

Weston Weekly Leader.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1885.

ALL human situations have their inconveniences. Happiness is not the product of our surroundings. Its source lies deep in our own hearts. While it is doubtless true that man's condition may be greatly ameliorated by circumstances, yet it is worse than folly to grieve at our surroundings as the cause of our discontent. Poverty, bad health, lack of success, want of congenial society or any of the thousand ills to which man is heir may aggravate his misery or discontent, but the cause of it lies within himself. The germ of unhappiness may be the result of inheritance or of education, very frequently the latter. Two much of the home teaching and a great deal of our public school is responsible for the prevailing discontent. The young are not so much taught the duty of resignation and obedience as they are the lessons of a false independence and the ceaseless striving for the attainment of a life without labor and the accumulation of wealth without toil. Even if this could be done the teaching would be faulty and the result disastrous. No man is more to be pitied than he who has nothing to do. Labor is essential to man's moral, mental and physical well-being. Every thoughtful man recognizes this in disputable truth, and yet one of the great aims of popular education seems to be to inculcate a dislike for labor and to encourage a distaste for it. Again, it is scarcely necessary to mention that wealth is not the way to happiness, that it brings more cares than pleasures, that it never satisfies the cravings it causes, that it feeds the flames in which contentment perishes, and yet the young are almost made to believe that the acquisition of wealth is the chief end of man; and their observation soon confirms their teaching. People seem to forget that happiness is one of the grand aims of existence. To fill a child with inordinate ambition, whether the object be wealth, power or honor, is certainly destructive of his peace of mind. To inculcate contentment with his condition, as long as it is honest and honorable, to teach him the true dignity of honest toil, to warn him of the delusive dreams of wealth and power, to teach him to put his reliance for happiness on something higher than mere worldly success would tend to make a better and a happier man.

THERE has been some unpleasantness with the Indians in Happy Valley in the southern part of this State. General Pope has transmitted to the war department some of the particulars. He dwells upon the fact that these innocent Indians have no Reservation and recommends that one be set apart for them. He further states that the safety of the Indians demands it, and that the Indians agree to having a Reservation assigned to them. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of General Pope's proposition there can be no doubt of the sagacity of the Indians in seeking the protection which a Reservation affords. While it has never been very clearly demonstrated that the Reservation system has had any great civilizing influence upon the Indians, it has been repeatedly shown that to them it is a matter of great convenience. After a summer's work of pillage and murder a Reservation is a convenient place in which to pass the winter under the protection of the government. These Reservations also serve as places of refuge for marauding Indians when close pressed by the hand of justice. The severance of tribal relations would do much to thwart the schemes of plotting chiefs and to weaken the force of Indian union in whose strength lies their greatest danger. There is nothing formidable in widely scattered bands of Indians. They need the unifying facilities of the Reservation to make them dangerous. It is just a little peculiar how difficult it is for the government to grasp the situation. The evidence of interested agents seems to have more weight than the most unvarnished accounts of Indian depredations. It is also a little peculiar that no representative to Washington from an Indian country has had the courage or ability to present the question in its true light. It is but another evidence of the truth, that is every year becoming more evident, that statesmen are scarce and that politicians care more for individual advantage and party success than for the interests of the people. Political influence and the spoils of office are of more importance than the lives of inoffensive settlers or the rights of the Indians, neither of the latter weighing much with the time servers.

How to Secure Bank Notes.

National Bank notes are considered to be the best kind of paper money. Of the hundreds of millions issued since the establishment of the system in 1862, not a single person has lost a dollar for want of redemption, or a cent because of discount. This is a strange contrast from the notes issued under the old State bank system, when bill holders were at the mercy of unscrupulous bank officers, or the paper issued by banks in another State. A National Bank note is accepted everywhere in the United States at its par value, the receiver well knowing that it is utterly impossible for him to lose a cent, no matter what becomes of the bank issuing the note, as its equivalent in coin, and a liberal margin beside, is in a place where the defunct bank officers cannot reach it, to be used only for redemption purposes. It is well known that the Government requires a deposit of its bonds before a bank can issue a note, and even then the bank can issue only 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited. Prior to 1871, most of these were 6 per cent, and by January 1, 1877, they generally bore 5 and 6 per cent. The amount on deposit has varied from \$236,000,000 in 1865 to \$391,000,000 in 1874, at which time the note circulation was the largest. The character of the bonds now on deposit for circulation is as follows, as compared with a year ago:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1884, 1885) and Currency amounts (\$3,498,000, \$3,520,000, etc.)

The comparison shows a withdrawal of \$23,369,450 during the year. The amount withdrawn in the past two years is \$39,954,450.

Mineral Product of the United States. The chief of the division of mining statistics in the geological survey has issued advance sheets of his report on the mineral statistics of the United States. The total output of coal of all kinds for 1884 showed a net gain over 1883 of 4,038,326 long tons, but a decline in value of \$15,726,277. The production of crude petroleum was 24,089,758 barrels of forty-two gallons each, of which the Pennsylvania and New York fields produced 23,622,752 barrels. As compared with 1883 the product shows an increase of 689,529 barrels, but as the average price fell from \$1.10 to 85 cents per barrel the total value of the natural gas used in 1884 was \$1,460,000 against \$475,000 the year before. The total amount of iron ore mined was 8,200,000 long tons, valued at \$22,550,000. The amount of pig iron made was 4,097,868 long tons, a decrease of 497,642 tons, with a value at the furnace of \$93,761,924, a decrease of \$18,148,576 over the previous year. The total value of all iron and steel in the first stage of manufacture, excluding duplications, was \$107,000,000, a decline of \$35,000,000 from 1883. The production of gold was \$30,860,000 and of silver \$18,800,000, an increase of \$800,000 gold and \$2,000,000 silver over the previous year. The production of nickel was 64,558 pounds, an increase of 5,750 pounds, but the price, 75 cents per pound, was such a fall from former prices that the total value was \$4,508. The production of other metals generally show an increase in amount, but the uniform decline in price made them worth less money than the year before.

Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T. The 21st annual session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of Oregon convened in Roseburg. The attendance was smaller than usual, owing chiefly, no doubt, to the fact that the place of meeting was some distance off the center of population. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: G. W. C. T., Z. T. Wright; Grand Counsellor, Sam Hobson; G. V. P., Emma R. Fisher; Grand Secretary, J. E. Houston; Grand Treas., J. H. Lambert. The membership of the order was reported at 3308—males, 1842, females, 1466. The report of the Grand Secretary showed that the number of members initiated last year was 2,227; admitted by card 86; reinstated 302; resigned 499; suspended 2,282; expelled 116; deaths 23; loss by death lodges 1688. The total income of the Grand Lodge is \$3,455.27 and the net assets \$806.62.

Still Cutting Them Down. WASHINGTON, June 26.—On the 20th of March there were 759 gaugers in the service, and a reduction of 296, it was thought, could be made, so as to bring the number down to 463. Thus far 159 have been dispensed with, and the further reduction is being steadily made. On the 22d of April there were 463 storekeepers assigned and 124 unassigned, and 678 serving as both storekeepers and gaugers assigned and 340 unassigned, making 1,637 in the service at that time. Of these 141 have been removed. A list has been made out of the various revenue districts, with the number of gaugers and storekeepers in each district, and the number in each it is thought to be possible to dispense with.

Browsing animals are proving as destructive to California forests as fire is elsewhere. Herds of sheep and cattle are driven up to the mountains every year to graze, and they devour every green thing from the foothills to the meadows on the summit of the ranges. When the grass fails the young seedling trees are eaten off, or the bark peeled so that the undergrowth is entirely destroyed.

GENERAL NEWS.

Denver was visited by a \$25,300 fire last night. The membership of the Grand Army of the Republic is 300,000. The first edition of Gen. Gordon's diary, comprising 10,000 copies has been sold.

The importation of fruit at the port of New York is nearly \$50,000,000 annually. Thirty-six out of the 132 applicants for admission to West Point have been found deficient.

Hon. Samuel S. Burdett has been chosen commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Prof. Huxley will retire from his Government position in October on a yearly pension of £1,200.

The Austrian press still objects to the appointment of Mr. Kelley as Minister from the United States. Oliver Pain, the French Lieutenant of the Mahdi, is reported to have died of fever in the Sudan.

A violent earthquake was felt in the department of Nord, France, Monday. The damage was slight. The cholera in Spain has created a panic and people are fleeing in all directions to escape the terrible epidemic.

Thirteen business houses in Cincinnati, belonging to the estate of Reuben R. Springer, sold at auction for \$140,000. News has been received at Galveston, Texas, of the hanging of fifteen horse thieves in Indian Territory by citizens.

Nearly six hundred Mormons arrived in New York last Tuesday. They are mostly Scandinavians, and are imported slaves. David Quinn, who killed Ong Ah Mon, a Chinaman, in New York, about three weeks ago, has been sentenced to Sing Sing for life.

Governor Martin of Kansas has called the administration's notice to the defenceless condition of the Kansas border in case of an Indian raid. The Secretary of the Treasury has been informed that a recent investigation of the sub-treasury at New Orleans shows a defalcation of \$25,000.

At Sherbrook, Dakota, this week, a cyclone blew down every house in the town except the court house, and it was walled six feet off its foundation. Warren Welcher, a notorious outlaw, murdered his wife near Gibson, Glascock county, Ga. This is the second person Welcher has killed within a month.

Three colored men were killed and another dangerously wounded Monday by the explosion of a boiler in the distillery of Mattingly & Moore at Bardonia, Ky. It is rumored in Washington that another call will soon be made for the interference of this government to protect the property of its citizens upon the Isthmus of Panama.

Mr. James Russell Lowell will reside with his daughter, Mrs. Burnett, in Southboro, Mass., his home, Elmwood, in Cambridge, being under lease to Mrs. Ole Bull for another year. Minneapolis, according to the Tribune, will erect 3,000 new buildings this year. The place is growing beyond the needs of the surrounding country, and a collapse is sure to follow.

Francis Murphy the other day told a volume in a sentence to the Pittsburg strikers. He said: "If you must strike, strike against whiskey and bad company." Such a strike as that is always in order. Miss Cleveland has received from her publishers at New York the announcement that the first edition of her book, now in press, has proved insufficient to meet the advanced orders for the trade, and a second edition has been ordered.

The Controller of the Currency has extended the corporate existence of the following named banks for a period of twenty years: First National Bank of Portland, Or.; National Branch Bank of Madison, Ind.; People's National Bank of Jackson, Mich. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has directed the Registers and Receivers at district land offices not to furnish blank forms for homestead applications except upon personal application by those actually proposing to pre-empt lands.

The safest 3 per cent. bond in the world appears to be that of the United States, which sells for 103. Then come those of the State of Connecticut, which sell at 102, and next those of Great Britain, which sell for 100. The 3 per cents of France are only worth 82.

Tin, in which a successful corner has just been worked on a vast scale, which has commanded the markets of the world and forced prices without regard to value, is the one metal in which our tariff for twenty years has done nothing to develop our own resources. The result is dependence on a single foreign supply and great fluctuations in price.

The Marie Garrison railway suit in New York has been settled by Mr. Gould paying \$1,005,000. The lawyers for the plaintiff received \$93,750, and one of them still claims \$55,000; the referee got \$15,000 for serving fifteen months, and counsel for the defense obtained \$450,000. Mr. Conking got \$50,000; M. C. Day \$100,000 and a salary for eight years; Mr. John T. Terry over \$100,000; ex-Judge Comstock \$500 a day for 150 days, and so on.

STATE NEWS.

Campbell Christmas, pioneer and well known citizen, died at his home in Lane county a few days ago, aged 74. Nearly 30,000 head of cattle were recently collected in the general route in Goose Lake valley, near Lakeview.

Green Bros. of Galice creek resumed work recently on their quartz ledge and have several men at work. They have one of the best ledges in the state. An army of crickets has been marching across Sprague river valley, clearing out everything in the shape of tender vegetation on the line of march.

Crops will be fair generally, and in many instances very good, in Jackson county. The late rains have put a new face on everything. Corn looks quite well. Excellent placer diggings on Cottonwood creek, above Shattuck's place, just south of the Siskiyou, are reported, and quite a number of men are at work there.

A great deal of prospecting is being done in Jackson and Josephine counties, and we may expect a great mining boom as soon as capital is introduced to develop their resources. Stewart Larson, a farm hand living near Eugene City, attempted suicide last week by taking laudanum, and then cutting his throat. He recovered, and was taken to the asylum.

A number of deer skinners from California are slaughtering the deer in the Siskiyou mountains in the vicinity of Cimarab, in large numbers, for their hides. This should be stopped. Charles W. Smith informs us that considerable placer mining is going on in the Hungry Creek district, just across the Siskiyou mountains, and that some of the mines are paying well.

Mr. Cabler of Wagner creek accidentally shot a prospector a short time ago, mistaking him for a bear. The bullet went through his arm, fortunately not inflicting a severe wound. Messrs. Eckley & Boyd are to be the publication of a paper at La Grande next week to be called the Grande Ronde Argus. They have purchased the material of the old Walla Walla Epigram.

The military telegraph line between Linkville and Fort Klamath is in poor repair, the wire almost touching the ground in places. A force of repairers will soon commence operations, putting in new poles where it is necessary. A representative of San Francisco company has lately bonded a placer mine on Wolf creek, Josephine county, and is now testing the same. He also intends to erect a quartz mill near that place, for the purpose of working some of the numerous quartz ledges in that vicinity.

The Randon City Fishery Company expect to be in full blast by the 1st of July. Their new sailing boat will be ready for sea by that time "Maggie" is twenty-seven feet long, six feet beam, and is half decked. She is a pretty little craft, and will undoubtedly make a good sailer. Several farmers in Linn county are plowing up spring wheat which has been very much injured by rust. The Albany Herald says: "The prevailing view is that the wheat crop will fall considerably under what it was last year." No rust has yet made its appearance in the fields of Eastern Oregon.

Canyon City News: There is a disease raging among horses in this part of the county, and there are but few horsemen who have not suffered a loss of colts. The disease is something similar to blackleg, and the animals generally die in a few hours after they manifest symptoms of the disease. Captain Haskell, who is said to represent Portland capital, has bonded the Boston ledge in Willow Springs, precinct, and we learn will also bond the Swinden ledge near the same vicinity. Both of these mines have been worked before with fair results, and are likely to prove valuable property with the improved methods of crushing refractory ore.

Grant's Pass Courier: The men working one of the tunnels at the Yank, have struck into a cave of considerable dimensions. If the ledge is really rich there will probably be found a large amount of fine gold and perhaps some good nuggets, on the floor of this cavern. It is rumored that they have refused an offer of \$1000 for thirty days lease of this prospect.

During the progress of a game of base ball at Forest Grove on Monday last week Willie A. Reddick, aged 17, was struck full in the eye with the ball, from the effects of which he has since died. Young Reddick was at the bat and struck a foul, the ball following up the bat with such force as to produce concussion and subsequent inflammation of the brain.

A little daughter of R. B. Jefferson, on South Coquille, was burned to death a few days ago. The child—about seven or eight years old—was playing with other children in an old house, which had just been given up for a new and more commodious dwelling, and getting too near the fire, which was still burning, her clothes were soon in a blaze, and before they could be removed she was so badly burned that she died in about twenty-four hours. The father, in his efforts to tear the clothing from the child's body, burned his hands in a frightful manner.

Success Oil. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Sprains, Spasms, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Pains of the Heart, AND ALL OTHER SORELY PAINS AND AFFECTIONS. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price 25 Cents a Bottle. Directions in 10 Languages. Sole Importers: W. R. CHURCH, M. D., 100 N. 3rd St., YORKVILLE, ILL., U.S.A.

COSTIVENESS. Affects seriously all the digestive and assimilative organs, including the Kidneys. When these organs are so affected, they fail to extract from the blood the uric acid, which, carried through the circulation, causes Rheumatism and Neuralgia. The functions of the Liver are also affected by costiveness, causing Bilious Disorders. Among the warning symptoms of Biliousness are Nausea, Dizziness, Headache, Weakness, Fever, Dimness of Vision, Yellowness of Skin, Pains in the Side, Back and Shoulders, Puff Mouth, Puffed Tongue, Irregularity in the action of the Bowels, Vomiting, etc. The Stomach suffers when the bowels are constipated, and indigestion or Dyspepsia, follows. Fetid Breath, Gastric Pains, Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Watery Urine, Nervousness, and Depression, are all evidences of the presence of this distressing malady. A Sure Relief for Irrregularities of the Stomach and all consequent diseases, will be found in the use of AYER'S PILLS. They stimulate the stomach, free the bowels, healthfully invigorate the torpid liver and kidneys, and by their cleansing, healthful and purgative properties, strengthen and purify the whole system, and restore it to a salutary and normal condition. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

FARM MACHINERY! I take this method of informing the public, and the farmers in particular, that I have opened a complete assortment of Agricultural Implements, CONSISTING OF MOWERS, RAKES, Headers, Wagons, Etc., I intend to make a specialty of the celebrated ALBION SEEDER, the most complete farming implement ever invented. Anything I do not happen to have in stock will be ordered on short notice. CHAS. BOWLING, Adams Oregon.

THARP BROS., Blacksmithing! Done to order in first-class Style. In addition to the above we would respectfully inform the farmers of the surrounding country that we now carry a full line of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS J. I. Case and Randolph Headers. The Celebrated Empire Mowers and the Studebaker Wagons. THARP BROS., Adams Oregon.

THE YORKVILLE ROAD CART! Perfection at Last. A TWO-WHEELED VEHICLE. That will ride as easy as a four. Good and strong, with phaeton body good, full, large back—and the rider can use and feel no more horse motion than in a four-wheeled vehicle. Has all the conveniences for a doctor's box, for a chest, storm apron, and is as easy to get in and out of as a buggy; nothing to climb over in getting in. See what is said of it: TESTIMONIALS.

YORKVILLE, ILL., Dec. 12, 1883. "I have been using one of Church's Patent Road Carts for some time, and am well pleased with it. I have purchased nothing near it for twenty-five years, and have used almost every kind of vehicle on two wheels that I have seen, but this is the only conveyance of that description that I have ever used that I can heartily recommend." W. T. SHERWOOD, M. D. PLANO, ILL., Dec. 8, 1883. W. R. CHURCH—Dear Sir: The Road Cart I purchased of you is all and more than you told me. It rides as easy as any four-wheeled buggy, and I most heartily recommend it to my friends. O. F. BLACKBURN, M. D. CLAYTON, MICH., April 20, 1883. W. R. CHURCH, Yorkville, Ill.—Dear Sir: I am well pleased with my Cart. I think it well worth the cost. Would not be without it for O. N. RICE. W. R. CHURCH, Yorkville, Ill.—Dear Sir: I have used one of your Road Carts since last fall. I like it splendidly. It is simply perfect. I have examined it. It is the thing for the "busy practitioner." W. E. KINNETT, M. D., Yorkville, Ill. PAW PAW, May 1st, 1883. W. R. CHURCH—Dear Sir: You wish to know how I like my Cart. I cannot say too much in its praise. It is simply perfect. L. H. BRADY, M. D. MARSHALL, TEXAS, April 30, 1883. W. R. CHURCH—Dear Sir: I have now used my Cart about ten days, and must say it stands the test admirably. It is admired by everybody. Send me one for my wife. E. F. EADS, M. D. DYERBURGH, TENN., April 7, 1883. W. R. CHURCH—Sir: The Cart is at hand and I like it splendidly. It is simply perfect. I could not make any alterations. J. A. FOWLER, M. D. LANSDALE, PENN., April 30, 1883. The Cart arrived today, and I am greatly pleased. Beate anything in this section of the country. I wish you success in your enterprise. R. H. ANDREWS, Editor and Publisher of the Medical Summary.

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E. M. DENTON. T. G. ANDERSON. Weston Livery Stable. NEW MEN, NEW PRICES and Fresh Horses! Saddle Horses, per day \$1.25. Buggy and Team \$1.40. EASY RIGS AND ALL NEW TEAMS! Horses boarded by the day or month. Plenty of feed and the best of attention. Transient Stock cared for promptly and at reasonable rates. Give Us a Trial and be convinced that we mean to do business on business principles. DENTON & ANDERSON.

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