

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: GROVER CLEVELAND, Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Of Indiana.

ELECTORS: L. B. HOSN, of Baker. A. C. JONES, of Douglas. W. D. FENTON, of Yamhill.

PROTECTION.

The Plaindealer in last week's issue openly advocates Blaine's policy of a high protective tariff.

On this question of high tax, waste and extravagance there is no longer any doubt. The Presidential candidates declare for a high protective tariff. Their party organs advocate it, not for the purpose of raising revenue but for the purpose of favoring private enterprises and creating privileged classes at the expense of the whole people.

Opposed to this doctrine is the Democratic party with a long line of traditions; with the memorable campaign of 1844, when the farmers of America under the leadership of James K. Polk defeated the pernicious doctrine of class protection and laid the gifted and talented Henry Clay on the shelf as a Presidential candidate.

The Democratic platform declares in emphatic terms that no more money shall be taken from the pockets of the people and withdrawn from circulation than is necessary for the support of the Government economically administered.

Farmers, you who feel the hard times and want of money in this year of good crops be not deceived as to the cause of our financial troubles. Political economy teaches and experience demonstrates the danger of the protective theory.

Blaine has declared this to be the issue, and like Clay let his ambition perish by the dangerous weapon against equal rights which he has taken in his own hands.

Blaine a Monopolist.

When the Thurman Bill was pending before the United States Senate to compel the Union and Central Railroads to pay the government the interest due on their bonds, up jumped James G. Blaine from behind the breast-works of the lobby of Gould, Huntington, Dillon, &c. armed with an amendment in order to kill the bill.

Gould, Dorsey and Stanley Mathews used all their power to force it through the Senate. Of the amendment Senator Thurman says: "It was plain to me that Blaine desired to kill the bill. It is not for me to say what his motive was, or if any improper influences controlled him. But it is for the people to judge."

Dorsey has wealth. Stanley Mathews holds a seat on the Supreme Court bench by the grace and greenbacks of Gould and Huntington.

Blaine is the Republican Presidential candidate, and Jay Gould gives him \$100,000 to aid him in purchasing Ohio.

But the corruptions which have stained the past sink into insignificance when compared with the dangers which threaten the future. "I do fear," says Mr. Thurman, "that if the Republican party retains power the Pacific railroad companies will evade payment of their indebtedness to the government, and under legislative protection, build up the worst railroad monopoly ever known in this country."

The Blaine cry of "Tariff!" as the New York Herald says, seeks only to avoid the real issue of the canvass, which is whether a party which has shamefully and wilfully overtaxed the people in order to furnish the lobby with plunder, and which has failed to punish star route, navy and other jobbers, ought to be continued in power. When the voters see a man with Mr. Blaine's antecedents, a man who publicly received a testimonial from the "king of the lobby" while he was Speaker, now supported by every star route, navy and other jobber in the country, they have this real question plainly presented to them. Whoever wants honest and economical government, no surplus taxes and no plundering lobby, must vote against the Blaine ticket and for Governor Cleveland, whose administration of the State has proved that he is the courageous enemy of public plunderers of all kinds.

A REPUBLICAN journal has a great deal to say about "true blue Republicans." The time to see true blue Republicans will be after the election.

TILDEN'S LETTER.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The following is Mr. Tilden's reply to the resolutions of support and confidence adopted by the National Democratic Convention and presented to him by a committee from that body:

GRAYSTONE, October 6, 1884.

The Special committee of the Democratic National Convention: I thank you for the kind terms in which you have communicated resolutions concerning me, adopted by the Democratic National Convention. I share your convictions, that reform in the administration of the Federal Government, which is our great national want, and is indeed essential to the restoration and preservation of the Government itself, can only be achieved through the agency of the Democratic party, and by installing its representatives in the chief magistracy of the United States. The noble historical traditions of the Democratic party; the principles in which it was educated and to which it has ever been, in the main, faithful; its freedom from the corrupt influences which grow up in the prolonged possession of power, and the nature of the elements which constitute it, all contribute to qualify it for that mission. The opposite characteristics and condition which attach to the Republican party make it hopeless to expect that that party will be able to give a better Government than

THE DEBASING SYSTEM OF ABUSES, Which, during its ascendancy, has infected political life in this country. The Democratic party had its origin in the efforts of the more advanced patriots of the Revolution to resist the perversion of our Government from the ideal contemplated by the people. Among its conspicuous founders are Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson; Samuel Adams and John Hancock of Massachusetts; George Clinton and Robert R. Livingston of New York, and George Wythe and James Madison of Virginia; and from the election of Mr. Jefferson as President in 1800, for sixty years the Democratic party mainly directed our national policy. It extended the boundaries of our republic and laid the foundation of all our national greatness, while it preserved the limitations imposed by the constitution and maintained a simple and pure system of domestic administration. On the other hand, the Republican party has always been dominated by principles which favor legislation for the benefit of particular classes, at the expense of the body of the people. It has become deeply tainted with the abuses which naturally grow during a long possession of unchecked power, especially in a period of civil war. The patriotic and virtuous elements in it are now unable to emancipate it from

THE SWAY OF SELFISH INTERESTS, Which subordinate public duty to personal greed. The most hopeful of the best citizens it contains despair of its amendment except through its temporary expulsion from power. It has been boastfully asserted by a modern Massachusetts statesman, struggling to reconcile himself and his followers to their Presidential candidate, that the Republican party contains a disproportionate share of the wealth, the culture and the intelligence of the country. The unprincipled Grafton, when taunted by James II with his personal want of conscience, answered: "That is true; but I belong to a party that has a great deal of conscience." Such reasons forget that the same claim has been made in all ages and countries by the defenders of old wrongs against new reforms. It was alleged by the Tories of the American Revolution, against the patriots of that day; it was repeated against Jefferson and afterward against Jackson, and it is so alleged by the conservatives against those who in England are now endeavoring to enlarge the popular suffrage. All history shows that reforms in Governments must not be expected from those who sit serenely on

THE SOCIAL MOUNTAIN TOP, Enjoying the benefits of the existing order of things. Even the Divine author of our religion found his followers not among the self-complacent Pharisees, but among the lowly-minded fishermen. The Republican party is largely made up of those who live by their wits and who aspire, in politics, to advantages of the rest of mankind similar to those which their daily lives are devoted to securing in private business. The Democratic party consists largely of those who live by the work of their hands and whose political action is governed by their sentiments or imagination. It results then that the Democratic, more readily than the Republican party, can be moulded to the support of reform measures, which involve a sacrifice of selfish interest. The indispensable necessity of our times is a change of administration in the great executive offices of the country. This, in my judgment, can only be accomplished by the election of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

The Popular Approval.

Of the now famous Syrup of Figs as the most efficacious and agreeable preparation ever offered to the world as a cure for habitual constipation, biliousness, indigestion and kindred ills, has been won by the wise plan pursued by the California Fig Syrup Company. Knowing that any remedy truly beneficial in its effects on the system, and at the same time pleasant to the taste, will meet with a rapid sale, the company, through its agent for Roselburg, S. Hamilton, and Page & Dimmick of Oakland, give away sample bottles free of charge. Try it and judge for yourself. Large bottles fifty cents or one dollar.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by S. Hamilton.

THE New York Sun has by its own figures, lost about 69,000 in weekly circulation between July 14 and September 15. This is very suggestive, when the course of the Sun of the present Presidential canvass is taken into consideration.

Senator Slater speaks Monday night.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in National Convention assembled, recognizes that the nation grows older and wiser as 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 preservation of the Republic. The preservation of personal rights, the maintenance of the reserved rights of the states, and the supremacy of the Federal Government within the limits of the constitution are the cardinal principles of Democracy, and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which ensure the permanent stability of the Republic. 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. Frequent change of administration is as necessary as the constant recurrence to the popular will; otherwise, abuses grow, and the Government, instead of being an instrument for the general welfare, becomes an instrumentality imposing heavy burdens on the many, who are governed for the benefit of a few who control the machinery of the Government.

This is now the condition of the country. Hence a change is demanded. The Republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a renunciation, 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 prove that the Republican party, yet those in authority, made recourse to the use of force to prevent a change in nomination ticket against which the independent portion of the party has a preference for reform. Such a change was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by the lavish use of money, contributed by unscrupulous capitalists and less jobbers, who had bargained for unlawful profits, or for high office.

The Republican party, during its legal, its stolen, and its bought tenure of power, has steadily decayed in moral character and political sagacity. 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 equal the best of any other nation; it has neglected the commerce of the world; it has neglected the commerce of the world; it has neglected the commerce of the world.

It professes the policy of reserving the public lands for small holding by actual settlers. It has given away the people's land to a few railroad and non-resident alien, individual and corporate, possessors. It professes a preference for free immigration; it organized and tried to legalize a control of State elections by Federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor; it has subjected the workers to the competition of convict and imported Chinese labor. It professes gratitude to all who are disabled or die in the service of the Republic; it left to the Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It professes a pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff; it created and has continued a tariff of such complexity and confusion that it is more than 20 per cent. 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 takes any special interest 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 before the law. Attending to fix the status of colored citizens, the acts of its Congress were overtaken 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 its proceedings. Unchecked by corruption, outrages, 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 necessary proved by an existing surplus of more than \$100,000,000, which has year by year been collected from 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. The Democratic pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore to the economy, to revive energy for law and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with a due preparation of the facts of the nation. We favor an American industrial policy, based upon the principle of self-reliance, and in making a reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industry but rather to make our country more self-reliant. From the foundation of this Government the taxes collected at the Custom-house have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such a policy is essential to the maintenance of our independence and to the well-being of our people. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for a successful continuance, so that any change of law will be met with a hostile reaction. The process of reform must be subject to the will of the people, and the requirements of an economical Government. The necessary reduction in taxes must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of wages upon our workers. We believe in honest money—the gold and silver coinage of the constitution and 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 dealing with the people, to make 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 Democracy in the Fortieth and Fortieth-sixth Congresses, by which a reluctant Republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making every citizen of the United States eligible to 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 there. We oppose summary laws, which vex the citizens and interfere with individual liberty.

We favor an honest civil service reform in compensation of all United States officers 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.

It is our belief that 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 by a free and most enlightened. It should be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all 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 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 absentee owners. We believe that 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 in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed and of the persecuted of all nations, are the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith," we nevertheless do not renounce the importance of labor, or the admission of servile races untried by habits, training, religion or kindred for absorption into the great body of our people, or we renounce with our laws codes of American civilization demands that against the limitation 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 citizen 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 Government, and the acquisition of citizenship 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 flag and law, only to be tried therefor on her soil, and according to her laws. No power exists in this Government to restrain an American citizen, or to be tried in any foreign land for any such act. This country has never had any well-defined and executed foreign policy under a Democratic administration; that policy has ever been, in regard to foreign nations, so long as they do not act detrimentally to the interests of the United States, a policy of non-interference. That as the result of our foreign policy, the acquisition of Louisiana, 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 Mississippi river and other great water ways, and provide for the transportation of water.

Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking, and our point of departure, that of Great Britain. Under 20 years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British letters and almost has the sea can be swept off the high seas. Instead of the flag of the Republic'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 various 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 climate and favorable soil—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, sturdy and adventurous of all nations; despite our freedom here from inherited burdens of land and industries in the old world; despite our freedom from the shackles of a consuming non-producing standing armies, despite 20 years of peace, that Republican rule and policy have managed to strangle in Great Britain, along with our commerce, the control of the markets of the world. Instead of the Republican's British policy, we demand, in behalf of the American merchant, an American policy; instead of the Republican's British policy, we demand, in behalf of the American laborer, an American policy; by reducing taxes to the end that these United States may compete with untried 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 refer to his withdrawal from those cares not only our respect sympathy and esteem, but also that best homage of freedom, the people's devotion to the Republic. It is the cause now inseparable in the history of this Republic from the labors and name of Samuel J. Tilden. We believe in 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.

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Eldorado Mineral Water.

SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS. CHEMICAL LABORATORY OFFICE, BULLION ROOMS AND ORE ROOMS, 524 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 25, 1883. Messrs. Holbrook, Merrill and Stinson, Gentlemen: I have submitted to qualitative analysis the sample of Eldorado water handed me for examination and find it to consist of the following substances: Chlorine, Iodine, Carbonic Acid, Iron, Alumina, Lime Magnesia, Soda and organic matter.

Mr. Geo. W. Jones Dear Sir: I have been troubled with neuralgic pains in my head and cheek bones, for several years, and had given up all hopes of ever getting cured. I went to your medical springs with my son James and got some of the water, and drank it freely and found that it was a mild physic. I used it three times a day for a little more than two months, and the pain left me and I have not felt them since, and that has been 17 months ago. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, D. T. SEARS. Roseburg, Jan. 25, 1884. DALLAS, TEX. 25, 1883. From Mr. W. PARSONS, last August, I received one bottle of your mineral water, from Dr. Hamilton of Roseburg. Used half a bottle for a month and can fully recommend it for that dreaded disease, and have not been troubled with it since.

COUNTY FAIR OR NO 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

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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

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SELLING CHEAPER THAN ANY ONE

can purchase elsewhere.

In the shape of building materials — lath, w.c. 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 makes and patterns.

The lot of workmen constantly employed in the manufacture of our Tinware and buyers should learn our prices.

We have also large lots of guns, such as Winchester, Sharp and other rifles, as well as in Shot-guns and Pistols.

We are also agents for the White Peeries 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,

1 1/2 lbs 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. F. Sheridan) DEALERS IN HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVES, GUNS, CUTLERY, AND TINNERS FURNISHING GOODS.

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PURE-BRED MERINO RAMS,

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