

The Ralls-Fay Affair.

The Herald publishes two letters from this place in reference to the sad affair which recently transpired here. The local papers here unwilling to further wound the feelings of the family of the girl, and equally unwilling to make a statement in advance of a legal investigation, which was expected to take place within a few days, refrained from mentioning the occurrence. But a miserable scoundrel, who, while pretending sympathy for the unfortunate girl, in order to glut his personal and political animosity against Mr. Fay, parades her shame through the columns of the Herald, and uses her misfortune as the instrument of his private vengeance; and that paper descending to the level of the Mazonia, for a like reason publishes these letters. The Mercury, Democrat, and other "tenders" of the Herald, without waiting to hear both sides of the case, hasten to repeat the story of the lying coward who did not dare append his name to his communication. Upon the unsupported statement of an anonymous correspondent, these papers have thrown themselves into ecstasies of virtuous indignation.

We are glad to notice that there are some newspapers in the State who, like ourselves, would denounce the crime in fitting terms if it were true; yet, with a spirit of fairness and justice, wish to hear from the other side before proceeding to denounce an individual unheard. We are happy to notice this spirit of candor among some portion of the press of the State. Mr. Fay has publicly denied the charge. He informed the father of the girl of his anxiety for a legal investigation, and offered to facilitate such investigation by all means in his power. From the fact that such investigation is expected to take place, and from a natural reluctance to place abroad in the newspapers the domestic arrangements—even to refute the infamous slanders of his enemies.—Mr. Fay has thus far refrained from publishing a defence, reserving the facts in his possession for the trial. He has not been afraid of a public uprising as the Herald's correspondent intimates; for not only is it not true that the whole community believed him guilty, but, on the contrary, that belief is confined to a few of his political and personal enemies; and the circumstances connecting Mr. Fay with the affair are so absurd and improbable, that there are none of them who really believe it.

The Herald's correspondent carefully conceals the fact that it was Mr. Fay who sent the messenger to the house of the girl's father; that it was he who organized the search; that it was he who sent at his own expense for her mother; that no member of his family, nor in the community, suspected her condition, and that she disappeared without the knowledge of any person in Mr. Fay's house; that it was he who sent for medical attendants, and that it was to his own house he brought her when found; that his family and himself, as well as the community, were ignorant of her condition. He also conceals the fact that while still upon the hill, where Fay and every other man present cheerfully took off their coats and covered the girl to make her as comfortable as possible, while waiting the carriage, the Herald's sympathetic correspondent was the only man who refused to loan his coat. He insinuates that Fay stood in danger of a mob; but he does not add that when his letters appeared here, so great was his terror of personal violence that he would shrink out of town every morning early and remain all day, slinking back when darkness covered his advent, and kept this up for four days, and even at this writing dreads not show his cowardly face upon the streets, except at hasty intervals when the coast is clear.

Many friends, we beg to assure Mr. Fay's many friends throughout the State that he is ready and anxious for the fullest and freest judicial investigation of this unfortunate affair. An infamous attempt has been made to blacken his good name by the slanders of cowardly scribblers, and the conspiracy of others to black mail him. His life has been attempted in a most cowardly manner, and his political and personal enemies are enjoying a devilish carnival over what they fondly hope is the ruin of his reputation; but he is confident, and so are his friends, that an investigation will not only develop his innocence, but the most damnable black mail conspiracy ever hatched in the State.

REAL ESTATE transactions have been quite lively here for some time past. Every man is making exertions to get a piece of land, as if he were anxious for a fixed habitation and a home, which speaks a permanency in our material interests. No place presents more desirable locations for homes on this coast than our valley. All who come to spy out the land are willing to go no farther, and those who go away seeking for a better country, come back admitting that the grapes of Kehol are found only here. Our citizens are looking hopefully for the Railroad outlet, when the many attractions of Southern Oregon will be appreciated abroad, and give her that ascendancy Nature has designed for her.

We notice this morning, as our paper is just down in press, a reflection from the Herald on the papers of this place, for not pandering to his base appetite in the late scandal here. We will notice him next week.

Mississippi raised 750,000 bales of cotton in 1870.

Jackson County—Its Agricultural and Mineral Resources.

The limits of an article having been exhausted in the last, without a due consideration of the various important and interesting features of the Basin, something further respecting this region was promised. In the last, it was stated that Wright or Clear Lake was the source of Lost river, and after a singularly circuitous route this river emptied into Tule Lake. So far as the description goes, it is true; but there is also another stream called Lost river, the source of which is in the rugged mountains observed to the North; this stream discharging its waters into Clear or Wright Lake, making good the continuous drain occasioned by the Lost river, which links the two lakes aforesaid. Through the river furnishes the waters of Link—Lost river—is laid down on the various maps of the country as Lost river, the name appears entirely inappropriate; it seems to be in every respect a legitimate stream, having numerous well defined mountain tributaries, and, unlike the other, pursues a rational and uniform direction until it reaches the lake. Lost river and vicinity may be set down of little value, except so far as regards its pastoral facilities; in this respect it is rich and valuable. Williamson's river, so named for Lieut. Williamson, is quite an important stream, and connects Klamath Marsh with big Klamath Lake, issuing from the former and flowing into the latter. This river may be regarded as especially important at this time, from the fact that it is the key to the largest body of "swamp land" in this whole country; through the Presidential offering of this goodly channel, it is more than probable some enterprising swamp land admirer confidently expects to realize a handsome little fortune—dream on deluded fool—nor live to learn that follies fade away, and castles built on "shaky ground" "go glimmering" with the winds. The most definite information received from various sources respecting the area of the marsh, represents it as "bigger than all outdoors." This appears to be the united opinion in brief; if not satisfactory, it is certainly comprehensive. Its circumference is variously represented from 120 to 175 miles. But, lest I should tire you with too much "Basin," the subject is here dismissed. In passing through the Basin, South, we at once encounter the Cascade Mountains. As this is one of the most distinct and important of the great ranges west of the Rocky Mountains, and cutting almost directly through the center of the county, it is deserving at least of a brief notice. This range to the South is broken up at Pitt river, at which point the Sierraset in and continues the chain South. From Pitt river to the Columbia the Cascades are one unbroken chain of lofty, rough and majestic mountains. North of the Columbia, for a considerable distance, the range appears well defined, being badly cut up with transverse spurs—which perhaps—may be accounted for by its being broken by that river; the range, however, assumes again its former grand and imposing characteristics, and reaching far into Alaska, probably only terminated with the north coast mountains. One of the striking peculiarities of this range is the great number and towering height of its noted peaks. Among the most famous of these may be mentioned the following: Siusla Butte, 17,500 feet high; Mt. McLoughlin, 11,000; Diamond Peak, 10,000; the Three Sisters' altitudes unknown; Mt. Jefferson, 14,000; Mt. Hood, set down at 17,500—it is probably more; St. Helens, 9,750; Mt. Rainier, 12,300; and Mt. St. Elias 18,000. As the whole range abounds in curiosities rare, and pensions and exciting, it is not proposed to essay their enumeration; the task would be endless, and the result tiresome and unimportant.

A brief notice of Lake Majesty and the Devil's Canyon, being within the county limits, may be excused on the plea of jurisdiction. Lake Majesty is situated on—or rather in—this range, 30 miles, more or less Northwest of Fort Klamath. When first seen it appears an immense well or shaft, 25 miles in circumference, with dark, placid, and apparently stagnant waters, and, with few exceptions, nearly perpendicular walls to its depth, from the surface, varies according to the rent and ragged condition of the surrounding mountains. Some one orally described it as a "vast hole in the ground," and it may be added everywhere from six to fifteen hundred feet deep. It is thought, by some, to be the crater of an extinct volcano. This opinion is very much strengthened by the various volcanic indications witnessed on every hand. The country immediately surrounding the lake abounds in fragments of vitrified stone, with basalt, feldspar, trap, scoria, ashes, and heaps of burnt and blackened boulders, all tending to confirm the immense upheaval believed to have taken place, and the result of which is seen in the grand curiosity of this all but wizard lake.

In going to the Fort, I on Jacksonville, by way of Fowler's pass—the principal high way for freight teams—we traverse almost the full length of two cañons—the one as we ascend, the other as we descend—the Cascade mountains. These tear the ugly name of "The Devil's Cañons." The name alone of these deep, dark and dismal gorges would seem sufficient to condemn them; but a personal investigation of these hideous and ghastly defiles will prove the name, if it be possible, inadequate to express the wild, unwelcome emotions which they inspire; at any rate, if the region over which his Stannic Majesty presides, presents a more frightful, withering and terrific aspect than many scenes to be met with in these cañons, I'd rather go where the "wood-bine twine" than investigate his dominions. If we are permitted to reason upon, and draw conclusions from, ex-

traneous appearances, though we may hesitate, falter, and all but cry "impossible," in view of the sublime and marvelous results before us, the conclusion irresistibly forces itself upon us, that the simple action of water through the countless ages of the past has wrought this wondrous work. The two springs, which constitute the respective sources of these cañons, and through the action of which the result is what it is, issue from the base of the summit ridge nearly opposite each other, and probably not over four or five hundred yards apart; the waters of one flowing into Klamath, the other into Rogue river. Their length may be recd from ten to fifteen miles, and depth from three to six hundred feet. They are wild, diversified, and romantic in scenery, and contain a number of dashing and noisy waterfalls. Only one of the thousand and one peculiar and interesting curiosities of these time-worn chasms may be mentioned. At intervals, in passing up or down, may be seen in congregations, resembling dejected towns or cities, hundreds of pyramids or obelisks deposited in pleasing chance-neglect, and seeming the reality of some ancient story or legendary tale of departed splendor, wild in towering ruins, and crumbling beneath the accumulated weight of hoary age; thus, with "speaking quietude," these time-worn monuments point to the forgotten past. They are not, as some suppose, "shot up" by some mysterious, elemental agency, but through the continuous action of waters from age to age, and the yielding pumice having been washed away, these hard, concrete formations are exposed, and prove nothing except that they are indigenous to the formation in which they are found. I have called these singular, castle-like phenomena "pyramids or obelisks"—they are neither, but more nearly cones or pinnacles. There is another opinion respecting the formation of these steeples which, as it is not entirely out of the range of probability, may be given for what it is worth. As the country where they are found has been volcanic and subjected to intense heat, and many are found to be hollow or porous in the center, they are thought to be chimneys or escape-pipes for the gas or steam generated by the fires beneath, and that the heated vapor escaping thus had the effect to harden, cement and partially vitrify them. JACKSON.

Proceedings of the Board of Trustees

[REPORTED FOR THE TIMES.] The Board of Trustees held a special session on Friday evening, March 3d, 1871. Present—Linn, Fisher and Wilson; absent—Neil and Martin. The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved. President Linn stated the object of the meeting. The Street Commissioner informed the Board that the work of grading streets by Dutton was finished, and he had accepted the work on his part, and submitted his bill for expenses grading streets and opening gutters, viz: Paid for labor, \$68; 5 day's team work, \$25; rolling gravel, \$4; superintending work, \$28. Total amount, \$125. By a suspension of the rules, the bill was taken up, allowed, and ordered paid. Bills presented: DEMOCRATIC TIMES' bill, advertising proposals for the town, \$7 50; U. S. Hayden's bill, expense of deed and stamps to M. R. 1st, \$3 50. Bills referred. Order passed directing the Town Treasurer to convert all the currency now in the Treasury into coin, at a rate not less than 91 cents on the dollar, and the Recorder ordered to notify the Treasurer accordingly. On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Street Commissioner was ordered to have the shaft, or hole, at the corner of C and Third Streets properly covered, and the President of the Board to provide in what manner it should be done. The Board then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

MARCH 4th. The Board met pursuant to adjournment, all the members present, except Mr. Martin. The journal proceedings of yesterday read and approved. C. J. Dutton, contractor for grading streets, appeared and filed his notice of the completion of his contract, asking the Board to accept the work, and his claim allowed for \$335, as per contract. The work was accepted, and a warrant ordered in favor of Dutton for the sum of \$335. At the suggestion of the President, the Street Commissioner was authorized to have Main Street, from Oregon to Third Street; Third Street, from Main Street to California Street, and Fourth Street, from California Street, South 250 feet, graded in the same manner as done under the late contract on other streets, provided the same can be done at the same rates, and the Street Commissioner to open the gutters and grade the streets preparatory to the grading. Board then adjourned.

MARCH 5th. The Board held a special meeting at the usual hour. Present—Linn, Wilson and Fisher; absent—Neil and Martin. The minutes of the last session read and approved. The election returns were laid before the Board and examined, and they were declared as follows: Whole number of votes cast 123. For Trustees, N. Fisher, 119; L. H. Zeller, 87; J. A. Wilson, 125; John Bilger, 75; J. S. Howard, 112; D. Linn, 47; J. R. Neil, 65; and J. Wetmore, 31. For Recorder, U. S. Hayden, 133. For Treasurer, H. Pace, 131. For Marshal, Jas. P. McDonald, 61; John Bonham, 12; Ad. Helms, 34; Geo. Seaman, 24. For Street Commissioner, R. S. Dunlap, 74; Peter Bonshaw, 55. Officers elect are: N. Fisher, J. A. Wilson, Jas. Bilger, J. S. Howard and L. H. Zeller, Trustees; U. S. Hayden, Recorder; H. Pace, Treasurer; J. P. McDonald, Marshal; R. S. Dunlap, Street Commissioner; and certificates of election ordered to issue to each officer elect. A petition, from J. Meyers to purchase town lot No. 3, in Block 29, was presented, read and referred. The Inspectors and Clerks of election were ordered paid \$3 each for their services. The Board appropriated \$5 25 to pay for stationery furnished by Recorder. Adjourned Thursday evening, the 16th inst.

Letter from Butte Creek.

EDITOR TIMES:—As school teaching is an art, in which the people at large should be interested,—school teachers especially,—and one in which the latter at least should be enthusiastic, why would it not be an efficient policy for the teachers of this county to institute a Teachers Society? Would it not be the most efficacious means of engendering an active spirit in the interest of education? What one theme is more commendable, and elicits a more rigid, and exultant attention and respectation than this one? Permit even two teachers to converse together but a short time only,—we care not how expert or inexperienced they may be in their profession,—we venture to say that both will have been the recipient of some mementos that will be of infinite service to them in their teaching; hence, it such be the case with two, we know no reason why a meeting of teachers would not be of a laudable import. Were the divers of teachers to assemble,—say quarterly or semi-annually,—teach and be taught, interrogate and devise plans the most efficacious and compatible for advancing the young and rising generation; elucidate the most potent means of facilitating their income, yet honorable task of making it a delectable instead of a burdensome one—could delineate ambiguities, impart knowledge, facilitate labor, and, last, but not least, merit encomiums. There would be more interest manifested than there now is; teachers and patrons of schools would be more amply rewarded, and pupils would have inculcated in them an increment of knowledge, of which they would otherwise be devoid. There would be aroused in teachers a rivalry, and thereby re-ascend that spirit that has hitherto to an extent been dormant. The facilities for acquiring knowledge are of such a character at the present day, that there is no plausible reason for admitting of a barrier, being exigent of which, we ask why should not teachers feel proud of their vocations, and institute every equitable means of advancing an interest in their profession, and awakening a spirit in schools? We write this, asking a place in your columns for it, and hoping to elicit the opinions of the teachers throughout the valley, and trust to hear of a meeting being called at some proximate time. Should like to hear your views upon the subject, Mr. Editor. SCRIBD.

Oregon Donation Law.

From the official reports of Congressional proceedings, February 11th, we copy this: Mr. Williams—I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill No. 1137. The motion was agreed to; and the bill (S. No. 1137) to extend the benefits of the Donation law of September 27, 1850, to certain persons was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to declare all persons who, at the time of settlement, possessed the qualifications prescribed in the fourth and fifth sections of an Act to create the office of Surveyor-General of the public lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey and to make donations to settlers of the said public lands, approved September 27, 1850, and who made bona fide settlement upon the lands claimed by the Patent and Agricultural Society, in Washington Territory, within the time limited for settlement by that Act and amendments. The rights and privileges of heirs and assigns under the Donation law and the amendments thereto are also extended to the heirs and assigns of the settlers named in this Act. The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time and passed.

The following is from the Commercial and Financial report of the San Francisco Bulletin: Subscriptions are invited in London by the London and San Francisco Bank (Limited) for \$3,000,000, 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company, capital, \$20,000,000. The issue forms part of a total of \$10,950,000, of which \$4,150,000 were issued last year in Germany, and the remainder is yet to be issued, the whole repayable in 1890 at par, with principal and interest payable in New York in gold, and free of all United States Government tax. The railway is to extend about 300 miles from Portland, in Oregon, to the California frontier, where it will join the California and Oregon Railroad, running to San Francisco, and at present in course of construction; it is partly finished, and the whole, it is expected, will be open for traffic by the end of 1872. The company is also owner of adjacent lands granted by the United States Government, to the extent of 4,072,000 acres, all very fertile, and are to be sold by the bondholders' trustees for the purpose of paying off the mortgages. The price of issue is £154 2-64 per bond of \$1,000, equivalent to 68 1/2 per cent. of the nominal value. This is one of the choicest securities put upon the London market. The loan is at the rate of \$2 25 per acre for the choicest selected farm lands in the world. The loan will, no doubt, find prompt takers. The bonds themselves are convertible into the land at the will of the holders on presentation to the trustees, who hold the lands applicable solely to their redemption.

LATER. The bonds of the Oregon and California R.R. have been floated in the London market by the London and San Francisco Bank (Limited) and are at a premium of one fourth to one-half per cent.

In a decision upon the mandamus, sued out by certain State creditors against Fleischer, State Treasurer, Judge B. held the Investing Commission appointed by the Legislature, a legal body. That's had on the Treasury thiers.

One cannot help recalling the phrenological dictum—"that other things being equal, size is the measure of power," when looking on the Senate assembled. There is a good deal of head here, and proportionally a large amount of belly also. Small men are by contrast at a great disadvantage. Look over the outer circle to the left of the Vice President, as an illustration. There are no small men in it, though some are not fat ones, yet lean men, however large of brain, are made to look small by contrast. There is Hamilton and Flanagan, of Texas, "lean and hungry knife," tall and lank, men of the Cassin stripe. Next comes your goodly proportioned Senator, both physically and mentally. Matthew H. Carpenter, one of the strongest men in the chamber. Scott of Pennsylvania, six feet tall—man of moderate stature and weight. Rice of Arkansas, long headed and long limbed, follows; his colleague is by his side, McDonald, young but weighty in appearance and sagacity; then Ramsey, hand some and stout, flanks Chandler, homely, coarse, large in frame, and heavy in flesh. Howard, Nye, Sumner, three heavy weights, six feet tall, sustained by Bellong and Yates, who complete the row. Of the fifteen Senators named there is not one weighing less than 150 pounds, and all but three of four will acknowledge 200 pounds and upwards. So size in body and head does really give evidence of power. In the House there is not so marked a distinction. The Representatives will average better, and there are some little men who hold large pieces; ability, not experience, perhaps, is as great.

Stewart's New Mineral Land Bill.

A "bill to define and protect the rights of miners, and for the development of the mines," passed the senate on the 6th inst. From a cursory examination we are inclined to consider it a decided improvement on the law of 1866. We give below the principal features of the bill. Section 1. provides, That the mineral lands of the public domain, both surveyed and unsurveyed are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and occupation by all persons, subject to the local customs or rules of miners in the several mining districts, so far as the same may not be in conflict with the laws of the United States. Sec. 2. provides That the miners of each mining district may determine the length of their mining claims upon veins or lodes of quartz, or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, or copper as to all claims located hereafter. And the width of the claim can not be more than 300 feet on each side of the middle of the vein, nor less than 25 feet. Sec. 3. provides, that the locators of all mining locations heretofore made, or which shall hereafter be made on any mineral vein, lode, or ledge situated on the public domain, their heirs and assigns, whose no adverse claim exists at the passage of this act, so long as they comply with the laws of the United States, and with State, territorial, and local regulations not in conflict therewith, governing their possessory title shall have the exclusive right of possession and enjoyment of all the surface included within the lines of their locations, and of all veins, lodes, and ledges throughout their entire depth, the top or apex of which lies inside of such surface lines extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes or ledges may so far depart from a perpendicular in their course downward as to extend outside the vertical side lines of said surface locations; Provided, That their right of possession to such outside parts of said veins or ledges shall be confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downward as aforesaid through the end lines of their locations or locations in common, so continued in their own direction, that such planes will, intersect such exterior parts of said veins or ledges; And provided further, That nothing in this section shall authorize the locator or possessor of a vein or lode which extends in its downward course beyond the vertical lines of his claim owned or possessed by another. Sec. 4. provides, That where a tunnel is run for the development of a vein or lode, or for discovery of mines, the owners of such tunnel shall have the right of possession of all veins or lodes, not previously known to exist, discovered in such tunnel, to the extent of five hundred feet on each side of the same; and locations on the surface, made by other parties after the commencement of the tunnel, and while the same is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence, shall be invalid. Sec. 5. authorizes the miners in each district to make rules governing the location, manner of recording and amount of work necessary to hold possession of a mining claim, not to conflict with the laws of the State, Territory or United States. It requires that, until prior to the issuing of a patent, not less than twenty five dollars of work shall be performed each year on each 200 feet, except that tenants in common may do all the work in one place. On failure to do the work the claim shall be jumpable. Sections 6, 7 and 8 regulate the method of surveys, and of obtaining patents for quartz claims. Sec. 12. provides, That the surveyor general of the United States may appoint in each local district containing mineral lands as many competent surveyors as shall apply for appointment to survey mining claims. The expenses of the survey of vein or lode claims and the subdivision of placer claims into smaller quantities than one hundred and sixty acres, together with the cost of publication of notices, shall be paid by the applicants, and they shall be at liberty to employ any United States deputy surveyor to make the survey. And old Adolph Sutro was on hand to have a proviso struck in at the end of the bill notwithstanding it should impair the brilliant scheme known as the Sutro tunnel.

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Section 1. provides, That the mineral lands of the public domain, both surveyed and unsurveyed are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and occupation by all persons, subject to the local customs or rules of miners in the several mining districts, so far as the same may not be in conflict with the laws of the United States. Sec. 2. provides That the miners of each mining district may determine the length of their mining claims upon veins or lodes of quartz, or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, or copper as to all claims located hereafter. And the width of the claim can not be more than 300 feet on each side of the middle of the vein, nor less than 25 feet. Sec. 3. provides, that the locators of all mining locations heretofore made, or which shall hereafter be made on any mineral vein, lode, or ledge situated on the public domain, their heirs and assigns, whose no adverse claim exists at the passage of this act, so long as they comply with the laws of the United States, and with State, territorial, and local regulations not in conflict therewith, governing their possessory title shall have the exclusive right of possession and enjoyment of all the surface included within the lines of their locations, and of all veins, lodes, and ledges throughout their entire depth, the top or apex of which lies inside of such surface lines extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes or ledges may so far depart from a perpendicular in their course downward as to extend outside the vertical side lines of said surface locations; Provided, That their right of possession to such outside parts of said veins or ledges shall be confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downward as aforesaid through the end lines of their locations or locations in common, so continued in their own direction, that such planes will, intersect such exterior parts of said veins or ledges; And provided further, That nothing in this section shall authorize the locator or possessor of a vein or lode which extends in its downward course beyond the vertical lines of his claim owned or possessed by another.

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New, Co. Day.

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the County Court of Jackson county, Oregon, made March 7th, A. D. 1871, the undersigned as Administrator, do hereby sell, for cash in gold coin, all the right, title and interest which the said Joshua H. Sterne had at his decease, in and to the following described premises, situated in the town of Jacksonville, Jackson county, Oregon, to-wit: One (1) House and Lot situated on Third street, near the corner of Elm street, and running back Northwesterly the same width one hundred (100) feet, and known as the Joshua H. Sterne's House and Lot. On the confirmation of the sale by the County Court aforesaid, and the payment of the purchase money, a Deed of Conveyance will be executed to the purchaser. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day. SILAS J. DAY, Administrator, De bonis non. March 11th, 1871. mch11-w4

Notice of Final Settlement.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, for Jackson County, (sitting in private) March term, 1871. In the matter of the Estate of M. Anderson, deceased. E. K. Anderson, Administrator of said estate, having filed in said Court his final account, and also praying for an order for fixing the time for hearing the same; therefore notice is hereby given that said final account will be heard and determined in said Court on Tuesday, April 4th, A. D. 1871, at which time all persons having objections to said final account and settlement, must then and there make the same. By order of H. H. Shipley, Judge of said Court. SILAS J. DAY, Clerk. March 11, 1871. M'ch11-w4

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Roseburg, Oreg., March 1st, 1871. COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED at this Office by H. Amy and Seth Hall against S. M. Hall, for abandoning his Donation upon the N. E. 1/4 of Section 6, Township 27 S., Range 1 W., in Jackson County, Oreg., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 13th day of April, 1871, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. W. W. WILLIAMS, Register. A. R. FLEET, Receiver. March 11th, 1871. mch11-w4

Administrators' Notice.

Estate of James V. Ammerman, Deceased. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED, by the County Court of Jackson County, Oregon, Administrators of said Estate, all persons having claims against said Estate are required to present them with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, to the said Administrators, at their residence near Ashland, in said county. ELIZABETH AMMERMAN, Adm'rs. F. M. MYER, B. M. FLEET, Receivers. Jackson Co., March 4th, 1871. mch11-w4

QUICK SALES

And Small Profits,