

A Chapter on "P. O."

A "patent outside" and a half sheet generally form an epoch in the existence of every country newspaper, in fact, they are necessary evils, as indispensable to a well conducted journal as is the proverbial whooping cough and measles a necessary ingredient in the make-up of the list of infantile maladies to which a greater portion of the rising population is subjected.

NATIONAL PROGRESS.

The Government of a nation itself is usually found to be but the reflex of the individuals composing it. The Government that is ahead of the people will inevitably be dragged down to their level, as the Government that is behind them will in the long run be dragged up.

National progress is the sum of individual industry, energy, and uprightness, as national decay is of individual idleness, selfishness, and vice. What we are accustomed to decry as great social evils, will for the most part be found to be but the outgrowth of man's own perverted life; and though we may endeavor to cut them down and extirpate them by means of Law, they will only spring up again with fresh luxuriance in some other form, unless the conditions of personal life and character are radically improved.

All nations have been made what they are by the thinking and working of many generations of men. Patient and persevering laborers in all ranks and conditions of life, cultivators of the soil and explorers of the mine, inventors and discoverers, manufacturers, mechanics and artisans, poets, philosophers and politicians, all have contributed towards the grand result, one generation building upon another's labors, and carrying them forward to still higher stages.

The crown and glory of life is Character. It is the noblest possession of a man, constituting a rank in itself, and an estate in the general good-will; dignifying every station, and exalting every position in society. It exercises a greater power than wealth, and secures all the honor without the jealousies of fame. It carries with it an influence which always tells; for it is the result of proved honor, rectitude, and consistency—qualities which, perhaps more than any other, command the general confidence and respect of mankind.

Socrates' Advice to Glauco.

The young people of Athens, dazzled with the glory of Themistocles, Cimon, and Pericles, and full of a wild ambition, after having received for some time the lessons of the sophists, who promised to make them very great politicians, conceived themselves capable of every thing, and aspired to the highest employments. One of these, named Glauco, had taken it so strongly into his head to enter upon the administration of public affairs, though not yet twenty years old, that none of his family or friends were able to divert him from a design so little suited to his age and capacity.

Meeting him one day, he accosted him with so much dexterity and address, that he engaged him to give him the hearing, which was already a great point gained. "You are desirous, then, of governing the republic?" said he to him.—"True," replied Glauco.—"You cannot have a more noble design," answered Socrates "for if you succeed, you will have it in your power to serve your friends effectually, to aggrandize your family, and to extend the confines of your country. You will make yourself known not only at Athens, but throughout all Greece; and perhaps your renown, like that of Themistocles may spread abroad amongst the barbarous nations. In short, wherever you are, you will attract the respect and admiration of the whole world."

So smooth and insinuating a prelude was extremely pleasing to the young man, who was attacked on the blind side. He stayed willingly, and the conversation continued. "Since you desire to be esteemed and honored, no doubt your view is to be useful to the public?"—"Certainly." "Tell me then, I beg you, in the name of the Gods, what is the first service you intend to render the State?" As Glauco seemed at loss, and meditated upon what he should answer: "I presume," continued Socrates, "it is to enrich it; that is to say, to augment its revenues."—"Exactly so."—"You are well versed then, undoubtedly, in the revenues of the State, and you know perfectly to what they may amount? You have not failed to make them your particular study, in order that, if a fund should happen to fail on a sudden by any unforeseen accident, you might be able to supply the deficiency by another?"—"I protest," replied Glauco, "that never entered into my thoughts."—"At least you will tell me what the expenses of the republic are, for you must know the importance of retrenching such as are superfluous?"—"I own I am as little informed in this point as the other."—"You must therefore defer your design of enriching the State till another time; for it is impossible you should do it, whilst you are unacquainted with its revenues and expenses."

"But," said Glauco, "there is still another means, which you have not mentioned. A State may be enriched by the ruin of its enemies."—"You are in the right," replied Socrates. "But that depends upon its being the strongest; otherwise it incurs the danger of losing what it has. For which reason, he who talks of engaging in war, ought to know the forces on both sides; that if he finds his own party strongest, he may boldly advise the war, and if weakest, dissuade the people from undertaking it. Now, do you know the strength of our republic, and that of our enemies by sea and by land? Have you a state of them in writing? Be so kind as to let me see it."—"I have it not at present," said Glauco.—"I see then," said Socrates, "that we shall not soon enter into war, if you are charged with the government; for you have abundance of inquiries to make, and much pains to go through, before you will resolve upon it."

He ran over in this manner several other articles of no less importance, with which Glauco appeared equally unacquainted; till he brought him to confess how ridiculous those people were, who have the rashness to intrude themselves into the administration of affairs, without any other preparation for the service of the public than that of a high esteem for themselves, and an immoderate ambition of rising to the first places and dignities. "Have a care, dear Glauco," said he to him, "lest a too warm desire of honors should deceive you into pursuits that may cover you with shame, by setting your incapacity and slender abilities in full light."

Glauco improved from the wise admonitions of Socrates, and took time to inform himself in private before he ventured to appear in public. This is a lesson for all ages, and may be useful to persons in all stations and conditions in life.

The average amount of time lost by sickness by each laborer in England is said to be twenty days in each year, while it is claimed that in Massachusetts the average is only thirteen days.

The Portland type of a girl has a pearl head, bourgeois body, and pica feet—typographically speaking.

Railroad Statistics.

Joseph Kinnok, chief of the bureau of statistics, has just sent to the printer a report on the international commerce of the United States, in the preparation of which he has been engaged for more than a year. This report embodies the results of close investigation of commercial and transportation affairs in various parts of the country. The following is a synopsis:

The outgrowth of traffic on railroads is indicated by the fact that the total freight movements of three of the most important trunk lines connecting the West with the seaboard increased from 10,898,989 tons in 1868 to 25,272,755 in 1878. The average cost of transportation on the ton on the principal lines of the country fell from 2.3 cents per ton per mile in 1868 to 65-100 cents per mile in 1873. Seven-eighths of the surplus productions of the trans-Mississippi States north of the State of Arkansas now cross the Mississippi on railroads at and between St. Louis and St. Paul, and are transported directly East to markets in the country and in foreign countries. During the year 1878, the estimated shipments from St. Louis by rail exceeded the southern shipments from that city by way of the Mississippi river. The four principal east and west trunk lines lead from the Atlantic seaboard, with the western connections to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, now constitute the most important avenues of commerce in this country, and the trade currents that pass over them largely influence the course of our internal commerce as well as the course of our foreign trade with respect to the ports at which foreign goods are imported, and domestic products are exported.

This great east and west current of trade has led to a radical change in the course of the trade of the States situated south of the Ohio river and south of the State of Missouri. The cities of St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati now control at least two-thirds of the trade of those States in general merchandise, and have therefore become their chief commercial entrepot. In competition for the trade of the States referred to the three interior cities possess an important advantage in their rapidly developing manufacturing industries, the value of the products of which during the year 1878 is estimated at \$418,000,000, or nearly as much as the total value of imports into the United States from foreign countries. The construction of competing lines between all important cities of the country led to a fierce struggle for traffic. For several years wars of rates appeared to constitute the normal relation of railroads to each other with respect to communicative traffic. During the contest, rates fell below the actual cost of transportation, and at last, pooling or apportionment of traffic, or of proceeds from the traffic, was resorted to. This plan has been widely adopted, and it now constitutes one of the most important features of the American railroad system. Experience in the administration of such pools may, in obedience to popular demand, lead to the correction of causes of complaint.

The Maine Democrats.

The Maine Standard, the Democratic organ of the State government, announces in a semi-official tone that the returns from Portland, Lewiston, Saco, Augusta, Hallowell, Bath and Rockland, for Representatives, all have some technical defect, and that the Governor and council will reject them all. These cities elected 15 Republican Representatives. The most common defect alleged is that the returns were signed by three aldermen instead of four. In Portland the defect was in using the word "scattering." Belfast is also understood to be among disfranchised cities on the ground that Dr. Brooks, Representative-elect, is an examining surgeon of pensioners, and is thus ineligible. The law prohibits the Governor and council from taking into account the ineligibility of Senators and Representatives-elect; but it is understood the Governor and council adjudged this law also to be unconstitutional, and not to be obeyed. Benton, Kennebec county, is included among those where it is alleged the returns were clandestinely changed. Charles P. Rounds, who made the charge of illegal amendment of returns, was before the Governor and council on the 11th in reference to the returns for county officers for Washington county, Rounds being candidate for re-election as County Attorney. A somewhat angry colloquy ensued between the Governor and Rounds in regard to the charges. Rounds stated that he had come there to inspect the returns for county officers by specific appointment, and that he would be ready in regard to the charges preferred by him, whenever the Governor and council would order the investigation for which he had asked.

WITHIN the past year stove coal has been sold in New York at 2 3/4¢ per ton, being the lowest price ever reached for that commodity. It is again up to the usual price.

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New Market.

ROSS & TIMMERMAN  
Would announce to the public that their new market  
OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL HOTEL  
IS NOW OPENED  
AND THEY ARE PREPARED TO SELL  
ALL KINDS OF  
BEEF PORK & MEATS OF ALL KINDS  
—AND—  
PROVISIONS AND VEGETABLES  
VESSELS AND LOGGING CAMPS  
SUPPLIED  
PRICES DOWN TO THE BED-ROCK.

THE MYRTLE,

Captain, Jacob Ernst,  
Leaves Marshfield every morning for Empire City, and returns in the forenoon. Goes up Isthmus Slough in the afternoon and returns to Marshfield at night.

NASBURG & HIRST,

FRONT STREET, MARSHFIELD, OGS.  
NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER; or keep constantly on hand in our large and commodious store, a well selected stock of  
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,  
consisting of the best staple and fancy  
DRY GOODS,  
of all kinds, the choicest  
GROCERIES  
—AND—  
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A LARGE STOCK OF  
CLOTHING,  
HATS AND CAPS,  
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RUBBERS AND OIL CLOTHING,  
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WARE, HARDWARE  
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Cigars and Tobacco,  
PAINTS, OILS,  
and VANISHES,  
CHOICE WINES  
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—AND—  
CUTLERY, WOOD and  
WILLOW-WARE, and  
School Books  
AND  
STATIONERY,  
FURNISHING GOODS,  
AND HOSIERY

Our extensive show cases are filled with the finest  
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.  
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

N. B.—All goods purchased at our Store will be delivered free of charge at any point on the route of the Steamer Myrtle.

THE Central Hotel,

Cor. A and Front Sts., MARSHFIELD, OR.  
HAVING TAKEN CHARGE OF the above named house, we can promise to our patrons,  
First-class Fare, Fair Dealing  
And courteous attention.  
—A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.—  
—OUR BAR—  
Is well supplied in its line, and is under our personal management.  
WERDEN BROS.,  
Proprietors.

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—COOKING OR HEATING—  
New Excelsior Oil Stove.  
Just the Thing for Light House-keeping.  
It will Boil, Roast, and Bake better than a Coal or Wood Stove. Send for Circulars. AGENTS WANTED.  
COLEMAN GAS APPARATUS AND OIL CO.  
78 MARKET ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Great Cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bilious Headache, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all complaints of Stomach, Liver & Splenon on the newly discovered principle of  
DR. FISHER'S  
Medicated  
BELTS.  
No Drugs, No Doctor Bills, send for Circulars, seeing the revolution it is causing in the science of medicine.  
Dyspepsia Belt, \$1.  
Fever and Ague Belt, \$1.  
Tonic Belt, \$4, and Infants Belt, \$1.  
These Belts will benefit to any additional fee of postage on receipt of \$2.00 each, or \$1.00 for Infant's Belt.  
AGENTS wanted in every county in the United States.  
Address, FISHER MEDICATED BELT CO., 232 Illinois St., Chicago.

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FOR SALE  
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HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL SORTS OF  
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CHEMICALS  
WINE FOR  
MEDICINAL PURPOSES,  
DYE-STUFFS,  
TRUSSES,  
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TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, STATIONERY AND SCHOOL BOOKS,  
—AND—  
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,  
and everything usually kept in a MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded.  
VI-3-4  
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FURNITURE STORE,  
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Mattresses & Bedsteads,  
Chairs & Lounges,  
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Counting-room Furniture  
Made to Order.  
COFFINS made at shortest notice.  
SEWING MACHINES  
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THE TRAVELING PUBLIC  
WILL FIND THIS TO BE  
CHEAPEST, BEST and QUICKEST OF ALL ROUTES  
TO ROSEBURG OR ANY PART OF THE INTERIOR.  
CLOSE CONNECTION MADE with the cars and overland stages at Roseburg.  
All business entrusted to our care will be attended to with promptness and security.  
FARE REDUCED TO \$6.00  
Each passenger allowed 30% of baggage.  
For Further particulars enquire of  
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Telegraph office, Empire City.  
Or S. S. BAILEY,  
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WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL Assortment Of  
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STOCK ALWAYS COMPLETE.  
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MANUFACTURED TO ORDER  
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SOLD IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.  
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THE LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

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A good supply of  
MUTTON, BEEF, CANNED GOODES, PORK, ETC. ETC., ETC.  
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SALT MEATS AND VEGETABLES constantly on hand. Also a good stock of  
GROCERIES.  
VESSELS AND LOGGING CAMPS SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE  
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THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN REOPENED THROUGHOUT.  
GOOD BEDS AND G. L. L. L. L.  
No CHINESE COOKS employed.  
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As good as barber ever gave,  
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Give me a trial, that will tell;  
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You need not pay a quarter of a dollar.  
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