ROSEBURG REVIEW

ISSUED FRIDAY MORNINGS
—BY—
THE REVIEW PUBLISHING CO.

J. R. N. BELL, - - Editor

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1887

FOR THE JUNE ELECTION.

One of the proposed amendments which is to be decided by the people of Oregon at the special November election is that changing the time of holding elections from June until November. The reason for the propssed change is that during the Presidential years we hold two elections one in June and the other in November. And the passage of this measure would save the expense and trouble of the June election. But the saving would only be once in four years and it is always doubtful whether any small money consideration should be allowed to interfere with what may be to the interest of the state and people. The writer is decidedly of the opinion that it is an erroneous principle to elect the President of the United States at the same time that State and county officers are being chosen. The Presidential office should be filled at an election devoted entirely to the discussion of national measures and candidates, and should not be mixed up with petty local affairs and quarrels over county spoils. It should not be made a trading scheme in the interest of corrupt and dishonorable politicians who would seek to feather their own nest at the expense of the people's desire in matters of great national importance. Most of the states have elections every year for some of their officers and Oregon with its four years term for state offices and two for county, has none too frequent elections and the fact that the Presidential election comes by itself, freed from all chance at corrupt bargains and sales is a matter more for congratulation than regret. There should be a general discussion of this question by the press of the state and the verdict of the people would doubt less be in favor of letting well enough alone and of sustaining the June election.

Mr. Sherman as a Candidate.

The recent Ohio republican state convention, which nominated Governor Foraker for re-election, passed practically unanimously a resolution endorsing Senator John Sherman, of that state, for the presidential nomination next year. Senator Sherman, in point of ability and experience, is one of the most prominent public men in the republican party, but as a presidential factor, there has been nothing in his long public career which has ever linked him with the cause of the people. He has grown rich in office, being a millionaire and as secretary of the treasury under Hayes he was the subservient tool of the Wall street money power. That there would be a powerful effort made by the corporations to elect Senator Sherman no one can doubt. Probably with the single exception of Leland Stanford, of California, who is to be considered as a presidential quantity, there is no man in the nation, who would suit the railroads, the banks, the Jay Goulds and the money cormorants more as president than Mr. Sherman. With this class, on the other hand, Mr. Blaine, who must be regarded as the head of the republican party, is not popular. Not, in fact, because they doubt his subserviency to the money power as the famous Delmonico dinner testified, but because Mr. Blaine entertains many demagogic schemes that would doubtless considerably unsettle the business of the country, provided it were ever so unfortunate as to elevate him to the chief magistracy. Mr. Sherman has no love for the common people and makes no pretense to any. His presidential boom seems to be growing larger as Mr. Blaine's grows more beautifully less. But no matter which, if either, secures the nomination as Mr. Cleveland will be inaugurated for his second term on March 4th 1889.

SCHOLARSHIPS in the State University are not sought as eagerly as might perhaps be expected. One reason, no doubt, is the high price of ordinary board and lodging in Eugene which students have to pay. From four to five dollars a week in a country town, where the fare is plain and the rooms ordinarily furnished, is too high a price for pupils to pay. At least it is too much for those pupils to whom the small saving resulting from procuring a scholarship is a matter of importance. There are a number of people in Eugene, who consider the university in the light of an institution created for their benefit, just as many Salem people regard the state fair, and as a consequence, they strive to make the most of it by serving plain country food at city prices to students who are trying to eke their way through a classical course in this institution. It is no doubt that to this fact is due the many vacancies in scholarships, and the further fact that many of these scholarships are forfeited by the absence of pupils after the first year. —Telegram.

GOOD TIMES HERE.

All indications demonstrate that the era of business depression in Douglas county is at an end and that good times are being ushered in. All that is necessary is for our people to take advantage of the splendid opportunities which nature has vouchsafed to our favored region and by push and energy develop the resources that are lying in all directions. The continual stream of money that has been pouring into this country for the past year has at last turned the tide and the boom is upon us. In the first place there has been a steady and ready sale in the stock market, thousands and thousands of dollars coming into the country in return for horses, cattle and sheep, which at fair prices always represent two per cent a month. Then the wool clip was large and found a quick sale at good prices, then followed the large real estate transactions, going up into the thousands of dollars and bringing into the country men of capital who will invest in building up the country. This region is bound to vie with Southern California in all natural resources. The climate cannot be excelled for even temperature, neither too hot nor cold. The cool summer nights alone are a resource that will yet sell climate for us, as it is sold in lers favored sections. Now let our people turn their attention to the fruit industry, to the establishing and building up of manufacturies and Douglas county will push to the front backed as it is by the finest climate beneath the blue dome of heaven and resources wonderful in their extent and grandeur.

Production of Wealth.

Rev. G. M. Steele asks in Work and Wages: "Is it really true that labor produces all the wealth of the world? Of course, by labor here is meant the putting forth of physical energy, otherwise the succeeding sentences have no meaning. Does any one who thinks at all about the subject believe that the great factories, the docks, the vast buildings of stone and brick and iron in our great cities, the railroads, the mighty steamships, the complicated machines and innumerable other structures are the result of manual labor alone? Suppose there is a line of rail way fifty miles in length to be built, and five thousand steady, intelligent, and reliable laborers are told to go and build it. Will they be able to build the bridges, to make the deep cuts, to construct the causeways through treacherous swamps, to calculate the grades, and do other equally difficult parts of the work? How many ordinary wage laborers would it take to produce a Corliss engine, the first of its kind? No; there must be much besides muscular effort in order to attain these results. There must be toil of brain, long and protracted, and often exhausting thought, sometimes accompanied by great sacrifices and great hardships. In order to extensive production there are required great mental qualities, some of them of a rare kind. There is needed power to contrive, to invent, to organize, to direct, or little can be achieved. The man who blows the organ might claim that he produces all the music of the instrument. It is true he is generally an essential condition, but not by any means the only or the most essential condition. No more is manual labor the only or the most essential condition of the production of great wealth."

A Generous and Extensive Loan.

An earnest Christian lady makes the following offer to our readers:—"I will loan, free of postal and all charges to such of your readers as will promise a careful reading and to pay return postage after reading it, a book which in interesting style shows the Bible to be a self-interpreter, and its teachings grandly harmonious, viewed in the light of sanctified reason and common sense.

"I want to put this book into the hands of all the skeptically inclined, as an aid and guard against the growing scientific skepticism. It is not dry, musty reading, but truly 'meat in due season' to the truth hungry. The light of this precious little volume has made the Bible a new book, a treasure, a mine of wealth, to many as well as to myself. And I feel that I cannot better use my means than in circulating this work by the thousand.' Address Postal Card to

MRS. C. B. LEMUELS,
Allegheny, Pa.

THE citizens of St. Louis, irrespective of race, creed or political affiliations have invited President Cleveland to visit their city and he has accepted. The citizens of Chicago with the same unanimity have invited the President of the United States, to accept their hospitality, and he will probably visit with them. These are instances of public sentiment that certain persons in this country cannot ignore.

GEN. Tuttle has been accused by Mr. Johnson of St. Louis, in the civil war a lieutenant in the United States Navy, of some crooked cotton transactions. It is said that Fairchild will supplicate God to have Lieut Johnson struck with the three palsies.

ALL state Democratic conventions heartily endorse the administration of President Cleveland.

HONEST DEBTS NEVER OUTLAWED.

The Providence *Journal* relates this incident: A man walked into a gentleman's furnishing goods store on Westminster street Friday and asked the amount of a bill, with interest which he had run up in the year 1875. When the debt was contracted he was living rather fast, and soon after that time he disappeared. The proprietor gave him the amount of the bill and interest, (which was well-nigh double its original amount,) and he paid it. He was then asked if he knew that he was not legally bound to pay it; that the claim was outlawed. "Yes," was the answer, "but I'm not outlawed." The same afternoon another man came into the store and said that the same forgotten debtor had paid him a large outlawed bill with interest.

This illustrates the important difference between a man who had integrity rooted deep in his moral nature and a man who was only as honest as the law compelled him to be. Men of this sort would need no system of commercial checks on fraud and swindling, and the enormous injury that every great rascal works the world does not lie half so much in the suffering he causes those he has robbed as the fact that he subjects absolutely honest men to the disability of the general commercial distrust and contracted credit that the bad faith of practical men compel society to enforce in the whole circle of trade. That is, sterling men, who deserve liberal credit and generous treatment on their own merits, are subjected to the pains and penalties of the excessive precautions which business scoundrels oblige the victimized public to adopt, and this is why a business robber and pirate, when once caught and convicted, ought to be sternly punished. His villainy robs good men of that generous treatment they deserve at the hands of the business world. The sentiment that while a claim may "outlaw" an honest debt is never outlawed with an honest debtor; that a man is bound to pay when he can on the principle that no debt can outlaw under the moral law with a moral man, is the feeling of every true man. He accepts the indulgence of the law which gives him relief from the full weight of his burden as a humane opportunity awarded him, not for the purpose of evading or extinguishing his honest debts, but in order to give him a chance to again get on his feet and pay what he owes. Of course a great many men look upon a legal release, as a moral release, but no true man regards it otherwise in morals than the grant of a chance to shake off the load that drags him under water—to reach the shore and to work his way to the command of a new ship. When a man who has had a legal release granted him by an act of bankruptcy or a statute of limitations, finds himself once more firmly on his feet, able to pay without subjecting his wife and children to excessive sacrifice of the direst necessities of life, he is morally bound to pay, and if he is of the right metal he will pay in full like the honest Providence man, who paid an outlawed claim on the sound plea that no law can extinguish a moral obligation to pay an honest personal debt.—*Oregonian.*

RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

The government investigation of the construction and management of the Central Pacific railroad threatens to involve Senator Stanford, of California, and Mr. C. P. Huntington of the same state in considerable trouble. There is no doubt but that a large amount of the money made by the railroad magnates of the Golden state, was made by dishonorable methods, and if the people could bring the guilty parties to justice it would be in accordance with the present era of prosecution of those who betray high trusts. The recent conviction of Jacob Sharp, who bribed the board of New York alder men must make bribe-givers, however rich, feel as though a day of reckoning were at hand. Before the committee Mr. Huntington speaks of expenditures into the millions as going to enlighten congressmen on the needs and wants of the country through which the Central Pacific was to be built. It is needless to say that this is almost a free confession of bribery and corruption, but the latest phase in California has closed the investigation until the courts can be appealed to, the secretary of several "construction companies" refusing to show his books. The facts are beginning to assume a dark hue for those men who have amassed millions, not from the profits of a railroad, but from the mere construction of it. Senator Stanford and Mr. Huntington are not giving a satisfactory explanation. It is to be hoped that the committee will thoroughly sift matters and make a complete report to Congress, so that the people can call all guilty parties to account.

POOR OLD Dr. Samuel McDowell, the Salem office-seeker who seems destined to end his days in the asylum, never hunted an office more persistently than John Sherman is now after the presidency. Is there anything wrong with the Senator's upper story?

ALWAYS have a good word for Douglas county, for she deserves it.

DOUGLAS COUNTY should have a woolen mill.

A PIONEER GONE.

In the death of Capt. William Tichenor, which occurred at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. E. W. McGraw, No. 1132 twenty-first street, San Francisco, on Wednesday morning, the 27th inst., Oregon loses one of the oldest, most prominent and most worthy representatives of the earliest settlers. Few men in sterling elements of character more fitly represented that race. Capt. Tichenor's health had been failing for the past year, although but few persons except his more immediate friends and relatives realized that he was in a rapid decline.

Capt. Tichenor was a son of Deacon James Tichenor, of the First Presbyterian church, of Newark, N. J. His mother, Abby Hedden, was the daughter of a prominent resident of South Orange avenue.

Capt. William Tichenor was born at the northeast corner of Mulberry and Mechanic streets, Newark, N. J., June 13th, 1813, being directly descended from the original family of his name, who settled in the lower part of the city. He was educated in the old Newark academy, and received the best instruction that could be had there. He had a good mind and a retentive memory, and came out of school with as full a fund of available knowledge as any of his competitors. When but a small boy he ran away from home and made one or two voyages to Europe, in which he acquired his love for the sea. He was first mate of one of the first Mississippi steamboats when but eighteen years of age. He subsequently married and located in Indiana in 1833. In 1843 he moved to Illinois, where he embraced the Christian faith, and preached that doctrine on the same circuit with his old friend, Col. E. D. Baker. In 1848 he was elected state senator from Edgar county, which position he resigned in the spring of 1849 and started for California, where he arrived in September of the same year. Gold having been discovered in great quantities on the Mary's river, he sought that locality for his first field of labor. After fair success in the mines, he returned to San Francisco and purchased the schooner Jacob Rierson and fitted her out for a cruise on the coast of Lower California and Mexico. He was away on this expedition about three months, which was during the winter of '49 and '50.

In the spring of 1851 he was master of the full-rigged brig Emily Farnham, which sailed between San Francisco and Astoria. Later during the same year he commanded the steamer Sea Gull, one of the first on the route between San Francisco and Portland. He founded the town of Port Orford the same year (1851,) which he has called his home ever since. His family landed there May 9th, 1852, which consisted of a wife and three children, of which the children survive him. He lost the steamer Sea Gull on Humboldt bar, Jan. 22d, 1852. Her machinery broke down while going out on her way to San Francisco, and the steamer was thrown upon the sands after passing through the worst of seas. He succeeded in saving the lives of all on board, and for his heroic exertions the passengers made him a present of a splendid gold watch which he carried up to the time of his death.

After the loss of the Sea Gull, he took charge of the steamer Quickstep, but not having sufficient power to stem the northwest winds she was placed on the southern route, and the captain took charge of the ship Anson, plying between San Francisco and Astoria. In 1854 he was first officer and Columbia pilot on the propeller Peytona. He was afterward on small schooners, and finally, in 1863, abandoned the sea and settled down at his home in Port Orford.

During the Indian wars of 1855-56 he was guide for the regulars, being most of the time with the commands of Generals Ord and Buchanan. He was elected to the territorial legislature three times, and elected joint senator from Coos, Curry and Umpqua in 1860. He was instrumental in electing Cols. Nesmith and Baker at that session to the U. S. Senate.

Captain Tichenor took the warmest interest in everything concerning the welfare, prosperity and improvement of our young state. Being a gentle man of untiring energy, sound judgment and superior intelligence, when he took hold of a project it was very likely to succeed. He was ever upon the alert, watching public measures that would benefit Oregon, and anything hurtful to her credit received his prompt emphatic denunciation. He had stored in his memory a fund of historic reminiscences equaled by very few. No man could sit down with him for half an hour without being instructed. Noble and generous, he made many friends. His deeds of charity and acts of kindness will ever be remembered. He died of heart disease. Not a muscle trembled, not a limb moved—but just as sweetly as a child going to sleep, he passed away. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. His three children are Anna C. Dart, Williamsport, Pa., Ellen McGraw, of San Francisco, and J. B. Tichenor, of Salem, all by his first wife, Elizabeth Brinkerhoff.

Through all the hardships and dangers of a frontier life he has nobly and faithfully discharged the duties of husband, father and neighbor, and at a ripe old age has been called to a Christian's reward. His death will be deeply felt by those who called him father and grandpa; to them it is an irreparable loss, while among his neighbors and old Oregonians his name will be long remembered with respect.—*Statesman.*

SOUTHERN PACIFIC IN OREGON.

Replying to questions concerning the plans of the Southern Pacific railroad in Oregon, Vice President Crocker states that the officials of that road have no plans outlined for the immediate future. All their energies are exerted toward completion of the line over and through the Siskiyou mountains. Work on the remaining 500 feet of the tunnel is being pushed with great rapidity. Not a minute of the twenty-four hours in the day, or the seven days in the week, is lost. Three gangs are at work, changing every eight hours.

With reference to the proposed line through Eastern Oregon, he states that surveyors are still in the field, but they have not yet made sufficient progress to enable the directors of the road to formulate plans for a line through that region, if it should be deemed advisable to build there.

He again takes occasion to say that the Southern Pacific has not, nor has it had in contemplation the building of a line between Astoria and Portland. One point, however, spoken of will be of especial interest, at least to residents of the middle and upper Willamette valley. He says the railroad officials have now under consideration a project of uniting the east and west branches of the Oregon & California railroad. The beginning of the connecting link will be at Corvallis, on the west side, but just where connection will be made with the east side road has not been decided on. Connection will not be made immediately, but the statement is made that as to its being made at a time not far remote is certain.

Electric Motive Power.

The *Electrical Review* thinks many will be surprised by the statement that more than 3,500,000 passengers are carried annually in this country on street cars mooved by electric motors. In Montgomery, Ala., electricity is used on eleven miles of road, and the cost is reported by the general manager to be only one-half the cost of horse power. Roads on which electricity takes the place of horses are found in Baltimore, Los Angeles, Port Huron, Detroit, Scranton, Appleton, Wis., and Denver. Electric railways are either in course of construction or under contract in twelve other cities, and in thirty-seven, companies have been formed or other steps taken for the building of such roads. Upon none of the roads now in operation in this country, however, is force supplied by storage batteries attached to the cars. In most cases, power is communicated by an overhead conductor.

THERE is a spirit of bossism among republican leaders that would not be tolerated by democrats. The spectacle of John Sherman presiding at a convention, securing appointment of committees favorable to himself and generally bossing his own endorsement recalls the days when Conkling, Cameron and Logan attempted the third term scheme and is not a pleasant one for the people to contemplate.

MR. BLAINE is dividing the attention of the British people with Buffalo Bill.

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Many Of the good things of this life are sorrowfully let alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents, by at Marster's drug store.

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SHERIFF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY VIRTUE of a warrant issued out of County court of the state of Oregon for Douglas county and to me directed commanding me to levy upon the goods and chattels of the delinquent tax payers named on the delinquent tax roll for said county for the year 1886 thereto attached and if none be found then upon the real property as set forth and described in said delinquent tax roll or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount of taxes charged therein together with cost and expenses, I have duly levied upon the following described piece or parcel of land as set forth in said tax roll belonging to B. F. Dowell lying and being in Douglas county, state of Oregon assessed to the said B. F. Dowell described as follows to-wit: N W ¼ of the S W ¼ of Sec 28 Tp 22 S of R 5 W Willamette Meridian containing 40 acres. The N ½ of the donation land claim of Jesse Applegate and wife in Tp 32 S R 5 West Willamette Meridian except 200 acres more or less conveyed by W. H. H. Applegate to Chas. Drain and J. C. Drain on June 24th, 1871 and described as follows: Beginning at the S W corner of said donation claim running thence north 89 degrees 15 minutes, east 63 chains, thence south 31 degrees 20 minutes west 37 chains and 15 links, thence south 89 degrees 15 minutes, west 63 chains, thence north 31 degrees 20 minutes, east 37.15 chains to the place of beginning, containing 121.55 acres save and except 8.45 acres of land lying west of the county road deeded to Cattwright, also the donation land claim of James W. Jones being the N ½ of S W ¼ and the S ½ of the N W ¼ of Sec 24 Tp 23 S R 5 W Willamette Meridian containing 160 acres lying in Douglas county, Oregon together with the tenements, hereditaments and appertenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, in pursuance thereof I will on

SATURDAY Sept. 3, 1887

at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day sell at public auction at the Court house door in said county and state to the highest bidder for cash in hand the above described land premises to satisfy the sum of $46.06 the amount of the delinquent tax against B. F. Dowell for said county for the year 1886 together with cost and accruing cost. B. C. AGEE, Sheriff.

August 5, 1887.

LOST PUBLIC MEN.

What the Death of So Many Great Men Means—Are We As a Nation in Danger.

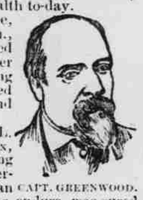
"America is losing its prominent men very fast," was the remark of a well known Englishman who is now visiting this country, and he was right. Sumner, Wilson, Phillips, Washburn, Carpenter, and a host of others have departed, and John A. Logan has just passed away. But has it never occurred to the reader that the cause of the deaths of these public men was in every case the same? And has it occurred to you that Manning, Butler, Blaine, and a host of others are treading the same road? The great American scourge, today, is kidney disease, and it is by no means confined to public men. Thousands of men whom we see every day have inherited it from

AMERICA'S LOSS.

their parents and do not know it. Innumerable women who are delicate are afflicted with it at this moment, and think it is simply "weakness." Little children whose kidneys have been injured by scarlet fever are suffering from it, usually unknown to their parents. Its symptoms are a tired feeling and a desire to sleep; a pale complexion; uncertain appetite; faintness at the pit of the stomach; shifting pains, sometimes in the back, sometimes in the limbs, and again in the head; plentiful or scanty urine, with the scum on top or a sediment and brickdust in the bottom; a burning sensation in passing and skin hot at times and clammy at others. Any one of these things indicate disordered kidneys, which are the first stage of Bright's disease. They must be checked.

Captain Greenwood, of the steamer Kanawha, had these troubles in an aggravated form; he used Hunt's Remedy and is in perfect health to-day.

Rev. Charles Pike, of Waterbury, Conn., was greatly reduced in the same manner and was "suffering severely." He used Hunt's Remedy and was cured.



CAPT. GREENWOOD.

Mrs. Alexander L. Nichols, of Phenix, R. I., after passing through all the suffering which any woman is ever called upon to endure, was cured by Hunt's Remedy.

The son of Cornelius B. Smith of the State Department at Albany, N. Y., was given up to die by no less than four physicians, but was cured by Hunt's Remedy. These instances could be prolonged indefinitely.

Two things are certain. First—Kidney troubles, which always end in Bright's disease, unless checked, are fearfully prevalent. Second—They can be cured by using the remedy above named. With these truths in view, why men and women will be so heedless and allow symptoms to run along until they end in agony or death we cannot understand. We certainly advise all to think carefully on this subject, and act without delay.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have the book notes and accounts of Gates & Criteser, in my hands for collection and settlement. All that are indebted to said firm will please come forward immediately and settle the same and thereby save costs.

THOS. L. GANNON, J. P.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—The amended school laws of Oregon require that the Bonds of School Clerks be on file in the office of the County School Supt.

G. T. RUSSELL,
Supt of Schools for Douglas Co., Oregon.

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The temperature is unequalled in the United States for equability, there being only 13 degrees between the monthly mean of January, the coldest month of the year—the average of which is 46 degrees—and that of July and August, the hottest—the average of which is 59 (see Signal Service Reports.) The inside lands, about 340 acres of which are more or less cleared land under fence are suitable for dairying, or raising cattle or sheep, as well as for grains, roots, etc., and the entire when cleared and this is easily accomplished, as the timber has been permitted to grow only since the white man settled here about 20 years since,) will maintain a large number of cattle, and also adapted for the ordinary products of agriculture in a temperate climate.

Easy terms will be given, nearly the entire purcease money being allowed to lie on the lands for a long time, such security being considered ample for that purpose. The northern line of these inside lands is only half a mile from the postoffice, stores, shipping wharves, etc., of the rising seaport town of Bandon, which is situated at the Coquille, a river navigable for seagoing ships for 30, or 40 miles from its mouth, and where building lots of a frontage of 30 feet are selling for $500 and upwards. Apply to GEORGE BENNETT, Bandon, Coos County, Oregon

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SAW MILL FOR SALE.
ONE CIRCULAR STEAM SAW MILL, BOILER, Engine, Saws and Machinery necessary for a Complete Saw Mill, now situated on the homestead of John M. Rowley in Deer Creek precinct, Douglas county, Oregon. All new, having been run only about six months.
The same must be sold on account of the death of J. J. Whitsett, and if not sold at private sale before, I will on Thursday the 22d day of September 1887, at one o'clock of said day, sell the same at public auction on said premises to the highest bidder for cash.
J. H. WHITSETT,
Administrator of Estate of J. J. Whitsett.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY VIRtue of a warrant issued out of the County Court of the State of Oregon, in and for Douglas County, and to me directed commanding me to levy upon the goods and chattels of the delinquent tax payers named on the delinquent tax roll for said county for the year 1886 thereto attached, and if none be found then upon the real property as set forth and described in said delinquent tax roll or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount of taxes charged therein, together with cost and expenses, I have duly levied upon the following described piece or parcel of land as set forth in said tax roll, belonging and assessed to A. O. Houston, lying and being in Douglas county, State of Oregon, and described as follows, to-wit: Northwest quarter of section six (6), township 28, south range 7 west, containing 160 acres more or less. And in pursuance thereof I will on Saturday the 27th day of August, 1887, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day sell at public auction at the court house door in Roseburg, Douglas county, Oregon, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the above described land and premises to satisfy the sum of $5.40, amount of delinquent tax against A. O. Houston for said county, for the year 1886, together with cost and expenses of said sale.
Dated July 22, 1887.
B. C. AGEE,
Sheriff.

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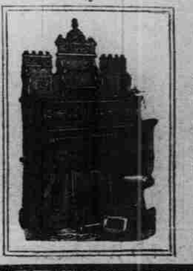

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SALE OF REAL ESTATE

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

In the matter of the Estate of J. J. Whitsett, Deceased,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHOM IT may concern, that under and in pursuance of an order of the County Court, entered therein on the 20th day of July 1887, directing a license to issue to the undersigned, administrator of the Estate of J. J. Whitsett, deceased, to sell all of the real property belonging to said Estate or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the claims of the mortgagees of said real estate. I will, therefore, for the purpose of raising funds to pay off and discharge the mortgages of George Haynes and Solomon Abraham on the whole of said Real Estate, on Saturday the 24th day of September 1887, between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the afternoon, to-wit, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M., of said day, on said premises, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described portion of said premises, to-wit:

Beginning at the North West corner of section 11, which is also the North West corner of the Donation land claim of James P. Gilmore and wife. Claim No. 41 in Township 28, South of Range 4 West of the Willamette Meridian, running thence East to the East line of said claim; thence South to the South line of said claim; thence West to the Section line between Sections 10 and 11, Township and range aforesaid; thence North to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and twenty acres.

J. H. WHITSETT.
Administrator of the Estate of J. J. Whitsett, deceased.