ROSEBURG REVIEW

ISSUED FRIDAY MORNINGS
—BY—
THE REVIEW PUBLISHING CO.

J. R. N. BELL, - - Editor

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1887.

THE STATE AND COUNTY FAIR.

The *Oregonian* has so well spoken our sentiments about the State fair, and they are so applicable to our county fair, that we publish the article entire. The State fair ought to be held at Portland, and so should the county fair be held at Roseburg. The prices of admission should be reduced at both places, and ladies should not pay a cent. The State fair should advertise, and cease indulging the opinion that people will come whether they know it or not. Premiums should be given on small articles and not all given to the horse race.

"The twenty-seventh annual fair at Salem under the management of the State Agricultural Society ended on Saturday. In some respects it was the best fair of recent years. The exhibit of agricultural products were better than usual, and there was more variety in the entertainment for visitors. But the great feature was the race track. The field of speed horses was large and the "sport" was fine from the beginning to the close. As to the morality of racing and the things that seem inseparable from it there is wide difference of opinion, and since discussion comes to nothing the subject may as well be left alone.

On another ground, the speed department of the fair is criticised unjustly by those who declare that the managers give up too much money to it. As a matter of fact, the races more than pay for themselves. The receipts for entries in the various races, the gate at the grand stand and the sale of the pooling privilege brought in a sum more than equal to the sum paid in racing premiums. Besides this, at least half of the attendance upon the fair was attracted especially by the races. The races are a necessity to the fair. Without them it could not maintain itself at all. Whether or not it is worth maintaining and whether its influences are for better or for worse are matters which must be considered with the races included, since without them the fair would certainly fail.

In its finances the recent fair was entirely successful. The receipts and expenditures have not yet been figured up, but it is known that the former are in excess to the latter. The surplus, which will not be large, with the subsidy of $5000 from the state will enable the society to pay another large installment on its debt, which in another year or two ought to be cleared up entirely.

The management of the fair could be greatly improved by more liberal policy. The cost of admission ($2.50 for the season for men; $1 for women and daily entrance $1) is so high as to limit attendance. Rates ought to be reduced at least one-half. On the other hand greater effort should be made to attract attendance. A liberality, costing nothing, would have secured a full regiment of militia from Portland on one day and the great Barrett circus for the whole week, and presence of these attractions would have drawn at least three thousand people who staid away. Since the success of a fair depends upon the attendance, no pains should be spared to make it popular.

Since it is the truth not to be disputed, we cannot refrain from saying again that the fair is held at the wrong place. In Salem it must be an out door exhibition subject to the chances of the weather, and taking one year with another there will be one failure in three. Furthermore, at Salem the hotel capacity is limited, there are no local attractions to speak of, and not population enough to give the fair a profitable local support. Since the State fair claims to be general in character and to represent the whole state, it should be held at the largest center of population, at the place easiest of access, of most local attractions, where the means of entertainment are sufficient for all comers, where it would not be greatly affected by unfavorable weather and where there is a large population to give it patronage and support. Political managers have learned by experience that a convention held at the center of population and business, Portland, is always well attended, while a convention held anywhere else is always full of proxies. So it is with all popular assemblages. At Portland the fair would always be certain of success, good weather or bad, as an institution of public interest and value and financially as well. We say this not in the spirit of local selfishness but because it is an evident truth. Portland has small need of the fair and if it could prosper as well or even maintain itself at Salem we would rather it would stay there.

Every year emphasises the necessity for a general superintendent, used to the management of big enterprises and endowed with full authority. Such an officer, qualified to organize the fair in advance, to advertise it in effective ways and then to manage it would earn his salary many times over."

A memorable and important work in the religious world is the location of the great Catholic University in the city of Washington. The estimate of the cost and endowment of this great work is the immense sum of $8,000,000, of which amount $700,000 is already in hand. It is designed to upbuild here a grand university that will favorably compare with the far famed seats of learning of the old world.

THE prohibitionists of Douglas county have asked a column in our paper in order that their side of the question may be heard, We kindly grant their request, and from now until the election in November all voters give attention to what shall be said in support of that amendment.

THE PROHIBITION COLUMN.

THE FRUITAGE OF PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

By Peter McVicar, D. D., President of Washburn College.

The prohibitory amendment to the Constitution of Kansas, was adopted in the autumn of 1880. The law to enforce this amendment went into effect in May, 1882, a little over five years ago. The majority by which the amendment was small. Many of the temperance people were apprehensive as to the result. Would it not remain a dead letter upon the statute books? For several years, even as late as 1885, in some cities the sentiment was strongly against the enforcement. But the growing sentiment of the people in the rural districts and in the smaller towns, became so intensified, that county officers and state officials even were made to feel the pressure of popular indignation against the saloon and against any city that persisted in thwarting the will of the people.

The most refractory points were visited by the attorney general of the state in person, and by the strong arm of the law every saloon was closed. It may now safely be affirmed that the prohibitory laws of Kansas are enforced as effectively as other criminal laws.

The Governor of the state, a few days since, addressed a letter to the general manager of the Associated Press, in refutation of floating statements as to the failure of prohibition in Kansas. At the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, the Governor was one of those who believed that the measure was a mistake, but the results have fully convinced him of the opposite. From statistics carefully gleaned the following showing is made:

In 1880 the population of Kansas was 996,096; now it is fully 1,650,600.

In 1880 Kansas had only 3,104 miles of railway; now about 7,000 miles—more than double.

In 1880 the assessed valuation of property, real and personal, aggregated only $160,891,689; now the returns indicate a total of $300,000,000—nearly double.

In 1880 Kansas had 5,154 school houses, 2,514 churches, and 347 newspapers; now 8,500 school houses, 3,500 churches, and 700 newspapers.

In 1880 only 55 towns had populations in excess of 1,000; now over 200 towns have each over 1,000 inhabitants, 25 towns each over 5,000 inhabitants, and four have each over 20,000.

In 1880 only 8,868,000 acres were planted in crops; this year the area planted is 16,000,000—nearly double.

In 1880 the value of the farm products was about $84,521,000; in 1886 over $264,000,000.

During the past two and one-half years 17 new counties were organized; four more are about to be organized, with only two unorganized counties remaining. The Governor closes his communication with the following strong and terse statements of the case:

"The cities and towns of Kansas, with hardly an exception, have kept pace in growth and prosperity with this marvelous development of the state. Many of them have doubled their population during the past year, and it is a remarkable fact that several cities and towns languished or stood still until they abolished their saloons, and from that date to the present time their growth and prosperity has equaled, and in some instances surpassed, that of other places with equal natural advantages.

The summing up of the facts of a census confute and confound those who assert that the material prosperity of any community is promoted by the presence of saloons So as far as Kansas and all her cities and towns are concerned, the reverse of this assertion is true. The most wonderful era of prosperity, of material, moral and intellectual development, of growth in the country, cities and towns ever witnessed on the American continent has been illustrated in Kansas during the past two years, the period of its most energetic and complete enforcement."

The prohibitory movement now is of the nature of a great moral reform. The people are behind it. And the day may not be far distant when the wonder will be, as in the case of American slavery, that the saloon should ever have been tolerated in any civilized community.

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.

At Night always have Acker's Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains *no Opium or Morphine*, but gives the child *natural ease from pain*. Price 25 cents. Sold by A. C. Marsters.

Old and reliable Medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker's Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all impurities of the Blood. In every form of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial diseases, it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal. For sale at Marster's drug store.

The Boom.

The excitement and rapid advance of values in Southern California has spread all over the Pacific coast and has added many thousand in population as well as millions in wealth. The boom is rapidly traveling northward and Oregon is beginning to share in the prosperity which it brings with it. A land like ours where can be raised almost all kinds of fruit is fast coming to be valuable. It is now conceded that there is little danger of our glutting the markets of the world with our canned and dried prunes, peaches, and other fruits. The demand for them is steadily increasing and, of course the land that will produce such fruit is in demand. And, as the area is limited, the price is enhanced by demand. Capitalists whose United States bonds are being called in are looking around for real estate that will pay at least as much as these bonds. They do not expect to get land that will return in rent and crops ten per cent, over taxes, as they did when money was worth one and one half per cent. a month. They are anxious now to get land that will pay four or five per cent. Hence it is easy to see why land is double in value by the great reduction in the rate of interest for money. One good result of the boom we see already, is that many of the large ranches are being divided, and 1,000 acres will soon support six or eight families and the large hay fields which now yield but five dollars a year will be planted in prunes or peaches and yield $50 to $100 a year. In this way the population will be quadrupled in many places, and the people who are now coming in here and investing in orchards and real estate are usually both intelligent and thrifty, and will be excellent neighbors and fellow citizens. Let the boom come.

COMMENCING with the present school year, the colored children of Springfield, O., are attending the same school-buildings as the white children, and there no difference whatever in regard to school facilities on account of color. No colored teachers have been employed, all the former colored teachers having been dropped by the Board.—Ex.

VILLARD telegraphs from New York to the mayor of Seattle saying that the just claims of Seattle will be recognized, or in other words Seattle will not much longer be discriminated against by the Northern Pacific in favor of Tacoma. There is accordingly great rejoicing at Seattle, and we wish we had some corner lots in that city. You can't confine enterprise any more than you can confine steam.—Ex.

DR. EMBREE's letter is a fair illustration of the opinion of the friends of the Southern Methodist church in its college action. Bishop Hargrove has allowed himself to be misled by the asseverations of a few preachers who do not know or do not care what are the facts.

If the readers of the Roseburg Plaindealer vote as the editorials on Prohibition shoot, their ballots will be counted as scattering.—Transcript.

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BY F. B. WAITE!

These are fine Stock sheep, and in good order. Will sell the whole band or in lots to suit the purchaser.

For Particulars address,
F. B. WAITE,
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Only 40 Cents.

In postage stamps for a new Nickle Plated Stem Winder and Stem Setter Watch, just patented. Address ROY JACKSON, Box 15, 311 East 104th street, N. Y. City. Mention this paper.

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A full line of Groceries, Staple, Fancy and Dry Goods, Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes Tobbacco and fine Cigars, Notions, and Perfumery, Tin and Hardware, Ranch Goods etc. He will keep on hand a full supply of everything kept in a first-class store, and at living prices.

GIVE HIM A CALL

HENRY CONN

—:OFFERS:—

FOR SALE

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Spanish Merino Bucks.

Can be seen at my residence in French Settlement.

Address HENRY CONN,
Roseburg, Oregon.

Children Cry for PITCHER'S CASTORIA

Health and Sleep without Morphine.

SUMMONS.

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

Sylvester Pennoyer, Geo. W. Webb, and Geo. W. McBride, Board of Commissioners of the State of Oregon for the sale of School and University lands and for the investment of the funds thereof, Plaintiffs vs. B. F. Dowell and N. A. Dowell, Defendants — Suit in Equity to foreclose mortgage.

To B. F. Dowell and N. A. Dowell, above named Defendants.

In the name of the State of Oregon, you and each of you are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer Plaintiff's complaint now on file against you in the above entitled suit with the clerk of said Court, on or before the 10th day of October 1887, it being Monday, the first day of the next regular term of said Court to be held at the court house in Roseburg in said Douglas county, Oregon, and you are notified, that, if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as herein required the plaintiffs will apply to said Court for the relief demanded in said Complaint, to-wit, that the certain mortgage executed and delivered by defendants to plaintiffs on the 7th day of December 1885 be foreclosed and the real property therein in said mortgage described as follows to-wit: The north half of the Donation land claim of Jesse Applegate and wife in Township Twenty-two (22) South Range Five (5) West, Willamette Meridian, except two hundred acres more or less, conveyed by W. H. H. Applegate to Charles Drain and J. C. Drain on June 24th 1871, and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of said Donation claim running thence north 89° 15' East 63 chains, thence South 31° 20' West 37 chains and 15 links, thence South 89° 15' West 63 chains, thence North 31° 20' East 37.15 chains to the place of beginning, containing 121.55 acres, save and except 6.35 acres of land lying west of the County road deeded to Cartwright, also the Donation land claim of James W. Jones, being the north half of the Southwest quarter and the south half of the Northwest quarter of section Twenty-three (23) Township Twenty-three (23) South Range Five (5) West Willamette Meridian, containing 160 acres, all lying in Douglas county, State of Oregon, be sold and the proceeds of such sale be first applied to the payment of the costs and expenses of such foreclosure and sale, to the payment of such attorney's fee as the Court shall adjudge reasonable for foreclosing this mortgage, and to the payment of said principal sum of two thousand dollars, due upon the promissory note, which said mortgage was given to secure, with interest thereon which from the date thereof to August 11th 1887, amounts to two hundred and sixty-eight and 45-100 dollars, with legal interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from said date, and plaintiffs will take judgment against said defendant B. F. Dowell for any deficiency which may remain unpaid after applying the proceeds of such sale as afore said

This summons is published by order of Hon. R. S. Bean, Judge of said court, which order is dated August 18th, 1887.

J. W. HAMILTON,
Plaintiffs Attorney

Notice For Publication.

Land Office at Roseburg, Or. August 18th 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 October 13th, 1887, viz: William Fergusson, Homestead Entry No. 3825 for the N ½ of S ½ Sec. 32, Tp. 28 S R 8 West W M He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Weatherford, Albert Cragel, John Baker and George Fordney, all of Camas Valley, Douglas county, Oregon.

CHAS. W. JOHNSTON, Register.

Copy Of Order.

In the county court of Douglas Co. State of Or.

In the matter of the guardianship of Minor heirs of Levi Beckley deceased } citation.

Now at this time comes Henry Beckley guardian of Mary Beckley and Lola G. Beckley minor heirs of Levi Beckley deceased and files his sworn petition which sets forth the following facts to-wit: That said petitioner is the duly appointed Guardian of the minor heirs of Levi Beckley deceased, that said minor heirs are residents of Douglas county Oregon, that said minor heirs are each the owner of an undivided one third interest in fee of the following described real property, situate in said Douglas county, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots numbered 5 and 6 of sec. 19 and N. E. quarter of N. W. ¼ of sec. 30 in T. 22 S. R. 7 West and lots numbered 5 and 6 of sec. 24 in T. 22 S. R. 8 West of Willamette Meridian containing 175.90 acres, that the personal property of said minors has been exhausted excepting about $70 each and that it is necessary to sell said real property in order to support maintain and educate said minors, that the interest of said minors in said real property does not rent for or otherwise contribute to the support of said minors and that said property is depreciating in value. Wherefore petitioners asks that an order of this court be made directing the next of kin and all others interested in the said estate to appear and show cause why a license should not be granted for the sale of said real property. It is therefore ordered an I adjudged by the court that an order issue to the next of kin and all other persons interested in said real estate to be and appear in this court on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1887 at 10 o'clock a. m. then and there to show cause if any there be why an order of this court should not be made for the sale of said real property as prayed for in said petition. It is further ordered that personal service of this order be made at least 10 days before the time for the hearing thereof and that a copy of this order be published in the "Roseburg Review" a weekly newspaper of general circulation in Douglas county, Oregon for the full period of three successive weeks.

[ATTEST]
T. R. SHERIDAN, County Clerk, by J. S. FITZGERALD, W. T. WRIGHT, Deputy Clerk } County Judge.

Notice For Publication.

Land Office at Roseburg, Or., Sept. 13, 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 U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Saturday, Nov 5, 1887, viz:

DAVID OTTINGER,

Homestead Entry No 3964 for the lots 5 and 6 Sec 30 Tp 25 S. R. 6 West W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: James F. Templin, of Roseburg, Douglas county Oregon, Wm. C. Burk, D. W. McKinney, John Stephens of Oakland, Douglas county Oregon.

CHAS. W. JOHNSTON, Register.

Administrator's Sale of Real Property.

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

In the matter of the estate of J. J. Whitsett, deceased. }

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT UNDER and in pursuance of an order of the County Court, entered therein on the 16th day of September 1887, directing a license to issue to the undersigned Administrator of the estate of J. J. Whitsett deceased, to sell on the premises for cash in hand at such time as he shall deem best for the interest of said estate, all the real property belonging to said estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy certain mortgages on said property. I will therefore, for the purpose of raising money to pay off and discharge the mortgages of George Haynes and Sol. Abraham on the whole of said real estate on

SATURDAY the 29th day of October 1887,

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 premises or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy aforesaid mortgages to-wit: The South half of South West quarter of Section eleven and South East quarter of South East quarter of Section ten (10) and North East quarter of the North East quarter of Section fifteen all in Township 28 South of Range 5 West of Will. Mer. containing one hundred and sixty acres. Also all that piece or parcel of land described as follows, beginning at the North West corner of Section eleven (11) running thence East forty-two chains and sixty-five links thence South to the South line of Donation claim No. 41 of James P. Gilmore and wife, thence West along said line to Section line between Sections ten and eleven (10 & 11) thence North along said Section line to place of beginning being a portion of said Donation claim No 41 situate in Section eleven (11) Town 28 S. R. 5 West Will. Mer. containing 220 acres. Also the Donation land claim of James F. Whitsett described as the South half of the South East quarter of Section eleven (11) and the South West quarter of the South West quarter of Section twelve (12) in Town 28 South of Range 5 West Will. Mer. containing 120 acres: excepting 4 acres from the above tract described as commencing at the North East corner of the South West quarter of South West quarter of Section 12 running thence South 15 rods thence West 36 rods thence North 15 rods and thence East 36 rods to place of beginning. Also the North West quarter of Section thirteen (13) in Town 28 South of Range 5 West Will. Mer., containing 160 acres.

J. H. WHITSETT,
Administrator of the estate of J. J. Whitsett

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MAMMOTH STOCK OF GOODS

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An Immense Fall Stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Books and Stationery to Arrive Immediately.

Our Grand Cut in Prices is Being Inaugurated. Stand by Us and Get the Benefit of Low Prices.

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THE BEST GOODS
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—COUNTRY PATRONAGE ESPECIALLY SOLICITED.—
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We Will Prove Our Words by Our Deeds,

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