

Roseburg Review.

VOL. X.

ROSEBURG, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER, 25, 1885.

NO. 25.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President.
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Vice President.
THOS. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.
DANIEL T. MANNING, Secretary of Treasury.
L. Q. C. LAMAR, Secretary of the Interior.
WM. C. KIMMICK, Secretary of War.
W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of Navy.
W. T. VILAS, Post Master General.
A. H. GARLAND, Attorney General.
MORRISON R. WATTE, Chief Justice.

STATE OF OREGON.
J. N. DOLE, U. S. Senator.
BENJAMIN HERRMANN, Congressman.
Z. F. MOODY, Governor.
H. P. BARRIART, Secretary of State.
EDWARD HIRSCH, State Treasurer.
E. B. McLEERY, Supt. Pub. Instruction.
W. H. BEARS, State Printer.
J. B. WATSON, C. J., Supreme Judge.
WM. P. LOUD,
W. W. THAYER,
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
R. S. BEAN, Judge.
J. W. HAMILTON, Prosecuting Attorney.
DOUGLAS COUNTY.

JOHN EMMETT, Senators.
J. H. SHUPE,
WM. MANNING,
HENRY ROGERS, Representatives.
G. W. RIDDLE,
C. B. WILCOX,
C. W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
C. A. TYLOR, Sheriff.
W. N. MOORE, Treasurer.
F. W. BENSON, School Superintendent.
E. C. SACKY, Assessor.
J. S. FITZGUGH, County Judge.
J. HALL, C. A. McGUIRE, Commissioners.
WM. TRIBLE, Surveyor.
DE. S. S. MAESTRI, Coroner.

CITY OF ROSEBURG.
J. C. FULLERTON, Recorder.
G. J. LANGERBERG, Marshal.
J. F. BARKER, Treasurer.

PROFESSIONAL.
L. F. LANE, JOHN LANE
LANE & LANE,
Attorneys at Law.
Main street, opposite Cosmopolitan Hotel.
J. C. FULLERTON,
Attorney at Law.
Office in Marks' brick, upstairs.

C. A. SEHLBREDE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, OREGON.
Notary Public.
W. N. MOORE,
General Insurance Agent.
Office at Court House, Roseburg.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
THE CENTRAL HOTEL.
Having again assumed the management of this well-known house, of which we are the owners, we take this method of informing the public that it will be
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
Meals and Lodging per day \$1 00
Meals 25
Lodging 25
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
S. T. & E. GARRISON.

BAILEY'S HOTEL.
Oakland, Oregon.
Board \$1 per Day; Single Meals, 25 cents.
This house has lately changed hands and is thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The traveling public will find the best of accommodations.
No Chinamen Employed.
SMITH BAILEY.

ABSOLUTELY FIRST CLASS
D. C. McCLALLEN,
Proprietor of the
McCLALLEN HOUSE.
Large Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.
Free Coach to and from the house.
Baggage delivered free of charge.

DEPOT HOTEL,
OAKLAND, OREGON.
Richard Thomas, Prop.
First Class SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS.
Table supplied with the Best the Market affords.
Hotel at the Depot of the Railroad.

MOORE'S RESTAURANT.
(Principal Business Street.)
Roseburg, Oregon
MEALS 25 CENTS, LODGING 25 CENTS
We Keep the Best the Market Affords

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

SAMUEL MARKS, ASHER MARKS, W. I. FRIEDLANDER

S. MARKS & Co.
DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
—HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

Clothing, Dry Goods, Groceries
Crockery, Glassware,
Provisions, Cigars,
Boots and Shoes.

Wool and Produce of every Description Bought
—AND THE VERY HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR THEM.

S. MARKS & CO. Roseburg, Or.

SOL. ABRAHAM,
—SUCCESSOR TO—
Abraham, Wheeler & Co.
—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, NEW STORE
—AT—
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.

M. JOSEPHSON.
NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Keeps a full line of Dress Goods of every variety and Shade.
A full line of Silks.
A full line of Satins, Brocades and Velvets.
A full line of Fancy Dress Goods.
A full line of Hosiery.
A full line of Clothing.
A full line of Furnishing Goods.
A full line of Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.
A full line of Staple and Fancy Groceries and Tobaccos.
A full line of Crockery and Glassware.
And last, but not least, a full line of Ostrich Plumes and Tips, with all kinds of Ladies Hat Trimmings and Hat Shapes of latest pattern.
—COME AND SEE ME—
M. JOSEPHSON.

War! War! War!
China and France have had their time;
Russia and England are still in it;
America with her watching eye,
Holds the line of traffic, by
The granary of the world.
Money is money, and as the blood-sapping medium,
With its glitter of gold,
Has only its equivalent at Mensor's I'm told.
His stock is new and his goods are fresh;
And as to selection, he has the best.
Give him a call, under Slocum's Hall. **A W. Mensor**

N. CORNUTT,
Successor to J. D. JOHNSON.
Riddle, Oregon.
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES,
CLOTHING. HATS and CAPS
DRUGS and PATENT MEDICINES.
Cheaper than the Cheapest.

DR. J. C. SHERIDAN,
Successor to R. S. & J. C. SHERIDAN,
—DEALER IN—
HARDWARE
Stoves and Tinware,
Roseburg, Oregon
The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he is selling everything in his line at prices that
DEFY COMPETITION!
—IF YOU WANT—
STOVES, AGRICULTURAL TOOLS
IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
HORSESHOES, TINWARE, CUTLERY
Or anything in my line, call and examine my stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I am selling lower than ever.
J. C. SHERIDAN,
ROSEBURG SODA WORKS.
MANUFACTURES A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF Soda Water, Sarsaparilla and Ginger Ale. Orders from abroad filled with promptness and at reasonable rates.

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 FLOED'S OLD STAND.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
Corvallis Oregon.
The next Session will begin on September 10th, with same Faculty as last year.
B. L. Arnold, PRES.

—WRITE—
BRONZE MONUMENTS
Endorsed by Scientists,
PRACTICALLY INDESTRUCTIBLE.
OVER 45,000 ALREADY ERECTED.
Superior to all other Monumental Materials.
J. A. GARDWELL, AGENT,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

NEW STORE
—AT—
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.

30,000 CASES
OF RECTAL DISEASES!
—AS—
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 VANDERBILT for NERVOUS DISEASES has been appointed Agent and Physician for this in Oregon & W. T. No SEVERAL SURGICAL OPERATIONS, DO 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. Weatherford, druggist formerly of Salem. Mr. Frank Gardner, machinist, Mr. R. A. Remy, Harrisburg, and others. If several patients apply, will spend one day in each month in Roseburg. Address for pamphlet etc
J. B. PILKINGTON M. D.
PORTLAND OR.

Dr. Pilkington will be at the McClallen House, Roseburg from Friday evening, October 9th to Saturday evening October 10th 1885.

J. C. SHERIDAN,
Successor to R. S. & J. C. SHERIDAN,
—DEALER IN—
HARDWARE
Stoves and Tinware,
Roseburg, Oregon

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC SCHOOL
The American public school is not an institution imposed upon the country like the national board of health, but an integral part of our national life. The public school is a growth and is deeply rooted in the soil of our existence. The enemies of the school system have been the enemies of the American governmental system. The friends of nationality are the bulwarks of the public schools. The whole American system is open to transformation or abolition. Either an orlog of the body politic may be amputated by the consent of the whole brain of that body, when a movement was made either against suffrage or freedom of education, the purpose if accomplished would be the dismemberment of a compact living body. Those who assail the purpose of popular education must bring proofs of the falsity of this received dictum, "that we must educate our masters."

The uneducated mass of Americans simply think of the schools as a means of giving their children a chance to get a better living. Cultivated people, whether poor or rich, think of the schools as at least producing a certain mental furniture for the children's mind whereby they may make use of the advantage which a free social competition offers them. Thoughtful people believe that whatever amount of education can raise a young person in the social scale tends to make that person respect his own opinions and that of others. It raises him in the social scale, makes life more worthy of living by increasing its horizon, and liberty more enchanting by enlarging its possibilities and property more desirable by developing the advantages of its possession. Knowledge introduces us into a world full of chances which are denied to the illiterate. However much we may lament a defective method in education, or lament the defective material upon which it has to act, the thing itself is, beyond question one of the most potent agencies in the advancement of modern society. Nothing pays so quick an average profit as brains; and that country whose brains are the most cultivated is likely to lead the rest in commerce and in useful arts. Education supplies its possessor with efficient help to satisfied physical wants. Education sees wants in the person of its happy possessor which leads him to rise into a more virtuous position in society, and in both ways men are removed from the temptation to ordinary crimes, and society saved from corruption. Education is the mightiest machine we have for the civilization of the world. Americans believe this, and are not asking shall the people be educated! But how best can we reach all classes with our schools, especially the lowest and poorest? Is it not a fact the mass of the people are better educated now than the upper classes were seventy years ago. Is it not a fact that the average American boy or girl out ranks in general intelligence the youth of any country under Heaven? The proof of this is we publish more books and newspapers than any nation in the world according to population, we use the most correct forms and means of speech. These and more than these are the result of our public school system which has given the best general education the world has ever seen. While we are painfully forced to acknowledge some defects in our systems of education. We need stability, the department is suffering from too many changes in its course of work, it has shifted and drifted like sand hills, there are too many loose ends, too many opinions and not enough concentration, too many standards and not enough conformity to any one. Let us as teachers use our utmost efforts to make known the relations of our schools to the home and society and to show it so clearly to all thoughtful persons that the future advancement of the schools must be mainly along the line of professional training and higher qualifications of the teachers for their important work. Let us not under estimate the dignity of our calling, this has been a serious trouble with a great many teachers, there is in many quarters a stolid indifference to all the remotest relations too many, far too many, are mere "piece workers" and sadly unskilled at that, they see nothing beyond the task of the hour. The thought that they are equipping human beings well or ill for the hard struggle of life never comes to them, no v s as open before them in which full grown men and women are joyfully winning their way because of faithful ministry. The efficiency of the public school depends upon the efficiency of the teacher. The school committee the superintendent, rules and regulations are practically impotent unless the teacher is capable, energetic, possessed of due disciplinary and attractive power all the machinery of the law, all the distribution of money, is so far ineffective as it or they fail to furnish competent teachers. It is the teacher who comes into direct contact with the pupil, who inspires or repels, who guides or fails to guide. To-day our marching orders are, educate the children. We have in our hands a fearful responsibility, the mind must be moulded, they must be fortified by wise instruction and early systematic training against false theories and practices. The State looks to us for future citizens. Let us give a faithful account of our stewardship.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The American public school is not an institution imposed upon the country like the national board of health, but an integral part of our national life. The public school is a growth and is deeply rooted in the soil of our existence. The enemies of the school system have been the enemies of the American governmental system. The friends of nationality are the bulwarks of the public schools. The whole American system is open to transformation or abolition. Either an orlog of the body politic may be amputated by the consent of the whole brain of that body, when a movement was made either against suffrage or freedom of education, the purpose if accomplished would be the dismemberment of a compact living body. Those who assail the purpose of popular education must bring proofs of the falsity of this received dictum, "that we must educate our masters."

The uneducated mass of Americans simply think of the schools as a means of giving their children a chance to get a better living. Cultivated people, whether poor or rich, think of the schools as at least producing a certain mental furniture for the children's mind whereby they may make use of the advantage which a free social competition offers them. Thoughtful people believe that whatever amount of education can raise a young person in the social scale tends to make that person respect his own opinions and that of others. It raises him in the social scale, makes life more worthy of living by increasing its horizon, and liberty more enchanting by enlarging its possibilities and property more desirable by developing the advantages of its possession. Knowledge introduces us into a world full of chances which are denied to the illiterate. However much we may lament a defective method in education, or lament the defective material upon which it has to act, the thing itself is, beyond question one of the most potent agencies in the advancement of modern society. Nothing pays so quick an average profit as brains; and that country whose brains are the most cultivated is likely to lead the rest in commerce and in useful arts. Education supplies its possessor with efficient help to satisfied physical wants. Education sees wants in the person of its happy possessor which leads him to rise into a more virtuous position in society, and in both ways men are removed from the temptation to ordinary crimes, and society saved from corruption. Education is the mightiest machine we have for the civilization of the world. Americans believe this, and are not asking shall the people be educated! But how best can we reach all classes with our schools, especially the lowest and poorest? Is it not a fact the mass of the people are better educated now than the upper classes were seventy years ago. Is it not a fact that the average American boy or girl out ranks in general intelligence the youth of any country under Heaven? The proof of this is we publish more books and newspapers than any nation in the world according to population, we use the most correct forms and means of speech. These and more than these are the result of our public school system which has given the best general education the world has ever seen. While we are painfully forced to acknowledge some defects in our systems of education. We need stability, the department is suffering from too many changes in its course of work, it has shifted and drifted like sand hills, there are too many loose ends, too many opinions and not enough concentration, too many standards and not enough conformity to any one. Let us as teachers use our utmost efforts to make known the relations of our schools to the home and society and to show it so clearly to all thoughtful persons that the future advancement of the schools must be mainly along the line of professional training and higher qualifications of the teachers for their important work. Let us not under estimate the dignity of our calling, this has been a serious trouble with a great many teachers, there is in many quarters a stolid indifference to all the remotest relations too many, far too many, are mere "piece workers" and sadly unskilled at that, they see nothing beyond the task of the hour. The thought that they are equipping human beings well or ill for the hard struggle of life never comes to them, no v s as open before them in which full grown men and women are joyfully winning their way because of faithful ministry. The efficiency of the public school depends upon the efficiency of the teacher. The school committee the superintendent, rules and regulations are practically impotent unless the teacher is capable, energetic, possessed of due disciplinary and attractive power all the machinery of the law, all the distribution of money, is so far ineffective as it or they fail to furnish competent teachers. It is the teacher who comes into direct contact with the pupil, who inspires or repels, who guides or fails to guide. To-day our marching orders are, educate the children. We have in our hands a fearful responsibility, the mind must be moulded, they must be fortified by wise instruction and early systematic training against false theories and practices. The State looks to us for future citizens. Let us give a faithful account of our stewardship.

THE MOUNDS.
A Great Mystery solved at last. The Mound Builders Chimerical. A Beautiful Theory spotted. And a part of History Shorn of its Magic and Romantic Charms.

The question has been asked for centuries who built the mounds? When did they live? Where did they go to? What were the mounds built for, and how long have they been built? It is right to ask questions about what we do not know, and about what we wish to learn, but the answer to all these questions, except their duration is no longer left for future generations. Who has ever read of the wonderful Pyramids of Egypt who did not become fascinated with those stupendous works of human skill and ingenuity, and sigh for more light than tradition and history can give? Who has not eagerly devoured every book and line and account of returning travelers from that ancient land and found out the more he hears, the less he is satisfied; because the flowing years bring to him no certain knowledge of, by whom, when, and for what purposes those huge monuments of human energy were erected? The historian tells us that the same race of people, who built the Pyramids, built these mounds that spread all over North America. This may be true, but no historian has ever produced a known fact to prove his assertion. All that history has said on these two topics simply amounts to this: They do not know who built the Pyramids, they do not know who built the mounds; therefore the pyramid and mound builders were the same race of people. The logic is not mine. Before I am through with these lines I will show that the pyramid builders did not build the mounds, that no other race of people built them, and more, that they were not built at all. This may appear bold in the face of all that has been said and written on this interesting topic. The theory is this, that an early period after deluge, a people of the East emigrated with their flocks and herds west, settled in Egypt, and subdued its inhabitants, formed a kingdom and reigned for a long period of time, during which they built cities and, among other works built the Pyramids, made the Sphinx and did other works which have been entirely lost, or are still unearthed, and that after a long reign, they were overpowered by those whom they had conquered and driven from the land. Because their wealth consisted in their herds and flocks and because they were superior in governing, they were called shepherd kings, and are so known in history. Being from Egypt, they took a northeast course across the continent of Asia and in due time arrived on the west shore of Behring Strait, crossed over by some means into America, gradually travelled south and ultimately spread over all of North America, into Mexico, and perhaps, passed finally into South America. That all along this line of march and settlement, which took ages and generations, they built stone walls, pyramids, and mounds of earth and in America having lost much of their former skill and unable to frame suitable tools, ceased to work much in stone, and hence built mounds, which we find spread more or less all over the continent. This may be true in part of that ancient people, and this may be the true theory of the peopling of America, but it is no solution of how the mounds came about. The historian has told us who built these mounds, but has failed to tell us what they were built for, or at least has failed to furnish a single known fact to corroborate his assertion. True some say for forts, or places of refuge, some for homes, some for retreats from high water, some for altars and so on, but where is a known fact in connection with these mounds that tends in the least to verify a single assertion above. If built for fortifications, or places of refuge, who were those people at war with. History says the same race inhabited the whole of the land, and we might all have it from the similarity of these mounds, and also that these people are numerous, from the countless numbers of these little hills, and we might add from all appearance that they had an abundance of cheap labor. If built for homes, would there not be some found upon mountain sides and plateaus as rude nations usually live among the hills and mountains. If built as places of safety from high water, where did the water come from and where did it go to? And would not the water that would drive them to these retreats be likely, sometimes, to overflow the whole surface and drown the whole population? These mounds are usually found on planes and level lands and the water would overflow them very deep sometimes. Besides what would the people subsist upon while standing upon the mounds waiting for the waters to subside? They would collect in these places in a haste and hardly bring much to eat with them. The overflow that would take place would likely destroy their crops also. The mounds are too low for places of refuge from high water and therefore we hazard nothing in saying this hypothesis is all false. If built for altars, or for religious purposes where is the evidence. The pyramid and mound builders being the same race of people we rightly infer that the mounds were built for the same purpose that the pyramids were built. That the

ROSEBURG REVIEW

HAS THE
FINEST JOB OFFICE
IN DOUGLAS COUNTY.
CARDS, BILL HEADS, LEGAL BLANKS
And other Printing, Including
Large and Heavy Posters and Showy Hand Bills,
Neatly and Expeditiously executed
AT PORTLAND PRICES.

pyramids were not built for altars or for religious purposes is evident from the fact that no sacrifice could be laid upon them, and no worshiper could ascend them, at all, until a part of the surface work was taken away, the entire surface of those pyramids being smooth faces of stone work. If built for other religious purposes, and by the same race as the pyramid builders, no inference can be drawn in this direction from what is known of the pyramids, as no such belief lingers in tradition or is found in history.

I will add that if these mounds were built for places of devotion, that the mound builders, whatever may have been their religion, at least outwardly, were as much more religious people than those who now occupy the mound regions. If built for burial grounds, then must have the pyramids been built for the same purpose as the same people built them both, and had in mind the same object. But such was not the case, as they were built solid, or nearly so, and, besides, no history or tradition intimates such thought. They have been attributed to the buffalo as those animals, when resting, after feeding, generally stand in large circles, close together, with their heads in, and when the buffalo was numerous such trampled circles could be found in many places on the plains. The prairie dog is said to have built them, and perhaps, other animals, and some have ascribed them to the agency of water at some prehistoric period. I am prepared to disprove every one of these hypotheses, and will convince you, reader before I am done that they are all false. Geologists have given this phenomenon but little thought or investigation, so far as I have heard or seen, and therefore we can look for but little information from that source. More anon. P. A. MOSES.

STATE NEWS.
The price of sheep in Wasco county ranges from \$1.75 to \$2.25 each.
Union county is in debt between \$50,000 and \$80,000. Her tax levy will be between 25 and 30 mills.
The appraisers inventory of the estate of the late J. W. Nesmith, fixes the value of the same at \$55,214.77.

J. R. Hood's wheat field of 240 acres in the Milton neighborhood gave an average yield of 54 bushels to the acre.
As soon as papers return from Washington the bank of McMinnville will be a fully established National bank.
Oregon's memorial stone, prepared for the Washington monument, will be exhibited at the State fair before being sent east.
One cent pieces are used to good advantage in Portland. They generally find their way into the collection boxes at the churches.
Multnomah county was assessed at \$17,503,345 in 1884 and at \$16,358,345 in 1885, a falling off of \$1,154,000. What's the matter?
J. W. Ingram caught a salmon trout weighing 35½ pounds in Rogne river the other day. It took him two hours to land the fish. This is given upon the authority of the "Sontinel."

A company has been organized for the purpose of building a railroad from the Columbia river near the mouth of the Washougal to the Cascade ranges near Mt. Adams, fifty miles in extent.
The maximum number of carloads of fruit sent East from Portland this year will be twenty-five, of which twenty have been sent. The city of Los Angeles, Cal., has already sent 1400 carloads. Quite a difference.
The Oregon school for the education of the deaf mutes at Salem was reopened on Wednesday, the 16th inst.
The Northern Pacific is giving satisfaction to the farmers of Eastern Oregon by reducing freight rates east.
A Private letter has been received at the News office from the inventor of a new mill for working silver ore. He is desirous of knowing whether or not a large foundry for the manufacture of his mills can not be built in Portland, and what the prospects are for such extensive works. The foundry, according to his estimates, will cost \$280,000.
Three additional steamers have been added to the Portland-San Francisco route for the purpose of moving the wheat. The reason for such large shipments that way is an under supply of ships in Portland and an over supply in San Francisco. Freight is low in San Francisco and high in Portland, their difference being about \$3.75 per ton.
There is no county in Southern Oregon that holds or pretends to anything like a county fair. The four counties of Jackson, Josephine, Klamath and Lake, rich in agricultural resources, should afford an exhibition of the kind second to none in the state. We possess some of the finest stock—cattle and horses—in the state. Our agricultural products are as good as any. These county fairs are admitted to be of much benefit, and are only detrimental when all else is sacrificed to racing. Other counties will soon hold their fairs, and if our people visit anything of the kind they must go elsewhere. Another year should not pass without Southern Oregon doing something in this direction.—Courier.

A. L. Bancroft & Co.