

OREGON SENTINEL.

JACKSONVILLE: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1890

EDITORIAL MISCELLANY.

Florida advises say that the Republicans will contest both seats in Congress on the ground of gross fraud by the Democrats.

The Congressional vote in California is as follows: Total Republican vote 79,766, total Democratic for same 79,184; Republican majority 612.

Little Rock, Ark. Nov. 30.—Official returns of this State are as follows: Hancock, 60,481; Garfield, 41,661; Weaver, 4,161; Hancock's majority over all, 14,659.

The official vote of Maine has been decided as follows: Garfield electors, 74,039; Hancock, 65,171; Weaver electors, 4,480; Dow electors, 92; scattering, 137. Garfield's majority over all is 4,169.

At a special election held Tuesday, November 30th, in the Nineteenth Ohio congressional district, Judge E. D. Taylor was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General Garfield.

The returns of the election in the twenty-six counties in Washington Territory are all in except Stevens. The total is 16,017, and Brent's majority is 1,721, which will probably be increased to 1,821. Brents, (Rep.) 8,874; Burke, (Dem.) 7,143.

Official returns from all the states show that the total number of votes polled in the Presidential election is 9,192,595. Garfield received 4,439,415; Hancock, 4,436,014; Weaver, 305,729; Dow, 9,644; scattering, 1,793. Garfield has a plurality of only 3,401.

On Nov. 29th, Messrs. Nicholas, Stagle and Clark, sent out as a Government Commission to view the portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, have submitted a report to the Secretary of the Interior accepting seventy-five miles of new track. The new section of road accepted is situated in the Territory of Montana. The great line is pushing West as fast as it can.

Jackson Ferguson, Supervisor of the census of Nevada, has just completed returns for that State. Official figures are not yet published. He informs the Reno "Gazette" that the total population of Nevada is within 100 or 200 of 60,000, showing a general gain over the last census. Contrary to expectation, Storey county has gained, having at present a population between 16,000 and 17,000, an increase of about 4,500.

Enumerator Ivan Petroff has finished the census of Alaska. There are about 22,000 people in that Territory of the United States, of which 18,000 are Indians, 1,300 Aleuts, 1,500 creoles, or mixed Russian and Aleut blood, 128 white males and 4 white females. This census embraces the people on all the Aleutian islands, but does not embrace 2,200 Esquimaux between Behring Strait and Point Barrow, the latter to be reported by Capt. Smith. Nor does it include the population of Sitka, and Southeastern Alaska, which was to be taken by a deputy who has not yet reported. Alaska has about 30,000 human beings, of whom possibly 300 are white.

There are unmistakable indications that the Democratic party of the South is disrupting. The Chicago "Times" (Ind Dem.) summarizing a Washington special says that Texas Representatives arriving at Washington join in recommending a new departure in the South in consigning the Democratic party to its grave. That State is enjoying great prosperity and its people ask only of the federal Government that no aggressive policy be pursued towards them. At a council of leading men at Galveston since the election the sentiment found free expression that hereafter the electoral vote of the South should be given to the party which most consults Southern interests. Daylight is breaking over Dixie at last, and don't you forget it.

Says the New York "Tribune": "We extend our sympathies to Benjamin F. Butler, John W. Forney, Architect Mullett, Lyman Trumbull and "Boss" Shepherd. In the midst of the hubbalooboo over "who did it," they have been almost forgotten. Their Democratic friends paid them, when they went over, the delicate compliment conveyed in the remark that "rats leave a sinking ship," but the event does not seem to justify this tribute to their instinct or their intelligence. We would not for a moment think of comparing these noble patriots with rats, but it does occur to us that they bear a strong resemblance to a man who has put all his money into a "sure thing" and found out afterward that he has "bought into an assessment."

THE NEW NATIONAL APPOINTMENT.

All speculation as to the number of members of the next House of Representatives under the new census is premature. There are two theories about the popular body of Congress—one that it shall be large so as to get as near the people as practicable.

The latter according to the representative theory is the true one. The Senate affords all the conservatism needed in our system of government, particularly when it is reinforced by the executive veto. Again, the smaller the body the more easily it is controlled by great interests and combinations, as well as by individual of great influence and power.

Then, again, under the present practice and which must prevail under any ratio possible of adoption, the work of legislation is done in committee, and the necessity of extended debate in the House is not important. The theory, too, that every member examines each measure is one of the pleasant pictures of our system, but is a thing almost unknown, for the simple reason that if it was the fact, the public business would never be attended to. If the House was double in members what it now is (293) the people would be better represented, and minorities have a voice, where they are now denied it: it is just as easy to get along with 586 members when all the details are worked out in committee as with 293, and in the event that the policy of Congress is obnoxious to the people, or a very considerable body of them, it is much easier to change its complexion than where the districts are large and the members few, for in that case manipulation and pressure are more readily brought to bear.

In another respect the question is uncertain. The present number even if adopted will curtail the representation, not only of States, but of sections, and it is against human nature to part with power. Then, again, it is very inconvenient to deliberately cut certain men from public life, and this must be done when a State has her representation reduced. It will surprise us to see the number of members of the House increased at least so far as to retain the present representation of all the States. This would give a larger increase to the growing States, but even that is to be preferred to the curtailment of any. The one is unavoidable, the other can be prevented.

ABANDONMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The 8th of January is the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. From time immemorial the Democrats have delighted to celebrate the victory achieved by Gen. Andrew Jackson on that memorable occasion, and by common consent "Old Hickory" has been acknowledged and revered as the patron saint of the Democratic party of the Union. The day has annually been appropriated to renew undying devotion, fealty and attachment to the principles of the organization. If we can trust what we read, the day heretofore chosen to build up, will be selected where a commencement will be made to pronounce death sentence upon it, and it seems to be reserved to Illinois Democrats to inaugurate the movement. The following rather ominous telegram sent by the associated press, will explain itself:

The Democrats will meet at Springfield on Jan. 8, to decide whether to keep up the party organization in Illinois. Many members favor abandoning it and others are leaving the party who have voted with it from its inception.

Dakota, the territory that will next ask admission to the Union, embraces an area of two hundred thousand square miles, or nearly enough to make five states as large as Ohio. Five railroads extend their line westward well into the territory and immigration is rapidly improving its rich soil. The climate and soil are like those of Minnesota. Dakota now contains 150,000 inhabitants, rather more than the number now necessary to its admission, and it is rapidly increasing. It is proposed, however, to divide the territory and make a state of the southern portion, leaving the northern under a territorial government. Judging from the marvellous development of the Northwest within the past decade, it may be safely predicted that the time is not far remote when the waste lands of Dakota will be covered with rich grain fields whose yield will add millions to the wealth of the nation.

The majorities in the North for Garfield aggregate 520,000, and for Hancock 1,800. These figures may be studied with profit by some politicians in the nascent state, that we know of, and particularly by a certain class of editors. They are full of suggestion.

TOTAL VOTE—1876, 1890.

The New York "Tribune" figures up the total vote of all the States at the Presidential election as 9,192,595. The same authority puts the total vote at the Presidential election of 1876 at 8,408,819. In 1876 this total was distributed as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Party, Votes. Republicans: 4,033,295; Democrats: 4,284,265; Greenback: 81,737; Prohibition: 9,522.

Total: 8,408,819

In 1890, thus:

Table with 2 columns: Party, Votes. Republicans: 4,439,415; Democrats: 4,436,014; Greenback: 305,729; Prohibition: 9,644; Scattering: 1,793.

Total: 9,192,595

The total increase is 783,776, or nine and one-third per cent. The Republican increase is 406,120, or about ten and three-fifths per cent. The Democratic increase is 151,749, or a little over three and one-half per cent. The Greenback increase is 223,982, or 274 per cent! It is proper to remark on the increase of the Greenback vote, that the party it represents was not fairly organized in 1876; that it reached its maximum strength at the Congressional elections in 1878; and that since 1878 it has been a declining power in the land, notwithstanding the great apparent increase of the vote this year over that of 1876. At the next Presidential election it will in all probability have fallen below its standing four years ago. The seemingly small plurality of Garfield over Hancock in the popular vote, is due to the fact that in five or six of the Southern States the Republicans were bulldozed and not allowed to vote; or voting, their ballots were thrown out to the extent of two score thousand at least. But for these frauds and violations of law Garfield's popular majority over Hancock would have been close upon 200,000.

This total vote of all the States, assuming the population of the country, exclusive of the Territories and the District of Columbia, which do not vote for President, represents about one voter to every five and one-third of total population. Deducting the Chinese, that is just about the proportion of voters to total population in the city of San Francisco at the late election.—S. F. Chronicle.

The Electoral College.

The presidential electors met in the capital of every state on Wednesday, December 1st, and cast their votes for President and Vice President of the United States. Nineteen states (including Indiana with her entire 15 ballots) cast their votes for Garfield and Arthur, and nineteen states (except one vote in California) cast theirs for Hancock and English. The eleven Hancock electors of Georgia, failing to comply with the statutes of the United States to meet the first Wednesday in December, the vote of Georgia is probably lost to Hancock.

Reliable statistics exhibit the fact that the railway building movement in the United States has, under the impulse of revived prosperity, attained an increase of 6,000 miles per annum in the total extent of the system, the aggregate being about 84,000 miles in the Republic. If the ratio shall hold good for the ensuing ten years, and there shall be no more destructive financial panics, during that time, the census of 1890 will see a total railway mileage of 144,000 miles in the United States.

The people of Minnesota have fittingly reprobated Ignatius Donnelly for his impudent attempt to oust Mr. Washburn from his seat in Congress. Donnelly said that a majority of over 4,000 was bogus. Now the people of the district have re-elected Mr. Washburn by over 12,000 majority. What does Donnelly think of his contest, which he claimed the people supported?

Gen. Walker, the superintendent of the census bureau, stated that he will have his work completed and be ready to report to Congress by the middle of January. The returns from the Southern states were challenged at first, but after examination Gen. Walker pronounces them correct. This Congress will probably make the new apportionment.

Total coinage at the United States mints during October, gold, \$3,978,835, silver, \$2,279,000. During the week ending November 8, 1890 there were distributed 504,496 standard silver dollars. During the corresponding week of 1879 but 327,332 standard silver dollars were distributed.

Allen G. Campbell, who opposed Mormon Cannon for delegate to Congress from Utah, will contest Cannon's seat, on the ground that he is ineligible, being a polygamist. If this succeeds Cannon will be fired.



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ALL Lung Diseases, THROAT DISEASES, BREATHING TROUBLES.

IT DRIVES INTO the system curative agents and healing purposes. IT DRAWS FROM the diseased parts the poison that causes death.

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FACULTY.

REV. L. L. ROGERS, A. M., President, Professor of Natural Science, Mental and Moral Philosophy. REV. LADRU ROYAL, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages and Literature.

Expenses.

Tuition—\$6 a month, \$15 a quarter, \$40 a year. One scholar three years, or three, in same family, one year \$100. Instrumental Music or Voice Culture \$5 a month. Vocal music in class \$3 a quarter. Board \$3.50 a week. Rooms or Cottages for self-boarding \$3 to \$5 a month. Tuition in all cases payable in advance in cash or acceptable notes.

Courses of Study.

Course in English Language and Literature.—Reading, Elocution, English Grammar, English Analysis and Parsing, English Composition, English Literature, Rhetoric, Ancient History, Mediaeval History, Modern History.

Business College.—Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Banking, Civil Government, Commercial Law, International Law, Political Economy, Algebra, Geometry, English Grammar and Rhetoric.

Course in Latin.—Latin Grammar, Latin in Reading, Caesar's Commentaries, Virgil, Cicero's Orations, Livy, Tacitus, Cicerone de Officiis.

Course in Greek.—Greek Grammar, Greek Reader, Anabasis, Greek Testament, Memorabilia, Homer, Herodotus, Demosthenes' Orations.

Course in Mathematics.—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Mechanics, Acoustics, and Optics, Astronomy.

Course in Modern Languages.—French Grammar, French Reader, Corinne, Racine, German Grammar, German Reader, Goethe, Schiller.

Course in Natural Science.—Geography, Physical Geography, Botany, Zoology, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology.

Course in Mental and Moral Philosophy.—Ethics, Psychology, Logic, Esthetics, Moral Philosophy, Theism, Butler's Analogy, Christian Evidences.

Normal Course.—English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Physical Geography, Physiology, Algebra, Zoology, Geometry, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Ancient History, Modern History, Chemistry, Astronomy, Mental Philosophy, Civil Government, Book-keeping, English Literature, Evidences of Christianity, Pedagogics.

Diplomas.—The degrees of A. B. and A. M., with Diplomas, will be given in course to those completing the following described courses: Latin, Greek, Mathematics, English Language and Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Modern Languages, Natural Sciences, Business, Mental and Moral Philosophy. Diplomas will be presented those completing the Normal and Business course.

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In fact everything to be found in a first-class stock of General Merchandise, which will be sold at prices

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The highest price allowed for country produce.

Give me a call at my establishment in the Masonic building and be convinced that there is no humbug about this.

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NEW GOODS AT BRECKENFELD'S!

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE in announcing to the public that he has just received a complete and first-class assortment of Great's Finishing Goods, such as Hats, Shirts, Underwear, etc.

Best brands of Cigars and Tobacco, Pipes, Notions, Fancy Goods, Glassware, Crockery, Musical Instruments, Bird Cages, Stationery, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Albums, Toys, Candles, Nuts, etc., which will be sold at the cheapest rates. Give me a call and see for yourselves.

F. BRECKENFELD, PHOENIX, AUG. 20, 1890.

URGENT CALL.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE NOT settled their last year's account for blacksmithing, are requested to come forward immediately and settle, as I must have money. I can't wait any longer.

DAVID CRONEMILLER, Blacksmith, Jacksonville, July 27th.

NOTICE.

I am settling my business and all parties owing me must come forward and settle their accounts immediately, as interest at the rate of one per cent. will be charged from this date. I mean business, and must have money to meet my demands.

D. A. COVERT, PHOENIX, AUG. 20, 1890.

NOTICE.

FAIR WARNING IS HEREBY Given, that my books are in "Squire Huffer's" hands. Those indebted to me the first day after next election, will have to bring a written excuse from "Squire Huffer." Excuses published.

MARTIN BROOKMAN, Jacksonville, Aug. 31, 1890.

FOR SALE.

1200 FEET HYDRAULIC PIPE, TAPPING from 36 to 8 inches, and one No. 1 Giant. Also 900 feet of hydraulic pipe 18 inches square at head and tapering to 6 inches. For terms apply to the undersigned in Jacksonville.

Aug. 5, G. KARWASKI.

Wheat Wanted.

The highest price paid in cash for wheat by G. KARWASKI, Jacksonville Oregon.

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE.

MRS. J. BILGER, (AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN BILGER.)

DEALER IN Tin, Sheet-iron, Copper-Ware, STOVES

Agricultural Implements, Pumps and Pipe, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes

ROPE, TWINE, BEST WOSTENHOLM CUTLERY

POWDER AND FUSE, A General Assortment of SHELF HARDWARE

ETC., ETC.

A FIRST-CLASS MECHANIC WILL attend to Job-Work with neatness and dispatch.

I will also keep constantly on hand a large stock of LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.

Particular attention paid to Farmers' wants and the supply of extras for Farm Machinery, and all information as to such articles furnished cheerfully, on application.

No pains will be spared to furnish our customers with the best goods in the market, in our line, and at lowest prices.

Agency of the PACIFIC RUBBER PAINT—the best in the world.

Our motto shall be prompt and fair dealing with all. Call and examine our stock before going elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. J. BILGER, Jacksonville, Aug. 11, 1890.

K. KUBLI,

Old Fellow's Building Jacksonville, DEALER AND WORKER IN TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER, LEAD

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HARDWARE, TINWARE, POWDER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Fuse and Caps, WOODEN & WILLOW WARE.

ROPE, NAILS, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Glass

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ETC., ETC.

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French and Russian calf boots worth \$6.50 for \$5, at the New York Store.

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Frocks from..... 15 00
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727 Market street.

S. F.

Notice.

LAND OFFICE AT ROBERTSON, OREG., Nov. 18, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereon on the 29th day of Dec. 1890, before the Judge or Clerk of Josephine County, viz.: Tilman G. Harman, Homestead Application No. 2452, for the S 1/4 of NE 1/4 and S 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec. 15, T. 38, S. R. 4 W, and names the following as his witnesses, viz.: Austin Tolin, Wm. Frazer, John Goings and Jacob McDaniel of Keavyville, Josephine county, Oregon.

W. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

Dress goods 12 1/2 cents at the New York Store.