

ROSEBURG REVIEW

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Meals and Lodging per day.....\$1.00
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Free Coach to and from the house.
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First Class
SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS.
—AND THE—
Table supplied with the Best the Market affords.
Hotel at the Depot of the Railroad.

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MEALS 25 CENTS, LODGING 25 CENTS
We Keep the Best the Market Affords

Roseburg Review.

VOL. X.

ROSEBURG, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER, 9, 1885.

NO. 27.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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—HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

Crockery, Glassware,
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scarcity of money and the present depression in business, will
study their own interests by calling on him and examining

GOODS AND PRICES

Before purchasing elsewhere. I do not claim to sell goods
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that they will get their goods

At The Lowest Living Profit.

Produce Of All Kinds Taken At Market Price.

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Keeps a full line of Dress Goods of every variety and Shade.

A full line of Silks.
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Holds the line of traffic, by
The granary of the world.

Money is money, and as the blood-sapping medium,

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

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CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS
DRUGS and PATENT MEDICINES.

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

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F. P. Hogan's stock of goods
and is selling out at cost, in
order to close out business.
Produce, such as Wheat, But-
ter and Eggs, taken at high-
est market price.Call and examine for your-
self, as my low prices are
Cheaper than the Cheapest.
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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.Corvallis Oregon.
The next Session will begin on Septem-
ber 10th, with same Faculty
as last year.

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OVER 45,000 ALREADY ERECTED.
Superior to all other Monumental Materials.
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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, Protrusions and
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 op-
erations have failed. Am permitted to refer to Mr.
Jas. W. Weatherford, druggist formerly of Salem.
Mr. Frank Gardner, machinist, Mr. R. A. Rampey,
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 Fri-
day evening, October 9th to Saturday
evening October 10th 1885.

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Stoves and Tinware,
Roseburg, OregonTHE undersigned takes pleasure in an-
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everything in his line at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION!

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STOVES, AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

IRON, STEEL, NAILS,

HORSESHOES, TINWARE, CUTLERY

Or anything in my line, call and examine my
stock and learn prices before purchasing else-
where, as I am selling lower than ever.

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ROSEBURG SODA WORKS.

MANUFACTURES A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF
Soda Water, Sarsaparilla and Ginger Ale. Or-
ders from abroad filled with promptness and at
reasonable rates.

THE MOUNDS.

A Great Mystery solved at last. The Mound
Builders Chimerical. A Beautiful
Theory spoiled. And a part of
History Shorn of its Magic
and Romantic Charms.Again, these mounds, when in
groups, are usually about the same
size, but they differ in different locali-
ties. Sometimes, when we see one of
these mounds approximating a small
mountain, by way of distinction, we
call it potato-hill, or sugar-loaf, because
it is similar to one or the other of these.
We say, also, such were produced by
natural forces, why simply because the
work of building such mound, or moun-
tain, is to large for ordinary human en-
terprise, I say again, if such were built
by a man, there would be near by a
deep hollow, or general depression cor-
responding to the magnitude of the
mound; which is not the case. Alas!
Alas! For human theories, human
knowledge and human reasoning. No
one ever dreamed that the mountains
were produced by human agency, they
are to numerous, to large and to di-
versified in every respect, no unity of
design is coupled with their general
contour. No one rightly viewing this
subject can come to any other conclu-
sion than that all these mountains,
mounds, hills and valleys are of geo-
logical origin. Now whatever pro-
duced one mountain produced all moun-
tains, though the agencies were more
active and more powerful at one place
and period than at another place and
period, greater and more energetic in
producing large mountains than in pro-
ducing small mountains. We may
readily presume that the mountains
are sometimes in groups and sometimes
sporadic, sometimes uniform in size
and sometimes vary, but not always
similar in outward appearance, whether
large or small, one or many. Now we
affirm that whatever produced one of
these mounds produced them all, and
we are inclined to believe they were all
produced at the same period of time,
for several reasons which we will give
hereafter, if not all at the same doubt-
less under similar conditions, the period
in which these mounds were formed, I
shall designate as the mound period,
which is correct as a geological specifi-
cation of time. As we said above the
same forces that produced one moun-
tain produced them all, and the same
causes that produced one mound pro-
duced them all, phenomenal indications
are that the mountains were produced
at different periods, while the mounds
were produced at the same period. We
are told by geologists that all rocks
were formed or grew in still water deep
down under the surface, and that all
upheavals, have been produced by inter-
nal forces, and that these forces were
under or in all upheaved matter, we
speak of the dip of ledges and strata.
They do not dip unless we mean they
dip upward. All ledges of rock more
or less incline (in their formation they
were horizontal) in mountains and un-
der mountains and on the sides of
mountains to some angle towards the
mountain summit. This shows that
the forces which broke the original
rocks turned the fragments upward
and also that these forces were under all
upheaved material, even if it is as
large as the rocky mountains. Now
this is the way the mounds were formed.
Whatever produced them was not
above them, nor in them, but under
them. Let me illustrate. If a little
boy in playing should get under a bed
and stand up and make a mound on
the bed with his head, no one could
believe that the producing cause of the
bed mound was above the bed, there
would be no evidence, if however on
examining under the bed we should dis-
cover a dent just under the bed mound
and corresponding to with the upper
impression, the convexity beneath cor-
responding to the convexity above all
would reasonably conclude that what-
ever produced the convexity beneath,
produced the convexity above and this
would be reasonable and correct.
Again if it were known that nothing
could get under the bed but a little
boy, then all would know that a little
boy had produced the bed mound, but
how and when are other questions.
Just so with the formation and origin
of the earth mounds. I do not mean
that they were produced by a little boy
beneath them, but by something cor-
responding to the little boy. Let us
bring our reasoning a little closer to
the main point. If anyone who has
been interested in knowing the origin
of these mounds had dug beneath their
natural base this mystery might have
been solved long ago. If one were to
dig from the top of a mound, down
through the center, through the base
and at any distance beneath, say one
hundred feet and come to a ledge of
rocks, broken and upheaved in mound
shape, he would know at once, that
whatever force broke and bulged up this
ledge, also bulged up the mound on the
surface. That the agency that pro-
duced the one produced the other, and
more, that this force operated beneath
the rocky strata. His conclusion
would not only be legitimate, but it
would be a demonstration, an incontro-
vertible fact. Again if one could cut
one of these mounds through the center
and pass the blighting line down any
distance say, one thousand feet and
could inspect this surface all the way
down and at any point in the whole dis-
tance discover that one stratum of earth
or even any of this earth curved upward toward the outward surface of a
mound beneath which it was, no matter
how feeble this curve might be out-
lined, he would know at once that the
producing cause of the mound had op-
erated beneath every one of these
curves. This he would know beyond
a doubt. All must know that. Has
such an investigation ever been made?
It has in part. While in the States, I
was accustomed to travel more or less,
for a period of sixty odd years, over a
large prairie country where these
mounds were numerous for a distance
of thirty or forty miles, one or two al-
most mountains but still in mound
shape. It was known that coal existed
in this region, but there was wood
enough, so this coal was not needed
for fuel and there was no transportation
at hand. Recently this coal region
has been worked. The stratum of coal
varies from one to two and a half feet
thick and lies from six to ten feet below
the surface. This coal is under these
mounds as well as elsewhere. The way
in which this coal is mined is this. A
ditch say six feet wide and from one
to two hundred yards long is dug down
to the coal. This done the coal is tak-
en out, then another ditch of like di-
mensions is dug by the side of it, and
the dirt is thrown where the coal was
taken from and so on as much as is
demanded. In digging this coal
wherever a mound rises above there is
a mound of coal beneath just like the
one above.If the mound is large or small, high
or low, the coal mounds correspond
with it. Now if all the earth were
taken off and there would be coal
mounds, everywhere over the surface
just like the mounds are now, which
shows that the agency that produced
the mounds of coal also, and that this
agency was underneath both mounds,
and that it was not artificial, but geo-
logical, therefore the proof is almost
axiomatically that the mounds are not ar-
tificial, but that they are geological in
their origin. I do not say that coal is
under all the mounds in the United
States, but since the above cited fact is
known further investigations may dis-
cover facts and phenomena in different
parts of the country under these mounds
that shall more clearly satisfy the most
skeptical and prejudiced mind. I will
not say more clearly but the evidence
will be constantly accumulating until
the last vestige of our false teachings on
this point, and the fancied theories of his-
tory, and the pictured tribes of giants
working with Titan diligence for ages,
and the countless tribes running for
dear life from the rising waters, and
devotion around these mounds, celebrat-
ing the Fourth of July completion of a
work that should stand as long as
grass grows and water flows, shall van-
ish forever from our looks and belief.
P. A. Moses.David B. Hill, of Elmira, Democratic
candidate for Governor of New York,
was born in Havanna, Schuyler (then
Clemung) county, on August 29, 1844
and was educated at the academy in
that town. In 1870 he was elected to
the state assembly and 1871 he was
re-elected. Hill served one term as
alderman in the Elmira common council,
and at the expiration of his term in
1882 he was elected mayor of the city.
In September of 1882, he was nomi-
nated for the position of Lieutenant gov-
ernor on the Democratic state ticket,
and was elected in November. Govern-
or Cleveland's election to the presiden-
cy in 1884, raised Mr. Hill to the Gov-
ernorship. For a number of years
Mr. Hill was proprietor of the Elmira
Gazette. The Governor is aachelor.The consumption of liquor in this
country is officially reported by the au-
thorities at Washington as amounting
to 69,156,903 gallons of spirits, 19,185,
953 barrels of fermented liquor and
20,508,345 gallons of wine. Estim-
ating the population at about 58,000,000
the average consumption appears to be
about 1.2 gallons of whiskey for each
person yearly, over 10.25 gallons of
beer and .35 of a gallon of wine. The
quantity of beer consumed appears to
be about 595,000,000 gallons.
In other words, the people of this favored
land drink about two gallons of liquor
for every bushel of wheat that they
consume.Oregon claims part of the glory of
the good yacht Puritan's victory in the
international race for the queens cup.
An important part of the Puritan is
from Oregon, which fact is explained
by the following paragraph from the
Boston Herald of September 8th: "The
masts and spars were made by Pidgeon
of East Boston, and are of the best
Oregon pine. The mast is 76 feet
long, 1 foot six inches in diameter, top
mast, 46 feet long, 11 inches in diame-
ter; boom, 76 feet long, 14 inches in
diameter; gaff, 47 feet long, oval shape,
8x10 inches, bowsprit, 38 feet outboard
16 inches in diameter.In New York the Republicans have
nominated Ira Davenport for Governor
and the Democrats have nominated
Gov. David B. Hill. The most singu-
lar part of the campaign is that the
mugwumps including Beecher have pro-
nounced for Davenport, while the
Irish Democrats, and more especially
the Catholics who voted for Blaine, are
enthusiastic for Hill.Don't buy more than you want because
your credit is good. The way to pre-
serve your credit is never to strain it.

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.

Teachers, No. 4.

The trite old saying "Order is Heavens
first law" has lost no truth by frequent rep-
etition. "Order is a fundamental law of success
in all human effort, and especially so in the
conduct of a school. Without the ability and
the disposition to enforce order, no teacher
can succeed in a common school.Through intellectual training, energy, schol-
arship, graces of person and deportment,
kindly feeling, quick perception and delicate
sensibilities are all very desirable in a teacher,
but no possible combination of perfections that
does not include the faculty of maintaining
good order in school, can succeed. Unless
the teacher has both the power and the will
to exact from every scholar implicit obedience,
his fine graces of mind and person are largely
wasted upon the school, and make more marked
the chaotic wreck of inevitable collapse.With the power and the will to maintain
order, very successful schools are often taught
by teachers of moderate mental attainments.
If good scholarship and varied accomplish-
ments can be united with the ability to keep
good order, they add much to the teachers
efficiency, but brilliant scholarship and fine
graces are never the first qualifications for a
successful common school teacher, and the
mistaken notion that they are so, (often in-
culcated and fostered by older people whose
experience should have made them more sen-
sible) has been the cause of bitter disappoint-
ment to many a bright, scholarly young teacher,
and the failure of numberless terms of school.From these premises the methods of disci-
pline are naturally suggested. There is no
cause to drift into a long discussion of the old
question "which is the more successful in the
government of schools, moral suasion or cor-
poral punishment?" for there is no ground for
argument, the question has but one side.
Men never introduce any such question in the
government of criminals of mature years.
They assume that the man who robs, steals
and murders must be imprisoned, and they do
it. After the restraint of corporal punishment
has had its effect, then men sometimes try the
effect of moral suasion, but physical punish-
ment or restraint is first resorted to. Think
for a moment, how, supremely ridiculous it
would be instead of inflicting the penalty of
the law to say to the murderer of the Presi-
dent, "its very naughty to kill Presidents, it
deranges political affairs, interrupts business,
and has a bad moral effect upon the young,
character, and you ought not to do so any more"
or to the child murderer "it is very wrong to
murder children, it makes their parents feel
bad, and makes you a nuisance in the neigh-
borhood, and if you keep on murdering inno-
cent children you will get a bad name by and
by" or say to the bank robber "it isn't honest
to rob banks, and steal money, to strangle
bank watchmen and shoot policemen, it is not
a good recommendation for a man who wishes
to move in the highest circles of society" this
hardly seems to meet all the requirements of
the case. It is not good logic to argue that
children whose moral powers are immature, are
more capable of making moral distinctions and
less need of physical restraint, than men whose
moral faculties are matured and can see the
force of moral reasons that children cannot ap-
prehend.It is safe to assert, that when a school fully
understands that the teacher will punish if it
is necessary to do it to preserve order, there is
not much probability that he will have to use
force. But if it is understood that teachers will
rely wholly on moral suasion to preserve order
there will eventually arise a necessity for pun-
ishment much more severe than would have
been required had it been understood at first
that it would be used when necessary. A little
experience in this matter is worth a great deal
of theory. The writer once knew a teacher
who announced to his school that moral suasion
would be wholly relied on for the govern-
ment of his school and later that school was
instanced as a marked example of success in
governing without any use of force to compel
obedience. But careful inquiries to learn all
the facts only showed that while the scholars
were cunning enough to preserve a decent de-
corum in presence of visitors at other times the
school was a pandemonium. There was no trou-
ble, because the scholars had their own way.
Of course such innocent recreation as boxing,
talking, throwing sticks, apples, pieces of
chalk etc. around the room, gave no offence
to the teacher, they were only the legitimate
and proper outgrowth of "moral suasion."
The effects of the success of moral suasion in
such a case will mar the usefulness of that
school for ten years after, and then entail a leg-
acy of riot and disorder upon any school those
pupils may enter.A fine bell has been cast and finished
by W. T. Garrett for the United States
government. It will be used as a fog
signal on the coast of Puget Sound. It
is identical in size with the bell made
for Trinity church of this city some
years ago, which has heretofore been the
largest on the Pacific Coast. The new
bell weighs 31,000 pounds and has a clapper
of 10 1/2 pounds weight. It is claimed
that its sound, which is rich and clear
in tone, can be distinctly heard at a dis-
tance of ten miles. The place where it
is to be located is called Point Conception.
The first bell ever cast in this
city was sent to Mazatlan and hung in
the tower of the cathedral.—S. F.
Chronicle.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for
Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt
Rheum, Fester 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 a box.