

ROSEBURG REVIEW.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1885.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN POLITICS.

It is evident to the student of history that parties come and go, as the force of new issues confronts the people and old issues are solved, or die away by the force of circumstances.

When the leaders of a political party have sagacity enough to recognize new factors in politics, and adopt principles therewith, its future prominence is assured; but when they blindly and persistently ignore new issues, and represent the dead past alone their political grave is in process of preparation.

In a government by the people and for the people a reorganization of political parties is an almost certain consequence of the ever-varying change of events. Let us look into our past history, for that is the only way to judge the future.

Before the close of the Revolutionary war it became evident that a closer bond of union between the colonies was necessary. Washington said, "We are bound together by a rope of sand, we are one nation to-day and thirteen tomorrow."

The adoption of the Constitution led to a well-defined diversity of sentiment between a strong centralized government and a confederated congress, although naturally enough all eyes and hearts turned instinctively to Washington as their first President.

Eight years gave sufficient time to crystallize public opinion on the future conduct of government, and at the close of Washington's administration two definitely distinct parties were in the field, each with its candidate for popular favor.

Opposition to the policy of the administration led to the formation of the anti-federal or republican party, afterwards termed the democratic party under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

With the close of Madison's administration twenty-eight years had passed away and with it all the issues of the Revolutionary war. The era of good feeling dawned with the administration of Monroe, and the American people turned their attention from the exciting topics of foreign war and international affairs to the more peaceful pursuits of extensive agriculture, internal improvements, and rapid development of native resources.

The federal party dropped out of sight, and the material development of the country supplied new issues. It was a question with some whether congressional aid should be extended to the building and improvement of public works, but so great was the progress of internal affairs that some provision was necessary for the exigencies of such a vast increase of population and industry.

The development of manufactures had imposed another question of public policy on which there was, as of necessity there must be, a division of sentiment.

The manufacturers of the East and Middle States were in favor of a protective tariff that would enable them to compete with foreign manufacturers. The Western and Southern States opposed the tariff. Thus it became, as it ever must be, a sectional question.

The increase of territory imposed another exciting question upon the political arena. Should slavery be extended to the territories or not, or should they be allowed to decide this for themselves? These were some of the exciting topics that came up for discussion and action.

Out of this turmoil came the organization of the whig party under the leadership of Clay and Webster. The rigid administration of Andrew Jackson had the effect of uniting all the elements of opposition to Jeffersonian democracy. The whig party gained further strength during the administration of Van Buren, owing to financial depression and the relaxation following after the tension of "Old Hickory."

The democratic party, after holding the reins of government successively for forty years, was temporarily defeated. Harrison and Tyler gave the United States four years of whig government, and in turn gave place to the democratic party under James K. Polk.

The annexation of Texas was another factor in politics. It was advocated by the democrats and opposed by the whigs. The dark shadow of slavery was now overhanging every other issue, and with the accession of new territory or the creating of a new State was the all-absorbing problem. Various compromise measures only served to postpone the settlement of the question. Meanwhile a new party arose, which opposed all compromise measures and held that all the territories should be free. This was denominated the free soil party. The whig party once more obtained the

ascendency, and after four years' of government by Taylor and Fillmore, again gave place to the democrats under Franklin Pierce, followed by James Buchanan. But in spite of measures of policy between the sections the issue became more and more distinct between the friends and opponents of slavery. It became evident that troublous times were at hand. In the midst of these scenes of conflict the republican party had its birth, absorbing all opponents of slavery, while the democratic party was divided between Douglas and Breckinridge. What legislation could not do was done by the sword and amidst the din of war, state sovereignty and the slave power went down forever.

With the close of the civil war our country entered upon another era of its history. The marvellous development of a now united, free and prosperous country presents such a vast array of physical and intellectual forces the like of which has never been seen under the face of the sun. Twenty-four years of republican rule have passed away and with them the issues of the civil war. The democratic party has once more assumed control of the government. Such are some of the facts of our past political history. What of the future?

Two fields of public policy usually invite the wisdom of the statesman—internal and external or political and economical. The questions that demand our attention at the present time, it will easily be seen, are mainly economical.

The wisdom of avoiding entangling alliances with other nations needs no evidence. We are at peace with the world and at one with ourselves.

The animosities begotten by past strife are dying for want of fuel.

The mad attempts of a handful of partisan editors to rake up the cooling embers are alike scorned by good men North and South.

A few gentlemen who are all too anxious to fatten at the public crib would have us believe that the country is going to ruin, while others who are as anxious to dictate and control for their country's good or otherwise, raise the cry of the demagogue, while a motley crowd follows close behind in Pinafore chorus, "And we are his cousins and his sisters and his aunts." But thinking men cannot so easily be deceived. An angry growl comes occasionally from the intense partisan who, to his horror, sees slipping from his grasp, a large amount of campaign squibs on which he was relying for political capital for the year 1888, but the largely increasing element who are determined to think and act for themselves, are destined to upset many a deep-laid scheme of the professional politician.

The lesson of the hour is that the government must be administered upon business principles. Integrity and ability must be the passport to the country's service instead of party zeal. Intelligence, morality and patriotism must be the nation's watchword.

How shall we secure this noble end? By just and equal laws. By developing our native resources. By raising the standard of education. By removing the incentives to crime.

Proud as we are of our past history, grateful for the present, and hopeful for the future, there are still some blot remaining upon our national escutcheon that must be removed or they will endanger our future peace and prosperity.

First—Ignorance at the ballot-box. "Woe unto thee when thy king is a child." Our people are their own kings, but how many are children, incompetent to cast an intelligent vote? We leave statistics to others, but it is an undeniable fact that we have a large illiterate voting population. Nothing short of free, universal and compulsory education is safe for a free republic.

Second—Organized crime. We have been nursing a slumbering volcano. The polygamous Mormon has not hesitated to defy the government. The United States flag is at once the illustration and measure of his patriotism. A strong and courageous surgical operation must remove this festering cancer from the body politic.

Third—Bad faith with the Indian. The long list of crime, oppression and broken treaties that mark our dealings with these tribes ought to make every honest man blush for shame. Our President has taken a noble stand in defending these defenseless people from the encroachments of sordid wealth. Let the good work go on. Justice to all and especially to the weak should be the motto of a Christian nation.

Fourth—The liquor traffic. The appalling results of this heinous business would send a thrill of horror through our souls, if it were not for the fact that

Vice is a monster of such hideous mien, That to be hated, needs but to be seen; But seen too oft, familiar with its face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

But the moral sense of the public is being aroused on this question as never before. It is a sign of the times when a confirmed drunkard, nominated by one of the great political parties, is scratched from one end of the county to the other. The temperance question is one of the phases of our future politics, if not the most prominent one. Like Banquo's ghost, it will not down. So general is the public sentiment on this question that if all were agreed as to the best method of dealing with it, the liquor business would soon get its death-knell. But here is the point for future discussions and for future determination. Shall it be accomplished by non-partisan movements, or is the organization of a third party advisable? If we can be taught anything by the past it is certainly this, it is to be determined by the attitude of the existing parties to it as a public question. It cannot be clocked out. No compromise will settle the matter. Moral suasion for the drinker and prohibition for the seller is the ultimate end of all temperance effort.

Notwithstanding all misrepresentation by interested parties, the temperance sentiment is growing stronger every day. It is not a sectional issue. The plaster will soon be as wide as the sore. The senate of Georgia has passed the prohibition bill by an overwhelming majority. Under a special law over 100 counties had become prohibition. And now it is assured for the whole State. In the city of Athens, the whiskey men, threatened to burn the town if prohibition was carried. One of the city editors replied, "We will carry Athens for prohibition if the flames shall reach the skies." Good men no doubt differ as to the best method to be pursued. Many good temperance people deplore the third party movement and regard it as a mistake.

One thing is worthy of notice. Like a good many other things, some good and some not so good, it grows by nursing. It was organized in 1872 and polled about 4,000 votes. Four years later it polled about 5,000, then in 1880 it increased to 10,000, and the St. John ticket last year polled about 150,000.

Many said St. John had defeated temperance. We suppose such defeat as is represented by the foregoing figures is more pleasing to its friends than its enemies.

These are some of the questions for the present age. The party of the future is the party that will recognize and endeavor to meet vital issues.

Let the dead past bury its dead. The future is full of promise. Nowhere in this wide world is there such a wide and promising field for the highest development of mankind.

It is time that the voice of the demagogue should be silenced by the force of an intelligent public opinion. The Anglo-Saxon race finds its highest mission in a free republic.

Free speech, a free press, free schools, a free church, free government and its native energy, gathering and absorbing the best elements of other European nations into its blood while eschewing their vices, and a grand and glorious future is before it.

The Eastern nations sink, their glory ends, And empire rises where the sun descends.

KNIGHT.

INASMUCH as we have given space to our friend "Knight" this week to speak his sentiments, we hope Gov. Moody will not take advantage of our silence and call an extra session before our next issue.

What Parents Fear.

Many persons—especially parents—object to many quack nostrums as likely to engender or encourage a love for strong drink. They are right. Better die of disease than of drunkenness. The use of Parker's Tonic does not involve this danger. It not only builds up the system, curing all ailments of the stomach, liver and kidneys, but it stimulates without intoxicating and absolutely cures the appetite for liquor.

30,000 CASES OF RECTAL DISEASES!

Piles, Rectal Ulcers, Fissures, Pruritus ani, Fistulas in ano, Polypus Recti, ETC., ETC.

CURED IN 6 YEARS BY THE BRINKERHOFF SYSTEM.

Dr. J. B. PILKINGTON Proprietor of the Portland Eye and Ear Infirmary and VENTILATOR FOR NEURALGIC DISEASES has been appointed Agent and Physician for this in Oregon & W. T. No severe surgical operations, no pain no loss of blood. In 2 months, have cured several cases in which severe cutting operations have failed. Am permitted to refer to Mr. Jas. W. Wetherford, druggist formerly of Salem, Mr. Frank Gardner, machinist, Mr. R. A. Ranspy, Harrisburg, and others. If several patients apply, will spend one day in each month in Roseburg. Address for pamphlet etc.

Dr. Pilkington will meet patients at the Cosmopolitan Hotel Roseburg from Thursday evening September 10th (all day Friday) until train time Saturday morning Sept. 12th.

NEW THIS WEEK.

THE BEST

Hair restorative in the world is HALL'S HAIR RESTORER. It cures itching humors, the scalp, and stimulates the hair glands to healthy action. It stops the falling of the hair; prevents its turning gray; cures baldness, and restores youthful color and freshness of appearance to heads already white with age. The following are a few illustrations of what it does for:

HALL'S Vegetable Siccilian HAIR RESTORER:

Mrs. HUNTER, 244 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I was afflicted with itching humors, the scalp, and stimulated the hair glands to healthy action. It stops the falling of the hair; prevents its turning gray; cures baldness, and restores youthful color and freshness of appearance to heads already white with age. The following are a few illustrations of what it does for:"

Mrs. A. T. WALL, Greenfield, Ohio, writes: "I have found the greatest benefit from the use of HALL'S HAIR RESTORER. It having restored my hair, which was rapidly falling out, and returned its original color."

Dr. EMIL SEIP, Detroit, Mich., certifies that HALL'S HAIR RESTORER is excellent for hair growing, and gives back the natural color to faded and gray hair.

Mrs. S. E. ELLIOTT, Greenville, W. Va., says: "One bottle of HALL'S HAIR RESTORER restored my hair to its natural, youthful color."

No injurious substances enter into the composition of HALL'S HAIR RESTORER, and it is not a dye. Its vegetable ingredients render it in the highest degree beneficial to the scalp as a preventive of disease. Its effects are natural and lasting, and it does not make the hair dry and bristly, like the so-called restoratives compounded with alcohol.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS

Is, in four respects, superior to all others. 1st—It will produce a rich, natural color, brown or black, as desired. 2d—The color so produced is permanent, cannot be washed off, and will not soil anything with which it comes in contact. 3d—It is a single preparation, and more convenient of application than any other hair or whisker dye. 4th—It contains no deleterious ingredients, as do many preparations offered for like use.

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR SALE! W. T. KERLEY OFFERS FOR SALE his fine farm of 87 acres of No. 1 Grass and Farm Land, 4 miles north of Oakland, 150 Acres of good Plow land as there is in the State. A Good Spring on every 40 Acres. Also for sale with the farm 24 head of Thoroughbred Short Horn Durham Cattle, 70 Tons Hay, Horses, Cattle, Wagons, Hogs, Milk Cows, Farming Utensils, Seed, &c. Terms made known by applying to W. T. KERLEY, Oak and, Or.

Final Settlement. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED has filed the final account as Administrator of the Estate of John O'Rook deceased and Monday September 21st, 1885, has been by the County Court of Douglas county, State of Oregon, set apart for the hearing of any objections to said final account, and the settlement of said Estate.

HENRY BUCKLEY, Administrator. Dated this 17th day of August 1885.



E. W. Woolsey & Son, Breeders and Importers of Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep.

Fulton, Sonoma County, Cal.

We have on hand for sale this season 500 yearling and two ear old Rams and wew which we will deliver at ROSEBURG at prices to suit the times. Orders and correspondence solicited.

Our flock is of Hammond and Atwood stock originally, and we have spared no expense in introducing yearly new strains of blood from the best flocks of Registered Stock in Vermont State. For purity of blood, absolute freedom from all disease and careful breeding it stands second to none on the Coast and has taken first premiums at State and County fairs wherever exhibited.

Address as above or FRANK WOOLSEY, cor. 1st and A streets, Portland, Or. Represented in Roseburg by W. F. Owens, and all orders received by his or direct will receive prompt attention.

HITCH UP!

But before you do that come 'round to W. G. WOODWARD'S

HARNES SHOP

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 CALL ON ME

W. G. Woodward, Roseburg.

A POMPOUS SOIREE!

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF THE DISCIPLES OF GUTENBERG,

Of Roseburg, will take place at SLOCUMS HALL

On the evening of FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th,

To which the PUBLIC AT LARGE IS CORDIALLY INVITED.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—Fred M. Zigler, M. O. Whuberly, F. P. Cronemiller. COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.—S. F. Flood, G. A. Taylor, F. P. Cronemiller, Misses Emma Mosher, Myra Brown, Marnie Jones. RECEPTION COMMITTEE.—R. G. Sorogus, Marnie Jones, G. A. Taylor, Gias. Clements. FLOOR MANAGERS.—W. H. Pritchard, R. G. Sorogus, J. A. Smith, S. F. Flood. Tickets, \$1.50. A large number of prizes will be given, a list of which will appear next week.

NOTICE.

P. McKinney has bought out F. P. Hogan's stock of goods and is selling out at cost, in order to close out business.

Produce, such as Wheat, Butter and Eggs, taken at highest market price.

Call and examine for yourself, as my low prices are Cheaper than the Cheapest.

AT FLOOD'S OLD STAND.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Corvallis Oregon. The next Session will begin on September 10th, with same Faculty as last year.

E. L. Arnold, PRES.

FOR SALE.

PROPERTY FRONTING ON THREE PRINCIPLE Streets, size 90x120 feet, which will give FOUR building lots 225x50 feet. Good business home and also good dwelling, well furnished, fine well, with plum, also wood shed and other out buildings, and all well fenced. For particulars enquire at Review office.

EDUCATIONAL.

OAKLAND ACADEMY,

OAKLAND, Douglas County, OREGON. School Year begins Monday, September 7, 1885.

THE COURSE OF STUDY IS DESIGNED TO MEET THE WANTS OF ANY who may attend. Many noble and brilliant minds glow with a desire for knowledge but circumstances preclude their attending remote or more expensive institutions; among such are frequently found the brightest and most promising in school. Hence the course of study is made almost as full as that of many of our Colleges, while the character of instruction is inferior to none.

Tuition per Session of Twelve Weeks: Primary.....\$ 4 00 First grade Middle class.....\$ 7 00 First grade Junior class..... 5 00 Second grade Middle class..... 8 00 Second grade Junior class..... 6 00 Senior class..... 9 00

Music. Twenty-four Lessons.....\$12 00 Use of Instrument..... 2 50 Drawing and Painting.....\$4 00 to 12 00 SEND FOR CATALOGUE. GEORGE T. RUSSELL, Principal.

Willamette University.

30 PROFESSORS and INSTRUCTORS. 366 Students.

DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE, LAW, MEDICINE, MUSIC AND ART. Education a specialty. Board and home for ladies in the Women's College, \$3 50 per week. Mrs. W. S. Harrington, Dean. Gentlemen board in clubs for \$2 50 to \$3 per week. Many board themselves for \$1 to \$1 50 per week.

The best moral government is maintained. Tuition half price to children of ministers and those preparing for the ministry. First Term begins September 7th, 1885. Law Department opens September 16th. Medical Department opens in Portland December 21, 1885. Dr. E. P. Fraser, Dean. Send for Catalogue and information to Thos Van Scoy, President, Salem, Or.

OREGON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL!

DRAIN, OREGON. Graduates Receive State Educational Diploma. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS HENRY L. BENSON, President, DRAIN, Or.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. J. WHITSETT

ANNOUNCES TO THE PUBLIC THAT HE IS NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH EVERYTHING IN HIS LINE

Having lately fitted up a new STEAM SAW MILL on South Deer creek, is prepared to furnish lumber of all kinds on short notice at

Hard Time Prices. Rustic and Flooring. Barn lumber and fencing furnished on short notice.

J. J. WHITSETT.

John or Robert Booth will not be undersold in Lumber. They have the best.

THE EBERLINE GRIST MILL!

SCHULTZ BROS. Props. THE BEST OF FLOUR AND FEED OF FARMERS, AND OTHERS CAN HAVE ALL KINDS AT THE LOWEST RATES! FLOUR FROM THEIR OWN GRAIN! CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY!

SHERIDAN BROTHER &

Roseburg, Oregon. They would announce that they have just received and now have on hand one of the largest stocks of

General Hardware, etc.

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 can be purchased elsewhere. In the shape of BUILDING MATERIALS, in the way of Licks, Butts, etc., we can offer superior inducements to purchasers. Try us.

We can give you bargains in the following brands of STOVES not equal elsewhere: BUCK'S BONANZA, FARMER'S 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 Rifle, as well as Shotguns and Pistols. We are also Agents for the White, Peerless and New Home SEWING MACHINES, which we sell at the lowest rates and warrant as complete 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 you if any one can.