ROSEBURG REVIEW

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 25, 1887.

THE REVIEW AT WORK.

ROSEBURG, OR., Feb. 17, 1887.

One year ago last Jan. I received a copy of THE ROSEBURG REVIEW printed as a holiday number and after reading it through; I let my neighbors read it. I was then living in one of the finest towns in the state of Minnesota in the south eastern part of the state. I with others that read the paper, formed a small company to come and see Oregon, and on the first day of April we arrived in Roseburg and found that the climate was what would suit almost any person. Then we hunted the editor of THE REVIEW and found him an open-hearted pleasant gentleman, was told that he was a minister, after conversing with him I come to the conclusion that he would work for the interests of Douglas county in a way that would give satisfaction to new comers. The citizens should appreciate these efforts.

I was in Oregon about a month, or until May 1st when I boarded the train for Minnesota again, intending to return to Oregon as soon as I could fix my business so I could, all went well until winter set in on the first of November last, then worse and worse the cold bore down until the mercury reached 50 degrees below zero and hung on from 50 below to ten below when I received a holiday number of THE REVIEW which started my neighbors to talking of Oregon again, so on the 7th, of this month I with two neighbors started for Oregon. The snow when I started was 12 inches deep, and very cold. I saw the ice palace in St. Paul and ice and snow every where through Dakota and Montana, the snow was from one to five feet deep and it took three engines to get our train along, mercury on several occasions marked 50° below zero. Through western Dakota and Montana the cattle are in a famishing condition, there is no feed for them and the snow is very deep, and ice frozen to their backs, they certainly must die by the thousand, and this is the condition of things until we came through the Cascade mountains. You may be assured that the patches of grass and the nice orchards gave enchantment to the scene, although people look at the little snow storm that they have had as a terrible calamity. I will say that this is one of Gods favored spots, I have come to stay and there will be a dozen families from the same place soon to locate in this country. We ask for a welcome and we will try to be worthy citizens. To look from the window where I am writing and see the people plowing fields for grain and to think that eight days ago I was at home where the ground is frozen at least four feet deep, and cannot possibly be fit to plow in six weeks, it is quite a contrast, and grass cannot be as green as it is here before the 20th, of April. Now in conclusion I will say that the holiday numbers of THE REVIEW is doing more in the east to advance this part of Oregon and show up its advantages than anything that has been sent out, there were three copies sent to our town and they were read until they were worn out, as the whole population of that country is anxious for a milder climate.

GEO. LEARNED.

[Many thanks for these kind words. ED.]

THE question is often asked: How are Democratic prospects looming up at this particular juncture of affairs? By way of a brief answer to this query we may remark that twenty States in which State elections were held in 1886 show a Democratic plurality of 45,188 votes. In 1884 the same states gave a net Republican plurality of 146,612 votes. Thus a Democratic gain of nearly 200,000 votes is shown.

THOSE who wear diamonds are tariff-taxed 10 per cent., while those who use window-glass are taxed 180 per cent. Raw silk is duty free, but raw wool is taxed 45 per cent. Gold studs are taxed 25 per cent., but horse-shoe nails 116 per cent. The finest broadcloth is taxed 40 per cent., but the poor are taxed 89 per cent. on common wool cloth This is a sample of the protection offered by our tariff.—Times.

THE legislature has passed a resolution submitting the three constitutional amendments which have passed the legislature a second time—those prohibiting the sale and manufacture of liquor, changing the general elections from June to November, and allowing the legislature to regulate the salaries of state officers—to the people at a special election, to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in next November.

THE question of temperance has been creditably solved for herself by the mistress of the White House when the Diplomatic Corps sat down to the President's dinner of state a few evenings ago, eight wine-glasses stood at every plate but that of Mrs. Cleveland; she took only water. This was not a criticism of the taste of her guests, but only an assertion of her own preference. It defined her personal status, and it discharged her official duty.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE REVIEW.

MRS. DUNIWAY'S POSITION.

EDITOR OREGONIAN: If I understand it, the position taken by the great champion of woman suffrage is very weak, if not illogical. When people argue against granting woman the ballot, "because they will just vote as their husbands or fathers want them to, and it would make no difference in the aggregate vote," her reply doubtless was that women had brains and convictions, and would vote as they believed would be for the best interests of themselves and society, and would not prove political cyphers. But now she virtually says to her Washington territory sisters: "Oh, you little fools! Why did you vote so as to anger the whisky men and other lords of creation Why did you not vote as they wanted you to, or at least abstain from voting contrary to their wishes? Then you would have retained that inestimable boon; the ballot." But what boon is the ballot if one is not to use it according to choice, conviction or interest? Were I a woman I would not accept the ballot if I could not vote as I believed best. The prohibitionists against whom she rails so much, though most of them had been lifelong and intense republicans, are generally woman suffragists, and have had the courage to advocate the equal ballot for women and men, in the national, and state platforms, and on the stump. And because they are progressive and courageous, and believe it is right as a principle, they will continue to do so.

J. W. WEBB.

Mr. Webb administers a rebuke to Mrs. Duniway that has been duly earned by Mrs. D's inconsistency. Mrs. Duniway to our mind is a very inconsiderate woman as well as inconsistent. She is a lady of some talent, but it is so one-idead and narrow that her conclusions are untrustworthy. H. W. Scott says he is opposed to this one-idea policy We think that he is right. Here follows another clipping from the Oregonian that makes Mrs. Duniway and Judge Dennison appear as anarchists. Her advice does smack of anarchy, when she advises "her sisters in W. T. to vote, law or no law," this is substantially what she said a few days since

WASHINGTON TER., Feb. 10, 1887.

ED. OREGONIAN: Much said in your issues of 9th and 10th by Judge Dennison and Mrs. Duniway has strength and force. But they can all be answered by the statement of one well known rule of law, a rule as necessary to peace and order as any other known to jurisprudence; a rule that if set at naught drives government into chaos, and that is this: The judgments of a *de facto* court are as binding as those of a court *de jure*.

Will Judge D. and Mrs. D. advise good women to defy the law? How we once hated the Dred Scott decision! It was law and we obeyed it. There is too much tendency to anarchy in the land, in strikes, bombshells and Chinese boycotts already. Let Judge D. and Mrs. D. not be counted on that side: for peace and order can't afford to lose two good people as they.

D. P. BALLARD.

The Bridge Veto.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—I disagree. Gov. Pennoyer did not veto the railroad bridge bill from any selfish motive. If he had been actuated by such influence, he would have tried to stop the Morrison street bridge, which is his river front property. But he says that bridge is a foregone conclusion and he tried to save the property of others from the damaging bridge which has hurt his property And I will go further and say that if the sustaining of Governor Pennoyer's veto of the bridge bill would have prevented the construction of the Morrison street bridge as well as the railroad bridge and all bridges north of Ross's island, the veto would have been sustained, not withstanding the great influence of the O. R. & N. company. And furthermore many a man who has gloried in the over-riding of that veto will yet say, "The governor was right."

JOHN JUNIUS.

PORTLAND, Feb., 15, 1887.

IT was a fine reply that Ex-Lieut. Gov. Brockmeier of Misouri made, when asked why he did not call on President Cleveland. Said he, I don't think there is a busier man in the country than the President, and as he has little enough time of his own, I don't think I have a right to infringe on it. I have no personal acquaintance, and of course he can have no desire to see me. My Congressman proposed to take me to call on him, but I didn't care to take up half an hour of his time in the day that would have to be atoned for at night. If more of the prominent men who visit Washington so fully realized the value of the President's time it would be gratefully appreciated by him.

WE are certainly in hearty sympathy with the prospect of building a railroad from Drain to Scottsburg if it is at all feasible, and those having the matter in hand say that it is. Now anything that will further the material interests of Douglas county will always have the support of THE REVIEW, "otherwise, otherwise." If Drain and vicinity *do* build a railroad to Scotts burg, we commend their energy, and would say to the citizens of Roseburg and vicinity, depart ye slothful and improvident, ye men that are dull of hearing, having eyes, see not, neither do ye understand. Awake from your lethargy, shake off your stupidity, and come to the front that ye may receive your sentence.

THE legislature has just made a law authorizing school directors to insure school houses. This is a good law.

COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13th, 1887.

The sensation of the past week on Capitol Hill was the President's veto of one of the most reckless specimens of legislation that was ever presented to any Congress: "The Universal Pension Bill." Not that his action was a surprise to those who watched his course in regard to pension matters for he has shown, on several occasions already that he has the courage to do his duty. But as Representative Springer said, no man ever filled the office of President before Mr. Cleveland, who would have the boldness to veto such a bill which had passed both houses of Congress by more than two thirds majority, and which had so powerful a sentiment at the back of it.

Echoes of congratulation have been coming back to the President from all parts of the country, and he has heard plenty of censure from the mere partisans who have learned to regard the war as their personal legacy. But he will have the praise, approval and gratitude of the great mass of the people of all sections, the tax-paying civilian and the honest veteran, of all true patriots both of the North and South.

Should this remarkable pension bill become a law, it would give a pension to every ex-Union soldier who can not earn the sort of living he would like—in other words, to every man who was in the Federal army and is yet alive It would give a pension to every drunkard and shiftless loafer who was in the army for ninety days, even if his disability is due solely to his own vices. It would give a premium to mendicancy and indolence, for nothing convinces a man that he is unable to work like showing him that he can live without it.

And then think of the millions after millions of the peoples money that such a bill would waste. It would double the pension burden of the United States making it $150,000,000 a year. It would make the roll call of pensioners larger than the Federal army ever was and four times as large as the whole standing army of England.

The Republican members of Congress have made but little comment upon the subject. The veto message seems to have taken their breath. Rep. Stalnecker, of N. Y., thinks the message is the ablest state paper of Mr. Cleveland's term. Said he, "It takes up the bill, section by section, and just tears it to tatters. In stating his reasons for the veto, he has built a fort around him which it will be pretty difficult to storm."

A western congressman, who was speaking of the President's courage said, "my admiration for him was never great until now. He has turned his face against a sentiment before which all parties have bowed, and if he is sustained by Congress, this incident may be the turning point of a popular reaction against the abuse of the whole pension business."

Another enthusiast over the President's pluck said, "It is the greatest and the best thing that Cleveland ever did. It required just such a man as he to put a firm foot down against a system of legislation which threatened to swamp this Government. "Representative Oates of Alabama, remarked that this veto would make the South solid again.

Indeed there was no limit to this pension business and there appeared to be nobody with courage enough to say where it should stop. Of course the President has not fixed a final limit to this kind of pernicious legislation, but he has shown himself equal to the situation. He has drawn the attention of the country to the abuse in such a way that the people who pay the taxes will begin to think it over.

If he had signed this Pauper Pension bill, he would doubtless have been called upon during the year to sign a supplementary bill—a bill pensioning all men who wanted to enlist in the Federal army, but who were physically unable or were needed at home by dependent families. Why not? If all men who enlisted, and who want more support than their present incomes, are entitled to pensions, why should not all men be equally deserving of pensions who wanted to enlist and could not?

ON first and fourth pages of THE REVIEW this week will be found a very able article by Rev. Mr. Newman on "America for Americans." This discourse will be concluded next week, and the whole of it is worth perusing.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

THE S. F. EXAMINER.

THE DAILY

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School Matters.

WE presume that the call of the directors of school district No. 4, to elect one director and a clerk at the regular meeting March 7th, was the proper thing to do; for the obvious reason; that inasmuch as only one tax levy can be made in one year, and at the aforementioned meeting the voice of the citizens can be heard as to the feasibility of building a new school house. Therefore plans can be submitted and discussed, the amount determined upon for a new house, the locality of the house passed upon, and all necessary preliminaries made, that the directors may fully understand what the people want, and then in ten or twenty days another meeting can be called to levy a tax for the new building, and a four or five mill tax with which to run the school, (a five mill tax is necessary to employ five teachers, which will be indispensable next year,) and all other business appertaining to the efficiency of the public school work in our city looked after. The public schools are the boulevards of this nation. Let all come to an understanding that will be for the best, and in good feeling.

THE greatest of American papers the New York World, is inaugurating a great war against heating cars by means of stoves. Its opposition is founded on the fearful loss of life in car collisions resulting from stove fires. Somebody has invented the scheme of warming the cars by heaters from the engine and the World is demanding with relentless vigor that it be made a crime not to heat the cars by the best and safest means. The World editor may not on account of his birth in rebel Hungary be entitled to become president of this Great Republic, but he can rule the country all the same through his wonderful paper and control our destinies more surely and absolutely than any president. The press—the unbought and unpurchasable press—rules America, and the World is its chief.

REPRESENTATIVE Reagan, who will come to the United States Senate next year as the successor of Mr. Maxy, of Texas, has long been identified with the Inter-State Commerce bill. He has contended for this legislation for many years, and his election may be accepted as an indorsement of his course, Judge Reagan, as the senator elect is called, is a man of indefatigable industry, an assiduous representative of the interests of his constituents, and is sure to make good record in the senate. He is well known in Washington, having served four years in Congress before the war, and nearly twelve years since the war. During the war he was Postmaster-General of the Southern Confederacy.

Report of Committee.

Summary of results of examination of Treasurer's Books and Accounts by Senators Shupe and Siglin, and Representatives Roberts, McCullough and Myer, Legislative Com. 1887.

Total cash received including bal. on hand, 1887.....$1,870,263.83
Paid out from all funds.....1,487,780.48
Cash on hand turned over by Ex Treasurer Hirsch to Treasurer Webb.....382,483.38
Bonds deposited by Foreign Corporations 2,250,000.00
Notes and mtgs., irreducible school fund 521,117.64
University notes.....69,308.00
Agricultural College.....78,455.31
Escheats (notes).....26,043.78
Bounty Bonds.....2,000.00
Modoc Bond.....75.90

Children Cry for PITCHER'S CASTORIA

Health and Sleep without Morphine.

REFEREE SALE.

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

Nettie B. Booth, Amy L. Booth and John M. Booth, infants, by John O. Booth, their guardian Plaintiffs.

vs.

E. E. Labrie and T. J. Labrie, Defendants.

Suit in equity for partition of real property.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY VIRTUE of a decree and order of the above named Circuit Court duly made and entered of record in the above entitled suit on the 8th day of Feb. 1887, that the following described lands, to-wit: The north half of the west half of the donation land claim of Solomen Fitzhugh and wife, and situated in Douglas county Oregon, be partitioned between the above named plaintiffs Nettie B. Booth, Amy L. Booth and John M. Booth and the defendants, tenants in common therein, the three-twenty-firsts thereof to the plaintiffs being one-twenty-first to each of the said plaintiffs and the eighteen-twenty-firsts to the defendants being nine-twenty-firsts to each of the said defendants, and for the purpose of such partition that the said lands be all sold by the referee, and appointing the undersigned referee to make such sale I will on

MONDAY, 28th day of March, 1887,

between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. to-wit: at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, (unless a party entitled to a share in said property becomes a purchaser, and in that case I will take his receipt for so much of the proceeds of the sale as belongs to him,) at the court house door in Roseburg, Douglas county state of Oregon, all the right title and interest of the said plaintiffs Nettie B. Booth, Amy L. Booth and John M. Booth and of the said defendants E. E. Labrie and T. J. Labrie in and to all the above described lands and appurtenances.

Witness my hand this 22d day of Feb. 1887.

D. C. ADER, Referee.

C. L. CHENOWETH. A. F. STEARNS.

STEARNS & CHENOWETH,
—SUCCESSORS TO—
C. M. HALL,
—HAVE A—
Oakland, Oregon.
FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVES, GUNS,
And Everything Kept in a First-Class Hardware Store.
OUR PRICES ARE OF THE LOWEST IN THE COUNTY.
Produce taken in exchange for goods.
REMEMBER: AT THE OLD STAND OF C. M. HALL.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

SUMMONS.

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

Sol. Abraham, Plaintiff, vs. George Tarrant and Anna J. Tarrant, Defts. } Suit in equity to foreclose a mortgage.

To George Tarrant and Anna J. Tarrant, defendants above named, in the name of the state of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and cause by the first day of the next regular term of said court, to-wit, the first Monday, the 2nd day of May 1887. And you will take notice that if you fail so to appear and answer said complaint the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein, to-wit: That the mortgage mentioned in the complaint upon the following premises, to-wit: An undivided half interest in all that portion of the northwest quarter of the north west quarter, the south half of the north west quarter, and the south west quarter and the west half of the south east quarter of section number four (4) in township thirth-three (33) south, of range six (6) west lying south of the line of the track of the Oregon & California Railroad Company containing 330 acres more or less. Also the west half of the north west quarter of section thirty-one (31) in town. thirty-two (32) south of range six (6) west containing 105.91 acres. The east half of the south west quarter and south east quarter of section thirty-one (31) the north half of the south west quarter and south east quarter of south west quarter of section number thirty-two (32) south of range six (6) west containing 360 acres. Also the south west quarter of the south west quarter, the north east quarter of the south west quarter, the south west quarter of the north east quarter and the east half of the north east quarter of section three (3), the w t half of the west half of section ten in town. No thirty-three (33) south of range six (6) west containing 361.21 acres. Also the north west quarter, the west half of the north east quarter, the east half of the south west quarter and west half of south east quarter of section two (2) in town. thirty-three (33) south of range six (6) west containing 404.32 acres. Also south east quarter of the north west quarter, the north east quarter of the south west quarter and north half of south east quarter of section five in town. thirty-three (33) south, of range six (6) west containing 160 acres. Also lot number one of section eight (8) and lots three and four and the south west quarter of the north west quarter of section nine (9) in township thirty-three (33) south of range six (6) west containing 160.71 acres. Also lots one and two and south half of the north east quarter of section (5) in township thirty-three (33) south of range six (6) west containing 160.93 acres. Also the north half of south east quarter, the south east quarter of the north west quarter and the north east quarter of the south west quarter of section nine in town. thirty-three (33) south of range six (6) west containing 160 acres, Also all that portion of the north west quarter of the north west quarter of section four in town. thirty-three (33) south of range six (6) west lying north of the track of the Oregon & California Railroad company containing thirty (30) acres more or less. And also all that part of the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section four in town. thirty three (33) south of range six (6) west Willamette Meridian lying and being south of the line of the track of the Oregon & California Railroad company. All said lands and premises are situated in Douglas county, Oregon and contain in all Two Thousand three hundred and forty acres more or less and embrace their interest in the heretofore unsold town property at the town of Julia, sometimes called Glendale, and also the saw mill situated at that place. Together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Maybe foreclosed and the said premises ordered to be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of said debt to-wit, Fourteen Thousand Dollars together with interest on thirty-five hundred dollars thereof from the 22nd day of January 1886 and on two thousand dollars from the 22nd day of May 1886, and on three thousand dollars from the 22nd day of January 1887 and plaintiffs costs and disbursements in this suit. And that plaintiff have Judgment against the defendant George Tarrant for any balance that may remain unpaid and that he have execution therefor. This summons is published by the order of Hon. R. S. Bean, Judge of the above entitled court made and dated the 12th day of February 1887. WM. R. WILLIS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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.

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 & Chromo 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.

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned has been duly appointed by the order of the County Court of Douglas county Oregon Administrator of the estate of J. J. Whitsett deceased, and that he has duly qualified as such Administrator. All persons holding claims against the deceased are required to present them to said Administrator duly verified as by law required at his residence in Deer Creek precinct, Douglas county Oregon within six months from the date of this notice or the first publication thereof. And all persons knowing themselves indebted to the deceased are notified to make immediate payment to said administrator. Dated Jan. 22, 1887.

J. H. WHITSETT, Administrator. C. BALL Atty. for estate.

Notice For Publication

Land Office at Roseburg Or. Feb. 24, 1887.

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 Oregon, on Thursday April 14, 1887, viz:

WM. BRITT,

Homestead Entry No. 3242 for the N ½ of S E ¼, S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼, section 10, Tp. 25, S R 3 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Hiram Barker, Thos. Shrum, Wm. J. Clifton, J. F Barker, all of Roseburg P. O. Douglas county Or. CHAS. W. JOHNSTON, Register.

TO LEASE OR SELL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL lease or sell the Steam Saw Mill known as J. J. Whitsett's mill on Deer creek Douglas County, Oregon. For further particulars enquire of

J. H. WHITSETT, Administrator.

Oregon Only Pacific Popular Railroad Over Picturesque Route Ranges

Fast time! Sure connections! New equipments 225 miles shorter; 20 hours less time; accommodations unsurpassed for comfort and safety. Fares and Freight MUCH LESS than by any other route between points in Willamette Valley and San Francisco.

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Santa Maria Mon Feb 21	Santa Maria Sat Feb 12
Yaquina City Sun Feb 27	Yaquina City Tues Feb 22
Santa Maria Sat Mar 5	Santa Maria Mon Feb 28
Yaquina City Fri Mar 11	Yaquina City Sun Mar 6
Santa Maria Thur Mar 17	Santa Maria Sat Mar 12
Yaquina City Wed Mar 23	Yaquina City Fri Mar 18

Daily passenger trains except Sundays.

Leaves Yaquina 6. 20 a m	Leaves Albany 12. 40 p m
Arrive Corvallis 10.38 a m	Arrive Gorvallis 1.22 p m
Arrive Albany 11.20 a m	Arrive Yaquina 5. 45 p m

Oregon & California West Side trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

The Company reserves the right to change sailing days. Fares, between Corvallis and San Francisco, Fares Rail & Cabin $14,— Rail & Steerage $9.88.

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C. C. Hogue
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CHOICE FLOUR,

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Get your biscuit flour at the

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The highest market price paid for wheat.

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Everything usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS Notion and Candy Store.

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Will sell by the motto

"LIVE AND LET LIVE"

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--Before--

PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

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WATCHMAKER.

I feel confident of giving satisfaction in all work entrusted to me in watches, clocks, and jewelry. I also repair musical instruments.

I have the County patent right for sale of Concrete Cement Pipe for conveying water to any place desired in Douglas County.

I will also teach any kind of instrumental music. Anyone desiring instruction will call on me at my watchmaking shop. L. BELFILS.

H. PARRY, Merchant Tailor.

In the Red Front, next door to A. C. Marks Store.

Repairs and Alterations neatly done.

MANY LAMP CHIMNEYS ARE offered for sale represented as good as the Famous PEARL TOP BUT THEY ARE NOT! And like all Counterfeits lack the Remarkable LASTING Qualities OF THE GENUINE.

ASK FOR THE PEARL TOP

And Insist upon HAVING them with THIS Exact LABEL on Each CHIMNEY

Pat. Oct. 30, 1883.

The PEARL TOP is Manufactured ONLY by GEO. A. MACBETH & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Disolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas Criteser and Henry Gates has by the mutual consent of the parties been disolved, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm will call and settle the same at the Rosebury flouring mills of Criteser & Rast, THOMAS CRITESER, HENRY GATES.

Jan. 28th, 1887.

Young & Hammitte has this space for Hardware etc. etc. Corner First and Locust streets, Oakland Oregon.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE —OF— Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Notions, Fancy Goods, Millinery, & Groceries, Crockery & Glassware, Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.

ON TUESDAY NOV. 16TH.

I will open the store lately occupied by CARO BROS. at Roseburg Oregon and sell the stock at about

ONE HALF ITS ORIGINAL COST.

This is the best opportunity ever offered in Oregon.

JOHN LANE, Assignee.

$1000 REWARD

Will be given any man who will produce a scientist of large experience, and widely known to be an honorable man, who will assert that refined cast zinc is not one of the most enduring of all known materials to withstand the actions of the weather.

DETROIT BRONZE CO., Detroit, Mich

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