THE INDEPENDENT.

SATURDAY, OCT. 4th, 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.
A. C. JONES, of Douglas.
W. D. FENTON, of Yamhill.

Blaine, the Dodger.

Party success with Republican leaders is paramount to every other consideration. During the recent election in the state of Maine a stringent prohibitional amendment was submitted to the vote of the people of that commonwealth. The Republican managers, wishing to catch both the prohibition and liquor vote, placed the Plumed Knight between a glass of water and a mug of beer. Neal Dow, the great prohibitionist, in his lectures asserted that, "Blaine is a friend to the proposed prohibitional Constitutional Amendment and will vote for it." Those opposed to prohibition proclaimed Blaine a man of liberal ideas and boldly asserted that he used wine on his table and as an evidence of their claim pointed triumphantly to his nose. On election day a bevy of temperance ladies in Blaine's adopted village determined to put him to the test, They waited around the polls all day and when he came to vote offered him a ticket in favor of the amendment, with a request to stand by the principles of temperance. The Plumed Knight assured them that his heart and sympathy were with them in the cause, but that prohibition was a matter which belonged exclusively to the State and as he was a candidate for a national office, he would refrain from voting on this question less it should raise false issues in the national canvass, and voted a blank ballot on that question. The managers hope to turn this dodging to account. Professed temperance leaders who hold Republican success above principle are ardently proclaiming Blaine a temperance man in full sympathy with the cause, and urging upon their associates who are inclined to practice what they preach that to vote for St. John would be throwing their votes away.

Tammany Talks.

And Tammany talks right.

It declares for Cleveland and Hendricks, as the "Courier" has said, all along, it would.

This means that New York will give Cleveland and Hendricks a grand majority.

The action of Tammany has made a revolution in the betting fraternity, who gamble for money.

As soon as the news was announced, the odds in the pool rooms were $1,000 to $750 in favor of Clevelland.

These gamblers are wicked but wise.

They bet to win.

They know that the Prohibition victory in Maine, under Blaine's leadership, has destroyed Blaine's chances.

Blaine's dodging on the Prohibition amendment was a confession that he was afraid of the indignant protest of the lovers of personal liberty against his candidacy.

He is a dead duck.

The glorious Democracy, the party of the people, marches to the quickstep of overwhelming victory.

TWENTY-FOUR years of Republican rule, and our navy is driven from the high seas.

Twenty-four years of Republican rule, and our merchant marine is unheard of.

Twenty-four years of Republican rule, and the market for our surplus grain has been destroyed.

Twenty-four years of Republican rule, and the money is all housed into iron vaults.

Twenty-four years of Republican rule, and countless numbers of millionaires have been created.

Twenty-four years of Republican rule, and a procession of tramps go up and down the land.

Twenty-four years of Republican rule, and beggary and poverty are on every hand.

WHILE the Republican procession was passing through the streets last Wednesday, says the Mercury, one of the most disgusting scenes ever presented in a transparency was carried by some zealous Republican, having more enthusiasm than judgment. The transparency read, "Better be married twice than not at all." We were astonished to think the Republican managers would permit a thing of this kind, but as the procession was composed of people from the rural districts anything was permitted.

A Sample.

The following letter, written by J. G. Blaine while Speaker of the House of Representatives, to "My Dear Fisher," we give from the Mulligan list, and is a fair index to the grasping and avaricious characteristics of the Republican candidate, and shows the depths of dishonor to which he would descend for sordid gain.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS, U. S.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26, 1871.

My Dear Mr. Fisher: I have this moment written to Mr. Caldwell, suggesting that, in case I can arrange a meeting in this city next week with Thomas A. Scott, to come on here. I have some reason to believe that a very advantageous arrangement may be made for taking, say $300,000. I will telegraph Mr. Caldwell by Tuesday evening if I can arrange the meeting and I wish him to hold himself in readiness for the journey. Your letter is this moment received; you ask my advice. Let me have an accurate and reliable statement of your financial condition, and I can do something, I am very sanguine, with Thomas A. Scott.

I think you will not deem me unreasonable when I again and persistently urge that I ought to have good notes for the $25,000, and that I ought also to have the $82,000 bonds, which were made by yourself and Mr. Caldwell the express basis of the $25,000 loan. I do not believe that your company has a stonger or more equitable and legal claim than mine—while its personal hardships to me are bitter, and burning, and humiliating to the last degree.

Sincerely your friend,

J. G. BLAINE.

As Mr. Hermann explained to the farmers of the Willamette and Eastern Oregon how a protective tariff enabled them to obtain a high market price for their grain, Hon M. C. George, who is now stumping Oregon for Blaine, will explain how the reduction of the tariff on wool and the increase on manufactured woolen goods, has increased the value of the fleece. He will probably tell the farmers of Oregon why it was that he changed his mind on this branch of the tariff question after going to Washington. It is time that either he or some astute Republican should explain his vote on this question lest our farmers find out, after a while, that this matter of protection is a snare and a delusion, and always manipulated by these professional politicians against their interests and in favor of concentrated capital.

What destroyed our navy?

The tariff.

What has become of our merchant marine?

It died of protection.

What closed the English market for our wheat?

The tariff.

What has locked the money in the treasury vaults?

Too much tariff.

What created the millionaires?

Protection.

What made the tramps?

The tariff.

What has made the poor man poorer?

The tariff.

The largest German-American mass meeting ever held in the United States met at the Academy of Music, New York city, Tuesday evening. The immense building was too small for the occasion, and another assembly met at Irving Hall. Thousands thronged the street unable to get into either building. Gen. Franz Siegel, Carl Shurz, Jos. Pulitzer and Oswald Ottendorffer addressed the audience in enthusiastic speeches in favor of Cleveland and Hendricks, and they were endorsed by the meeting. This practically settles the election, as the Germans all over the country will endorse the action.

THE Oregonian takes much delight in displaying such headings as "Heavy Betting on Blaine!" To show how "heavy" it is we quote from the N. Y. World, which says the men of Harlem are looking for investments on the following basis: $1,000 to $750 that Cleveland will be elected; $1,000 to $750 that Cleveland will carry the State of New York by 25,000 majority; $1,000 even that he will carry the State by 40,000 majority; $1,000 to $500 that Cleveland will carry the State. The men and money can be found at the Centennial Hotel, No. 2313, Third Avenue.

OHIO is an October State this year. The Republicans claim they will have twenty-five thousand majority in the election which takes place on the 14th. Then we will hear them crow—in a horn.

WEST VIRGINIA and Ohio will elect a majority of Democratic Congressmen on the 14th, and don't you forget it.

Oregon is going Democratic.

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 votes 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 enables a continent 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 shoud 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 still fresh 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, but stolen, and hitherto insecure tenure of power, has steadily declined 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 burdens 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 people's 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 convict 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 manufacturers; 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 corrupt on, 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 foundation 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 effected 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 prevailing 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 currency 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 secure liberty with order. The selection of Federal officers for the Territories should be restricted to citizens previously resident therein.

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 the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

While we 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 assumes, 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 restricting 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 homesteads 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 1856 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 to 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 extradiate an American citizen, to be tried in any foreign land for any such act.

This country has never had any well-defined and executed foreign policy save under a Democratic administration; that policy has ever been, in regard to foreign nations, so long as they do not 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 those 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 Mississippi 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 personality 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 done Tilden 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 extension 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.

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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,

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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.

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No. 1 rough lumber.....$12 per M.
No. 1 flooring, 6 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.
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Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.

All Kinds of Produce Taken in Exchange.

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The Largest and

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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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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 — the way of locks, butts, etc, we can offer superior inducements to purchasers. Thus.

We can give you bargains in the following brands of stoves, not equalled elsewhere —Buck's, Bonanza, Farmer Utility, Dexter, Pacific, Wide West, Clarendon Occidental Iron King, Empire City, and other stoves and ranges.

The best of workmanship 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 Shotguns and Pistols.

We are also Agents for the White Peerless and New Home Sewing Machines which we sell at lowest rates and warrant as complete in every respect.

We can also supply ---

Averill and Rubber Paints,

The best in the market, at the 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)

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.

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CAMPBELL & WALSH,

Real Estate Agents,

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IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS.

J. A. SMITH,

Proprietor of the

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and Coffee House.

Second door south of Oakes' gallery,

MAIN STREET, - - ROSEBURG

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FRESH Supply of Pies, Cakes, Bread, etc He also sets good lunch, with a cup of coffee, at reasonable rates. He has secured the services of a first-class confectioner and manufactures

PURE CANDIES

All kinds. Give him a call.

T. C. MACKEY,

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GARDINER, OREGON.

HARNESS.

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SADDLES, WHIPS IN fact everything

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AND MUST BE

Sold Cheap for Cash.

Call and See me Before Buying Elsewhere.

ALSO AGENT FOR

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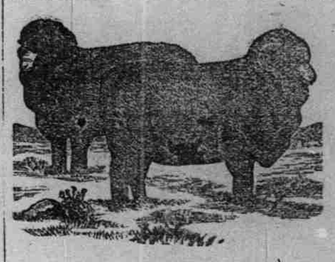
OAKLAND, OREGON.

Lookout for CARO Brother's new advertisement.



FOR SALE,

CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT,

A SUPERIOR CLASS OF

PURE-BRED MERINO RAMS,

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

T. SMITH & SON.

July 12th, 1884. 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.

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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 see

L. BELFILS.

Roseburg, Oregon.