

THE REVIEW enters upon its twelfth year full of hope and vigor. The cloud of "hard times" that has settled over Oregon for the past four years is to be lifted and a growth of progress and development is to be ushered in. The REVIEW will do its utmost to see that the many natural advantages of this favored region are duly advertised to the world. Not only will it do this but it promises to keep fully abreast of the times, happy in the fact that its lot has been cast in this favored country and that to the fullest degree it is the recognized advocate of Douglas county, acknowledged as pre-eminently its leading newspaper, and also joyous of the fact that the state and nation are under honest, able and staunch democratic administrations.

Thus happy, hopeful and full of vim and vigor THE REVIEW enters its twelfth year, and modestly call attention to the fact that it is in the lead and proposes to stay there. Now is the time to subscribe.

THE DECLINE OF BLAINE.

It is becoming more and more evident every day that the defeat of Jas. G. Blaine in the last Presidential contest was a personal defeat. The truth of the whole matter is that a large number of Blaine's own political household, while admitting his brilliant ability deny his honesty and impeach his integrity. This is a grave charge to make against a man who stands intellectually pre-eminent among his countrymen. But nevertheless, this is the accusation made by the leading republican papers of the nation—the Herald, Times and Harper's Weekly of New York, the Boston Herald and other journals. This is the ground of the mugwump opposition to Mr. Blaine and if the charges are well founded, they are sufficient, for no dishonest man should ever occupy the Presidential chair.

As the time approaches for another Presidential contest, the friends of Mr. Blaine are determined to again move every stone to secure for him the nomination of his party, but for the past three months the decline of the Blaine sentiment in the republican party has simply been remarkable. The boom has been too long continued and the strain has been too great. There is a desire among the republicans to pick up a newer man. Some one like Allison, Ingalls or Fairchild. The Sherman boom is at present being used as a Blaine-killer. There is no desire anywhere for Senator Sherman for the Presidency. But there is a strong desire to attract attention from Blaine and to divide his strength with a man of national reputation. The death of Logan concentrates this strength upon Senator Sherman, but it is not a real Sherman strength as it is only a demand for anybody to beat Blaine, and the more votes Mr. Sherman can secure the better in the long run will be for the dark horse upon whose shoulders shall fall the leadership of the republican party. If THE REVIEW were called upon to name the next Presidential candidate of the republican party as the time indicates, it would mention John James Ingalls, of Kansas. However, it is a matter of secondary importance as Grover Cleveland will enter upon his second term in 1889.

THE SALARIES AMENDMENT.

There are some very serious objections to the adoption of the new amendment to the constitution giving the legislature unlimited power to regulate salaries. The great officers of the co-ordinate departments of the government will thereby be placed at the back of the legislative department. Instead of being independent and self-acting representatives of the people they can easily be reduced to the condition of mere puppets of the legislature will or of the Joe Simon ring that may chance to stand for the legislature. Under the amendment as proposed even the paltry \$2000 now allowed the judges may be reduced to \$500, or if some scheme of ring villany would be worked up it could easily be run up to \$10,000. There should be important limitations to this power of regulating the salaries. There should first be a minimum salary, say of \$3000, fixed and beyond the touch of the legislature. Then a limitation should be made that no salary should be increased during one's term. In other words his salary should not be increased nor diminished during his term of office. In this way we would have the officers of the great co-ordinate departments independent men not subject to legislative bossism, nor to small boss ring rule. The amendment as it stands is dangerous to the welfare of the people, and thoughtful citizens should vote it down.—Evening Democrat.

This appointment of Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, to be the secretary of the treasury is one to be highly commended. For the past two years Mr. Fairchild has been first as assistant secretary and therefore the appointment is in the line of direct promotion.

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

Ed. REVIEW: In forming society each member necessarily relinquishes a part of his natural rights for the good of the whole community. But it is a mistake to think that in the U. S. government has the same authority over its subjects, as a parent over children. Our Declaration of Independence says: "That all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men." Now another right not enumerated above, is that of acquiring, possessing and protecting property. A person who has property acquires with it the right to use it, provided his use of it is not injurious to the enjoyment of others having an equal right to the enjoyment of their property. I have the right to build a house of wood, except in fire limits of towns, because then I interfere with the equal right of others having built houses of brick, to enjoy their property. I may kill meat on a farm but must do butchering outside of a town, for the other people have the right to breathe pure air. I may use any kind of profane language but not in public. I may build a house for myself to suit my fancy, but if for tenants must provide proper fire escapes. So certain natural rights are interfered with but all such interference must be reasonable, necessary and effective.

Is the prohibition amendment reasonable? "The manufacture of liquors are prohibited, except for medical, scientific or mechanical purposes." Remember that I have a natural right to manufacture. If I make a hundred barrels of whiskey or beer, no one is harmed, if I sell the same no harm yet to any one; if I take a drink myself, whose rights am I interfering with? It is only when it is taken in excess that the harm comes in and mostly to the subject himself, and it is then that the law should step in and protect the rights of others. But prohi says whiskey is the cause of crime and cities statistics to prove it; I ask how do you know it was whiskey? Because the offender was drunk? That I hold is the reason you catch him. The man who purposely steals, robs or murders knows better than to get drunk in order to execute his crime, consequently he escapes detection and conviction! Again I like to see a distinction made in the grade of crime, have all the crimes caused by whiskey in this country equalled the single action of a former proli leader here in the way of monetary losses and general distrust. What are one hundred convictions of the crime of disorderly conduct or "being drunk" along side of one embezzlement by a saving bank director? Is it reasonable to make the selling of liquor a crime, and not the buying? Is the manufacturer of firearms ever held to be a criminal, because of the crimes and accidents caused by firearms? But granting that adulterated whiskey is the cause of crime, is it reasonable to include wine, beer and even cider? If I offer a visitor at my house a drink of current wine, do I become a criminal? whose rights am I interfering with? The prohi says that they only want to close the saloons, but do not want to interfere with drinking. Very well, but the amendment does not read so, why is it not expressed plainly? Is it a concealed attempt upon some of our personal rights under the cloak of "good of the people?" What is the use of "giving away liquor" in the amendment, is that the way saloons do their business? To be concluded.

ANOTHER REPLY.

DEER CREEK, April 5th, 1887. Ed. REVIEW: I will again answer my friend Taylor and try to get the prohibition subject properly in his mind. He cannot understand the subject. Is it wrong to sell that which all the laws of the land license, and in which business millions of money is invested? The first thing we want to know is, who says the sale of liquor is the same as to steal and murder. Mr. Taylor is the man that does not know that one is a legitimate business and the other is a crime in all countries. Theft never had the least backing only by lawbreakers, while the liquor dealers have had license for a long time and as good people use liquor as Mr. Taylor or any body else. I do not say I am "overly" good for there are none good but God. So he that is without sin let him cast the first stone as the Saviour told the Jews, when they brought the woman before Him. Oh, Mr. Taylor, you forget when you talk about opium. The law does not dig it up by the root as you are trying to do about liquor. They allow it to be used in the manner it is intended to be used. Now we have got laws in regard to men getting drunk. If they do anything wrong punish them, but do not rob a man of the right to get liquor when he wants it. As for me being three sheets in the wind when I fell on the harrow, that is not the truth and must be guess work. I had not drunk a single drop at the time. The whippersnappers were false, and if I cannot show as clear a record from getting drunk as any man in Oregon I will drink for the drinks. As for people doing crimes and packing it on whiskey, that has been the cry since Adam and Eve sinned in the garden of Eden. They pack their crime on something and whiskey must stand its share. As for the accident that happened by the carelessness of men that never saw liquor they may be like my self falling on the harrow and the whippersnappers of a few untruths about it. Now for your scripture. As far as that goes, I will say I do not back men that get intoxicated and do wrong, but to do right is to use as much as will do you good and no more. The man that is mean enough to steal your property if he could is not a very good man and is no better as far as he is concerned than if he had stolen it. Now, Mr. Taylor, you say the men that use liquor are only fit for school. I have to say that the best men use liquor and the medical men are in danger as the most of them use liquor in the way of medicine. Now you must stop that for the prohibitionists say that alcohol must be destroyed. You said that I switch off on the Book of books, so I did, for I had to tell you that the Saviour made wine and you say it was water; and by the way, the Saviour says, he came eating and drinking and they called him a glutton and wine-bibbler. Friend Taylor, please turn to Matthew 15 chap. 11th verse. You will find the following: "Not that goeth into the mouth defileth a man, but that which comes out of the mouth." So you see, that the whiskey that is drunk is not the cause, but the man gets drunk and packs his pranks on whiskey. Please turn to Titus 2 chap. 3d verse. You will find that the woman drank wine and was charged not to take too much, that is not to get drunk. Friend Taylor, if we want people to be good we cannot put all things out of their reach that they commit crimes for, or we would have nothing left. The noble horses would be gone, all the money would be gone for they will do wrong to get it. So you will see you cannot make the human family much better than they are. Pass laws to punish crime and allow the manufacture of all things that are according to the commandments and do not get better than God wants us to be. Do you want want others to do unto you, friend Taylor. If you had \$100,000 in a distillery in Roseburg you would not think it near as bad as to steal that amount and have to go to jail for life. So there is a great difference after all. My letter is getting too long, and I will have to close. G. W. GENEER.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

If the powers that be would have given the Agent eight or ten thousand dollars to aid him at the time he made the effort in 1884 to raise \$25,000, he no doubt would have had better success. Now the Board at Nashville Tenn. through Bishop Keener and Dr. Kelly are liberal enough to not only offer the pitiful sum of \$8000 to build up a \$150,000 enterprise, but they actually pay the Board's travelling expenses to and from their meetings. This unbounded liberality was never known before. The Bishop appointed on the Board men who he was assured or knew would carry out his views. Now these men have two reasons for voting as they did, 1st, they were selected to do so, and 2d, it is a question if their expenses would be paid if they were to vote contrary to the Bishop's and Burch's dictation. The expenses of some of these brethren were over \$50, and not less than \$100 will be necessary to pay the actual travelling expenses every time this Board is around. The more we study this action the more we see the preconcerted arrangement of these men, and the more reprehensible their conduct appears. The people of Corvallis may have been slow to raise the amount they should have done earlier but at the last they did, and never were they guilty of half so atrocious an act of double dealing and inconsistency as this action of the trustees. Mark what we say, the next legislature will take hold of the State Agricultural college in a way that will make some heads dizzy. We see that the association is going right along as though nothing had occurred, that is the way to proceed, and if enjoined, give bonds, and go right along. We have no words to express the contentment we have for anyone who would violate the law, "no one can take advantage of his own wrong." More yet to follow.

MARVELOUS CHANGES.

What the Future will be to Those Who Refuse to Believe. Is this country unconsciously undergoing a wonderful change, is the change to take place before we are aware of the fact, and when it has taken place will we wonder why we did not see it before it was too late to see it? Those that see the changes early avail themselves early, and thereby receive benefits. The shrewd iron man sees the iron interest transferred from Pittsburg and Pennsylvania to Birmingham, Alabama, and he sees the iron mines of Tennessee in Pennsylvania torn down and deserted for this new and prolific field. It is claimed by the iron men of Alabama that the iron that they produce there will revolutionize the iron interests of the world. We have seen the grain-growing centers of this country shifted to the West. We have seen the pork-packing industry fit from Cincinnati to Chicago, and from thence to Kansas City and Omaha. Southern cotton mills under sell England and American markets, and challenge the wool trade of the world. We have seen and are seeing all this take place before our eyes, and know that other changes are taking place equally as prominent, and we wonder as we behold them. Ten years ago the insurance companies only required an analysis of the fluids when they were taking insurance for very large amounts. To-day no first-class company will insure any amount unless they have a rigid analysis of the fluids passed, and if any traces of certain disorders are apparent, the application is rejected. In their reports they show that out of a party of every 100 people in this country, 70 die either directly or indirectly to such disorders. The Drompton Hospital for Consumption, London, England, reports that sixty of every 100 victims of consumption also have serious disorders of the kidneys. Among scientists for the treatment of this dread malady the question is being discussed: "Is not this disorder the real cause of consumption?" Ten years ago the microscope was something seldom found in a physician's office; now every physician of standing has one and seldom visits his patients without calling for a sample of fluids for examination. Why is all this? It is possible that we of the present generation are to die of diseases caused by kidney disorders? or shall we master the cause by Warner's safe cure, the only recognized specific, and thus remove the effects? It is established by the fluids passed, and if any percentage of deaths in this country are traceable to diseased kidneys, for years the proprietors of Warner's safe cure have been insisting that there is no sound health when the kidneys are diseased, and they enthusiastically press their specific for this terrible scourge upon public attention. We are continually hearing its praises sounded. This is what we want. Cannot the proprietors of this great remedy, who have been warning us of the danger, tell us how to avoid a disease that at first is so unimportant, and is so fatal in its termination? Are we to hope against hope, and wait without our reward? The most significant of all changes, however, that we of to-day can note is this radical change of view to which the public is being brought. It was formerly thought that the kidneys were of very small importance; to-day, we believe, it is generally admitted that there can be no such thing as sound health in any organ if they are in the least degree deranged.

THE FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

Douglas county is to be congratulated on the fact that it is out of debt and that when the delinquent taxes come in, probably by June, it will have some \$4,000 in the treasury. This excellent financial condition is due to the democratic management of the county and as the first time the county has been out of debt since 1872, when Judge Fitzhugh, our present county judge, occupied the same position as at present. A limited amount of space prevents us this week from going into extensive details of the financial exhibit printed in another column this week which THE REVIEW will review more at length in the future. As the county is now in an excellent condition, attention should be given to the needed improvement. A large petition has been presented for the construction of a bridge at Winston's ferry. This bridge would accommodate the large and growing settlements of Camas Valley and Ten Mile and should be built. These people are out from all travel to the county seat and traveling point in the winter time,

and since the construction of the bridge at Roseburg, is now the most needed public improvement. There is also a strong desire for a bridge across the North Umpqua at Winchester. This bridge would also accommodate a large section and due attention should be given to their claims. A petition has been presented for the improvement of the court house, to make it fire proof and to enlarge it as the growing demands of the county justify. The county records are now in danger from fire and there is not sufficient jury room or other accommodations. Let the good work of improving go on, as the people have faith in the economy and honesty and most excellent management of the present county administration.

The Vermont editor of the Oregonian is quite an acquisition. We have been treated to several important historical essays with regard to that state. The latest is a savage attack on the ability of that very genial gentleman and humorous poet the late John G. Saxe. It is really too bad that John A. Andrew is the only man who has died in the past quarter of a century, who in any degree, seems to have satisfied the Oregonian that he had any right to live in the first place.

The people are to be congratulated upon the fact that patriotism and a desire to serve one's country is strong, or with some men than a monetary compensation. Thus Judge Cooley surrenders a position as receiver of the Washburn railroad at a salary of \$25,000 per year to act as an inter-state railroad commissioner at \$7,500. His action is to be highly commended and it is an unjust accusation of the New York Tribune that the judge has the presidential bee in his bonnet.

The president has made most excellent selections for the inter-state railroad commission. The people may rest assured that the law will be given a fair and impartial trial. It is founded on the great principle of justice and whatever damage it may do will only be temporary.

A MINISTER has discovered that Jo Smith stole the Book of Mormon from Shakespeare and Shakespeare stole it from Bacon. The gentleman from whom Bacon stole it has not yet reported.

A MICHIGAN editor has been cowled six times, and is a young man yet, with a future full of possibilities.

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The delay in sending the river and harbor bill to the president, which gave him an excuse to pocket it, is ascribed to the action of the committee who had it in charge, of which Willis of Kentucky was chairman. The opponents of the bill offered a substitute for the original bill, appropriating exactly the same amount, with the simple qualification that the secretary of war should be empowered to expend the amount, \$7,430,000, in accordance with his judgment. This was simply to guard against the expenditure of money to satisfy the appropriations for petty creeks, etc., with which the bill is always more or less loaded. In this way important projects, like the improvement of the navigation of the Columbia and of the harbors of the Oregon coast would get full justice and petty jobs would be ignored. This sensible substitute was rejected and so was another substitute several days later, empowering a board of engineers to spend \$7,500,000 in accordance with their judgment. Under either of these substitutes Oregon would have been likely to secure all its appropriations, as the president would have probably signed either of them.—Oregonian.

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Hold on There, Where are you going? I am Going to Say That Young & Hammitte OAKLAND Oregon



Wish to Announce that they have just received the Finest Stock Hardware Stoves Tinware etc. in Douglas Co. And are Prepared to Give Customers