# ROSEBURG REVIEW

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1886.


### *MERRY CHRISTMAS.*

Time takes his flight on his beautiful wings,
And winter-clad Nature thus cheerfully sings:
"Christmas is coming; it soon will be here
To herald the close of another old year."

Christmas is when the angels all rise,
In mansions of bliss beyond the blue skies,
And soar while they sing of Him who was born,
In Bethlehem's manger on a cold, wint'ry morn.

Would you not like to see the display
The hosts of Elysium make on that day
When cherubs and seraphim chant a sweet song
Of Him who is Prince of the angelic throng?

No wonder that Nature is cheerful and gay,
While she and her singers are chanting a lay,
Echoed from heavenly hosts far above,
Inspiring the nations of earth with pure love.

Let us rejoice and cast aside frowns,
For joy and sweet smiles are worth more than crowns;
Strive to be happy and the ROSEBURG REVIEW
Will ever insure a MERRY CHRISTMAS for you.

### *CHRISTMAS DAY.*

In nearly all civilized countries, Christmas is kept as a national holiday. An opinion is extant that if the greatest nations of the globe see fit to respect the event that has made the 25th, of December memorable, the smaller tribes and nations can do no better than follow their example. The world's chronologists have fixed upon a day just one week from this one as the time from which every other day in the year should be reckoned. That day was made important on account of the the event that made Christmas memorable. Between Christmas and New Years thousands of vows will be made to be broken between New Years and the next Christmas. But while these may be broken, millions will be kept; and the good deeds emanating from well-formed resolutions will be to the world more than beautiful presents dangling from festoons, bowers and Christmas trees. St. Nicholas is said to have supplied three destitute maidens, says Young, with marriage portions by secretly leaving money at their windows, and as the day occurred just before Christmas, he thus was made the purveyor of the gifts of the season to all the children in Flanders and Holland who put out their shoe or stocking in the confidence that Santa Claus will put in a prize for good conduct before morning. Another legend described the saint as having brought three murdered children to life again; and this rendered him the patron of boys, especially school-boys. No wonder that children are glad when Christmas comes. We say children; for we are all children in this respect. While we love to see others receive presents, we like to receive them ourselves; but while these gifts on this day are tokens of esteem and kindness they should be but the symbols of the love and respect beaming in the smiles and outcroping from the words and deeds of that love that should exist between all good people and their neighbors, and their neighbors' children.

### *STUDY OUR GOVERNMENT.*

By Hon. L. F. Lane.

If it is true that the greatest study of mankind is man it is also true that the greatest study for man is how to govern himself. Political science and fine spun theories of government are good enough in their way; Utopia and New Antlantis are very charming dreams for the diciples of Moore and Bacon but in this Republic where all power emanate from the people the lessons of government should be a practical every day study. It is a matter that directly concerns them and they should consider the subject as one of important business. Our plan of government is simple in form—so simple that a child should comprehend it. "All powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively or to the people," and "the enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." These are constitutional rights and are referred to now only to remind our readers of the vast powers that rest absolutely undisturbed and unimpaired with the people and to impress the importance of wisdom and prudence in exercising them. In view of the simplicity and liberality of our polity it seems strange that we should be environed by dangers peculiar to monarchies and despotisms. The formation of secret labor leagues, the apparent antagonism between labor and capital, the presence in our midst of communistic and socialistic organizations bode no good for the future. That these do exist is plainly the fault of the people. It is their fault that corporations have been fostered; have grown rich and are domineering; it is their fault that too much of our public domain has been given away without consideration. In short, it is their fault that we have wasted our patrimony and that the winter of our discontent has come without provision for a cheering warmth and that there is a gloomy outlook. There is no use denying it; there has not been a time, hour or moment that the people could not have ordered a halt. They have nobody but themselves to blame that they may have selected demagogues and scoundrels to be their agents. They did it all in calm, cool blood and in conscience and law are bound to ratify their doings. No vested right so long as the principal looked on and tacitly acquiesced can be disturbed. The faith of every honorable man is pledged to protect those rights. In all its hideous deformity stands the work of the past. We cannot disturb it but we can and must manage the present and control the future. The people can demand that hereafter no large landed estates shall be created, nor an acre given away except for homes to citizens under existing laws. It has been a common boast that the increase of our population has been marvelous. The fourth of July orator that makes that boast is a fool and just fitted for gushing occasions. The father that boasts of the birth to him of a child when the rest of his children are starving is a brute or has not sense enough to comprehend what constitutes murder, much less his responsibilities to society. We have also boasted that this is the land of the free and the home of the brave and the refuge of the down-trodden of all creation and with equal truth we could have shouted, the penal colony of every oration on earth. Of this latter class we have had doses in the Hocking valley, at Pittsburgh and more recently in the fiendish plots of the anarchists of Chicago and indeed, at all times, in every and all public outrages occuring in the United States within the last twenty years and these were only homeopathic doses at that. There is much twaddle about this refuge of ours for all liberty loving creatures sent among us to teach exotic notions of liberty. Right here the people have a remedy. Let them demand that our laws of naturalization be amended, that no person convicted of a felony in his former home shall ever become a citizen here. We disfranchise our convicts and they are neither better nor worse than those of any other country. Welcome no servile race to our shores but invite Caucasians to become citizens upon precisely the same terms we extend to our own sons, a pupilage of twenty one years, and under no circumstances let any person vote who has not rthe the constitution of the United Stanor and of the state wherein he cast llibllot. Patriotism is not frothy ad spasmodic when fortified by intetes gence. No good man would want to become a citizen who thinks more of his native than of his adopted country. The Englishman that toasts the health of the Queen with more pride than he does the constitution of the United States should remain a subject The Frenchman who delights in singing about his La Belle France would flourish just as well in Paris shouting Vive Le Republique or Commune as the fancy might strike him and the German who bellows cut "Wacht on the Rhine, my faderland," had better be in his faderland. Citizenship is not compulsory nor its acceptance to be deemed an act of condescension, but an American citizen to be a true one should be so from the sole of his feet to the crown of his head, from the surface to the core. As for the negro among us, his citizenship was inherited as the wages of the sin of slavery; he knows no other home and should be fairly and honestly protected in all his rights. As for the Chinese we have no use for them at all and upon this matter the people should demand direct and prompt legislation. They are here now under law and only by and under law should we seek to get rid of them. The importance of our trade and commerce with China cannot be disregarded. Our treaties with that nation should be reciprocal and held inviolable. We should ask no more than we are willing to concede. We should allow a certain number of accredited commercial agents from China, not to exceed ten thousand, to trade with us upon condition that a like number of American citizens should be permitted to do business in China, and if a solitary unaccredited Chinamen should be found here he should be sent back or hung just as most convenient with the understanding that similar treatment should be meted out in China to the extra unaccredited American that might venture there. But let it be understood that the competition of Chinese labor with that of our own people must cease, now and forever. The people are officially informed that there is a vast sum of money locked up in the treasury of the United States in excess of all wants and inaplicable to the payment of our national debt. It bears no interest or profit to the people. Either the iniquitous system that gathers this surplus should at once be abolished or the doors of the vaults turned outward. By proper means this money should be kept in circulation. Coast defences should be constructed; a navy should be built and rivers and harbors should be improved, and whatever, if any, remain, should be distributed among the states; there to be used not to relieve the tax payer from the usual and proper burthen of direct local taxation, but to make good highways and broaden the avenues of commerce. We repeat the lessons of government should become an everyday practical study for the people. By discouraging improvident immigration, by elevating the status of citizenship by punishing rioting, by crushing out the spirit of anarchy, communism and socialism with its rank ungodliness, by removing competition to white labor, by stopping the hoarding of money and finally by relying for our glory upon a natural and healthy development of our country and population we will soon find that the reapers are not more numerous than the harvest is abundant and that there is honest work and honest pay for honest labor. With such legislation we can gather around the hearthstone on Holy Christmas Eve feeling that Santa Claus will come with blessings to crown the old and with joys for those upon whom soon will rest the responsibility of preserving the American Republic.

### Summary of the Census Roll for Douglas County for the Year 1886.

| | |
|---|---|
| Legal voters | 2090 |
| Males under ten | 4431 |
| Females under ten | 3622 |
| Males and females not enumerated | 2397 |
| Total population | 12,540 |
| **STOCK AND WOOL.** | |
| Wool, lbs | 509021 |
| Sheep, No | 109443 |
| Hogs, No | 11708 |
| Horses, No | 4199 |
| Mules, No | 90 |
| Cattle, No | 11899 |
| **PRODUCTS.** | |
| Acres under cultivation | 58281 |
| Wheat raised during preceeding year, bushels | 371726 |
| Oats raised, bushels | 285447 |
| Barley and Rye raised, bu | 61108 |
| Corn raised, bushels | 27790 |
| Hay, tons | 16840 |
| Tobacco, lbs | 730 |
| Butter and Cheese, lbs | 121264 |
| Hops, lbs | 31270 |
| **ROOTS.** | |
| Potatoes, bushels | 38889 |
| **FRUITS.** | |
| Apples, bushels | 181357 |
| Prunes and Plums bushels | 7710 |
| **LUMBER.** | |
| Lumber, feet | 14046247 |

### *NOTICE.*

CORVALLIS, OR., Dec. 22nd, 1886.
Damage to the after crankpin of steamship Yaquin City will delay her sailing. Notice will be given in these columns of new sailing date. Shippers and intending passengers please govern themselves accordingly.
C. C. HOGUE.

### *THE NATIONAL DEBT AND NATIONAL BANKS.*

By Hon. John Burnett of Corvallis.

The surplus resolution passed by the last congress, requiring the secretary of the treasury to apply all surplus money in the treasury to the payment of the public debt, shows the feeling of the people upon that subject, and indicates their desire that the debt shall be extinguished as speedily as possible, and yet there is no doubt but that there are, and have been for years great interests at work to prevent the payment of the national debt, and to permanently fasten upon us the odious British funding system. A scheme which reverses our traditional policy of a debt paying nation and prostrates the people at the feet of the monied power of the country. Nothing but the independence and vigilance of an untrammeled and out-spoken press, sounding the key-note of alarm, will prevent the successful carrying out of this scheme of the monied classes led by the national banks of the country, by which the labor and producing interests would be pawned to the money kings with no hope of redemption. We have already paid since the close of the war two thousand two hundred millions of dollars as interest money, and while there has been a gradual reduction of the principal of the public debt, there is yet remaining unpaid of the principal, over a thousand millions of dollars. Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, the brightest stars in our galaxy of president, urged the prompt and speedy payment of the public debt and especially warned the country against imitating the funding systems of Europe. It is now twenty-one years since the war closed and more than half of the principal of the public debt has been payed, together with the immense amount of interest before mentioned, and with the immense revenues of the government drawn from the people through the tariff, internal revenue and other forms of taxation we could pay every dollar of the national debt before the close of the present century, but it is beyond our reach. By a cunning piece of legislation known as "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870. The secretary of the treasury was authorized to sell a thousand million of dollars worth of bonds that could not be paid until the next century. In whose interest was such a law passed? Certainly not of the people, as it required a continual payment of interest. No it was passed in the interest of the money lenders and the national banks.

In his speech of the 20th of October last, at Pittsburg, Mr. Blaine informs us that there is but a little more than two hundred million of the public debt that can be paid within this century and that the remaining portion, constituting nearly one-half of the original amount of the principal of the debt, must go over to the next century. On account of this condition of the public debt he says: "I venture the assertion that there has not been since the national election in 1860, a financial crisis so urgent and so pressing as the one which will be upon the American people within the next two years."

At the close of the war the bulk of the debt was in what was known as five-twenty bonds, payable at any time after 20 years in any, kind of lawful money of the United States. A course of legislation was soon afterwards adopted as I have shown which resulted by a funding system in changing it into a coin debt, and greatly extending the time in which it could be paid. This scheme was opposed by Thaddeus Stevens and some other able men, who were friends of the people; but the powerful corporations of the country prevailed. The leading causes of the desire to perpetuate the national debt are, first. It offers to the possessors of loanable capital the opportunity to invest their money in perfectly safe securities at fair interest which are exempt from all taxes, national, state, county, school or municipal. Second. Another equally as active and more unscrupulous cause, is the founding of a banking system on the public debt, which affords to wealthy corporations a means whereby they can realize almost a hundred fold return for their investments. These are the active agencies that are at work and have been for years, to fasten upon the people the curse of a national debt.

Wealthy men here in Oregon take advantage of this condition of affairs, and through the instrumentality of the national banks, defraud the state, county, school and municipalities out of their taxes and then escape the payment of their just proportion of taxes. It is done in this way: "A has, say a hundred thousand dollars in good promissory notes; he takes them to a bank just before the assessor comes around and deposits, and has assigned to him that amount of government bonds; when the assessor comes his means are in non-taxable bonds. Probably the next day he takes up his collaterals, re-assigns the bonds and the job is complete." In what other way can we account for the fact that numbers of wealthy men in this state, who pay taxes on from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, are just as well known to be worth from one hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars as any other fact that has not been proved in court. For this reason alone the people are vitally interested in the speedy payment of these non-taxable bonds.

It must be manifest to every one that the national banks are greatly interested in perpetuating forever the national debt, for they live on it; in it they have their being. When the debt is paid "their occupation is gone;" they die.

The national Bank act was passed in 1864 and under its provisions nearly three thousand banks have come into existence. They have the authority to issue and control one-third of the circulating medium of the country; and must of course exert an immense influence over the business interests and legislation of the nation. As an evidence of their power, in 1877 when an effort was made in congress to reduce the interest on a certain class of bonds and an act passed for that purpose, the president vetoed the bill, and gave as a reason that a portion of the 4½ per cent. bonds that would be taken up under the act was in possession of the national banks and no exception had been made in the Act in their favor.

What a humiliating spectacle to see the head of a great nation dominated and controlled by these banks (creatures of congress, pets of the government), and forced to veto an act passed to relieve an overburdened people from a small portion of interest money! Oh, that the spirit of Andrew Jackson could have then been invoked in the White House to put to shame such truckling to bank influences.

History repeats itself, and the question of bank and anti-bank is to be fought over again; not exactly in the same form as in 1832, but in substance the same. In other words it is a conflict between the monied corporations and the people. No good reason has ever been given, nor can any be, why congress should not furnish to the people the three hundred million of dollars of the circulating medium of the country directly in legal tender notes, instead of doing it indirectly through the national banks. The constitutional authority of congress to provide a currency for the whole country is now firmly established.

In Veazis bank vs. Fermo & Wall 533-548 Chief Justice Chase, in delivering the opinion of the court, said: "It cannot be doubted that under the constitution the power to provide a circulation of coin is given to congress And it is settled by the uniform practice of the government and by repeated decisions that congress may constitutionally authorize the emission of bills of credit."

Congress has undertaken to supply a national currency consisting of coin, treasury notes (greenbacks), and bills of national banks in about equal proportions. Let the national banks be abolished by the payment of the interest bearing bonds, upon which they are based. They have too much power over the people and the government—over business and politics—and too much disposed to exercise that power to the prejudice of the freedom and equality which should prevail in a republic, to be allowed to exist in our country. Let their circulation be supplied by greenbacks. If it be said this is a debt, I answer it bears no interest and is the people's money direct from the fountain head, with no intervening power that might at any time by withdrawing their circulation, involve the whole country in utter and complete bankruptcy and ruin, and become a standing menace to the government it self.

In the case of Sullivan vs. Greenman, decided March 3, 1884, the supreme court of the United States held that congress has the constitutional power to make the treasury notes of the United States a legal tender in the payment of private debts, in time of peace as well as in time of war. Thus sweeping away the last legal objection to greenbacks.

It does not require a prophet, nor the son of a prophet to see that a financial struggle is coming on that will shake this country from its center to its circumference, not entirely on account of the immense accumulation of money in the U. S. treasury. The non payment of the public debt, and the reducing of the revenue of the government, as predicted by Mr. Blaine. Already the national banks are demanding additional legislation in their favor. They are refusing to surrender under the call of the secretary of the treasury, the bonds deposited by them in the U. S. treasury to sustain their circulation and evidently intend to prevent the payment of the public debt, and fasten themselves upon the people forever.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey.
Where wealth accumulates and men decay;
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made.
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never, be supplied."

### *BETEL NUT CHEWING.*

*By James Brown, M. D., LL D., Professor in the Medical College, Portland, Oregon.*

In many persons there is an intense morbid craving for vegetable narcotics which science has failed to explain. To such persons the chewing of these substances seems as natural and as pleasant as the chewing of the cud to the ruminant. And there is a facination in the habit very difficult to understand—a facination so strong that few have moral courage enough to resist it. Rarely indeed does the inveterate chewer discontinue the habit and of those who have tried to do so, only a few have succeeded. The chewer of tobacco would rather sacrifice half of his meal than the quid which invariably follows it. But the craving for tobacco, though strong, is less urgent and less irresistable than the craving for the betel nut. When the habit of betel nut chewing has become fixed it seems utterly impossible to abandon it. The victim wears out his teeth, his gums, his digestion, and then dies hungering for another chew.

The betel nut is the great narcotic of India and the habit of chewing it "has extended from the islands of the Indian archipelago, where it is chiefly found, to the continent of Asia; its use is now universal from the Red sea to Japan." The nut grows on a species of palm known as the *areca catechu*. It is about the size of a cherry, slightly pear-shaped very hard, of a bright yellow color and enclosed in a husk similar to that of the cocoanut. It is called by the natives penaug. The palm on which it grows is a graceful tree, about thirty feet in height and eight inches in diameter; and at the age of six years it begins to bear. It thrives well in most parts of tropical India, the Indian archipelago, and the Philippine islands. In Java and Sumatra there are large plantations of it to meet the demand for home consumption and for export to distant islands and provinces; the greater part of Sumatra's export going to China. The betel nut, as prepared for chewing, does not consist of the areca nut alone, but of a small piece of "chunam" (quicklime made from shells) to give it a flavor and correct the bitterness of the covering in which they are enclosed. These two (the slice of areca nut and the piece of chunam) are wrapped in a leaf of the betel pepper (piper betle) which is an evergreen creeping or climbing plant like the ivy, having a leaf somewhat resembling the citron. If the chewer is a man of delicate taste and can afford the expense, he will add a little tobacco with a view of augmenting his pleasure to the highest degree. A quid thus prepared consists, then, of four ingredients viz., a betel leaf, a piece of penaug, a bit of lime, and a scrap of tobacco, and is supposed to leave nothing to be desired.

In the Philippine island, buyo, as the betel roll is called is offered to every one who enters a house precisely as a pinch of snuff or a cigar is offered in western countries. Every one who can afford it takes a fresh buyo every hour.

Under the use of the betel nut the lips, gums, tongue and teeth are stained a brick red; and in time the teeth become perfectly black and often crumble to a level with the gums, moreover the skin becomes dry, and the flow of saliva is increased. But as an offset to these disadvantages, it sweetens the breath, and cleanses and cools the mouth.

"The juice is usually but not always, swallowed. On those who are accustomed to its use it exerts a weak but continuous and sustained exhilarating influence. Only tobacco, among the narcotics in common use, is consumed in larger quantities than the betel nut. In India indeed where on an average, not more than sixpence a head is annually paid for clothing, indulgence in betel forms the second great necessity of common life.

# ROSEBURG.

*A Beautiful City in the Heart of a Rich Land.*

### *ITS BUSINESS AND BUSINESS MEN.*

The county seat of Douglas county is now a city of over 1400 inhabitants situated in the most beautiful, productive and at the same time, picturesque portion of Southern Oregon. Roseburg is about 150 miles north of the south line of the state and two hundred miles south of Portland, on the Oregon and California railroad; beautifully situated on the east bank of the south Umpqua river, in almost the center of the county, and is the main railroad shipping point. The beauty of its natural surroundings is being gradually improved each year by the addition of handsome residences and business houses, erected by its enterprising citizens, who have no desire to seek for a more pleasant or healthful locality. They feel that it is useless to look or ever expect to find a climate better tempered and a soil as evenly productive as Douglas county.

While Roseburg has never enjoyed a boom, its steady growth for the past few years has been remarkable. A great many thought that the fire of 1884, in which over $100,000 worth of property was destroyed, would retard its growth for years to come. But such has not been the case. While the improvements for 1886 have not been so extensive as those of the two previous years, yet fully $35,000 have been expended in new buildings and other improvements during the past year About $2500 have been expended on our thoroughfares during 1886, and in consequence most of our sidewalks, crosswalks and streets are in excellent condition. A bridge has been constructed across Deer creek at an expense of $850, and now all public roads leading into Roseburg are in good condition.

The following

NEW BUILDINGS

Have been erected during the past year:

| | |
|---|---|
| A. C. Marsters & Co | $3000 |
| C. W. Parks & Co | 3000 |
| Cato Bros. | 2000 |
| P. Benedick | 1000 |
| J. C. Fullerton | 5000 |
| A. J. Bellows | 1500 |
| John Newman | 2000 |
| Ike Thornton | 800 |
| Geo. W. Jones | 2000 |
| John Bowen | 750 |
| Harmon Snyder | 300 |
| J. Whitbeck | 400 |
| C. A. Blackman | 500 |
| Dick Quilhaug | 300 |

Following are

MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS

That have been made during the same time:

| | |
|---|---|
| F. Pierce Hogan | $ 700 |
| B. Moore | 300 |
| P. Benedick | 100 |
| Henry Easton | 600 |
| O. & C. R. R. | 1500 |
| St. George's church | 250 |
| J. W. Hamilton | 250 |
| Pete McKinney | 600 |
| Geo. Beath | 1500 |
| J. R. N. Bell | 1500 |
| Depot Hotel | 500 |
| John Clements | 150 |
| L. F. Mosher | 1000 |

COUNTY IMPROVEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Deer Creek bridge | $ 850 |
| Pass Creek bridge | 850 |
| Elk Creek bridge | 235 |
| Big Canyon bridges | 300 |
| Repairs, etc., on Poor farm | 1200 |
| Lumber, etc., for repairing roads | 2500 |
| Miscellaneous | 2500 |
| Total county improvements | $8435 |

J. C. SHERIDAN.

The gentleman above mentioned is one of our "young business men" although carrying on a business established twenty years ago by his father T. P. Sheridan, and which is still up to the standard and fully abreast of the times.

DOUGLAS COUNTY BANK.

The Douglas County Bank sells exchange, makes collections and does a general banking business. It is located on Jackson street and is open during the usual banking hours.

W. G. WOODWARD.

The harness business of Roseburg of which the aboved named gentlemen is the representative, fills an important place in the industries of the city. Give him a call at his shop one block west of Marks & Co's. store. "Hitch Up."

JACOB BITZER.

The "old reliable" shop is still in the hands of our Teutonic friend "Jake" and has been for the last twenty years.

ROSEBURG IRON WORKS.

This establishment, under the control of Dr. Bunnell, is one of the best equipped of its class in the state and is the only foundry in Southern Oregon. He is prepared to do all kinds of work from the simplest piece of repairing to the production, complete, of a steam engine.

CARL WEBBER

Keeps a gunsmith shop on main street. Webber is the man to fix your gun.

JOHNNY BRYANT

Is at his post in the repairing shop on Jackson street, all the time.

W. S. HAMILTON

Owns the largest drug store south of Portland, and is always ready to fill all orders in his line.

L. LANGENBERG.

One of the leading, and, in fact, the only exclusive boot and shoe store in Roseburg is the establishment of Mr. Langenberg.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL

A. E. Champaigne, proprietor, is a leading place for travelers to stop and get good treatment.

M. JOSEPHSON.

One of the well known business men of Roseburg is Mr. M. Josephson, who has a large stock of general merchandise and is prepared to sell goods as cheap for cash as can be done in the city. He keeps in stock a full line of dry goods, and the customer who wants the best prints, domestics, dress goods, cassimeres, jeans, flannels or anything else usually kept in a first-class dry goods house can be accommodated here at the most reasonable price.

W. N. MOORE.

William will sell you anything in the grocery line, including lamps, wooden and willow ware, or will sell you a fragrant "Havana," a paper of fine-cut or a plug of the Indian weed, which will quiet your nerves and enable you to return home feeling as happy as though you hadgot a letter; or, if a lady, he has candy, nuts or anything in the line of confections to produce upon them a like effect. Will is one of the "boys" and a solid business man.

PHILL DEMOTTA.

These rooms are supplied with hot and cold water. In conjunction with probably the finest shop in the United States, Mr. DeMotta ranks at the head in his profession, and employs only first class workmen. This elegant tonsorial palace is situated almost directly opposite the post office. Give him a call.

DR. W. M. DAVIS

Is our dentist, and does his work in a first class manner.

JOE CARLON,

The liveryman of all this county, and now owns the finest colt in Douglas county.

MRS. COMPTON

Keeps a dressmaking establishment, as do also Mrs. Patterson and Miss Crump.

H. PARRY

Leads all others in the tailor business.

MOORE'S RESTAURANT

Is crowded, because you always find chicken for dinner.

CHARLES HADLEY

Shaves and trims your hair with dispatch.

P. BENEDICK

Is engaged in the undertaking business.

MARSTER'S DRUG STORE

Is a beauty, and keeps pure drugs for sale.

SOL. ABRAHAM.

Among the prominent business interests of Roseburg the mercantile house of Sol. Abraham is deserving of special prominence, not only on account of the large and varied stock of goods found in his store, but also on account of the enterprising character of that gentleman. Here is one of the finest buildings south of Portland, not only in outside appearance but interior finish as well. Mr. Abraham also deals in wagons and all kinds of agricultural implements, buys grain and all kinds of produce.

A. O. ROSE

Fully understands the livery business.

H. C. STANTON

Mr. Stanton has been in the business for the last thirteen years and keeps a full line of school books, miscellaneous books, stationary, wall paper, picture frames and a variety of notions, also a full stock of groceries, dry goods and clothing. Give him a call if you have not already done so, and if you have, call again as the stock will be kept replete with a choice selection of goods.

GANNON & BLACKMAN.

The establishment of Gannon & Blackman is well worthy of a fostering patronage, not only on account of its being a home manufactory, but on account of its well-earned reputation for good, honest, reliable work; while their prices are to suit the times.

JOHN GILDERSLEEVE.

At the beginning of the present century only the rich could afford to have furniture other than a few rough chairs, a table and a rough hewn bedstead or two; but American ingenuity, skill, and machinery have revolutionized the furniture trade so that now handsome articles in this line are so cheap that scarcely any family is too poor to have a supply.

SHERIDAN BROS.

Among the leading business houses of Roseburg we find that of Sheridan Bros. Their business rooms contain a stock of heavy and shelf hardware, stoves and tinware. Of stoves they carry a large stock and variety, including the best cook and heating stoves in the market, which give full satisfaction in every way and are sold at the lowest possible prices.

THE McCLALLEN HOUSE.

"Mack's" table is always a feast for a king, and everything is strictly first-class. Busses are run to and from all passenger trains. The bills are reasonable and all who once put up at the McClallen House are sure to return if they visit Roseburg again.

H. EASTON.

The leading groceryman in the city.

ROSEBURG FLOURING MILL.

This is the pioneer flouring mill of Roseburg and is located in the northern part of the city. It has been improved and modernized from time to time by the introduction of new and improved machinery.

PARKS & TAYLOR,

The new grocery firm on Jackson St., are in full blast. They give bargains, and don't you forget it.

PARROTT BROS.

The boot and shoe manufactory of the gentlemen above mentioned is the outgrowth of a business started in early days by their father, Moses Parrott, and is to-day one of the most prosperous business firms in the city.

OPERA HOUSE.

Owned by Clay Slocum is the finest hall in the city.

NEWSPAPERS.

The PLAINDEALER and REVIEW are both good live papers published in this city, the former republican, the latter democratic. Subscribe for both.

FRANK MATTHEWS.

General blacksmithing and repair shop.

BOWEN BROS.

These young Vulcans are located in the same old place formerly owned by their father on Main street.

CLEMENTS & MELLAUSENA.

Having recently opened a new and complete stock of furniture they are prepared to furnish outfits at the lowest living rates. Cabinet work of all kinds executed in the finest style and workman in like manner. "Dave" and "Mich" belong to our list of "young business men" and fully sustain their reputation.

S. MARKS & CO.

They are one of the oldest firms in the city and have always been identified with the city and its growth as well as Douglas county, having had and now have business interests in Different parts of the country. S. Marks & Co's. store is one of the handsomest business houses in the state and their extensive warehouse for receiving cleaning and storing grain is superior to any building for its purpose on this northwest coast, as has been pronounced by many visitors from abroad as well as at home.

BARKER & WILLIS.

In the front rank, and determined to stay there, we find the firm of Baker & Willis, grocers and queensware merchants. Good goods, a full assortment, bottom prices, fair dealing, straight-forward business and gentlemanly demeanor make this store a popular place to trade.

THE DEPOT HOTEL

Is fast becoming a popular resort for stopover travelers.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Owned by Mrs. Garrison and she keeps boarders at reasonable rates, and her tables are well supplied.

MRS. HOTCHKISS

Is engaged in the millinery trade.

## SOCIETY.

*By B. J. Hawthorne, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Oregon.*

There is one class of society with one object in life—the accumulation of wealth. The members of this class bend all their energies towards the accomplishment of their object; and, unfortunately, they bend the energies of other people. Their eagerness to make money prompts them to seize upon every opportunity within reach. Their ideal of life is wealth. It is noticed by them that men of money exercise power, men of money enjoy luxuries; but, most important of all, men of money make money. They want riches; not so much for the honor that money may purchase, but riches for the sake of riches. Every boy's object in life is, to get rich. Every girl hopes to marry wealth. High social position may be desired; but it is looked upon as giving certain additional facilities of adding to one's worldly possessions. The goal of this class is made of gold. The race is exciting. Thousands of people witness the contest. Thousands of people enter the course—to be jostled, knocked down, and run over. The modern crown is made of gold; the crown of the ancient victor was made of laurel. Another class of people seek knowledge. Their prime object is, to learn something—to learn facts. They do not believe in training—discipline. They gain knowledge. They want more knowledge. They cultivate the intellect in part. The feelings and the will do not need any cultivation. In fact, they do not recognize any feelings. One must learn Arithmetic in order to count, to calculate. He must learn to read, in order to keep other people from cheating him. He must learn to write in order to sign his name, The ultimate object of this class is identical with that of the first class—material. Nothing higher than sense-objects ever rise above their horizon. This one sided development of the human mind—this cultivation of the intellect to the exclusion of the other facilities, tends to make monsters—human beings without a proper sense of duty. The men, thus partially educated, go out into the world, hold high positions of trust, know nothing of duty to their fellowmen, and make mistakes. They take money belonging to other people. There may be a "moral vacancy," there is a moral vacancy. There is a vacum into which not even God has entered. They do not recognize a Creator. They are self-made men.

All persons do not distinguish between license and liberty—they do not know the difference. Whatever chance may happen to throw in their way is for them. They do not ask themselves whether a certain action is right until after the performance of the action. If they are caught, then the action was wrong—was a crime; if they are not caught, then it was right. Is is not possible that a partial remedy for this partial education, this "moral vacancy," might be found in a knowledge of the principles of duty? Should not Moral Science be more generally taught?

### *HYMENEAL.*

### Marriage Licenses Issued During the Year 1886.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lucus Chapman | Anna Allen |
| W B Hammitte | Mollie E Dodge |
| Geo W Dimmick | Sarah Jane Otey |
| H S French | Ellen Harvey |
| Louis Chapman | Alma Raymond |
| Templeton O'Beals | A Patrick |
| M F Deardoff | Rosa Bradley |
| L L Jennings | Sarah J Dean |
| James H Batty | Rilla Ohmart |
| John N Hedden | Fannie A Henderer |
| Thomas L Brewer | Kate A Rice |
| L R Mynatt | Mary E Cooper |
| Fred V Lough | Emma Sutherlin |
| Marvin Williams | Rosa Trask |
| James H Long | Elsie C Bradford |
| Marcus D Briggs | Lura Sherrill |
| S S Bolsinger | Sarah M Kent |
| W L Smith | Rebecca Barton |
| Joel F Tracy | Jane Wagner |
| H C Baker | Clara E Young |
| Napoleon Rice | Annie Harvey |
| Daniel T Larsen | Josephine Dompire |
| A E Hartley | Mary M Carter |
| W B Atterbury | Mary E Gregg |
| Edward Diller | Lousia A Hankins |
| A J Levins | Viola T Means |
| E H Ottinger | Nannie McKay |
| Salem J Jones | Elizabeth Jones |
| Coe J Manning | Jessie Cockeram |
| A D Hawn | Della A Thompson |
| R S Sheridan | Jessie F Levins |
| John Lee Adams | Hattie E Garoutte |
| Thomas Hancock | K Persson |
| Julis Pickett | Margret McKay |
| H B Sacry | Maggie A Smith |
| John L Spriggs | Nannie R Disbrow |
| A M Riley | Annie G Belough |
| S T Garrison | Amelia Yokum |
| Robt P Dear | Fannie Thomas |
| W W Bogard | Mary Harness |
| C W Castle | Edith W Rice |
| John H Redfield | Annie R Woods |
| George H Clark | Ella J Kelly |
| Eugene Birdsall | Alice McCarty |
| J W Howard | Ella Jackson |
| Martin Andrews | Ellen Simon |
| J F Spaur | J A Morgan |
| Geo E Matthews | Mary E Wooden |
| C D Buick | Emma Hall |
| John M Catching | Harriet Bollenbough |
| L Smith | Mary A Huntly |
| W H Smith | M E Huntly |
| John Spolenger | Ellen Baker |
| James McGinniss | Amelia Nichols |
| Henry C Skinner | Lucy Chapman |
| Wm Stephens | Fannie Gibbs |
| T B Copeland | Lily Jones |
| Peter McKinney | Lydia Anderson |
| Thos M Stiver | Lucy M Dyer |
| W L Singleton | S E Chapman |
| Geo K Quine | Dellia E Riddle |
| J B Howard | Emma Halzer |
| Lester James | Rosa Kincade |
| Geo W Alderson | Maria Brown |
| James L Cole | May Starr |
| E A Strong | Emma F Bush |
| James Hutchins | Amy Gabriel |
| James Cowan | Mary E Murphy |
| Arthur N Knight | L M Woodruff |
| Wm Hedrick | Luretta Boots |
| J L Boyle | Della C Jackson |

## Notice For Publication

Land Office at Roseburg Or. Nov. 24, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOLlowing named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Roseburg Or., on Monday Jan. 3d, 1886, viz:

GEORGE W. ALDERSON

homestead entry No. 3718 for the lots 4 ,and 5 and S W ¼ of S. E. ¼ section 24 T 26 S R 7 Wes W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Daniel G. McBeth, D. C. Churchill Geo. Johnson, Leonard Bateman, all of Cleveland, Douglas county Or.

CHAS. W. JOHNSTON, Register.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

## MINING APPLICATION NO. 47.

U. S. Land Office, Roseburg, Or., Dec. 21, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT EDSON Adams and Harvey S. Brown, Trustee, both of Oakland, Alameda county, Cal. through their attorney in fact Will Q. Brown, whose P. O. address is Riddle, Douglas county, Or., have this day filed their application for a patent for the Noumeite Placer Nickel & Chrome mining claim, embracing the S. E. ¼, Sec. 17, Tp. 30, S. R. 6 West, W. M. containing one hundred and sixty acres, situate in Excelsior Mining District, Douglas county, Or. and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office, as Lot No. 37. The location of this mine is recorded in the County Clerk's office, at Roseburg, Douglas Co., Or., in Book 2, page 759, Mining Records of said Douglas Co. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Noumeite Placer Nickel & Chrome mining claim above described, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the U. S. Land Office, at Roseburg, Or., during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute. CHAS. W. JOHNSTON, Register.

## SHERIFF SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Douglas.

George Weaver administrator of the estate of Hans Weaver deceased with will annexed, plaintiff.

vs

J. B. Spaur and Sarah Spaur defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY VIRTUE of an execution duly issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon in and for the county of Douglas on a judgment and decree of foreclosure of a mortgage recovered in said Circuit Court on 21, day of October 1886 in favor of the above named plaintiff George weaver administrator of the estate of Hans Weaver deceased with will annexed and against the above named defendants J. B. Spaur and Sarah Spaur and the hereinafter described mortgaged land and premises directed and delivered to me on the 22d day of Nov. 1886, commanding me to levy upon and sell according to law said mortgaged premises, and out of the proceeds arising from said sale, first to satisfy the costs and expenses of said foreclosure and sale and attorney fee of $50 second in payment and satisfaction of the judgment in favor of said plaintiff amounting to the sum of fiftyseven hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixteen cents with interest from Oct. 7, 1886, in pursuance of said foreclosure and order of said sale I have levied upon and will on

MONDAY, the 27th day of December 1886, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of the said day sell at public auction in front of the court house door in Roseburg Douglas Co. Or. to the highest bidder for cash in hand all the right title and interest which the said defendants J. B. Spaur and Sarah Spaur has in and to the following described mortgaged premises situated in Douglas county Oregon to-wit; the N ½ of section 15 and N W ¼ of N W ¼ of section 24 in T 28 S R 6 West Willamette meridian containing 360 acres also the following described premises to-wit; commencing at the quarter post on line between sections 10 and 15 in T 28 S R 6 W, thence running North 20 chains thence East 20 chains thence North 10 chains thence East 40 chains thence South 30 chains thence West 60 chains to the place of beginning containing 160 acres.

B. C. AGEE, Sheriff of Douglas county Oregon.

## SHERIFF SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon in an for Douglas county.

T. A. Davis, G. W. Snell and F. K. Arnold plaintiffs

vs

H. C. White, Nancy E. White, R. Doty, S. J. Doty, C. L. Morris and P. M. Morris defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of an execution duly issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Douglas county on a judgment recovered in said Circuit Court by foreclosure of a mortgage at the regular October term 1886 in favor of the above named plaintiffs T. A. Davis, G. W. Snell and F. K. Arnold and against the above named defendants H. C. White, Nancy E. White, R. Doty S. J Doty C. L. Morris and P. M. Morris and the herein after described mortgaged land and premises directed and delivered to me on the 22d day of November 1886 commanding me to levy upon and sell said mortgaged premises and out of the proceeds arising from said sale first to pay costs and expenses of said foreclosure and sale second in payment of an attorney fee of $75 third in payment and satisfaction of the judgment in favor of the said plaintiffs amounting to six hundred & eighty dollars and in pursuance of said foreclosure and order of sale I have levied upon and will on

TUESDAY, the 28th day of December 1886 at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day sell at public auction in front of the court house door in Roseburg Douglas county Oregon to the highest bidder for cash in hand all the right title and interest which the defendants H. C. White, Nancy E. White, R. Doty, S. J. Doty, C. L. Morris and P. M. Morris has in and to the following described mortgaged land and premises to-wit; lot No 3 in the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, of section 16 township 25 south range 4 west of the Willamette meridian situated in Douglas county Oregon.

B. C. AGEE, Sheriff of Douglas county Oregon.

## Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Douglas.

Amanda C. Vail, Charles Wm. Vail and Fannie Dear Plaintiffs.

vs

J. A. Dallon Defendant.

Action at law to recover money.

To J. A. Dallon defendant in the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer complaint filed against you in the above entitled action, by the above named plaintiffs, Amanda C. Vail, Charles Wm. Vail and Fannie Dear, on or before the first day of the next term of said Circuit Court of the state of Oregon for the county of Douglas, to-wit; the 4th day of January A. D. 1887. And if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, the plaintiffs will take judgement against you for want of an answer, and will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint to-wit: to revive the judgement of Charles Vail against you in their name for the sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and thirty-six cents with accruing interest and costs and disbursements and for leave to issue axecution thereon. This summons is published by order of Hon. R. S. Bean, Judge of said Circuit Court, dated November 18th, 1886. C. BALL. Attorney for the plaintiffs.

## Notice For Publication.

Land office at Roseburg Or. Nov. 30, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOLlowing-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of U. S. Land office at Roseburg, Or., on Saturday Jan. 8th. 1887, viz:

PETER BURCH,

Homestead Entry No 4808 for the E ½ of S E ¼ and S W ¼ of S E ¼ Sec. 28 Tp. 26 S R 7 West W M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Millard F. Callahan, Wm. Callahan, David Beasley, Edward Caldwell all of Cleveland Douglas county Oregon. CHAS. W. JOHNSTON, Register.

## Assignee Notice.

In the matter of the assignment of Caro Brothers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been dully appointed and qualified as assignee of the estate of Isidor Caro and Simon Caro partners as Caro Bros. insolvent debtors. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, under oath, to said assignee within three months after the first publication of this notice.

JOHN LANE,
Assignee estate of Caro Bros.
Insolvent debtors:

Roseburg, Or., Nov. 9, 1886.

## NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. Land Office, Roseburg, Or. Dec. 22, 1886.

COMPLAINT having been made and filed in this office by Jacob W. Jones, contestant against Wm. R. Pinkston for abandonment of his Homestead entry No. 3879 made July 10, 1882 for the N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ and Lots 15, 16, 17, and 18 of Sec. 25, and Lots 11 and 12 of Sec. 26, Tp. 26, S. R. 6 W. in Douglas county, Or., with a view to the cancellation of the said Homestead Entry. The said William R. Pinkston is hereby summoned to be and appear before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at their office in Roseburg Oregon on the 28th day of January 1887 at 10 o'clock a. m., then and there to respond and furnish testimony concerning the alleged abandonment, and you are further notified that hearing and trial of said contest will be had by and before the Register and Receiver at their said office on the 4th day of February 1887 at 10 o'clock a. m. upon the evidences taken and submitted. Published by order of Register and Receiver.

CHAS. W. JOHNSTON, Register.
A. C. JONES, Receiver.

## MINING APPLICATION NO. 48.

U. S. Land Office Roseburg, December, 21, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT EDSON Adams and Harvey S. Brown, Trustee, both of Oakland, Alameda county, Cal., through their attorney in fact Will Q. Brown whose P. O. address is Riddle, Douglas county, Or., have this day filed their application for a patent, for the Oakland Placer Nickel & Chrome mining claim, embracing the S. W. ¼, Sec. 17, Tp. 30, S. R. 6 West, W. M., containing one hundred and sixty acres, situate in Excelsior Mining District, Douglas Co., Or., and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office, as Lot No. 38. The location of this mine is recorded in the County Clerk's office at Roseburg, Douglas Co., Or. in Book 2, page 760, Mining Records of said Douglas Co. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Oakland Placer Nickel & Chrome Mining claim above described are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the U. S. Land Office, at Roseburg, Or., during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

CHAS. W. JOHNSTON, Register.