REGON SENTINEL
PUBLSHED SATURDAYS
—AT—
acksonville, - - - Oregon,
—BY—
FRANK KRAUSE
TERMS
copy, Per Year, in advance,.....$3 50

Oregon Sentinel.

OREGON SENTINEL.
ADVERTISING RATES.
Advertisements will be inserted in the SENTINEL at the following rates:
Ten lines, one insertion.....$2 50
" " each subsequent insertion... 1 00
☞ Legal advertisements inserted reasonably.
Job work of all kind done on prompt notice and in workmanlike style.
A Discount to Yearly Advertisers.

OL. XXX--NO. 30 JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, AUGUST 1, 1885. $3 PER YEAR

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. P. CEARY, M. D.,
Physician And Surgeon.
MEDFORD, OREGON.
Office in A. L. Johnson's building.

T. R. YOUNG, M. D.,
Physican And Surgeon,
CENTRAL POINT, OREGON.
Calls promptly attended to at all hours.

L. L. WHITNEY, M. D.,
EAGLE POINT OREGON.
Having located at this place I ask a share of the patronage of this section. Calls attended to at any time.

W. F. WILLIAMSON,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
MEDFORD, OREGON.
All business in my line will receive prompt attention.

H. K. HANNA,
Attorney & Counsellor At-Law,
JACKSONVILLE, OGN.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office up stairs in Orth's brick.

P. P. PRIM,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW
Jacksonville, Ogn.,
Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office in Court House.

R. PRYCE, M. D.,
Physician And Surgeon,
MEDFORD, OREGON.
Office next door to Byer's block, residence. Cunningham's hotel.

T. B. KENT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
JACKSONVILLE OREGON.
Will practice in all the Courts of this State. Office in the Court House.

G. H. AIKEN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
☞ Office opposite P. J. Ryan's store.

J. W. ROBINSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Jacksonvile, Ogn.
OFFICE—At City Drug Store. Residence on Fourth St., opposite M. E. Church.
Calls promptly attended to day and night.

B. F. DOWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
PORTLAND, OREGON.
All business placed in my hands will receive prompt attention. Special attention given to collections.

JOHN H. MITCHELL. R. M. DEMENT
MITCHELL & DEMENT.
Attorneys & Counsellors At Law.
Office in Kamm's new building, corner First and Pine streets
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Will practice in all the courts of Oregon.

A. L. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Real Estate Agent and Collector
Medford, Or.
I make conveyancing and furnishing abstracts of land titles a specialty. Loans negotiated and collections made. All business intrusted to my care will receive prompt and careful attention.

WILL. JACKSON,
DENTIST,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Teeth extracted at all hours. Laughing gas administered, if desired for which extra charge will be made. Office on corner of California and 5th street.

A. C. GIBBS. L. R. STEARNS.
GIBBS & STEARNS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS.
Rooms 2 and 4 Strowbridge's Building,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Will practice in all courts of record in the State of Oregon and Washinton Territory; and pay particular attention to business in Federal courts.

THE STAFF OF LIFE!
THE ROGUE RIVER
STEAM FLOURING MILLS
HAVING RECENTLY BEEN REfitted with af modern improvements, are now turning out a first class article of flour, which is put up in one-fourth barrel sacks, and every sack is warranted to contain 49 pounds of flour If you don't believe this, just compare a sack of our flour with any other brand offered for sale in this market, and note the difference in weight.
Flour and Mill-Feed
Constantly on hand and exchanged for wheat.
BARLEY ROLLERS.
Having added a set of Barley Rollers to my mill, I have set apart every Saturday to Roll Barley for customers. The work will be done on short notice, so that parties can return with their grist the same day. I am prepared to roll barley at all times and in the best manner. This process is far ahead of the crusher
G. KAREWSKI.
Jacksonville, Sept. 22, 1883.

FARMER'S STORE,
MEDFORD, OREGON,
ANGLE & PLYMALE Prop's.
The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened his place of business in the new town of Medford, Oregon, and is now prepared to furnish, in quantities to suit,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
PAINTS AND OILS
MACHINE OIL
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
CANDIES, NUTS,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Etc.
My stock is fresh and first-class, and I propose to keep a full assortment of everything in my line and sell at
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER
All I ask is a trial.
☞ Highest price paid for Produce. ☜

NINETEENTH YEAR.
ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,
CONDUCTED BY.
THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY NAME.
THE SHOLASTIC YEAR OF THIS school will commence about the end of August, and is divided in four sessions, of eleven weeks each.

Board and tuition, per term,	$40.00
Music	15.00
Drawing and painting	8.00
Bed and Bedding	3.00
SELECT DAY SCHOOL.	
Primary, per term,	$ 5.00
Junior, "	6.00
Preparatory "	8.00
Senior, "	10.00

Pupils received at any time, and special attention is paid to puticular studies in behalf of children who have but limited time. For further particulars apply at the Academy

Nervous Debility.
A SURE CURE GUARANTEED.
DR. E. C. WEST'S nerve and brain treatment, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorhoea, Impotency, Involuntary emissions, premature old age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment, one dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarrntee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by
WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Portland, Oregon.
Orders by mail at regular prices.

U. S. SALOON,
U. S. HOTEL BUILDING, JACKSONVILLE,
T. T. McKENZIE, PROP'R,
HAVING ASSUMED THE MANagement of this resort, I propose keeping it stocked with the finest brands of
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
And will be pleased to receive a call from all who wish the best in my line. Satisfaction assured. T. T. McKENZIE.

C. LEMPERT, M. D.,
Graduate of University, Leipzig, Germany,
Physician And Surgeon.
Calls attended to at all hours day and night. Office opposite Slover Hotel, Jacksonville, Oregon.

J. W. MERRITT. DR. J. W. ROBINSON
CITY DRUG STORE
CALIFORNIA STREET,
MERRITT & ROBINSON
PROPRIETORS,
Will keep on hand the largest and most complete assortment of
DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.
PURE WINES & LIQUORS,
PAINTS, OILS, ETC.,
To be found in Southern Oregon. Also a full stock of
STATIONERY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
FINE CIGARS AND CONFECTIONERY,
TOILET SETS,
And a great variety of Perfumery, common and Toilet Soaps, etc.
☞ Prescriptions carefully prepared by Dr. J. W. Robinson.
Dr. Robinson's office in Drug Store.

GEO. RIEVES,
WAGON -- MAKER,
Jacksonville, Or.
At the old stand of S. P. Hanna, in Cronemiller's building, keeps on hand a full line of
Wagon Material!
And is prepared to do all work in his line on short notice and in a workmanlike manner. Vehicles of every description made to order.
Repairing A Specialty.
Terms reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. GEO. RIEVES

O The DRUMMS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year: 216 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,200 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These invaluable books contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy Free to any address upon receipt of the postage—7 cents. Let us hear from you.
Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PILES
ANAKESIS
DR. S. SILSBEE'S EXTERNAL PILE REMEDY
Gives Instant Relief, and is an Infallible
CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PILES.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price, $1.00 per box, prepaid, by mail. Samples sent free to Physicians and all sufferers, by Neustaedter & Co., box 2946, New York City. Sole manufacturers of ANAKESIS.

FERRY'S
SEED ANNUAL
FOR
1885
INVALUABLE TO ALL
Will be mailed FREE
to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower SEEDS, BULBS, etc.
D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH.

Many a Lady
is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

Fourth of July Oration.

AN ORATION BY GEN. E. L. APPLEGATE DELIVERED ON THE 4TH OF JULY, 1885, AT JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Mr. President:

When I was a young man I aspired to big speeches and big orations. As I became older and my range of experience increased, my ambition was modified, and I had to be content with small speeches and little orations—orations just large enough, if possible, to harmonize practically with the occasion in answer to which they were called and as of such as fall within the even tenor of that life which we all live as American citizens, and which we, by our children and our children's children aspire to be able forever to perpetuate. I come before you to-day therefore with a subdued ambition—hoping in an humble manner but to discharge, suitably and appropriately to the occasion, the important duty to which I am assigned, and with an appreciative sense of the honor conferred upon me.

Friends and Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are met here to-day to celebrate the greatest event of modern ages. That it may be duly celebrated annually for all coming time, it has been instituted for that purpose, a national free day—the 4th of July, the anniversary of the proclamation of American liberty. On this day it has been the practice, as an indispensable part of the exercises of the occasion, to revert to first principles and the leading events and experiences pertaining to the establishing of liberty, and the progress of this great republic down to the present time, your attention now I would most respectfully claim; and hear me, while I make the effort to discharge this duty independently and truthfully, if possible, above my partisanism.

It is universally admitted throughout the whole human race that God hath infinite attributes. Man hath one attribute. It is claimed that man, exclusive and to himself, specifically as man, has an attribute, which he holds above those qualities of mind, differing in proportions and degrees, that belongs to animated nature. This attribute pertains to the soul. It is the sentiment of justice. In this endowment man is made human and [illegible] above all the animal world. While we by knowledge and influence retrospect the painful progress of our race, we behold continually the effects of this attribute, which we call the love of justice, constantly manifesting itself—struggling to the surface, growing stronger from time to time and impelling constantly to aspirations higher and better, and to conditions above that unjust, cruel, fierce and furious life that but proceeds from the sway of the common animal passions and instincts. The love of property, a natural and animal instinct, manifested even by many insects, the bees and ants for example, controlled by the human sentiment of justice, is not only laudable but indispensable—justly and rationally a blessing; but untrained by this human, and humanizing principle it becomes greed and avarice; and in its extreme action it makes thieves and robbers—kings and kingdoms, despotisms and aristocracies. Kingcraft and priest-craft, despotisms, aristocracies and monopolies, in whatever age or countries, are now, and always have been but a phenomenal manifestation of the thieves and robbers joined together in copartnerships to rob and plunder mankind. In pursuance of these merely animal instincts of greed and lust they have awed down, by the force of armies, the untold millions of our struggling race—they have banded together the rods and axes to subject the whole brotherhood of man to fraud and force; and they have—the thieves and robbers—purposely, as the public policy of nations and tribes, overwhelmed the world for ages in utter and profound darkness and drenched the face of the earth time immemorial in deluges of human blood. But, in vindication of the honor of the human race, it must be remembered that the attribute of justice is from the throne of the Eternal. As an immutable law of nature and of nature's God no power on earth can annihilate it. The instinctive man, however fierce and blood thirsty, could not always repress the Godlike attribute that at once exhalts and distinguishes human nature. The voice of justice, which is the voice of liberty, could never be successfully hushed, nor forever silenced on the face of the earth. "The blood of the martyrs was the seed of the cause." Coming up to the time on which we are more specially to reflect, the aspect of the world was peculiarly dark and gloomy, the great human cause of justice and liberty was less warmed and cheered by the sunshine of hope than it had been for hundreds of years; while nations fought nations and fearfully shed blood, destroyed property and caused poverty, misery, ignorance and crime, it was as robbers fighting robbers for the spoils. The cause of liberty and justice was out of the case. The philanthropist and true patriot was regarded by the powers as a common enemy, and belligerent foes quickly united to crush him. To cry aloud for mercy, for justice and humanity brought the inevitable penalties of the stake, the gibbet and the bastile. Heavy armies garrisoned the continents and held the masses down in a hopeless toil and slavish drudgery that produced an immense wealth, for which as their reward they received poverty and want. The proceeds—the wealth that labor created went by hereditary and vested rights, and by all the schemes that subtle injustice could invent to the rich—so that he that needed it the least and had done least to produce it, should get the most—a condition described as that in which the rich should grow richer and the poor poorer. The banks hoarded as I grew, and grew hoarded. They stretched out their great cuttle-fish like arms from one side of the world to the other. They absorbed the substance of mankind like growing cancers upon the body politic. The substance of the struggling, toiling world was taken to create the man of wealth and pride, of whom an immortal bard said at the very time:

"—— —— The man of wealth and pride
Takes up a space that many poor should fill;
Spice for his table, he plays extended bounds,
Space for his horses, equipage, and hounds;
The rate that wraps his limbs in silken shells
Has robbed the neighboring fields of half their growth."

Chiefs and lords and kings borrowed and squandered with unbounded sway and armies were invoked to foreclose upon the toiling million. The fruits of the labor of the living were thus squandered for the pleasure and joy of the rich; and the toil of the unborn generations, by means of national bonding systems, were bought and sold and speculated upon by the Quilps and Shylocks of Europe, Asia and Africa. Respectable citizenship and independant yeomanry were destroyed and the common people, the strength and pride of a country where justice and rational government prevails, were reduced to a condition of dependent serfs, and were transferred from lord to lord along with other appurtenances of the soil.

"Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made
But a bold peasantry, a country's pride
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

Thus greed and lust had effectually dominated the old world. Justice, utterly suppressed and nowhere allowed to hold a loft her scales, had in grief and shame retired from the face of man, and force, fraud and venality held high carnival in court, field and forum. The bright goddess of liberty, no longer sought and adorned in these [illegible] dominions, [illegible] from devotes to the purer atmosphere and clearer skies of the new world. Here the hope of bygone ages received new inspiration, as if the fire of Prometheus in the human soul had been rekindled by a new touch of the sacred flame. The hope of liberty! The joy of sweet liberty! The veritable twin sister of our sacred hope eternal—our faith in immortality and our trust in God!

"Eternal hope! When yonder spheres sublime
Pealed their first notes to sound the march of time,
Thy joyous youth began, but not to fade,
When all the sister planets have decayed;
When wrapt in flames the realms of ether glow,
And Heaven's last thunder shakes the world below,
Thou, unimpaired, shalt stand, thy native smile,
And light thy torch at nature's funeral pile."

Here on the continent of the new world the pilgrims and pioneers had breathed the pure air of freedom. They had enjoyed here free and untroubled opportunity to contemplate, at a favorable distance, the monstrous outlines and pretenses of despotisms in all its forms. In these primitive fields and forests, in these Sylvan shades, and upon these sublime hills, they had communed with nature and nature's God. They had enjoyed the sweets of compensated industry. They had enjoyed the sweets of compesated industry. They had tasted the happiness enjoyed in the just ownership of what their hands had created. When, therefore, the organized robbery of the world, hoary with its time honored usages and customs, with its bonds of hereditary right, and its titles from the prerogatives of kings, came to plunder and appropriate the fruits of industry and the fat of the land, they could plainly see the injustice of it. It was glaring and preposterous. General intelligence, and the human and humanizing sentiment of justice had been growing and vigorously improving the opportunities providentially afforded in their new home; in fact the common, or general, mind had advanced to a comprehension and realization of the great fundamental questions: Why should injustice and wrong dominate and rule the world? Why should greed grown to a monster be allowed to dictate his own plans and their enforcement by which to plunder the world? Why should a man be a king over his fellow men to appropriate their substance for himself and his brood? Why should aristocracts be allowed to band together in arogant aristocracies to absorb and squander in riotous living the labor of industrious and honest men? Why should religious beliefs or disbeliefs be dictated by the edicts and orders of pampered autocrats to be enforced with pains and penalties—the stake, the gibbet and dungeons? Thus under the favoring conditions of a fresh continent they had grown to be able, morally and intellectually to propound these prime, or fundamental, questions in regard to human government and institutions. And better than all, and greater than all, they were not only able to ask them, they were also competent to correctly answer them—but still better than all and immeasurably above all they were not only enabled to correctly answer them, they were enabled, under the mercy of a glorious and just God to successfully defend and maintain them. And for their instrumentality, under the auspices of favoring Heaven, in these sublime achievements, the nations of the earth, and all the tribes of mankind are placed under perpetual obligations to the patriotic fathers of American liberty.

Their simple statement, in the Declaration of American Independence, of the principles of abstract justice, is a specific denial of the right of existence of all forms of despotism and an unanswerable plea for liberty and rational government and legislation of all mankind. These are their immortal words:

We hold these truths to be self evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Ladies and gentleman: When we contemplate the profound gravity of the issues herein presented to the dominating powers of the world we are filled with awe and admiration. It is the very sublimity of moral grandeur and heroism. Upon the vast field of facts and experiences, spread out before us constituting the history of human life, this great event rises up among them—

"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

The fact is this Declaration of American Independence stands, and will forever stand as the most enduring monument to the name and fame of our nation and race. The tooth of time—the corrosion of the elements, in the lapse of ages will bring down and reduce to ruin monuments constructed of the most enduring materials. But a fact—a scientific or philosophical discovery, the enunciation of a great principle or truth may become as enduring as the continuation of our race. There are words, probably, and idiomatic modes of expression in our language of to day that are older than the pyramids of Egypt, or any monument or even remains of the most ancient existence of the human being. The form of the United States Senate, for example, is but the traditionary perpetuation of the ancient council which as a model of one high council formation from many tribes or states is older than any material monument in existence. Wars, dynamite, earthquakes and lightning may rapidly demolish a grand monument that has required years for its construction, but a sacred and cherished memory of a fact, becoming a common memory of a fact, becoming a common memory of the race may continue with the race during its existence in this world and by the immortality of the souls be perpetuated for ever in all worlds. So, we may declare the great event, which we to day celebrate probably an immortal event.

Having receded a hundred and eight years across the ocean of time from this tall cliff, as we view its bold outlines, still the more plainly and distinctly are they defined, and still the more elevated it appears to be above the common level of the surrounding world. It is at once the beacon light of American statesmanship, and the tall land mark by which the people of the nations of the earth may guide their way toward the haven of justice, liberty and civilization.

But, oh, how the declaration of these truths struck the deposits of the world! Well may we imagine how the robbers looked, felt and acted. Each Shylock and Quilp, with an instinctive apprehension, laid his hands upon his hoards that had been unjustly wrung by fraud and force from the productive industry of the toiling million, and with deadly gleam in his eyes, hissed his hate, and threatened vengeance through his leathery lips—how that the assassian could name his wages; the betrayer should be paid for his treachery; and, that venality, the active instrument in the hands of knaves, should receive the reward of its perfidity. The divine right of kings must be maintained, he exclaims, for the blood of patriots and philanthropists can be bought cheap for money! The crowned king and autocrat; the chief, the lord and nabob up and down the nations of the earth—each one of them laid his hand upon the hilt of his sword, knowing that there could be no answer to these truths and the burden of accusing justice therein contained, but the answer to these truths and the burden of accusing justice therein continued, but the answer of force. The Carthaginian doctrine that might made right.

But the patriots had carefully considered and deliberately put forth their pronunciamento. It was a broad and controlling sentiment voiced in the thrilling eloquence of Patrick Henry when he exclaimed "Give me liberty or give me death." Thus the thin settlements of the new continent prepared to withstand the frowning vengeance of an offended world. The sturdy patriot dropped his axe and grubbing hoe at the edge of the clearing, left the plow in the furrow and freely offered up his life in the sacred cause. The father bade farewell to his wife and children, the mother gave up her boy; and those good people, going to the front clad in plain "homespun" and poorly armed, prepared to meet in deadly conflict the well equipped and disciplined veterans of the European armies—the bull dog English, and the invincible Hessian whose life long occupation was war and the business of human butchery. Over and over, time and again they met these hosts face to face and man to man, displaying all the indomitable courage with which Achilles fought Hector. With old scythe blades and axes and clubbed muskets in their hands they charged upon men armed with the best arms known and drove them with slaughter and wrenched victory from their stubborn grasp. For seven long years this fearful conflict was maintained—the patriots enduring the most extreme privation—camping out in the forests through the severities of winter, and, marching to the bloody conflict, with lacerated feet on frozen ground. These are the times we have heard spoken of that "tried men's souls." But the patience and fortitude and long suffering of these people, both men and women, constitutes, for our contemplation, even a more sublime spectacle than the invincible courage displayed in the sanguinary conflicts upon the field of battle.

But the growing sympathy for their cause throughout the world (for justice is the most powerful appeal to the human soul); the consequent discontent of the suppressed masses at the long continuation of the struggle, the recuperative energy and vitality of the American displayed in the face of the conflict, forced the British to an abandonment of the conflict, and on the 3d of September, 1783, the independence of the United States was acknowledged.

Our patriot fathers gained all they fought for in this war and more. They gained the right of existence for an independent nation on the face of the earth. They gained, with it and for it the territory of the new world from the shores of the Atlantic westward to the Mississippi river. They gained the name and fame of beating the English, the master men at arms, in signal engagements and pitched battles upon the open field. They gained a [illegible] and [illegible] rallying [illegible] statesmen and philosophers as Washington, the Lees, the Knokes, the Greens, the Putnams, and the Lincolns; as the Hamiltons, Adams, Jefferson and Henry; and as Franklin, Morris, Jay and Paine. And, be it remembered, to their perpetual glory, they gained at once, as the founders of the rights of man in its own home, upon its own ground, the front rank, in the estimation of all mankind.

The Declaration of Independence was promulgated on the 4th day of July 1776. The confederacy was established in March, 1781, five years after the declaration and two years before the close of the war and the treaty of peace. This Conference was a sort of league between Sovereign states after the fashion of the Acheean League among the different tribes of the ancient Greeks, better suited to the purposes of war than to governmental business in time of peace. In fact, upon the test, it was found to be wholly inadequate. As a machine for government in a modern age, it did not meet the requirements of the case. So grave were its defects found to be, as to seriously threaten disintegration, and the consequent ruin of the means of public safety; the destruction of the national organization and the final defeat of the great cause of civil and religious liberty. Therefore this confederate failure was deliberately set aside and a national republican government inaugurated to place of it, with Washington as president, on the 30. day of April, 1789, eight years after the declaration of independence.

This plan of government, founded in a Constitution, was modeled after the republic of the ancient Romans, which possessed a higher degree of the rationale of government than the confederate league of the ancient Greeks, upon which the Roman statesmen and philosophers had greatly improved. Thus our constitution may be regarded as the progressive development of the ideas of just and rational government—that frame work and machinery of institutions adapted in the nature of things to secure the true purposes of human governmental organization. The aggregation, so to speak—the secretion and approximation, onward in progress, of the wisdom and experience of all the ages, constituting as embodied within itself, a legacy, descending from the best and wisest of all mankind as priceless to the coming generations as the blessings of civil and religious liberty which it is designed to secure. Nor is this constitution an iron bound frame work, like many of the ancient attempts at the organization of the republican mode, that had to be broken in order to be reformed and improved. In this respect, it is like the modern scientifically constructed bridge, which will admit of any timber or bent being taken out, and its place supplied, without an interference with the constant use of the structure,

[Continued on fourth page.]

F: 105.0