

THE DEMOCRATIC TIMES.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1871.

E. D. FOUFRAY, Business Agent.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

What Democrats Think of the Oregon Muzzle.

We take the liberty of publishing the following extracts from private letters from prominent Democrats in Eastern Oregon:

"I am glad you are carrying the war into Africa, so far as the Herald sneaks a concern. That concern has no apologists of friends in this vicinity. Its subscription is confined to those who have paid in advance. The 'jay hawking' partner in that concern has been writing letters to their agents in this county, begging and praying that they should increase their exertions in behalf of the Herald—that unless that paper is sustained the party must go to everlasting smash. The aforesaid agents can't see it in that light.

I shall continue my exertions for the Times. It is a good paper—has the right kind of snap. The sooner that 'organ' is squelched the better for the Democracy of the State.

We give another: "Am truly glad to know that P. & Co. of Portland and Farmer of Lane, have not caused you to flee to the mountains for safety.

You ask me how the Herald is received here? Well, it is as dead as the devil at this office, where six months ago 31 copies were taken, 2 are only now taken, and they will be discontinued as soon as the time expires. I acted as agent for the bastard sheet, secured its circulation; but since it has adopted its present course I have been equally as busy shutting its wind off, as I was in giving it life.

I fully endorse the course of the Times, and would say "Lay on McDuff and d—d be he who first cries hold, enough."

The above are but two specimens of letters from Democrats in all quarters of the State, which we are almost daily receiving, endorsing the course of the Times and denouncing the Oregon Muzzle.

A week or two ago we published a letter from a Portland correspondent, and also a letter from E. Semple, sent to us with a request to publish the same. As a fitting addenda, and commentary upon the extracts published above, we publish the following extracts from an epistle of T. Patterson, which fully exhibits the selfishness and greed which characterize the State Printing establishment.

Salem, Oct. 5, 1870. "S. Penoyer, Dear Sir: Hallock is very anxious to have our support. I have as yet not been able to confer with Stout, (who is the Bell mare) in regard to this measure. I shall the first opportunity have a plain talk with Stout on general matters. You see Fay, Trevitt and Hendershott have been fighting us on the printing. Some of these fellows will be sorry for their capers in this regard before they are two years older. At this time I do not propose to resent, but the time may come when I will. The war on me has effected the printing to the amount of \$2,000. Let the Herald continue to avoid giving any these fellows offense until the time comes for action, I will give the signal when to fire.

Will write you in regard to amendment of charter as soon as we can come to any understanding with the parties. In the meantime stand it off.

T. Patterson."

The letters from both proprietors of the Herald amply prove that the senior partner is true to his Kansas Home Guard experience; he had deliberately made up his mind to jay hawk the State out of its surplus cash, as the "pet lambs" of his old commander, Col. Jennison, were accustomed to "jay hawk" the citizens of Missouri out of their watches, spoons and jewelry. This letter, coupled with the conduct of the writer since, amply proves the extraordinary strength of settled habits—especially bad habits—and compels us to believe that "once a jayhawker, always a jayhawker." This letter also proves how the Herald clique, while bitterly denouncing the lobby of the Legislature, were actually lobbying bills through for their private advantage. It shows, also, that these men were willing to swap, trade and barter anything to secure their litigant bill, and proves generally that neither the Democratic nor any other party, in any State in the Union, ever elected a more corrupt brood of comorants to office than the filthy birds who roost in the Herald office.

It also proves why the bitter and unscrupulous war on Senators Hendershott, Burch, Fay and Trevitt and Speaker Hayden was commenced, and why it has been kept up. The secret is summed up in the words "the war on me" (alluding to the report of the Senate Committee on Public Printing, which charged gross frauds on the Public Printer) "has affected the printing to the amount of \$2,000. 'I will give the signal when to fire.' That's just what" the matter.

McCormick's Almanac for 1871, which ought to approximate accuracy, gives a list of the judiciary of the State, hawling the list with the name of Hon. R. P. Boise as Chief Justice. Hon. P. P. Prim of this circuit, is Chief Justice, and McCormick's Almanac should have so stated. Is the error the result of ignorance, or is it made purposely?

Martial Honors.

The following appointments have been made by his Excellency the Governor, during the past week: Dr. J. A. Chapman, Portland, Surgeon General on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief with rank of Colonel; H. C. Paige, of Umatilla, Wm. Thompson, of Roseburg, Joseph Teal, of Portland, and T. H. Cann of Salem, Aide de Camps with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; N. L. Butler, Judge advocate, with rank of Colonel, and John F. Miller Major General of the Oregon State Militia. He also commissioned the following persons on the Staff of Major General John F. Miller: C. B. Bellinger, Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Lieut. Colonel, A. Nolter, Hon. A. C. Craig, and F. G. Hendricks, Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Major. Dr. Fred. Hill, Surgeon with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The publication of the above has stirred our martial ardor. Our soul longs to view the glitter of gun barrel and the flash of bayonet. Like Job's war horse "we snuff the battle afar off," and our eyes ache to see a Brigadier General arrayed in all the glory of regimentals, brass buttons and epaulettes, gallantly prancing forth on his charger to "fringe the souls of fearful adversaries." Jackson county has the high honor of possessing one of the three brass six pounders which belong to the Oregonian Army; but alas! she has no corresponding "Jigadier Brindle," and we submit, what is a field piece without a general? The county has lots of guns, but no "millecons" to shoot them. She has lots of "cheese knives" rusting in sundry boxes, and unless the Commander-in-Chief of all the Oregonians gives us a "Jigadier Brindle" and a military organization to wield the aforesaid "cheese knives," the county will have to adopt the recommendation of the House Committee on Military Affairs made to the last Legislature, that is, go to the expense of buying "equal oil to thaw them out so they can be drawn from the scabbards."

We want to see our frisky youth buttoned up in regimentals resplendent with brass buttons, going through the performance of a regular old fashioned "muster." Up in the mountains here, we have few amusements; but we believe the performance of a muster, such as we speak of, would prevent us from forgetting how to laugh. Our Commander-in-Chief of the Web feet' give us a real major, or a Jigadier Brindle. Don't shiver all your warlike favors on the Willamette Valley. We can find you a friend in Jackson county, upon whom you can bestow the martial honor.

We want need any Staff appointments, for our Jigadier will doubtless be an unassuming cuss, and will know no more about a staff than did the Irishman in the railroad car, who when requested by the conductor or to make room for a general and his staff, replied: "Sure there's plenty of room in the state beyond for the general, and as for the staff I'll stick that out of the windy and be d—d to him."

Organization of a County Agricultural Association and Jockey Club.

We are requested by a large number of the most substantial farmers and stock raisers of the county, to announce that a meeting of farmers, and others, interested in the agricultural development of the county, will be held at the Court House on the first of May next to organize a County Agricultural Society, and discuss the propriety of having a County Agricultural Fair.

We are gratified to notice the spirit manifested by our farmers in this regard. An Agricultural Society is an institution long needed in this county, and we entertain the highest hopes that the one about to be organized will be productive of the greatest benefit to the county at large, in the development of its agricultural resources.

In connection with this subject, we are desired to state that the stock raisers will hold a meeting on the 21 of April to adopt preliminary resolutions for the organization of a Jockey Club. This is also a very important move. There being no organized head to prevent unfair dealing and fraud, racing in this county has in consequence fallen into disrepute abroad.

If we have a well organized Jockey Club in this county, under the auspices of which racing shall be done hereafter, a sufficient guarantee will be given to owners and admirers of racing stock abroad, that in this county the sport will be conducted "on the square." We believe that Jackson county can produce trotting, and running stock equal to none in the State, and the organization of a racing club will tend to develop this branch of stock raising, by increasing the emulation amongst stock owners on a fair field.

We sincerely hope that there will be a full attendance here on the 21, when the preliminary steps will be taken for an organization.

The Herald is wondrously exercised in regard to the Semple letter published some two issues ago in the Times. The first day after the Times appeared in Portland the "party organ" had not a word to say. On the last Sunday's issue, however, a column and a half is devoted to it. The production is evidently Sempletonian, and Semple has outdone himself in intellectual feebleness and intense vapidity. We wonder what the brace of beanies that roost in the Herald office, and their man Friday, Penoyer, will say to the "Patterson letter," which we publish for their delatation this week.

Oregon Branch of the Pacific Railroad.

Among other bills of importance to this State, and of the greatest importance to the people, was one to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from some point on the Humboldt river, near its north bend, in Nevada, to a junction with the Oregon and California railroad at some point in Rogue River Valley, Oregon. The bill passed the Senate and went to the House Committee on Public Lands, by which it was reported. As we have not been distinctly informed of its passage in the House, it was probably either defeated or not reached. It was supported by all the Senators and Representatives from Nevada and Oregon. It gave the proposed road to land, but only the proceeds of all unimproved sections as they may be located, in quantities not exceeding 100 acres to any one person, at an average price not to exceed \$2 50 per acre. This is the plan proposed by the press, and recommended by the President in his last annual message, in lieu of outright land grants. It retains all unimproved sections as they may be located, and insures its sale, as far as possible under any system, to actual settlers.

If any further national aid is to be given to railroads, this is the only plan not open to grave objections. Even all of this sort however, should be afforded, if at all, only to roads projected through a new country, and necessary to its early development or connection with regions already inhabited and improved. The great objection to land grants outright has not been so much leveled against the money lost to the public treasury, as to the taking up of land for the benefit of speculators, and the formation of monopolies, at the expense of industrious emigrants. In the case of the last grant made—that of the Texas Pacific Railroad, from Marshall to San Diego, and its branches—there is a requirement that the land remaining unsold within three years from the completion of the road shall be subject to redemption and pre-emption by actual settlers. This may be extended to a wholesale transfer of the grant, except certain reservations necessary for the uses of the road, to a company of capitalists, as in the case of the California and Oregon road; but even such a sale as this would lead to the early subdivision of the grant, for it would be to the interest of capitalists to retail the most of it at low rates, as quickly as possible, to persons who would occupy and improve it.

The cash proceeds of a grant of 12,800 acres per mile, extending say for 500 miles, would be sufficiently liberal. At an average price of \$2 50 per acre, the minimum proceeds would be \$32,000 per mile, and would amount to \$16,000,000. This would be enough to build the road from the Humboldt to Rogue River Valley, if it could be realized as the work progresses. It would certainly be a sufficient basis of credit, with a mortgage on the work itself, to secure a loan from the Government, or all it needed. Whether a grant over the country mentioned would worth \$2 50 an acre, is, perhaps, questionable. If it were worth only half so much, on an average, it would still be a fine basis of credit, and the friends of the Oregon branch are positive it would insure the construction of the road in three years.

Before the above bill can be again acted on, however, the question may arise whether it is not better to raise a further national aid, of whatever character, beyond the right of way and land sufficient for road purposes, to railroad corporations. Having provided sufficiently for three or four trunk roads across the continent, and for several important branches thereof, it may be thought that the nation has done enough, and that the construction of minor lines may safely be left to private enterprise, while the remaining public lands are judiciously preserved for future millions of settlers. A grant of the proceeds of land in a national system of the kind proposed is the homestead law. It may, however, be thought by Congress that the more rapid occupation and improvement of all lying lands is a public benefit more than sufficient to offset the objection indicated. Only on the ground of the greatest good to the greatest number can any further aid be justified in this regard, and in no event should the aid be given in the way heretofore followed.

The above is taken from the S. F. Bulletin of the 9th inst. The following telegram from the Examiner of the same day, however, implies that the bill has actually passed both houses, and was one of the last acts of the Forty first Congress:

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The old and new land grant measures which the Forty first Congress were the following: Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad, 4,750,000 acres; monumental Northern Pacific Railroad, 11,000,000 acres; Texas Pacific, with New Orleans and Fort Yuma branches, 18,000,000 acres. Total, 33,750,000 acres.

There is no telegram whatever in the Bulletin in reference to this bill. But this may be accounted for in this wise: The Examiner receives its dispatches by the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph line, while the Bulletin receives its dispatches by the Western Union. The Examiner has three columns of important telegrams, while the Bulletin has scant one.

We sincerely hope that the bill has passed, with the Amendment converting the land grant into a money subsidy derived from the sale of the land along the line. This feature of the bill is a decided improvement on the practice of making unlimited grants of land to railroad corporations. The passage of this bill marks a new era in the history of the State. The building of the O. B. P. R. will unquestionably contribute to the prosperity of the State at large, while its beneficial effects, so far as this section is concerned, are simply incalculable. The passage of this bill is doubtless "gall and wormwood" to the Herald clique, as it proves how futile their fight has been against the interests of Southern Oregon. The denunciations they poured on the heads of the advocates of this bill in the Legislature have recoiled upon themselves. The caucus resolutions, and the following Senate Joint Resolution No. 7, ofered by Senator Fay, had for their primary object the construction of this road:

Resolved by the Senate, the House concurring, That a line of railroad from a point on the Central Pacific Railroad, at or near the North Bend of the Humboldt, in the State of Nevada, to the Rogue River Valley, Oregon, is of vital importance to the commercial and industrial interest of this State, and our Senators and Representatives in Congress are therefore instructed to use all possible efforts

Swamp Lands in Oregon.

The following letter from the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office in relation to Swamp Lands in this State will be read with interest. It bears date February 11, 1871:

Hon. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, U. S. Senate—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th inst., addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, respecting swamp lands in the State of Oregon, and by him referred to this office for reply.

I have to state that the attention of the Governor was called to the Act of March 12, 1850, extending the provisions of the swamp grant to the States of Minnesota and Oregon, by letter from this office of date May 21, 1850, and again December 27, 1850, in which letters the State authorities were requested to elect, whether or not, they would make their selections of swamp lands by agents in the field, or by an examination of the field notes of public surveys.

No action in the matter appears to have been taken by the State authorities, so far as this office is advised, and consequently nothing has been done toward carrying out the provisions of said Act.

The surveying records of this office show a very limited extent of swamp land over which the lines of public surveys have been extended and which will ensure to the State of Oregon under the provisions of the Act of Congress referred to.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. W. CURTIS, Act. Commissioner.

The Veterans of 1812 Cared For.

Congress has at last evinced her generosity to the few remaining old veterans of 1812 who yet survive, and with their remarkable instinct for economy they have voted them \$8 per month to commence from February 21st, 1871. The war closed 1815—just fifty-six years ago—and not more than 200 of them are now surviving, and the youngest of that noble number can't be under seventy years of age; and the Government shows no gratitude for the fifty six years past, and not recklessly proposes to let them down gently into their graves at the extravagant rate of \$8 per month. Verily, Republics are grateful. Our noble Congress, this paragon of economy, don't allow more than \$10,000 to each man who contests a seat in their body.

And for waiting on Cullie's political waltz they generously bestow only several millions per month; and for little imaginary grievances, claimed to have been suffered by the truly loyal, they indemnify them only ten fold; and to this remnant of Jackson's noble old heroes, three soft, bastard shillings comes in per diem, by the gracious Government, to cheer the evening of their days. Our well meaning Congress must have anticipated that these noble pensioners would resolve themselves each into a Wandering Jew, and live thousands of years hence to get even. The woes of the past, since the days of your grand achievements the "colored troops have to right nobly," and equipped your glory so far, that you are no longer first in the minds of your countrymen; and you must go down to your graves grinding a hard organ to the tune of the "best government the world ever saw," with the chorus of "the gratitude of Republics."

The Belok Democrat wants the war to be taken the Guard and Times and the Herald stopped. As neither the Times nor Guard commenced the war, we would suggest that our contemporary apply itself to the Herald, and have it call off its dogs as a preliminary to peace. Mr. T. Patterson "gave the signal to fire" the first gun. As he alone is responsible for the result, it seems to us eminent y proper that he cease firing first. Long before the first answer was made to the daily standard of the Herald against leading Democrats, the proprietors of that paper were earnestly urged, by the most influential men in the party, to cease their warfare; but with their usual stupid arrogance, or perhaps as our Portland correspondent intimated, with the intention to so disgust Democrats that the party would buy out their worthless concern for the enormous amount of \$30,000, they would not heed the warning. Now let that characterless concern bear the responsibility of its conduct.

The Belok Democrat should have thought of the evil results of this war long ago, when the Herald commenced it, and should then have appared as a mediator. As it is now, we don't think mediation will fit the case; we have not near got through with the Herald and the best thing the Democrat can do is just to keep itself out of the mess, unless it also is "spilling" for a hand in the fight.

THE SNUBBING OF CHARLES SUMNER.—The following indicates that Grant is going for the Massachusetts Senator's scalp with vengeance. A fight of the liveliest character may be looked for in the Radical vanguard which we think will result in making Grant's chances for re-election grow small by degrees and beautifully less. The indignant Charles will now go after the San Domingo crowd with renewed zest. Go in, gentlemen, we'll hold your hats.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A special to the N. Y. Times says: The Senate Radical caucus was in session nearly the whole of yesterday, and agreed to a report which will be submitted to a caucus, which is called for to-day tomorrow. The most important feature of the report is that Sumner is to be removed from his position at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee and placed at the head of the new Committee called Equities and Elections. His place is to be filled by Cameron, or Morton; probably the latter. It is expected this act in regard to Sumner will produce a lively time in the caucus, but it is believed the report of the Committee will be adopted. The change will be advocated on the grounds of imperative public necessity. The fact that Sumner's attitude toward the President and Secretary of State has become such, that intercourse is totally suspended. This will be urged as reason why he should not remain in a position where he can embarrass negotiations of most important foreign questions, which have been pending for many years.

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THE WHITE PRINCE.

THE IMPORTED PERCHERON OR NORMAN horse will be kept the coming season, commencing February 1st, at my farm, near Ashland, on the stage road, till April 1st. From and after April 1st to July 1st—Tuesdays and Wednesdays—at the stable of Reames & Wilson, Jacksonville; Fridays and Saturdays at my farm.

THE WHITE PRINCE

Was imported from France by the Darby Plains Importing Company of Union county, Ohio; in July last. I purchased him in November, and shipped him, with

One Full Blood and two three-quarter blood Percheron mares,

byratt to Chioo, Cal. He is a light, dapple gray, 5 years old the coming Spring; weighed when shipped in Ohio, 1680 lbs., at maturity, in good condition, will

WEIGH 1,800 POUNDS.

Has large, broad, feet limbs, good disposition, pleasing countenance, fine style, good action, and has never been bred to any extent.

While in the East hunting for a horse to bring to this coast, I saw nineteen imported Percheron horses, and I am satisfied The White Prince for

FORM, SIZE, STYLE AND ACTION

Surpasses them all. In this selection I was assisted by Mr. Jas. Fullington, ex-President Ohio State Agricultural Society, said to be as good a judge of this stock as any person in the United States. He was one of the first importers, is familiar with their endurance in France, and their breeding qualities in Ohio.

Those who have read in the American Agriculturist and other agricultural papers, know the world-wide reputation of

The Percheron

I would here say, that well informed horsemen who were acquainted with this stock, said The White Prince was as promising a young horse as they had ever seen imported. To those who are not posted as to their history, the

French Writers Say

They have been kept as a distinct breed for more than a century, and undoubtedly trace to the Arabian, and have several infusions of

PURE ARABIAN

In the last century. It is that which gives them their endurance, style, form and action.

"He has not such a fine skin as the Arab, nor his prettily rounded, oval, and small foot; but we must remember the fact that he lives under a cold climate upon elevated plains, where nature gives him for a covering a thicker skin and a warmer coat, and that he has been for years stepping upon moist, clayey soil."

TIGRIS \$15 in U. S. gold coin, the season. Good pasturage, with good fence, near here, at 30 cts. per week. Everybody is invited to come and see my stock and judge for themselves.

W. C. MYER, Ashland Mills, Ogn., January 23d, 1871.

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W. C. MYER, Ashland Mills, Ogn., January 23d, 1871.

U. S. HOTEL.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, Corner of California and Third Sts.,

L. HORNE, Proprietor,

DESS LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that he has the largest, best, and most commodious Hotel in Southern Oregon.

It is located in the central part of Jacksonville; stages from the North and South leave regularly fr. in the U. S. HOTEL.

The House has lately been re-painted, and renovated; the rooms are newly furnished, and well ventilated. The bedrooms are supplied with NEW BEDS, and every other convenience for the comforts of guests.

BOARD AND LODGING

Can be had at reasonable rates, according to the room occupied.

THE TABLE

Will be supplied with the best the market can afford.

FAMILIES

Can find at this House rooms especially arranged for their comfort and convenience, as well as every attention and comfort usually found at a well kept Hotel.

A LARGE HALL

Is attached to the Hotel, for Balls, Meetings, Shows, &c., and can be had at reasonable terms.

The Hotel is furnished with a bar room where the very best liquors and cigars may be found, at prices to suit the times.

Jacksonville, Ogn., Jan. 8th, 1871. tf.

HOW TO KEEP

—YOUR—

MONEY AT HOME,

By the WOOLLEN GOODS manufactured by the

—ROGUE RIVER VALLEY—

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING CO.

Who would respectfully announce to the trade and public generally, that they are now manufacturing and have on hand for sale, a large assortment of BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, plain TWILLED and CHECK FANNES, &c. &c. of the best quality and at

LOW RATES.

Orders solicited. A liberal discount made to the trade.

Ashland, May 1st, 1869.

LAGER! LAGER!

EAGLE BREWERY.

JOSEPH WETTERER HAS NOW ON HAND and is constantly manufacturing the best Lager Beer in Southern Ore., which he will sell in quantities to suit purchasers. Call and test the article.

—Jacksonville June 5th, 1869.

New, Co-Op.

PEACE JUBILEE BALL

—AND— TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION,

to commemorate the Declaration of Peace

Germany & France

April 14th, 1871.

THE TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION WILL

start from the Court House, at 7 o'clock, p. m., and march through the principal streets. It will halt at the corner of California and Oregon streets, when addresses will be delivered by Mr. N. Long and Mr. John Clumborsky. An appropriate salute will also be fired.

MARSHAL OF THE DAY: Henry Pape.

The Ball will be held at VEIT SHUTZ' HALL,

and everything will be done to secure the enjoyment and comfort of the guests. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS: John Bilger, Isaac Sachs, Louis Herling, M. Baum, T. Paulsen, John Clumborsky.

COMMITTEE ON TOASTS: Isaac Sachs, Wm. Kreuzer.

FLOOR MANAGERS: M. Baum, Newman Fisher, Isaac Sachs.

TICKETS—\$5 00. They can be had from any member of the Committee of Arrangements, and on the evening of the ball.

March