

Central Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic county central committee is hereby called to meet at Roseburg, on Tuesday, the 25th day of March, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mortgage Tax Decision.

The mortgage tax law has been decided unconstitutional by the United States Circuit court. The Scottish loan company brought the suit to restrain the Sheriffs of the several counties in the State where the company loaned money and have their mortgages recorded, from collecting the tax.

Judge Deady places his decision on the ground that the law is special and in violation of the State constitution, which prohibits the passage of special or local laws for the assessment and collection of taxes. The gist of his opinion is that the law provides for the assessment of mortgages on land which is situated in but one county of the State, to the exclusion of mortgages on land in more than one county.

Without questioning the legality of the learned judge's decision, as the same may be reviewed by a higher tribunal, it is but just to say that the opinion is labored and contains statements and reflections on the farmers of Oregon that comes with a bad grace from the bench. In the opinion, after stating that the land is appraised for taxation about one-third of its cash value, he says: "As an illustration, take the case of a farmer in Linn county. He owns a farm worth in cash \$10,000. He borrows from some person or corporation in Portland \$5,000, and gives a mortgage upon his farm to secure the payment of the same. The county assessor, chosen by himself and neighbors for the special purpose, estimates the cash value of the farm for the purpose of taxation, at not exceeding \$5,000, and it may be at only \$3,000. From this false valuation the farmer is allowed to deduct his indebtedness at its par value and thereby escapes taxation."

This reflection of the learned judge upon the farming community and the various assessors of the State, that they are elected to evade the statute and violate their oaths of office, is an assumption without facts to sustain it and is against reason and common sense. The cash value of property is what it will sell for in the market, and it is doubtful if there is a county in the State where the entire body of land would bring within ten per cent. of its appraised value, if offered at auction, after due advertisement. A particular farm that a purchaser might fancy would perhaps bring more. But we doubt if there is a piece of land in the State that has been sold for taxes, that has brought its appraised value. Let the farmer in the case illustrated by Judge Deady apply to Portland or foreign capitalists who have invested their money, for an additional loan to pay the tax the Judge would impose upon him, and settle the unpaid balance of his store bill consequent upon the failure of crops, and he will be met with a refusal. When the capitalist comes to foreclose the mortgage and sell the land to pay the principal and interest of the loan, the chances are nine to one that it will not bring the amount and there will be a judgment over against the borrower.

Judge Deady assumed jurisdiction of this case not on the ground that the federal constitution or law had been infringed upon, but solely on the ground that the plaintiff is a foreign corporation. By coming here to do business under the laws of this State the Scotch company, in justice, becomes subject not only to the privileges but immunities of our State. The State Supreme court has passed upon the validity of this law and held it constitutional. A law of congress makes the interpretation of a State constitution and law by the Supreme court of the State, the rule of interpretation to be followed by the federal courts. Notwithstanding the decision of the State court in holding the law constitutional, Judge Deady claims that our Supreme court failed to pass upon the question upon which his opinion is based.

The learned judge while he suggests methods by which the money power would escape taxation and the burden of supporting the State and local governments would be fastened upon the farmers, he does not deny the right of the State to tax all mortgages on the lands within its territory.

If the law is technically defective its principles and objects are right. It is but just and equitable that the money, whether it belongs to a foreign corporation or the local citizen, should bear its share of taxation. The governor should at once call the legislature together to remedy the defect, if any exists. Should he fail to do his duty in

this respect, the people should see to it that persons are elected to the next legislature who will pass a law so perfect that even a federal court can find no excuse for setting it aside in favor of the moneyed power.

The Tariff Reformers.

A New York dispatch to the Oregonian, March 15th, says. The New York Free Trade club gave its sixth annual dinner to-night. Horace White and Mantou Marble were among the guests. Letters of regret were received from Senators Bayard, Pendleton and Beck, Charles Francis Adams and Henry Ward Beecher.

President Everett A. Wheeler welcomed the guests, especially Speaker Carlisle. When the president finished his remarks, he said Carlisle would respond to the first toast. The gentleman at the table applauded loudly.

CARLISLE'S VIEWS.

When Carlisle arose every man in the room stood up and cheered again and again. The sentiment to which Carlisle responded was "Our Federal Union." After making acknowledgment of its reception, he said: "I am obliged always for opportunities for saying a few words in response to the toast which is assigned me. The formation of a Union, peaceful and voluntary, which made such radical changes in the relations between the several States themselves, and between them and the general government, was undoubtedly one of the greatest political achievements of modern times. It is, I think, safe to say that in no other part of the world could such a change be peacefully made at that time, and perhaps it is equally safe to say it could not have been made here twenty or thirty years later. The old federation possessed no means of sustaining itself. In fact it had no power to impose tax, regulate commerce or administer justice. It had but one of the essential departments of real government—the legislative—and even that was defective and almost impotent. Each State had the right to impose duties, subject only to the condition that they should not interfere with the treaties entered into by the United States with foreign countries or States. There was no limitation whatever upon any State imposing a duty upon the products of any other American State brought in its limits for consumption, for the purpose of protecting its own manufacturers. The State of New York had full power to impose any rate of duty upon Philadelphia goods, and New Jersey possessed the same power in respect to the products of New York.

If free trade is what it is, and every one claims, if it enables them to overcome natural disadvantages and secure a higher degree of transportation, it must be admitted that the arrangements existing under the confederation was a wise one, and ought never to have been disturbed. This free trade was established by the constitution, not only for trade between States then existing, but between all the States that might thereafter exist as members of the federal union. Most all will admit that the wonderful transportation of this country is attributable to that provision more largely than to any other thing. What a different picture would have been presented if the policy of restriction or protection had prevailed among States as it has prevailed for so many years between the United States and foreign nations. Under the liberal policy established by the constitution our means of internal communication and transportation, in increasing free commercial intercourse between the States, has promoted the development of our national resources, fostered agriculture and manufactures and added millions to the wealth of the people, while the protective system has, to a large extent at least, shut us off from the markets of other countries and brought us substantially to the demands of home consumption, and in many cases has actually arrested the free development of our great industrial interests.

The constitution not only prohibited States from laying imposts on imports or exports, but expressly delegated to congress the power to collect duties to pay for the general welfare. This is simply the power to raise revenue for public purposes. It is a monstrous abuse to use it not for the purpose of revenue, but for the purpose of prohibition of commerce. It is, if possible, a still greater abuse of that power to employ it for private and public purposes. Let no man, I pray you, misunderstand me on this point. Experience has shown that it is almost impossible to devise any scheme that will not instantly, in a greater or less degree, either injure or benefit private industrial interests. I mean to say that when the primary or one object of taxation is the fostering of private interests it is not used in the ultimate for the power of taxation, but it is simply spoliation. When we have added ourselves to the system of protection it would be injurious suddenly

to repeal or greatly reduce duties. Such course would seriously alarm many who are employed in these enterprises.

For these reasons it has always been my opinion that it was the duty of congress to proceed carefully on this subject, having due regard for every step. In other words, I am in favor of a reformation, not a revolution. This process of reformation must go on until the power of taxation is used only for proper purposes. There must be no step backward. I have already briefly intimated that this federal union is a commercial as well as a political one. We are instinctively opposed to the British system of government in America. Taxation only for the purpose of raising revenue for public use should be an established law. I will aid any body of men in bringing about this grand result.

The reference of Mr. Carlisle to a revenue for public purposes elicited emphatic concurrence, as did his declaration that he was for a reformation, not a revolution. As he uttered the closing sentence the company rose, waved handkerchiefs and cheered heartily.

Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama, replied to the toast, "Tariff Reform."

Hon. David A. Wells spoke to "the prospect of tariff reform, freer trade and better times."

Congressman Belmont spoke for our "Commercial Interests."

Professor William G. Sumner of Yale college, answered "Fallacies of Legislation, and Orlando B. Potter "The City of New York."

Why advocate a protective tariff to encourage American skilled labor, when the cheap operators of the old world are brought here under contract at \$8 per head!

What has become of our temperance items? Prohibition languishes while rum runs riot through the land.

DRY'S SALOON, Jackson Street, Roseburg.

The proprietor of this well known and popular resort would thank his friends for their liberal patronage in the past and would ask for a continuance of the same in the future. The public is informed that I keep none but the best brands of wines, liquors and cigars and that I sell over the bar the celebrated Jesse Moore & Co's Kentucky Whiskey.

A good billiard table will be found in the saloon; also the leading papers of the world.

The Famous Unrivaled KNABE PIANO.

The Hardman Piano. A strictly first-class instrument at moderate price; Also

The Popular Pease Piano: A. L. BANCROFT & CO., 721 Market St., San Francisco, Sole agents for Pacific Coast

For Sale. A SUPERIOR LOT OF GRADE AND THOROUGH Spanish Merino Bucks,

At my farm, six miles north of Roseburg, which will be sold cheap for cash, or approved credit. a18f THOMAS SMITH.

FARMS FOR SALE. The undersigned has for sale the following Real Property in Douglas County, State of Oregon:

A FIRST-CLASS GRAIN FARM NEAR THE Town of Willer, containing 314 acres. Has a good dwelling house and out-buildings, and a fine orchard; all well fenced and watered; 250 acres in grain. A desirable home and very cheap.

ONE FARM CONTAINING 322 ACRES, 125 OF which is in plow land in cultivation, balance pasture; all fenced; well watered; good improvements and orchard.

ONE SECTION OF LAND NEAR THE TOWN of Scottsburg, 80 acres river bottom, balance all timber land.

A FARM NEAR WILLER, CONTAINING 923 ACRES; 125 acres in grain, the balance splendid grazing land. About 200 acres level, well watered and well improved. The crop and 500 head of sheep will be sold with the land if desired by purchaser, at a bargain.

A FARM NEAR ROSEBURG, CONTAINING 320 ACRES, all under fence. Good farm or grazing land.

A FINE STOCK FARM CONTAINING 640 ACRES 12 miles from Roseburg; 125 acres of good grain land, at a bargain.

A LARGE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM NEAR Oakland, containing 3200 acres. About 700 acres plow land, well fenced and well watered.

A STEAM SAWMILL AT DRAIN STATION ON Railroad.

A FLOURING MILL AT SCOTTSBURG.

A NO. ONE FLOURING MILL FOUR MILES from Oakland, on California creek.

A NUMBER OF TOWN LOTS IN THE CITY OF Oakland.

I will sell the above real property on reasonable terms. For full particulars enquire of J. C. HUTCHINSON, Oakland, Douglas County, Oregon.

EMPOYA ACADEMY. J. E. DRY, Principal and Teacher of Mathematics and Languages. WILBUR, OREGON. Mrs. C. E. DRY, Teacher of Grammar, Reading, and Penmanship. Miss H. E. JOHNSON, Teacher of Primary Department. Mrs. G. W. SHURT, Teacher of Instrumental Music. For articles apply to JOHN E. DRY, Wilbur, Or.

METROPOLITAN SALOON, ROSEBURG, OREGON, McCULLOCH & CO. PROPRIETORS. ONLY THE BEST BRANDS. Wines, Liquors & Cigars. Kept on hand, and customers will find this a pleasant place of resort. Give us a call. One door south of the Metropolitan Hotel.

DRY'S SALOON, Jackson Street, Roseburg. The proprietor of this well known and popular resort would thank his friends for their liberal patronage in the past and would ask for a continuance of the same in the future. The public is informed that I keep none but the best brands of wines, liquors and cigars and that I sell over the bar the celebrated Jesse Moore & Co's Kentucky Whiskey.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL. This Popular House. Situated in the center of the business portion of Roseburg, having recently changed hands, has been COMPLETELY RENOVATED, and prepared for the reception of guests. The dining room will be supplied with the best of the world.

MARKET AFFORDS. With good attendance. As Mrs. Ziger has charge of the kitchen the cooking will be unexceptionable. Rates reasonable. Free coach to and from the railroad. L. O. ZIGLER.

CHAS. HADLEY'S Barber Shop! Opposite Metropolitan Hotel, Roseburg. Shaving and Hair Cutting in a Workmanlike Manner.

DOUGLAS CO. BANK, Peet, Humphrey & Co. TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw sight drafts on Portland, San Francisco, New York and other points. Bills of exchange on principal points in Europe. Deposits Received Subject to Sight Check.

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A FARM FOR SALE. A. W. CONE HAS A FINE FARM OF 500 ACRES situated in Whitman County, one mile south of Oakland, Douglas county, which he offers for two thousand dollars. Eighty acres cleared, of the best quality of farming land, a large new farm house, and out-buildings, all new. There is a stream of never failing water running through this farm, and an unlimited open range on the side. This farm must and will be sold. For particulars enquire of W. F. OWENS, Roseburg, or on the premises of A. W. CONE.

CIVIL BEND STORE! V. L. ARRINGTON, DEALER IN Dry Goods, Groceries, etc. All kinds of Produce Taken in Exchange. CIVIL BEND, DOUG. CO., OREGON.

R. S. & J. C. SHERIDAN (Successors to Thos. F. Sheridan) DEALERS IN HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVES, GUNS, CUTLERY, AND TINNERS FURNISHING GOODS. TIN STORE, ROSEBURG, OR. Having secured the above business, we are prepared to keep up its former good name for work and prices. We have the best of material and always a full stock of goods on hand and it is our aim to furnish customers with first-class articles at live and let live prices. A full stock of Iron and Steel For Sale. Dealers from abroad will receive prompt attention. R. S. & J. C. SHERIDAN.

LOUIS BELFILS, WATCHMAKER & JEWELER, Roseburg, Oregon. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SPEC. TABLES, OF ALL KINDS. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Don't forget the old stand of L. BELFILS.

Coos Bay STAGE LINE! THROUGH TO Coos Bay in 36 Hours. This line is now prepared to carry passengers and freight, being supplied with comfortable stages and careful drivers. Stage leaves Roseburg every morning at six o'clock. Office at HAMILTON'S DRUG STORE. Fare to Coos Bay \$5. SALISBURY, HAILY & CO., Prop.

F. P. HOGAN'S Cash Store. HAVING PURCHASED A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE WILL SELL THE SAME CHEAP FOR CASH! PRICE LIST: Calicos, 5 cents per yard. Ladies' dress goods, 8 cents per yard. Corsets, 50 cents. Genuine kid gloves, 75 per pair. Coffee, No. 1 Costa Rica, 7 lbs. for \$1. Persian Cashmere, 25 cents per yard. Suitings, 12 1/2 cents per yard. Fine Japanese teas, 45 cents per lb. Six spoons silk thread, 25 cents. Other articles in proportion. My motto is cash sales & small profits. F. P. HOGAN.

DRAIN ACADEMY! FACULTY: HENRY L. BENSON, A. M. Principal. MISS ANNA E. DEISENDOFFER, Assistant. DR. J. W. STRANGE, Principal Commercial Department. MISS ADDIE E. SMITH, Music Teacher. New Buildings, first-class surroundings, low rates of tuition, cheap board. For particulars apply to HENRY L. BENSON, Principal.

HITCH UP! But Before You do That COME 'ROUND TO W. G. WOODWARD'S HARNESS SHOP AND BUY A NEW SET OF Harness or a Saddle. One of the biggest and best stock of goods ever brought to town. I use nothing but the best leather and have got EVERYTHING IN THIS LINE. Don't Fail to See Me! W. G. Woodward, Roseburg, Or. "SAY; CAN YOU SEE?" SEE WHAT! WHY, THAT THE LEADING MERCHANT M. JOSEPHSON, HAS THE LARGEST STOCK OF General Merchandise! EVER BROUGHT TO ROSEBURG! INCLUDING EVERY VARIETY OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS, OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES. ALSO GENTLEMEN AND BOYS' READY MADE CLOTHING! Do Not Fail to Call and Examine his Stock! His motto is Quick Sales and Small Profits. Remember the Place. New York Store, Roseburg. SHERIDAN BROTHERS, ROSEBURG, OR'GN. They would announce that they have just received and now have on hand one of the Largest Stocks of General Hardware EVER brought to Douglas, and when added to their STOVES OF ALL PATTERNS and READY MADE TINWARE, they are prepared to declare they have the best supply in their line of any house in Southern Oregon, which they propose can purchase elsewhere. In the shape of building materials—in the way of locks, butts, etc, we can offer superior inducements to purchasers. Try us. We can give you bargains in the following brands of stoves, not equalled elsewhere—Buck's, Bonanza, Farmer, Utility, Dexter, Pacific, Wide West, Clarion, Occident, Iron King, Empire City, and other stoves and ranges. The best of workmen are constantly employed in the manufacture of our Tinware and buyers should learn our prices. We have also bargains in offer in guns, such as Winchester, Sharp and other rifles, as well as in Shot-guns and Pistols. We are also Agents for the White Peeples and New Home Sewing Machines, which we sell at lowest rates and warrant as complete in every respect. We can also supply—Averil and Rubber Paints, the best in the market, at lowest rates. Give us a call, inspect our stock, inquire as to our prices, and we promise to suit any one can.

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CONCRETE PIPE. HENRY GATHEMAN AND LOUIS BELFILS have obtained the right for Josephine and Curry counties, and will sell farm or individual rights and lay pipe at the cheapest figures. Any size from 1 1/2 to 22 inches finished. This pipe is much cheaper than Wood, Iron or Lead!

FRAZER Axle Grease! Best in the world. Get the genuine. Every package has our trade-mark and is marked FRAZER'S. SOLD EVERYWHERE. NOTICE. HAVING DISPOSED OF OUR BUSINESS in this place to Messrs. Chapman, Moore & Co., we desire to return to the public our sincere thanks for their patronage in the past and ask that they will favor the new firm with a continuance of the same, and as we desire to close up all of our outstanding book accounts, we would request all parties owing us to come forward at once and settle up, either by cash or note. All accounts unsettled January 1, 1884, will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. Take due notice and save costs. R. SMITH and CO. Oakland, Or., November 17, 1883.

ABRAHAM, HIRSTEL & CO., IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 2 and 4 North Front street, PORTLAND, OR.