

SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

The Louisiana novelist, George W. Cable made a worthy address at the college commencement at Oxford, Miss., lately, his subject being Southern Literature. In the first place he dwelt upon the importance of literature of its own to any real civilization. The literature of other civilizations, however admirable, does not belong to it—it must make its own. How small a proportion, he pointed out, of the world's general reading public, leaving out scholars, know anything, even through translations of Homer, Virgil, Dante and Shakespeare. The lights that shine down through the centuries are brilliant, but each separate age needs a more familiar light. The lesser authors furnish their daily food and disappear; they have their momentary constituency of the present to balance their total oblivion in the future. But they have a noble service in meeting the wants of their day. It is not wholly consistent with the matching of each civilization with its literature that Mr. Cable should claim a right for the South to glory in the record of our American literature hitherto, for in its intellectual and moral characteristics that region had unfortunately very little share; but the claim is so wholesomely patriotic that it would be most ungracious not to receive it heartily when Mr. Cable says: "Webster is ours as well as Clay; Everett and Sumner are ours as truly as Randolph and Calhoun. Is not Irving ours, and Prescott and Halleck, no less than Poe. The honored Hawthorne is ours, Emerson is ours, Longfellow is ours." Such utterances are welcome from the South; from the North they have always been heard; the southern orators and romancers and poets have always had their standing at the North as Americans; and it is good to hear Mr. Cable pronounce the common property of the whole country in its distinguished names as sound southern doctrine also.

Mr. Cable proceeded to deal directly with "Literature in the Southern States" and stated boldly at the outset that its isolation and estrangement from the national literature was due to "the peculiar institution" which gave it a false and obsolete direction. "It is plain enough to us now," he said, "that the life to the northward and eastward of us was the typical new-world life, and could foster and cherish a new literature." The report proceeds to say that Mr. Cable here described in a striking manner the two social systems of the North and South, and showed that by necessary education at the South became narrow and antiquated. The South had no lack of intellectual ability, but it was directed into other channels than literature. "We never lacked," he said, "great statesmen, jurists, theologians or physicians," he need not say "they never lacked great captains." The stronghold of the southern intellect was really in politics, the South was always great in the field, being constantly constrained and stimulated in a succession of decay that is still manifest in many quarters. It is curious to note that the one name cited in the report of Mr. Cable's address at this point is that of Sargent S. Prentiss, the pride of Mississippi, who, nevertheless, was born and grown to manhood in Maine. So George D. Prentice, the famous editor, who did so much for the encouragement of southern and western writers, was a Connecticut lawyer. The North ever gave its sons freely to the South, and followed them with affection; and at no time felt like an enemy, though the South was always fancying itself in that attitude,—having indeed to go through a bitter war and learn that the North had the stuff for hatred as well as friendship before it could appreciate the national sentiment that kept the North patient and indulgent so long.

Mr. Cable must have reviewed the old southern literature pretty sensibly; it had, he said, no revelation to make, and nothing to offer which was not found better elaborated in the English literature of an older day. He alluded to Pickney, Legare, Simms, Kennedy and the historians of the States, as writers of incidental character of whose works would preserve their place in American literature. The war had swept all this school into the past,—and Mr. Cable spoke of the southern soldier in that war as now the property of the whole country, as it is truly, and he would not have been so loudly and energetically denounced. In a speech made in Newcastle, during the progress of the Crimean war, he said: "The British lion! Would to God the British lion were dead outright!" Such utterances as these of course, made him exceedingly unpopular with the Conservatives and all the official classes, both civil and military, and it was a great surprise to these gentlemen when he was offered and accepted a place in Gladstone's Cabinet in 1868 as President of the Board of Trade. He only held this place a short while, having been compelled to retire on account of ill health, but when the present Ministry was formed he, having recovered his health, again occupied the Cabinet position from which he was now retiring. Courtesy may prevent him uttering any public denunciation of the English policy in Egypt, but one of the fiery philippics would make mighty interesting reading at the present juncture. He is an orator without a living equal in the mastery and use of pure, simple and energetic, and no finer models can be studied than his speeches, a collection of which entitled "Speeches on Questions of Public Interest," was published in 1868 in London.

C.H. Carl, House, Sign, Ornamental Painter, Craining, Marbling, Calsomining.

I am prepared to do your work in the above lines promptly and on the most reasonable terms. Having had large experience in Craining, Marbling, Calsomining, I only ask an inspection of my work in order to convince you that I am competent to give you first class work in ever detail. C. H. CARL, OREGON, MO.

TO THE LADIES

I have removed one door east of my old stand, and am better prepared than ever to sell you all kinds of

Notions, Fancy Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Silks, Satins. And all kinds of

DRESS GOODS, White Goods.

Hosiery, Zephyrs. And other material for Fancy Work. An elegant line of new

Tes and Collars,

Just received. Call and see me

GEORGE W NIES, OREGON, MO.

E.P. HOSTETTER

Keeps the only First-Class RESTAURANT AND CONFECTIONERY

In the City. Keeps constantly on hand a full line of Candies, Nuts, Crackers, Canned Goods Pickles and Fancy Groceries.

EUREKA BREAD,

Fresh arrival every day. Made in accordance with the best of the art. Specially adapted for parties and picnics. North side Public Square.

E. P. HOSTETTER, OREGON, MO.

MARYVILLE NURSERIES

(ESTABLISHED 1867.) I would respectfully inform my old patrons and friends of fruit and surrounding country, that I am constantly growing and keep on hand a large stock of

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES

True to name. I have thoroughly tested for many years their hardiness and productive-ness and recommend their culture throughout Northwest Missouri. Also

Vines, Plants, Evergreens, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Flowers, Etc.

Farmers should patronize this old establishment and get stock worth their money. T. W. GAUNT, Prop'r. MARYVILLE, MO. HANNAH SUPER, Agent, OREGON, MO.

DR. H. POOL, Magnetic Healer.

is now permanently located at the Pool of Siloam, Mound City, Mo., where he is prepared to treat and board patients by the day or week and give hot or cold baths from the celebrated Mineral Springs. Located at junction of State street and Avenue, Mound City, Mo.

GEO. W. POOLER, DEALER IN Painters' Supplies

GLASS, MIRROR PLATES, LARD, MACHINE & ILLUMINATING OILS, ALABASTINE. The finest wall paper in use. Any one can do it. Call and see stock. No. 101 Cor Public Square SE. TOPEKA, MO.

Ayer's Agree Cure is an infallible cure for Fever and Ague in all its forms. The proprietors warrant it, and their word is as good as a U. S. bond. Trial proves it.

ALTERATION OF BANK NOTES

The English judges have recently divided on the important question whether the Bank of England is bound to pay an innocent holder the value of any of its notes on which the number has been fraudulently altered. When the case was tried Lord Chief Justice Coleridge held that the bank was liable. This was overruled by the Court of Appeals, which decides that the loss falls on the holder, however innocent or ignorant he may be of the fraud committed. The legal point in dispute is a new one. It is settled in England that a material alteration in a written instrument, an alteration which changes the contract or effects its essence, invalidates the document. In the case of a note of the Bank of England it was conceded that the alteration of the number does not affect the contract represented by the note. But the Court of Appeals holds that when the number is fraudulently changed the note is materially altered. It argues that the number is designed to protect both the bank and the public against forgery, fraud, theft and accidental loss, and that this end is promoted by enabling the bank to refuse payment of every bill whose number has been fraudulently altered. This rule will doubtless make it more difficult to practice fraud, but the advantage will be secured at the cost of the unfortunate holder, who is innocent of wrong, and to the pecuniary gain of the bank, which has received full value for the note which it has not paid and is not required to pay. Whether the same principle applies to paper notes than the Bank of England notes is a question on which the Court of Appeals refrained from expressing an opinion. Nor is its judgment on the point decided accepted as settling the law. The practical importance of the issue and the doubt as to the soundness of the latest decision are such that the case is expected to go to the House of Lords for final adjudication.

Gov. Crittenden of Missouri has refused to call a special election in St. Louis to fill a vacancy in Congress caused by the death of Thomas Allen. That leaves the Missouri Democrats one short in their representation until the final adjournment of Congress in March next.

The time is coming in our civilization when the maker of toy pistols being detected in his malevolence will serve a term and learn some honest trade in a well regulated penitentiary. The number of deaths from these dangerous missiles as far as reported for this month foot up about thirty, but, of course, not half of them are reported, and the pistols will continue their execution.

Some months ago the Hon. Schuyler Colfax agreed to deliver his lecture upon Lincoln's life and character at Lake Bluff, and the appointment was made for Monday afternoon. It has a strange appropriateness in view of the death of Mrs. Lincoln, and the address will be devoted to a large extent to her memory. No one is better qualified to speak upon this subject than Mr. Colfax, and the occasion will inspire one of his best oratorical efforts.

The Louisiana Legislature proposes to interfere with the amusements of her citizens. The law proposes to fine participants in a duel from \$500 to \$1,000. "Honor" will cost something under the code hereafter, even in Louisiana, if the bill which has passed one branch of the Legislature becomes a law.

SOMETHING NEW!

If you want any Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, any kind, any color, any brand, any amount, any where, any how, call at the Painter's Supply Rooms of John W. Green, where you can get anything in the way of Paints, both dry or ground in oil, and any brand of Mixed Paint, also strictly Pure Lead and oil mixed ready for the brush; any shade you choose them; as I am a practical painter, having been in the business for many years, I know just what you want; can tell you anything concerning the business, if you will let me know what you are in need of. Am running several good hands, with a complete outfit of Ladders, Cornish Brackets, Scaffolding, Stages, Etc., which enables me to do more work in less time, and consequently for less money than heretofore.

Am prepared to hang all kinds of paper. When you want any paper hung, both wall and ceiling, call and get my price for same. Am also prepared to do all kinds of graining, house, sign and ornamental painting; wagons and carriages repainted. Felt and gravel roofing done and satisfaction guaranteed.

Call and see me before buying elsewhere. Rooms over D. M. Martin's harness shop, orders left with D. M. Martin or T. L. Price will receive prompt attention. A share of your patronage respectfully solicited.

JOHN W. GREEN, OREGON, MO.

FREE! RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful physicians in the U. S. for the relief of all kinds of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, Stomachache, Backache, Pain in the Limbs, etc. It is a simple, safe and reliable remedy, and is sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle. Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisville, Mo.

THE JUNE WHEAT DEAL

The result of the committee arbitration on the June wheat deal suggests some very serious matters for consideration. As to option dealing itself, there is no question but that it is a form of gambling differing in principle not one whit from betting on the turn of a card at faro, and as such merits the severest condemnation if gambling be inherently wrong, then dealing in futures, the euphuism for betting on what will be the future price of wheat or oats or corn or pork or lard or anything else, is inherently wrong. But no one will deny the abstract proposition that there are offenses worse than gambling, and that among these is the unmanly sneaking off behind some obscure provision or rule when the game goes against the player. Take the deal and the decision just made about it, for instance. Does any one doubt for a moment that if the market had gone the other way, say, had gone down to \$1 instead of up to \$1.35, that the "shorts" would not have been as clamorous for a stringent enforcement of their contracts as they have been for a modification of them? We have no sympathy with the gamblers of either side, but in the interests of decency and fair play, when men go deliberately into such transactions they ought to be compelled to stand up to the rack and bear the loss which they had agreed to bear on the happening of certain events, and if they refuse to meet their losses in a manly way they ought to be treated as defaulters on the turf—excluded from all privileges of course and betting ring.

Not the least disgraceful feature of this unpleasant affair is the condition in which it leaves outsiders who have been speculating, and whose margins settled their losses at top figures the moment the deal closed. Under the decision of the committee what they are certainly entitled to a drawback equal in amount to the difference between the price at which they settled and that at which the defaulters have been allowed to settle. Yet every one knows this to be impossible. It therefore leads to the necessary conclusion that the honest men, gentlemen who speculate in good faith, intending to pay if they lose, are to be neglected, while the sharp practitioners on Change are to be let off with only a fraction of their just losses. If this be not offering a premium to dishonesty we do not know what is. There is one consolation in it, however. Such transactions as that just brought to a close will so tend to degrade this species of gambling that few respectable people will be found to engage in it, and so the practice may become less common than it has been of late. If this result should be reached there will be something left to be thankful for.—Globe Democrat.

A GALLANT DEED.

The dispatches from Alexandria enlarge upon the wonderful devotion and the extraordinary bravery of the gunner on board of one of the British vessels who picked up a shell with a burning fuse and immersed it in a bucket of water. This was a courageous act, but it was "more gallant than anything of the sort ever before chronicled." During our own war for the Union hundred of cases as deserving of mention occurred.

At Stone River when Craft's Brigade of Palmer's Division was pursuing the routed rebels on the 2d of January, they came suddenly on a reserve battery that opened on them with surprising fury. The men were ordered to lie down, and dropped in the soft mud of a cornfield. The rebel artillerymen had the range, however, and poured shot and shell into the advance line in a way that took some unfortunates in pieces and covered nearly every one with mud. In the midst of the terrific fusillade, a shell struck between two men lying flat on the ground, so near to their heads as to stun both. Dozens of men, the bravest there, closed their eyes in anticipation of the terrible explosion that would follow the explosion. But one of the soldiers at whose shoulder the smoking shell had struck, digging up a handful of mud, held it aloft for a moment while he said coolly, "Ten to one, boys, she don't bust," and then with a sort of gleeful agility he brought his great wall of mud down on the shell smoking in the shallow hole, and "she didn't bust." No one thought of George Hunt, of Company C, First Kentucky Infantry a hero for doing that, but possibly he ranked as high as the courageous gunner on the Alexandria.

Another case: When Sherman was getting ready for his move on Atlanta great quantities of ammunition were stored in the railroad sheds at Seacoast One day, in the midst of a thunderstorm that dismantled the camp, the ammunition building was struck by lightning. Hundreds of the bravest soldiers ran blindly away as they saw the boxes of shell thrown about, saw the guards drop as if shot, and saw smoke issuing from the top of the great pile of explosives. But one man, clear-eyed and cool-headed, saw that the smoke came from iron in which the shells were packed, and climbing to the top, he seized the burning mass, and holding it up shouted, "All right boys; no fireworks this time." His intrepidity and alertness saved the ammunition and possibly many lives, and his record should be kept as green as that of the gallant gunner of the Alexandria.

These are only simple cases. The American war for the Union brought hundreds of such gallant deeds into clear light, and there is no good reason why they should be forgotten.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Cures and Prevents Biliousness, Headache, Sick Headache, DYSPEPSIA.

The Regulator will positively cure this terrible trouble. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

CONSTIPATION. Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator. It is harmless, mild and effectual.

PILES. Relief is at hand for those who suffer day after day with Piles. It has cured hundreds, and will cure you.

MALARIA. Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons' Liver Regulator to keep the Liver in healthy action.

JAUNDICE. Simmons' Liver Regulator soon eradicates this disease from the system, leaving the skin clear and free from all impurities.

BAD BREATH. Generally arising from a disordered Stomach can be corrected by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator.

COLIC. Children suffering with Colic soon experience relief when Simmons' Liver Regulator is administered. Adults also derive great benefit from this medicine. It is not unpleasant, it is harmless and effective. Purely vegetable.

CAUTION. Be careful that you get the genuine Simmons' Liver Regulator in an engraved white wrapper with red Z Trade-Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken.

PREPARED ONLY BY J. H. ZEILEN & Co., Sold by all Druggists, PHILADELPHIA.

ROSTOCK & LEVERICH, THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN

SEWING MACHINES

OF ALL KINDS.

We keep constantly on hand a full and complete stock of attachments, and Needles. If your Sewing Machine is out of order, remember to get us prepared to put it in first class running order.

We keep constantly on hand and for sale, the following machines, which we offer at the lowest possible price:

The White, The Crown, The Howe, The Singer, Etc. ROSTOCK & LEVERICH, West side Public Square, Geo. Chadwick's old stand. OREGON, MO.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, COUNTY OF MOULTON. In the Circuit Court of said county, August term, 1882.

William R. Laughlin, Plaintiff vs. Guly Eliza Laughlin, Defendant. On this day comes the Plaintiff herein, by his attorney, before the undersigned Clerk of said Court to file and pay for publication and advertising in said Court, the following petition and affidavit, stating among other things, that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Missouri and cannot be served with process in any other way than by publication of the writ of habeas corpus in the City of Oregon, in said County, on the 28th day of August, next, and on or before the sixth day of said term, answer or plea to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

And it is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published according to law in THE OREGON PAPER for four weeks successively, the first day of said term, to wit: on the 28th day of August, 1882, and on each of the first, second, third and fourth days of said term. W. R. SPRINGER, Clerk. L. R. Knowles, Atty for Plff.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, COUNTY OF MOULTON. In the Circuit Court of said county, August term, 1882.

The State of Missouri, in relation to and to the use of Samuel W. Morrison, collector of the County of Moulton, Mo., Plaintiff, vs. Wm. C. Smith, Defendant. At this day comes the plaintiff herein, by his attorney, before the undersigned Clerk of said Court, to file and pay for publication and advertising in said Court, the following petition and affidavit, stating among other things, that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Missouri and cannot be served with process in any other way than by publication of the writ of habeas corpus in the City of Oregon, in said County, on the 28th day of August, next, and on or before the sixth day of said term, answer or plea to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

And it is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published according to law in THE OREGON PAPER for four weeks successively, the first day of said term, to wit: on the 28th day of August, 1882, and on each of the first, second, third and fourth days of said term. W. R. SPRINGER, Clerk. T. O'Connell, Atty for Plff.

THE HULL VAPOR COOK STOVE.

The Hull Vapor Cook Stove is the best and most economical stove ever invented. It is made of pure iron, and is perfectly safe and reliable. It is the only stove that will burn wood, coal, or kerosene. It is the only stove that will burn without a chimney. It is the only stove that will burn without a draft. It is the only stove that will burn without a fire. It is the only stove that will burn without a smoke. It is the only stove that will burn without a smell. It is the only stove that will burn without a noise. It is the only stove that will burn without a fuss. It is the only stove that will burn without a bother. It is the only stove that will burn without a worry. It is the only stove that will burn without a pain. It is the only stove that will burn without a headache. It is the only stove that will burn without a fever. It is the only stove that will burn without a cold. It is the only stove that will burn without a cough. It is the only stove that will burn without a sneeze. It is the only stove that will burn without a tickle. It is the only stove that will burn without a scratch. It is the only stove that will burn without a sting. It is the only stove that will burn without a burn. It is the only stove that will burn without a scald. It is the only stove that will burn without a blister. It is the only stove that will burn without a sore. It is the only stove that will burn without a wound. It is the only stove that will burn without a laceration. It is the only stove that will burn without a fracture. It is the only stove that will burn without a dislocation. It is the only stove that will burn without a paralysis. It is the only stove that will burn without a convulsion. It is the only stove that will burn without a coma. It is the only stove that will burn without a death.

MR. BEECHER'S NEW DEPARTURE

In the August number of the North American Review the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has an article entitled "Progress of Thought in the Church," in which he takes the ground that "if the American people are driven away from the church, and from faith in the Christian religion, it will be the fault of the church and the pulpit." The argument and utterances of Mr. Beecher through this paper are even more liberal and "advanced" than those which have recently appeared in his sermons, and indicate that he, himself, in the "progress" of his thought has drifted far away from the faith and doctrines of which his famous father was a renowned exponent. He believes that the change which is going on in his own mind also pervades the mind of the people, and that the church and creed are losing the reverence which has been paid them since the first organization of Christians. He does not hold that religion is losing ground, but that it is greater than ever as an inspiration to what ever is humane, liberal, and generous; that the religious sentiment in America was never so strong and so intelligent as it is to day, but at the same time is less bigoted, intense, and narrow. He argues that denominational walls are crumbling down, that the superstitious fear which has more or less invaded the Christian mind is rapidly fading away and giving place to a broader philanthropy, a loving charity, and "a great-heartedness that is more akin to the gospel spirit than dogma and doctrine."

But Mr. Beecher does not stop here. He argues in behalf of new creeds in consonance with the new era of "advanced thought." He does not attack the institutions of religion, but he assails the theories of theology, and demands creeds that will differ widely from the old doctrinal standards in their genius and method of construction. He claims the "creeds of the future will begin where the old ones ended: upon the nature of man, his condition on earth, his civil duties, and civil obligations, the development of his reason, his spiritual nature, its range possibilities, education—the doctrine of the human reason, of the emotions, of the will—man as an individual man social and collective; and from a sound knowledge of the nature of the mind, developed within the scope of our experience and observations, we shall deduce conceptions of the great mind—the God idealized from our best attainments—in the sphere within which our faculties were created to act with certainty of knowledge. Our creeds will ascend from the known to the unknown, which is the true law and method of acquiring knowledge. Hitherto they have expended their chief force upon what is "dimly known."

Mr. Beecher holds that the true test of godliness will now and hereafter be found, not in the adherence to doctrine, but in the imitation of Christ; not in an abiding faith that things are so and so, but in the exemplifications of the Master's love and purity in the ethics of life; that the doctrines that have caused men to hate and slay unbelievers, which have "soaked the earth with blood and filled the sanctuary with infernal passion, in fierce arguments to prove that Christ might be divine," will be abandoned for a loving charity which will judge a man's moral worth and Christian character by the results of his acts and efforts.

It is by works more than by faith that Mr. Beecher believes men will be saved, and his Christianity, as developed in this interesting paper, is one of the morals and motives, and not attachment to doctrinal positivism. It is not what a man believes, but what he does, that makes him a Christian in Mr. Beecher's eyes, and it makes very little difference whether he believes anything at all so long as his life is pure his motives sincere, his character unspotted, and his acts unselfish. A Unitarian and a trinitarian can stand upon Mr. Beecher's platform together, which is broad enough to hold John Calvin and Swedenborg, and all the other writers of creeds and demonstrators of doctrine.

Tonic, Alterative and Cathartic.

Simmons' Liver Regulator, purely vegetable, is not unpleasant to the taste. It is the medicine generally used in the South to arouse the torpid liver to healthy action. It cures malaria, biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation and piles. The action of the Regulator is free from nausea or griping. It is most effective in starting obstructions of the liver, causing the bile to act as a cathartic. When there is an excess of bile in the stomach, the Regulator is an active purger; after the removal of the bile, it will regulate the bowels and impart vigor and health to the whole system.

The beautiful crimson blush, the bright sparkling eye, a clear intellect—no so often wanting among our most lovely females,—and why? Because they are suffering from some peculiar, lingering female complaint. A safe, safe and affeetual remedy, is English Female Bitters.

—A young friend of ours wants to know a remedy for leucorrhoea. We advise him to start a newspaper, and if it don't take the starch out of his "infatuated" ideas of worldly felicity we will say

A Traveller's Story.

After spending months at watering places and consulting the best physicians without benefit, I returned home disheartened and expected to die. A friend urged a trial of Parker's Ginger Tonic. Three bottles and careful diet have brought me excellent health and spirits, and I hope my experience may benefit similar sufferers.—Cincinnati lady. See other column.