

Mail Arrangements.

We call attention to the following, which appears in the advertisement of the P. O. Department, inviting bids for mail contracts, published by our neighbor, the Sentinel, last week:

Route No. 15148.—From Hot Springs (no office), by Fort Klamath, to Jacksonville, 220 miles and back, once a week. Leave Hot Springs, Monday, at 6 a. m.; arrive at Jacksonville, Saturday, by 6 p. m.; leave Jacksonville, Monday, at 6 a. m.; arrive at Hot Springs, Saturday, by 6 p. m.

Route No. 15152.—From Jacksonville, by Link River, Lost River, Hot Springs and Goose Lake Valley, to Lake City, in Surprise Valley, California, 200 miles and back, once a week. Leave Jacksonville, Monday, at 6 a. m.; arrive at Lake City, Saturday, by 7 p. m.; leave Lake City, Monday, at 6 a. m.; arrive at Jacksonville, Saturday, by 7 p. m.

These proposed routes afford excellent opportunities for some enterprising company, or energetic individual, to bid for one or both of these contracts, and, by putting on a line of hacks or stages increase the means of communication between the eastern and western portion of our county; indeed, no good reason exists why we could not have a line of stages direct to Reno or Winnemucca, on the C. P. R. R., and thus be in direct communication with the railroad east, instead of by the present circuitous route by way of Sacramento.

We had such a stage route it would afford means of communication with the outer world, which would inevitably lead to such an increase of population as would enable us to demand as a right, that which is now regarded by the politicians and rings in the Northern end of the State as a favor conferred on Southern Oregon—that is railroad communication. We trust that some man, or company, whose interest is identified with our county, will take hold of this enterprise, and by pushing it through, earn for himself the title of a public benefactor.

Proposals for carrying the mails on the above routes from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1874, will be received at the Contract Office of the P. O. Department, Washington, until 3 p. m., March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30th following. It will be seen, that no time is to be lost by any person or persons proposing to engage in the enterprise.

While on this subject, we would state that it is suggested, that a letter, or statement to J. B. Underwood, Postal Agent, setting forth the necessity which exists for mail facilities between Jacksonville, Manzanita, Big Butte, Table Rock and Evans Creek, as we suggested last week, be circulated for signatures, with a view to secure the recommendation of the Postal Agent for the establishment of the route. We think the suggestion eminently a good one, and would like to see it carried into effect.

THE TRIBULATIONS OF THE CARPET BAG MEN.—The Scripture says "that the way of the transgressor is hard," and certain carpet-bag Congressmen of the radical persuasion have recently had reason to appreciate the force of the scriptural aphorism. First, Whittemore, of South Carolina, was kicked out of Congress for selling cadetships, and on being re-elected, the kicking process was repeated. Now Bowen, also of the Palmetto State, is enjoying the delights of a criminal prosecution for bigamy. Butler, of Tennessee, has to defend an indictment for forgery, as a special private amusement; and Wimpey, of Georgia, has just been detected in the purchase of counterfeit greenbacks, with which certain rascals recently exposed, have been flooding the country. It is needless to remark that the above named distinguished personages, belong to the "party of great moral ideas."

THE RAILROAD.—The Cal. and Ogn. Rail road is now completed to Tehama, Cal. This places Jacksonville within two hundred and fourteen miles of the railroad on the South; and when Holladay's line is completed to the one hundred mile stake, which is sixteen miles north of Eugene City, we will be within one hundred and sixty miles of the railroad on the north; and the iron track will be coming closer from each way, every week. Mr. Martin, the division agent of the Stage Company, informs us that by next Spring the trip by stage from Tehama to the one hundred mile stake north of Eugene, will be made in three days. This looks like business.

STEAMBOATED.—In the Sentinel of the 7th inst. appears what purports to be the Major Excommunication, fulminated against King Victor Emanuel by the Pope. The original of this remarkable document will be found in "Tristram Shandy," a novel, written by Lawrence Sterne in the last century. It is a clever burlesque, but Sterne never dreamed that a hundred years after his death, it would be paraded as a genuine emanation from the Vatican. The S. F. Bulletin, which published the hoax, has acknowledged itself sold; will the Sentinel do the same?

LITIGANT ORGAN.—The Times has been appointed the Litigant organ for Jackson county. All legal and judicial notices, summonses, &c., must be published in this paper hereafter, or such advertising will be void. See the "Act to protect Litigants," published on fourth page. As "judicial and legal notices of whatever nature," includes estrays, persons desiring to publish estrays, will govern themselves accordingly.

HON. LANSING STOUT.—We very much regret to learn from the Portland papers, that Hon. Lansing Stout is again confined to his bed by serious illness.

Taxable Property of Oregon—Gross abuses in Assessments.

Under the above caption, the Oregonian of Jan 12th, has an article, containing comparative tables of assessments in various counties of the State in 1860, and 1870, from which is deduced the fact that gross frauds have been practiced in the assessments of property, and that this is particularly the case in this county and in Lane.

So far as this county is concerned, an injustice has been done by the Oregonian. Our population now is but little greater than it was in 1860; our voting population is less. In 1860, Jackson county cast 1,294 votes at the June election, and the total population was 3,791. In June, 1864, the vote cast amounted to 976, and the total population was 2,955. In 1870, the vote cast was 1,283; total population 4,749. These figures prove that our population is of that fluctuating character always found in mining regions.

The valley of the Rogue River and its tributaries contain the bulk of the population of this county; it is enclosed by mountain ranges on all sides, and the marked of its farmers and producing classes must be found within its borders. Farmers are compelled to depend almost entirely upon the mining population for their market, and with the exodus of that class of the population, a failure of their market and a consequent depreciation of values of all kinds follows. Since the winter of 1866, the miners of this county have experienced an almost total failure of the supply of water necessary to carry on mining operations, and as a consequence have abandoned the mines, and betaken themselves to other regions, where Jupiter Pluvius proves more propitious. This has caused a depreciation in real estate, and property of all kinds; and it is a fact patent to every resident of this county that real estate now, is worth less than half the valuation of 1860, and what is true of real estate, is true of every other description of property.

The mines of this county yielded from \$450,000 to half a million of gold dust to about 1862; since that time the average yield has not exceeded 75, to 100,000, and last year the yield will not reach the former sum. When our miners were yielding well, general prosperity prevailed; every description of property brought full prices, and was valued and assessed accordingly. Now however, with the depreciation of property of all kinds, a falling off in the assessment must, of necessity, follow; nor is there as much property in the county as there was in 1860. All of our capitalists—in fact, every person who had cash to invest in larger or smaller sums, shipped their money to San Francisco for investment there, instead of here. The passage of the Usury Law, as well as the want of profitable chances of investment, caused this result, and hence, has resulted a stringency in the money market, which has lasted so long that it is beginning to be regarded as chronic.

The assessments in this county will never be materially increased until we have some means of communication with the outer world, so that our land and other resources may become properly available; and for this reason, those politicians in the northern end of the State, who opposed our attempts to obtain railroad facilities, were actually striving to thwart the best interests of the State, in seeking to deprive us of the very means whereby we could contribute the share we ought to the general prosperity of Oregon. The soil and climate of Jackson county is second to no other portion of the State, but owing to its peculiar geographical situation, our real estate, which after all is the true source of wealth, is almost valueless, for the reason that we have no market for our products. Give us a railroad. Let our land enhance in value as it has in Marion, Clackamas, and Linn, along the line of the O. & C. P. R. R., and then if complaint be made of a deficient assessment, we shall consider the complaint well founded.

CHINAMAN SHOT AT WALDO.—On the 11th of January, Mr. S. P. Hanna found some stolen goods concealed in an out house belonging to H. K. Hanna, which on examination proved to be goods which were recently stolen from Mr. Isaac Thompson, merchant of that place. The goods consisted of 1 box peppercorns, 1 box pepper and 1 box tobacco, in original packages. Mr. Thompson had the goods left where found, and procured two men to watch them. About 11 1/2 p. m., a Chinaman made his appearance at the place, and was ordered to stand; but failing to do as he was ordered, was fired upon by one of the watchmen, after which he concluded to not go any farther; and in fact did not move until the Coroner's jury appeared for inspection—their verdict being about as follows: "Said Chinaman came to his death while in the act of removing stolen goods, by a pistol shot fired by W. G. Buchanan while acting in the capacity of private watchman, and we furthermore consider it a justifiable homicide.

KALAMA.—The new Railroad City on the Columbia, is attracting great attention, and exciting the fear of the Portland people. They are beginning to be seriously alarmed, lest Portland on Wallamette may not be the railroad center of the North Pacific after all. At the last railroad meeting, Judge Shattuck told the Portlanders some very plain truths when he said "we had not one single natural advantage as a city. All that we had was accidental, adventitious, and artificial. An accumulation had taken place more by accident than design." Portland will have to display more public spirit than she has hitherto done; will have to disregard the carings of those who would sacrifice the best interests of their city, to the gratification of personal ill-will and party spite; or, she will, as Judge Shattuck said, "take a back seat in commerce and business.

Indian Affairs.

The Dalles Mountaineer has the following sensible remarks on the recent change in the Indian policy of the Administration. The army officers are the proper persons for Indian Agents, at least judging from our experience in this part of the country; for we have never had so efficient an Agent at Klamath as the late Agent, Lieut. Knapp.

"The soldier must give way to the plain sinner. The only policy likely to prove unsuccessful and disastrous has been adopted. Those of us who remember the Cayuse war, know how it had its origin, and we know the frightful animosity between the Catholics and Presbyterians that has resulted therefrom. Which of these denominations are correct in their expositions of the cause of that war, we do not undertake to say, but this we know that the war had its origin in the jealousies, of those who should have been the last to turn the pruning hook into the sword. The struggle between different Christian denominations in proselyting the Indians has been attended with fearful results and old animosities will again find like expression under the proposed policy. But how will it better the condition of the Indians. Their religious instructors changed, they will be called upon to imitate new methods of worship and listen to the exposition of new creeds, and amid these changes, we predict, they will gradually abandon all their vague ideas of christianity and fall back to their old status of immoral worthlessness and degradation. For example, those who are gathered together upon the Simcoe and Yakima Reservations and whose early instructor was Father Pendoze, a devout Catholic, under Rev. Mr. Williams, must abandon Catholicism for Methodism. Those upon the Unatilla Reservation must discard the worship and creed of Father Vermeach, and look for moral instruction to Mr. Dickerson, a Methodist, and a person who figured unacceptably in an advertisement published in this paper in August last, by Col. Samuel Ross, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Washington Territory. Those upon the Nez Percé Reservation, whose instructors have heretofore been Protestants, having, as we are informed, a professed Catholic for agent, must alter their forms of worship to conform to those of Mr. Simma. The result will be that they will find our present day theology incomprehensible and relapse as we have said, to their primitive roguery and primal wretchedness. And among the different denominations who control them the old fires will be rekindled, the old animosities revived, and the savage butchering of the direful days of the pioneers be re-enacted.

SHERRIFF JACKSON.—Sheriff Jackson, of Trinity County, who was arrested some time since, and taken below, on a warrant issued out of the U. S. District Court, charged with collecting a Foreign Miner's License from a Chinaman, has got back home again. The Trinity Journal of the 14th inst. had the annexed on the subject: "Sheriff Jackson came back last Wednesday evening, well and hearty. His case was brought before Judge Sayer last week and, after argument by counsel, was taken under advisement by his Honor until Tuesday. Mr. Jackson states that Attorney General Hamilton, directed him to return and collect the tax as before, pledging that the State will bear him harmless in so doing. Hamilton also told Jackson that he intended to notify all Collectors in mining counties to the same effect. Mr. Jackson also says that his counsel and other eminent lawyers, with whom he conversed, assured him, that the legality of the law [the State law imposing the Foreign Miner's License, we suppose.—E. D. FOUFRAY] would certainly be upheld from the lowest Court to the highest."—Yreka Union.

OUR PAPER.—We have received the first number of the DEMOCRATIC TIMES, published by J. N. T. Miller & Co., Jacksonville, Oregon. It is a resurrection of the News, but is larger, and presents a very creditable appearance.—State Journal.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the DEMOCRATIC TIMES, which hails from Jacksonville, J. N. T. Miller & Co., proprietors. It will compare favorably in every respect with any country paper published in Oregon.—Guard.

THE WAR.—The telegraph announces that the bombardment of Paris has commenced, and shells have been thrown into the Hotel de Invalides and the Luxembourg. It is said that to-morrow, the 22d, ten thousand incendiary shells will be thrown into the city. The Parisians are hopeful and heroically intend to sustain the siege to the bitter end.

We notice that the Portland Bulletin speaks in very high terms of two pictures painted by our late townsman, J. M. Sutton. One is a view of Table Rock, and the other the Great Falls of the Middle Fork of Rogue River. Both these pictures have been on exhibition at the Post Office here, and are familiar to most of our citizens.

SAN FRANCISCO dispatches under date of Jan. 11th, state that the Central Pacific Railroad Directors say that they will complete the California and Oregon Branch to the Oregon line before the end of this year. This will place Jacksonville within an easy day's travel of the railroad.

We learn that the miners at Steamboat, at the head of Applegate, have been unable to work for sometime, owing to the freezing weather.

ROADS.—The roads in this county are in excellent condition. There has not been rain enough to make them muddy.

Properly Served.

WASHINGTON, January 6th. A faux pas was made on Friday by the over-anxious friends of Senator Williams, of Oregon, to get him a place in the Cabinet. A delegation of about fifteen gentlemen, led by ex-Governor Woods, of Oregon, and Attorney Lillyer of Nevada, visited the White House and made a speech to President Grant, saying that as Cabinet changes were talked of the Pacific slope requested a more immediate recognition. The President interrupted Governor Woods at the outset and told him that his Cabinet was a family concern, and that he should resent any attempt made by politicians to interfere with his choice. He said he would receive the delegation on any other topic, but never on that one. The committee ventured to express the hope that they had not prejudiced the President against Senator Williams, and assure him that the Senator had not been aware of the precipitate good will of his friends. The President said he could well believe that Senator Williams had not been consulted on a topic so delicate, and that it was because he knew that the Oregon Senator was not privy to the purpose of the delegation that he should dismiss the whole subject from his mind. The affair makes much merriment around the hotels today.

[From the Sacramento Union.] The other day a pack of hungry office seekers, officious, ill-mannered and coarsely interfering, had the impudence to go to President Grant and suggest Williams of Oregon as a fit person for a Cabinet position. Of course they had the old argument, that the Pacific coast, being so great a country and full of eminent Republican politicians (God save the mark!) is fairly entitled to this consideration. They never gave a thought to the indelicacy, not to say indecency, of preferring a claim which can't be recognized short of the expulsion of some member of the Cabinet with whom the President is so most intimate and friendly terms; nor did they care whose feelings or what interest suffered so they succeeded in getting somebody in who might help them to something. These people came from Oregon and Nevada; one of them has been a Governor, and another has been hunting office for years. The decent part of the public will rejoice to know that the President cut short their game without ceremony and gave them a rebuke that will be a warning to all their class, albeit the class has hide as thick as a rhinoceros. There is no reason in the world why the Pacific coast should have a Cabinet office; none but the contemptible one that we have here a great many hungry incompetents who want it for themselves, their families, and their sneaking patrons. This State has been shamed a thousand times over by the class of whom we are now writing. They have managed to convey to Washington the idea that California is made up of office seekers and political hummers, and we are glad the President has given them through these Oregonians and Nevadans, the blunt rebuke which may teach them a lesson in manners as well as in the art of working for a living.

Poor Wood! We feel sorry for him. Repudiated by his own State, which could not appreciate his talents, he proceeded to Washington to astonish the deities of that bright city by his oratory; and the very first time he attempted "to speak in public on the stage" receives a snubbing, which has no parallel in the annals of the White House. It was cruel of Grant to cut him off in the middle of his speech; he should have allowed him to make his remarks. Congressman Smith compares his speeches to sweetened wind, which the ladies call "flat," a very light and harmless delicacy, which could not have injured either the Presidential brain or stomach, and should therefore have been listened to; it would have been such a consolation to the Governor to know that he had obtained relief from the wind, which has been communitating ever since he concluded to visit Washington. Doubtless he had taken a deed for real estate; a few hundred thousand dollar bonds; a horse; or even a good dog with him to the White House, as a "slight testimonial, &c., &c." the occupant thereof would have patiently listened to his eulogies on Williams. But alas! our Oregon Governor was unacquainted with the customs of Washington.

He was reared in the backwoods, (more is the pity), and Grant should have excused and pitied the ignorance exhibited in this, his first attempt to "influence" the President. But it is now too late to mend matters. The deed is done. Vale Wood! Good-bye, George! Governor. Hail! and farewell! Ichabod is written on your forehead, and your glory has indeed departed forever. But we are curious to know who were Wood's companions in misery. A Washington letter to the Portland Bulletin gives the following, as the names of the Oregonians sojourning in the National Capital: Hon. D. J. Thompson, of Oregon City; C. M. Lockwood, of the Dalles; J. J. Hoffman, Portland; and B. F. Dowell, "the irrepressible collector of Indian War Claims." Perhaps when these gentlemen return home, they will furnish us particulars of the interview. Mr. Dowell may give us a letter in the Sentinel before that time, after the manner of his celebrated letter on Stanton.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—We have received the Phrenological Journal for January. This well known magazine presents as usual an interesting table of contents. Published by Samuel R. Walls, 399 Broadway, N. Y., \$3 00 per annum.

We are pleased to learn that the State Board of Land Commissioners, have appointed Judge T. H. B. Shipley as the Agent of the State and School Lands for this county.

The Wool Trade.

From McJannet, Whelan & Grigg's Wool Circular for Jan., 1871, we take the following: Receipts in 1865 in lbs., 15,539,417, of which 421,400 was from Oregon; in 1869, 17,253,370 lbs., was received, of which Oregon contributed 1,039,400; in 1870, 23,576,630 lbs. was received, Oregon furnishing 1,702,970. This circular also has the following statements and suggestions, which we submit for the consideration of Oregon farmers: California—Our wool this Spring has redeemed its good character, showing improved wool tending towards longer and sounder staple, and compares favorably with the clip of 1868. It has come into more general use with our Eastern manufacturers, and has commanded the favor of all those who have used it.

Oregon.—Its condition is not as good as in former years, nor is the staple as uniform. Some lots were of tender staple and of poor texture. Years ago, Oregon Wool was characterized by freedom from burrs, seed and tags; it was lustrous and well adapted for combing purposes. Since then, through some mistake in breeding, the nature of Oregon Wool has completely changed, and to-day it is not as good as our choice California.

Since wool-growing has become an object of so much importance in California, it must naturally be of interest to the wool-growers to ascertain what description of wool can be produced to the best advantage permanently, or, in other words, what class of sheep will become acclimatized here, so as eventually to form a natural standard for this climate.

It is evident from the rapidity with which fine-blooded fleeces deteriorate here, unless kept up by continual importation of fresh blood, that very fine woolled sheep cannot be looked upon as the class suited to our dry climate.

California Wool at present class as Medium Wools, and even the choicest clips do not come up to the standard of Fine Wools, as compared with some other wools; but, as medium, they are first growing in favor with the manufacturers. This together with the fact that the wool of fleeces not too high-bred always are cleaner, sounder in staple, and more healthy than finer wools raised here, would seem to point out distinctly that California must look to a Medium Wool as her standard of production.

Most of the fleeces at present in this country would doubtless be much improved by the infusion of a little blood of long-wooled sheep. The introduction of the Cotswold and Leicester breeds of sheep into this State has proved a success in most instances. Undoubtedly, the length of staple and adaptability of the fleece thus raised has rendered California wools desirable for many purposes for which heretofore were not suitable. With the increasing demand for long wool, together with the well established fact that other countries can grow short fine wool cheaper than California, it would certainly seem to be the most profitable course for sheep farmers here to produce long, sound wool.

State News.

[From the State Journal.] We understand that a site has been located for a Congregational church in Springfield, and that the work will be commenced upon the building the coming summer.

Last Wednesday Gen. E. L. Applegate retired from the Surveyor General's Office, and Hon. Wm. H. O'Neil took charge. The office will remain in the same building it has heretofore occupied.

Snow fell last Tuesday night to the depth of about an inch, but the sun during the day took it all off except on the high lands. The weather has been quite cool since that time, and the hills are still covered with a slight coat of snow.

The workmen on the road between this place and Albany have been withdrawn, and work on the road will remain suspended until the opening of spring.

The steamer "Albany" reached this place last Sunday, being the first boat of the season. She had a full load for this place and took a heavy cargo down.

A newspaper is to be started at the new city of Kalama on the Columbia river.

[From the Portland Bulletin.] Vancouver, Jan. 11th. A man named Judge Ford, pretending to be an attorney for the North Pacific Railroad Company, has mysteriously disappeared, and it is supposed that he has committed suicide, as his hat has been found in the river. He leaves papers speaking of his intention to drown himself.

[From the Albany Democrat.] Wheat is worth a dollar a bushel at Albany.

The taxes for Linn county are lighter than that of any other county in the State, save Polk county which is the same—15 mills on the dollar. This speaks well for the economy of our Board of Commissioners.

Work on the railroad above this city is suspended until spring, and a large number of the men are employed in graveling and ballasting the road between here and Portland.

The Esquign says that the brewery at Roseburg, belonging to Messrs. Mehl & Rhast, was almost totally destroyed by fire on the 11th inst. Loss, about \$3,000.

The Money Order transactions at the Roseburg Post Office for the year are thus stated: Orders issued, 959; amount, \$30,801; fees for issuance, \$203; Orders drawn, 133; amount, \$5,355.

At the Roseburg Land Office, for November and December the transactions were: For November, acres sold, 3,019; homesteads, 2,757; pre-emptions, 1,473—total acres, 7,249. For December, acres sold, 2,215; homesteads, 386; pre-emption, 1,662—total for December, 4,264. Grand total for the two months, 11,513.

New, Co-Pan.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.

Quick Cures and Moderate Charge.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S

Private Medical and Surgical Institute,

No. 519 Sacramento street, corner of Leidesdorff street (a few doors east of What Cheer House.) Private entrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and scientific Medical Aid in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of Secrecy and all Sexual Disorders.

To the Afflicted.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of chronic diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive and Genitourinary Organs, and all Private Diseases, viz: Syphilis, in all its forms and stages; Seminal Weakness, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse; Gonorrhoea; Gleet; Stricture; Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions; Sexual Debility; Diseases of the Back and Legs; Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, etc.; and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice will continue to insure him a share of public patronage. By his practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He uses no mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a most honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him, by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

To Females.

When a female is in trouble or afflicted with disease, or weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, or muscular prostration, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme anxiety difficulties, derangement of digestive functions, general debility, vertigo, all diseases of the womb, hysteria, sterility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, she should go or write at once to the celebrated Female Doctor, W. K. DOHERTY, at his Medical Institute, and consult him about her troubles and disease. Irregularities, Suppressions, etc., will receive the Doctor's particular attention. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately, and save yourself from painful suffering and premature death. All married ladies whose delicate health or circumstances prevent an increase in their families, should write or call at DR. DOHERTY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE, to obtain the most valuable and every possible relief and help. The Doctor's offices, consisting of a suite of six rooms, are so arranged that he can be consulted without fear of observation.

To Correspondents.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty in their respective cases, and who wish the propriety of a written statement of case, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. Dr. Doherty takes this opportunity of observing that all letters are opened and replied to by himself only, and the latter as promptly as possible.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communications will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies), will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to enable the patient to submit a written report to the Doctor, or to the person for the letter or parcel so transmitted, FREE. Permanent cure guaranteed, or no pay. Address: W. K. DOHERTY, M. D., San Francisco, California.

Spermatorrhoea.

DR. DOHERTY has just published an important pamphlet embodying his own views and experience in relation to Spermatorrhoea or Viridity, a short treatise on Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical debility consequent on this affection, and other diseases of the sexual organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single and will be sent free by mail on receipt of six cents postage stamps for return postage.

W. K. DOHERTY, M. D., San Francisco, Cal. Jan. 21, 1871.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED by the Clerk of the County Court, of the State of Oregon, for the county of Jackson, and to me directed, in favor of the County of Jackson, against M. A. Elder, for the recovery of the sum of three hundred and thirty-five and eighteen one hundredths dollars (\$335 18/100), gold coin, together with the costs and accruing costs, I have levied upon and will on

Thursday, February 16th, A. D., 1871, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, in said county, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in gold and silver coin, the following described real property, to-wit: the undivided one-half (1/2) of one water ditch known as the Walker's Creek Ditch, and conveys the water from Walker's Creek to the mines on the right bank fork of Jackson Creek; also the undivided one-third (1/3) of the quartz lode, known as the Johnson & Elder Quartz Lode, at the head of Schively Gulch, a tributary of the right hand fork of said Jackson Creek; also the undivided one-third (1/3) of the Elder & Johnson Quartz Mill and machinery, situated on the right hand fork of said Jackson Creek, all in Jackson county and State of Oregon, levied upon as the property of the said M. A. Elder, to satisfy the above mentioned execution.

This 14th day of January, A. D., 1871. HENRY KLEPP, Sheriff. Per E. D. FOUFRAY, Deputy. Jacksonville, Jan. 21st, 1870. Jan21-wc.

Redemption of State Bounty Bonds.

Ann't. Applicable for Redemption, \$12,000

OFFICE STATE TREASURER, Salem, Jan. 17th, 1870.

SECEIVED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at his office, in Salem, until Feb. 15th, 1871, for the purchase of State Bonds, issued under provision of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, granting Bounty to volunteers of this State, enlisted in the service of the United States, approved October 24, 1864, at the lowest rate, not exceeding par value, as may redeem the greatest number of Bonds. Bids to include interest to date of surrender, and to be addressed to

L. FLEISCHNER, Treasurer of State, Salem, Oregon. Jan21-30d.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE TO THE VOTERS of Jackson County, that I will be a candidate for Town Marshal at the election in March, next.

A. HELMS. Jacksonville, Jan. 21st, 1870.