THE INDEPENDENT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1884.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GROVER CLEVELAND,

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Of Indiana.

ELECTORS:

L. B. ISON, of Baker.

W. D. FENTON, of Yamhill.

A. C. JONES, of Douglas.

Cleveland a Friend to Labor.

Grover Cleveland, the Democratic standard-bearer, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, on March 18th, 1837. His father Richard Cleveland, was pastor of the Presbyterian church, at that place, at the time of his birth. His mother was a Miss Annie Neal of Baltimore, Maryland. When he was three years old his parents removed to Fayetteville, Onondago county, New York; here Grover Cleveland lived until he was 14 years of age. During the time he attended the village school, and the academy for a short time. Before he had completed his course at the academy, he was apprenticed at the village store at a salary of fifty dollars for the first year, and one hundred dollars for the second year. In the meantime his father and family had moved to Clinton, the seat of Hamilton college, where Grover joined the family before the expiration of the second year in the store, and resumed his studies at the Clinton academy. His father was called from here to the village church of Holland Patent. He preached there only a month when he died suddenly. The death of his father left the family in straightened circumstances. Grover was hoping to enter Hamilton college, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to earn his own livelihood. The first year he acted as assistant teacher and book-keeper in the institution for the blind, in New York City. In the winter of 1854, he returned to Holland Patent, to visit his mother, and the following spring with twenty-five dollars in his pocket, set out for the West to make his fortune. Reaching Buffalo, he paid a visit to an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a well-known stock farmer, living at Black Rock, a few miles distant. He made known his plans to his uncle who discouraged the western idea, and induced the ambitious boy of 17 to remain with him on the farm and assist in preparing a catalogue of blooded Short-horn cattle, which is known as "Allen's American Herd Book." For preparing this work young Cleveland received fifty dollars and his uncle secured for him a situation in the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, the leading law firm in Buffalo. He entered the office accordingly, in August, 1855, from which he has since worked his way to the top of the professsion. He has since served as assistant district attorney, sheriff of the county, mayor of the city of Buffalo and governor of the great State of New York.

He is essentially a self-made man. Endowed by Nature with a sound mind in a strong body, he has buffeted the averse waves of poverty and misfortune, and with an indomitable will he has stemmed the current of knowledge, until to-day he stands on the pinnacle of fame. With his early Christian training and his knowledge of the world he is fitted both by nature and education to be the ruler of a free people. Thrown upon the world at an early age, without money, he was forced to labor for a sustenance and an education. His sympathies are naturally with the laboring people; with his clear insight into human actions, and his knowledge of men and measures, he feels and realizes the encroachments of capital upon labor.

In the course of his remarks before the Oswegatchie fair at Ogdensburg, Oct. 5th, 1883, he gave expression to this sentiment: "Broad fields, well tilled, not only secure comfort and income to the farmer, but build up the commerce of the State and easily supply the wants of the population. None of these things result except by labor. This is the magic wand whose touch creates wealth and a great State. So all of us who work are in our several ways engaged in building to a higher reach and nobler proportions the fabric of a broad commonwealth. Those who make and execute the laws, join with those who toil from day to day with their hands in their several occupations, all engaged in building up and protecting the State."

JOHNNY DAVENPORT has once more discovered the author of the Morey letter. It has taken him four years to accomplish this result, yet without doubt, Johnny could discover the author of the Mulligan letters in four minutes.

Cleveland vs. Blaine on the Irish Question.

While O'Connor, McSweeney, and other naturalized citizens of the United States were langnishing in British bastiles, arrested as suspects, without warrant of law, or confronted with any accuser, James G. Blaine was Secretary of State, and openly refused to interfere on behalf of his fellow citizens, holding that the English courts were the arbitrators of their own laws.

The following extract from a speech delivered by Hon. Grover Cleveland April 9th, 1882, in St. James Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., when presiding at a mass meeting to protest against the treatment of American citizens, imprisoned abroad by the American minister to England:

"From the earliest civilization to be a citizen has been to be a free man, endowed with certain privileges and advantages, and entitled to the full protection of the State. The defense and protection of personal rights of its citizens has always been paramount and the most important duty of a free, enlightened government.

"And perhaps no government has this sacred trust more in its keeping than this—the best and freest of them all; for here the people who are to be protected are the source of those powers which they delegate upon the express compact that the citizen shall be protected. For this purpose we choose who, for the time being, shall manage the machinery which we have set up for our defense and safety.

"And this protection adheres to us in all lands, and places as an incident of citizenship. Let but the weight of a sacrilegious hand be put upon this sacred thing, and a great strong government springs to its feet to avenge the wrong. Thus it is that the native-born American citizen enjoys his birthright. But when, in the westward march of empire, this nation was founded and took root, we beckoned to the old world, and invited hither its immigration, and provided a mode by which those who sought a home among us might become our fellow citizens.

. . . . . .

"In all lands where the semblance of liberty is preserved, the rights of a person arrested to a speedy accusation and trial is preserved, the right of a person arrested to a speedy accusation and trial is, or ought to be, a fundamental law, as it is a rule of civilization.

"At any rate, we hold it to be so, and this is one of the rights which we undertake to guarantee to any native-born or naturalized citizens of ours, whether he be imprisoned by order of the Czar of Russia or under the pretext of a law administered for the benefit of the landed aristocracy of England.

"We do not claim to make laws for other countries, but we do insist that whatever those laws may be they shall, in the interests of human freedom and the rights of mankind, so far as they involve the liberty of our citizens, be speedily administered. We have a right to say and do say, that mere suspicion without examination or trial, is not sufficient to justify the long imprisonment of a citizen of America. Other nations may permit their citizens to be thus imprisoned. Ours will not. And this in effect has been solemnly declared by statute."

The Canvass.

From our Eastern exchanges it is apparent that the Republican phalanx is broken. That the army of thieves and plunderers that have robbed our people and eat out our substance for lo, these many years, are on the retreat. That the sunlight of victory is already emblazoned on the crest of the Democratic eagle. The Blaine managers enraged at their overthrow, and having lost all their armor of legitimate warfare have resorted to their stink-pots, and hurl at the heads of the Democratic leaders, their accumulated filth of the last twenty years. The way in which the highly moral and respectable journals of Oregon munch these sweet morsels which are thrown out to them by the tit-bit journals of the East, would lead one to believe that the Franco-Chinese bombardment is about to be showered down upon us, or pandemonium to be let loose in our midst. The way the Oregonian and the lesser lights of the party apply the epithet, Copperhead, and rebel sympathizer, one would imagine we are about to fight the battles of the war all over again. What effect this species of argument will have in arousing the lethargy of the chivalrous youths of Oregon, who were in their swaddling clothes when the sound of the last gun died away on the plains of Appomatax; or toward inspiring energy into the bearded knights, who like their plumed leader of Maine, stood afar of in those days which tried men's souls, and with their lances poised were ever ready to attack Copperheads in the rear, who were in the line of battle doing service for their country, will not be perceived on election day. There are enough of us who in our younger days witnessed the red panoply of war, in all the details of its dread horrors, to wish to fight these battles over again.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in National Convention assembled, recognizes that as the nation grows older new issues are born of time and progress, and old issues perish, but the fundamental principles of Democracy, approved by the united voice of the people, remain, and will ever remain, as the best and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the states, and the supremacy of the Federal Government within the limits of the Constitution, will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which secures a continuance to be developed in peace and social order to be maintained by means of local self-government.

But it is indispensable, for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles, that the Government should not always be controlled by one political party. A frequent change of administration is as necessary as the constant recurrence to the popular will; otherwise, abuses grow, and the Government, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrumentality for imposing heavy burdens on the many, who are governed for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers.

This is now the condition of the country. Hence a change is demanded. The Republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence; in practice, it is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and jobbery which have been brought to light in every department of the Government are sufficient to have called for reform within the Republican party; yet those in authority, made reckless by the long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence, and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt. Therefore a change is demanded. Such a change was alike necessity in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by a fraud, which can never be forgotten nor condoned. Again in 1880 the change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money, contributed by unscrupulous contractors and shameless jobbers, who had bargained for unlawful profits, or for high office.

The Republican party, during its legal, its stolen, and its bought tenures of power, has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity. Its platform promises are now a list of its past failures. It demands the restoration of our navy; it has squandered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon Congress to remove the burden under which American shipping has been depressed; it imposed and has continued those burdens.

It professes the policy of reserving the public lands for small holding by actual settlers. It has given away the peoples' heritage till now a few railroads, and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the seas. It professes a preference for free institutions; it organized and tried to legalize a control of State elections by federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor; it has subjected American workingmen to the competition of coolie and imported contract labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died in the war, leaving widows and orphans; it left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It proffers a pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff; it created and has continued them. Its own tariff commission confessed the need of more than 20 per cent. reduction; its Congress gave a reduction of less than 4 per cent. It professes the protection of American manufactures; it has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufactured goods, and a hopeless competition with manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw material. It professes to protect all American industries; it has impoverished many to subsidize a few. It professes the protection of American labor; it has depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It professes the equality of all men before the law. Attempting to fix the status of colored citizens, the acts of its Congress were overset by the decisions of its courts. It "accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform," its caught criminals are permitted to escape through contrived delays or actual connivance in the prosecution. Honeycombed with corruption, outbreaking exposures no longer shock its moral sense. Its honest members, its independent journals, no longer maintain a successful contest for authority in its councils or a veto upon bad nominations. That change is necessarily proved by an existing surplus of more than $100,000,000, which has yearly been collected from a suffering people. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

We denounce the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes which have paralyzed business, crippled industry and deprived labor of employment and of just reward. The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect for law and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with a due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation, to its creditors and pensioners; knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the occupations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method, not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demands, the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests; but in making a reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the formation of this Government the taxes collected at the Custom-house have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for a success-ful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in its execution to this plain dictate of justice—All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of an economical Government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be affected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal Government economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from Custom-house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing the heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing tariff and subject to preceding limitation, we demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered. The system of direct taxation, known as the "internal revenue," is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money received therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from remaining burdens of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers, disabled in the line of duty in the wars of the Republic, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers—a like fund for the sailors having been already provided—and any surplus should be paid into the treasury.

We favor an American continental policy, based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister Republics of North, Central and South America, but entangling alliances with none.

We believe in honest money—the gold and silver coinage of the constitution and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.

Asserting the equality of all men before the law we hold that it is the duty of the Government, in dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and we recall to the memory of the people the noble struggle of the Democrats in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, by which a reluctant Republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls the conclusive proof that a Democratic administration will preserve liberty with order. The selection of Federal officers for the Territories should be restricted to citizens previously resident thereof.

We oppose sumptuary laws, which vex the citizens and interfere with individual liberty.

We favor an honest civil service reform in compensation of all United States offices by fixed salaries, the separation of Church and State, and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in this land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

We also favor all legislation which will tend to the equitable distribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly, and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends on a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law.

We believe that labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened. It should be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all the laws restraining the free action of labor, and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be increased, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relations of capital and labor.

We believe that the public lands ought, as far as possible, to be kept as home-steads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by the Republican party should be restored to the public domain, and no more grants shall be made to corporations, or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees.

We are opposed to all propositions which, upon any pretext, would convert the general Government into a machine for the collection of taxes to be distributed among the States or citizens thereof.

In reaffirming the declaration of the Democratic platform of 1876 that "the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith," we nevertheless do not sanction the importation of foreign labor, or the admission of servile races unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred for absorption into the great body of our people, or to the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates should be closed.

The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of the Government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native or naturalized, at home and abroad; and to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization issued by Courts of competent jurisdiction, must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our own Government, and by all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this Government to efficiently protect all the rights of persons and the property of every American citizen in foreign lands, and demand and enforce full reparation for any invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own Government for any act done in his country, or under her flag and law, only to be tried therefor on her soil, and according to her laws. No power exists in this government to expatriate an American citizen, to be tried in any foreign land for any such act.

This country has never had any well-defined land executed foreign policy save under a Democratic administration; that policy has ever been, in regard to foreign nations, so long as they do no act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone. That as the result of this policy we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California and of the adjacent Mexican territory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska—the sole fruit of Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.

The General Government should care for and improve the Mississppi river and other great water ways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tide-water.

Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking, and on the point of outstripping, that of Great Britain. Under 20 years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms and almost has the American flag been swept off the high seas. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand for the people of the United States an American policy. Under Democratic rule and policy our merchants and sailors flying the stars and stripes in every port, successfully searched out a market for the varied products of American industry.

Under a quarter of a century of Republican rule and policy, despite our manifest advantages over all other nations in high-paid labor, favorable climates and teeming soils—despite the freedom of trade among all these United States, despite their population by the foremost races of men and an annual immigration of the young, thrifty and adventurous of all nations, despite our freedom here from inherited burdens of life and industries in the old world monarchies, their costly war navies, their vast tax consuming non-producing standing armies, despite 20 years of peace, that Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce, the control of the markets of the world. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand, in behalf of the American Democracy, an American policy; instead of the Republican party's discredited scheme and false pretense of friendship to American labor, expressed by imposing taxes, we demand in behalf of the Democracy, freedom for American labor, by reducing taxes to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for primacy among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty.

With profound regret we have been apprised by the venerable statesman, through whose person was struck that blow at the vital principle of the republic—acquiescence in the will of the majority—that he can not permit us again to place in his hands the leadership of the Democratic host, for the reason that the achievements of reform in the administration of the Federal Government is an undertaking now too heavy for his age and failing strength. Rejoicing that his life has been prolonged until the general judgment of our fellow countrymen is united in the wish that the wrong were righted in his person for the Democracy of the United states, we offer to him in his withdrawal from those cares not only our respected sympathy and esteem, but also that best homage of freeman, the pledge of our devotion to the principles and the cause now inseperable in the history of this Republic from the labors and name of Samuel J. Tilden.

With this statement of the hopes, principles and purposes of the Democratic party, the great issue of reform and change in administration is submitted to the people in calm confidence, that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men, and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extens on of trade, the employment and due reward of labor and of capital, and the general welfare of the country.

What is the use to buy trees from strangers when you can secure a better character and quality from our fellow-citizen Tim. Ford. He guarantees what he sells and he is here and if we find him false we can put our hands on him.

NEW STORE

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DILLARD, OR.

J. M. DILLARD

would respectfully inform the public that he has on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Ready-Made Clothing,

and in fact everything usually kept at a first class store. Give him a call.

Goods at Low Prices

All kinds of Produce

Taken in Exchange for Goods.

☞All orders promptly attended to.☜

HUBBARD

Creek Mills!

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HAVING PURCHASED THE ABOVE NAMED mills of E. Steadmans and Co., we are now prepared to furnish any amount of the best quality of

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ever offered to the public in Douglas county. We will furnish at the mill at the following prices:

No. 1 rough lumber.....$12 per M.
No. 1 flooring, 4 inch.....$24 per M.
No. 1 flooring, 4-inch.....$26 per M.
No. 1 finishing lumber.....$20 per M.
No. 1 finishing lumber dressed on 2 sides..$24 per M.
No. 1 finishing lumber dressed on 4 sides..$26 per M.

CLARKE & BAKER.

CIVIL BEND STORE!

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DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.

All Kinds of Produce Taken in Exchange.

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A PRIZE send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure At once address TRUE and Co., Augusta, Maine.

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County Fair.

We are in receipt of a new and choice lot of spring goods, of all kinds and suitable for all classes, making our stock of

General Merchandise

The Largest and Most Complete

OF ANY HOUSE SOUTH OF PORTLAND.

We are determined to reduce our immense stock of goods and in order to do so have greatly reduced our prices in every department and to show you that we mean business, we ask you to call at our store and examine our goods and prices, which will speak for themselves and convince even the closest buyer that we mean what we say. We will send samples and prices on application.

ABRAHAM, WHEELER & CO.

ABRAHAM, WHEELER & CO.

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.

Dont Fail to See Me!

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Roseburg, Or.

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

SELLING CHEAPER THAN ANY ONE

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, Clarendon 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 to 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 Peerles and New Home Sewing Machine, which we sell at lowest rates and warrant as complete to in every respect.

We can also supply——

Averill 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 all if any one can.

R. S. & J. C. SHERIDAN

(Successors to Thos. P. Sheridan)

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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

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Dealers from abroad will receive prompt attention.

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CAMPBELL & WALSH,

Real Estate Agents,

ROSEBURG, OREGON.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Douglas. In the matter of the estate of James Miller, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned administrator of the estate of James Miller, deceased, has filed his final account of his administration of said estate in the County Court of Douglas County, State of Oregon. That said Court by an order duly made and entered therein on Monday the 21st day of July, appointed Tuesday, Sept. 2d, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the court room of said Court, in the court house, in Roseburg, a time and place for hearing objections, if any there be, to said final account and the settlement of said estate. This notice is published by order of Hon. J. S. Fitzhugh, County Judge.

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON
Administrator.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Douglas. In the matter of the estate of Margaret Miller, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned administrator of the estate of Margaret Miller, deceased, has filed his final account of his administration of said estate in the County Court of Douglas county, State of Oregon. That said Court by an order duly made and entered therein on Monday, the 21st day of July, 1884, appointed Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the court room of said Court, in the court house in Roseburg, a time and place for hearing objections, if any there be, to said final account and the settlement of said estate. This notice is published by order of Hon. J. S. Fitzhugh, County Judge.

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON,
Administrator.

HARNESS.

HARNESS.

SADDLES, WHIPS IN fact everything

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Sold Cheap for Cash.

Call and See me Before Buying Elsewhere.

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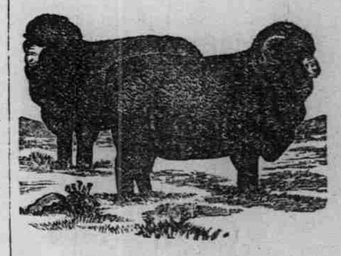
OAKLAND, OREGON.

Look out for CARO Brother's new advertisement.



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CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT,

A SUPERIOR CLASS OF

PURE-BRED MERINO RAMS,

On my Farm, near Wilbur, Douglas County, Oregon.

July 12th, 1884. T. SMITH & SON. nov-1

NOTICE

Is hereby given that we have sold the entire business formerly conducted by us to Mr. Geo. H. Shambrook, who will collect all accounts due the firm and pay all outstanding claims against it. We wish to thank our many patrons for the many favors extended to us in the past, and hope they will still continue with the new proprietor. J. H. SHUPE & Co.

OAKLAND, Or., July 1st, 1884.

By agreement I have placed all accounts due the late firm of J. H. Shupe & Co., in the hands of John H. Shupe for collection. All those owing accounts will please settle the same either by cash or note without delay. GEO. H. SHAMBROOK.

OAKLAND, July 1st, 1884.

LOUIS BELFILS

Wishes to inform the public that he has a number of sewing machines for sale at his store at reduced prices.

The Eldridge, Springfield and Singer,

—AND—

THE LATEST IMPROVED MACHINES

Call and see at Louis Belfils' Watchmaking Store a good bargain to every one wishing to buy Sewing Machines.

FARMERS

Who have Spring Water to introduce into their barns and houses, for family use or irrigation, should use

THE CONCRETE CONTINUOUS PIPE.

Having the County Right I can sell to farmers CHEAP, with a machine to do the work. Will lay the same by contract or by the foot, as may be desired. Warranted to do good work or no pay. Thousands of feet have been laid in California and is working satisfactorily. It is superior to any pipe, good for years, don't rust, and keeps the water clear and pure. Call and so

L. BELFILS.

Roseburg, Oregon.