

FISHER'S

Better Service!

With confidence in Roseburg and in the future we enter 1926 more desirous than ever to fill the need of an outstanding store of quality and popular priced merchandise.



Better Merchandise!

An association of over 30 years with the progress and development of Roseburg and Douglas County, has made this store an important institution of its kind—where service is always yours.

All departments combine to wish you a Happy and Prosperous New Year and promise for you greater service and bigger savings in 1926

Shoe and Hosiery Dept.

Coat and Dress Dept.

Corset Dept.

Dry Goods Dept.

Men's Wear Dept.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF DOUGLAS CO.

(Continued from Page 13.)

ries—some four of which were authorized to transact business at an average rate of \$50 per year. F. R. Hill was appointed sheriff of Douglas county, to hold office until the next general election. On the following day the county was divided into precincts, six in number, known as Calapooia, Winchester, Deer Creek, Roseburg, Lookingglass, Myrtle Creek and Canyonville-precincts. These precincts were empowered to choose one justice of the peace and one constable, with the exception of the last named which was allowed two. In the interim the following named gentlemen were appointed to the justiceships: Calapooia, C. Harrett; Winchester, Henry Evans; Deer Creek, W. R. Skinner; Lookingglass, H. D. Bryant; Myrtle Creek, Burnett; Canyonville, Messers, Lockhart and Johnson. The minutes are subscribed by A. R. Pilt, first clerk of the county of Douglas. The commissioners as well as the probate court met in a room over William J. Martin's store in Winchester; and the

Ham Riddle, C. C. Reed and W. H. Riddle. The total vote was 163. At the county election held a year later the number of ballots cast was increased to 306, or nearly double.

Though Winchester was designated as the county seat and was the largest settlement within the limits of the county, it had a strong rival almost from the first. Four miles further up the Umpqua Aaron Rose had laid out the town of Roseburg, and being a wide-awake, energetic man, he began at once to secure for his embryo city the honors and advantages which accrue to a town possessing the distinction of being a county seat. Aided by the rapid increase of settlements to the south of Roseburg, Mr. Rose succeeded finally in securing the passage of the act of December 23, 1853, providing for the submission of the question of a permanent location of the county seat to be held on the second Monday in March, 1854. When the day of battle arrived, Mr. Rose invited the settlers of Lookingglass valley, who aspired to the possession of the coveted honor, to accept of his hospitalities. The enjoyment of his generosity so worked upon the feelings of the guests that they went in a body to the polls and voted in favor of Roseburg. The loss of the county seat was a sad blow to Winchester, which was already on the rapid decline as a business point, and a few years later the whole town was moved bodily to Roseburg, including the U. S. land office, which had been established there.

In Umpqua county the county seat was not definitely located for several years. Court was held sometimes in Elkton and at other times in Scottsburg. In 1854 James F. Levis surveyed a town site at Elkton, consisting of 160 acres, which he donated to the county for a county seat, and on the thirtieth day of the next January an act was passed by the legislature locating the seat of justice at that place. Coos county was created by the act of December 22, 1853, out of the counties of Umpqua and Jackson, embracing all the land lying between the Coast Range and the ocean, and extending from a line eight miles below the mouth of the Umpqua to the California boundary. At the general election of 1855, the people of Douglas county voted unfavorably upon a proposition submitted by the act of the twentieth of the previous January, to annex the northern end of the county of Umpqua. By the act of December 18, 1855, Camas Prairie was detached from Coos county and annexed to Douglas.

By 1852 Umpqua county had seriously retrograded. Scottsburg had lost its trade with the mines, and had faded away to a village, while Elkton had not succeeded in taking the place of the departed metropolis. To maintain a county government was too burdensome, and the difficulty was relieved by the act of October 16, 1863, consolidating Umpqua and Douglas counties, with the county seat at Rose-

burg. An amendment to the consolidation act was passed October 21, 1864, definitely fixing the boundary line of Douglas county as follows: "Commencing at the mouth of the Sluslaw, on the south bank of said stream, to a point fifteen miles west of the main traveled road, known as the Applegate road; thence southerly to the summit of the California (Calapooia) mountains; thence eastward along the summit of said mountains to the summit of the Cascade range; thence southerly along the summit of the Cascade range to the former corner of Douglas county; thence continuing southerly along the summit of the Cascade range to the summit of the dividing ridge between the headwaters of the South Umpqua and the waters of Rogue river; thence westerly along the summit of said ridge to the summit of the Coast Range of mountains, separating the waters of Coquille and Coos rivers from the Umpqua; thence in a straight line to the southwest corner of township 20 south, range 9 west, of the Willamette meridian; thence due north to the summit or divide between the waters of the Umpqua river and those running to the ocean; thence northerly or northwesterly along side summit or divide to a point due west of Loon lake, at the head of what is called Mill creek; thence northerly along the coast to the place of beginning."

The next great local question in Douglas county was that of a division again into two distinct counties. The town of Oakland had grown up in the northern end of the county, and, backed by the settlers for miles around, who would find a county seat more convenient when located at Oakland than at Roseburg, made a strong effort to secure the coveted prize by the division of the county. An act was passed by the legislature on the sixteenth of October, 1866, providing for a special ballot on that subject at the general election to be held on the third of the next month. All north of the main fork of the Umpqua and a line running from the junction of that stream with the line of Coos county, was to be called Umpqua county, with Oakland as the county seat. At the same time the people of the proposed new county were to elect county officers, who should enter upon the discharge of their duties in case the vote of the whole county favored the division. The majority of the voters decided that such a division was unnecessary, and Douglas county escaped the threatened division. On the twenty-first of October an act was passed, submitting the question of the location of the county seat in that portion of the county which would still bear the name of Douglas, and Roseburg, Myrtle Creek, Canyonville and Round Prairie were designated as candidates. This act was not to take effect if the vote of the county was unfavorable to the

proposed division, and since that proposition was voted down the question of a new county seat disappeared with it.

By the act of October 19, 1878, the boundaries between Coos and Douglas counties were more closely defined, and again it was found necessary to designate these with still more minuteness by the act of October 16, 1882. The exact boundaries given by the statute are as follows: Beginning on the shore line between townships 22 south and 23 south; thence east along said line to the section line between sections 3 and 4, of township 23 south, range 10 west;

thence south along said line to the south boundary of said township; thence east to the northeast corner of township 24 south, range 10 west; thence south to the southeast corner of said township; thence east to the section line between sections 3 and 4, township 25 south, range 9 west; thence south to the south boundary of township 26 south, range 9 west; thence east to the southeast corner of said township; thence south to the southeast corner of township 28 south, range 9 west; thence west to the section line between sections 3 and 4, township 29 south, range 9 west; thence south to the south boundary of said township;

thence west to the southwest corner of said township; thence due south to the summit of the ridge dividing the waters of the Rogue river from the Umpqua, which is the southeast corner of Coos county. From that point the county line as it exists at present follows the old boundaries defined in the act of October 21, 1864, to the ocean at the mouth of the Sluslaw.

The growth of Douglas county has been one of steady development from the day when the first settlement was made until the present. The changes, but the county has been gradually built up by the energy and persistent industry of the people. There was one era,

however, which was marked by more rapid progress than any other, and that was the few years immediately following the construction of the Oregon and California railroad to Roseburg in 1872. The extension of the road through the county southward has stimulated industry and business in that section, and the flattering prospect of a road to Coos bay is producing a similar effect throughout the county generally. The indications are that Douglas county has entered upon an era of prosperity far greater than any before enjoyed, during which its population, wealth, business and products of all kinds will be largely increased.

AN EARLY VIEW OF ROSEBURG



This photo taken many years ago shows the old Lane Street Bridge which has since been replaced with a modern structure at Oak street.

History of Looking Glass

Looking Glass valley was discovered about the year 1846 by Mr. Roy Flournoy, who approached the valley from the north, and on looking down into the beautiful waving grass, was said to have seen his own reflection, and therefore gave it the name of Looking Glass. This beautiful little valley contains about sixteen square miles and is located eight miles southwest of Roseburg in townships 27 and 28, range 7 west. The discoverer passed just west in the little valley which to this day bears his name, and on the ranch which is now owned by J. H. Marsters of Roseburg. Mr. Flournoy's family consisted of a wife and two sons. The only descendant of his family now living in Douglas county is a grand daughter, the wife of the late Jos. Sheridan, of Roseburg. The early pioneers were of the old Puritan stock and were among the first

immigrants to come west by ox team, seeking a donated land claim. These claims were staked off to suit the individual enterprise, this process leaving a great many fractional parts of land which makes an abstract very essential in a conveyance or deed. The older residents of this valley have nearly all passed to the great future. Mrs. Lucetta Ollivant and Mrs. A. A. Matthews being the only two of those old residents now living. These two old pioneer ladies can tell you all about the sorrows and joys of early pioneer days. Of the second generation there are only a few remaining in the valley. The Williams Bros., T. E. and Lige Ollivant, and their sisters, Mrs. Kate Chamberlain and Mrs. Maud Bacon; W. E. Miller, A. O. Strickland, Elden Crow, Kinkade Bros. and your humble servant.

about 500 feet. Climate conditions are very fine both winter and summer, there being no extremes in either heat or cold, making it especially adapted to the growing of fruit, grain, broccoli and all kinds of vegetables.

In the early days about practically everything used on the farm was hauled to the valley by ox teams from Scottsburg near the mouth of the beautiful Umpqua. Think of this, you present residents, who glide up and down the beautiful highways, without a thought of labor or irksome duty; think in- stead of the joys and humiliations, sorrows of the old pioneer who thought of naught but God and home sweet home.

The first flour mill located in Douglas county was four miles south of Roseburg where the waters of the Umpqua river were harnessed by Mike Eveline, a sturdy old Irish miller. This property is now owned by A. C. Marsters, of Roseburg. This valley at that time produced in the neighborhood of 60,000 bushels of wheat and the

above mill was highly advantageous and well patronized by the people of Looking Glass. It was said of a fellow by the name of Simmons from Missouri that he went to the old mill with a bushel of wheat in one end of the sack and a rock in the other and came back with the flour on his back to keep the weight off his horse. However, we do not vouch for this although he seems to have gotten home with the delicious product of the old mill.

Present products of the valley are varied and of many different kinds. However, prunes, apples, pears, and hay are grown in commercial quantities. The prime table fruit. There are also a good many nut trees planted in the valley, which grow large quantities of walnuts, almonds, etc.

Douglas county shipped out eighty carloads of green prunes in 1924.

Douglas county has invested over \$1,000,000 in permanent highways.

The Old Odd Fellows Building



This was Roseburg's opera house in the early days and many of the pioneers of the city remember when some of the best theatrical productions on the road visited the city and appeared at the theatre. This has since been rebuilt into a modern structure, housing the Peoples Supply company on the lower floor and the Odd Fellows lodge and club rooms on the second and third floors.