an indispensable and entirely reliable in all cases of Spavin, Splint, Ring Bone, Wind Galls, Bruises, Strains, &c. It should be kept in every house, camp, and stable. Accidents will occur. Promptness is efficiency. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of U. S. MEASON, Chemist and the private U. S. stamp of DEWEE BARNER & Co. over the top. An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely! Sold by all Druggists and Stores in every town and mining camp on Pacific coast.

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builders, and all who have building in contemplation, to the fact that their splendid new planing mill is in successful operation, and that they are able to do planing of all kinds, tonging and grooving, and anything in the line on short notice, in the best style, and at reduced rates. Other superior machinery, in conjunction with the planer, enables us to furnish doors and sash, door and window frames, and furniture at low rates; in fact we are determined not to be under-sold by any manufacturer in our line. Give us a CALL. BLAKE & HELMAN, Ashland, Oregon, May 19th, 1868.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE VALUABLE FARM OF WM. C. Wills, two and a half miles south of Placerville, is now offered for sale at a low figure and upon easy terms. Now is the time to invest in land in the best agricultural district in the county. For particulars, inquire of O. JACOBS, Placerville, Oga. June 27th.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer.

—THAT PEST OF SUMMER, huge black swarms of flies can be got rid of cheaply and easily by the use of the above popular article, which has an enormous sale all the East, and is now for sale by dealers everywhere.

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Wholesale Agents, San Francisco, July 11-20.