

THE DEMOCRATIC TIMES,  
Published Every Saturday Morning  
BY J. N. T. MILLER & CO.,  
Publishers and Proprietors.

OFFICE—On California St., over Reames & Wilson's Livery Stable.

TERMS:  
Subscription, per annum, \$3 00  
Six months, \$1 50

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

JACKSON COUNTY.  
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—Circuit Judge, P. P. Prim; Prosecuting Attorney, H. K. Hanna.  
JACKSON COUNTY.—Circuit Court, Second Monday in February and November. County Court, First Monday in each month.  
County Officers.—Judge, T. H. B. Shipley; Clerk, Silas J. Day; Sheriff, Henry Klippel; Deputy Sheriff, E. D. Foudray; Treasurer, John Neuber; Assessor, David Redpath; County Commissioner, John S. Herron; Thomas Wright; School Superintendent, Wm. M. Turner; Surveyor, J. S. Howard; Coroner, L. Ganung.  
Jacksonville Precinct.—Justice of the Peace, James R. Wade; Constable, N. Stephenson.  
Town of Jacksonville.—Trustees, James A. Wilson, N. Fisher, Lewis Zigler, John Bilger and J. S. Howard; Recorder, G. S. Hayden; Treasurer, Henry Pope; Marshal, James P. McDaniel.  
JOSEPHINE COUNTY.  
County Officers.—Judge, J. B. Sifers; Sheriff, Daniel L. Green; Clerk, Charles Hughes; Assessor, R. E. Foley; Treasurer, Wm. Nankie; County Commissioner, Thomas G. Patterson, H. Woodcock; School Superintendent, R. R. Middleworth.  
Josephine County.—Circuit Court, 2d Monday in April and Fourth Monday in October. County Court, First Monday in January, April, July and October.

Business Cards.



JACKSONVILLE LODGE NO. 10  
HOLDS ITS REGULAR MEETINGS ON every Saturday evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.  
JAMES BUCKLEY, N. G.  
THOS. PAULSON, R. Sec'y.  
JOHN BILGER, H. V. HELMS, Trustees.  
Regular Rebekah Degree meeting, last Monday night of each month, at 7 1/2 o'clock p. m. May 1st, 1869.

C. W. KAHLER.

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,  
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.  
Will practice in the Supreme Court, District, and other Courts of this State.  
OFFICE—In building formerly occupied by O. Jacobs—opposite Court House square.

DR. GEO. E. TOLMAN,

(late Surgeon U. S. Army.)  
Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,  
WILL PRACTICE IN JACKSON AND adjacent counties, and attend promptly to all calls on professional business.  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,  
on 4th street, opposite the M. E. Church, Jacksonville, Oregon.  
Jan. 28th, 1870. jan28tf.

Dr. L. T. DAVIS,

Office—On Pine street,  
Opposite the Old  
ARKANSAS LIVERY STABLE,  
Jacksonville, Oregon.

E. H. GREENMAN,

Physician & Surgeon,  
OFFICE—At the U. S. HOTEL, on California Street, Jacksonville, Oregon.  
Will practice in Jackson and adjacent counties, and attend promptly to professional calls.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK

WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE AND SURGERY, and will attend promptly to all calls on professional business. His office and residence are at  
The Overbeck Hospital,  
On Oregon Street, Jacksonville, Oregon. 1-tf

JAMES D. FAY, D. D. REA.

FAY & REA  
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law,  
OFFICE—In Court House, up stairs.  
Will practice in the Supreme and other Courts of this State.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Claims against the Federal and State Governments, the Entry of Lands under the Pre-emption and Homestead Laws, and to the Entry of Mineral Lodes under the recent Act of Congress. 1-tf.

DR. W. JACKSON,

DENTIST.  
Dental Rooms in building formerly occupied by Dr. E. H. Greenman, corner California and Fifth Streets. All styles of Dental work done on short notice, at reduced prices. Particular attention given to the regulation of children's teeth. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the late method of local anesthesia. All work warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Nov. 20th, 1869. nov20 3m.

WILLIAM HERMAN,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
FROM LONDON,  
HAVING LOCATED IN JACKSONVILLE,  
informs the citizens of this place of his vicinity that he is now prepared to take orders for all kinds of gents' and boy's clothing at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CLEANING and REPAIRING done. 2-tf.  
July 24, 1870. jly24-tf.

RAILROAD SALOON!  
ENGINEER,  
MAX. BRENTANO.

CHOICE LIQUORS AND CIGARS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.  
THROUGH TICKETS,  
12-2 Cents.  
July 17th, 1869. jly17-tf.

THE DEMOCRATIC TIMES.

VOL. I. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1871. NO. 14.

THE TIMES

BOOK, PAMPHLET,

—AND—

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

California St., (Up Stairs,) over Reames & Wilson's Livery Stable,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

HAVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED assortment of

NEW & FANCY TYPE,

We are prepared to do all kinds of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Job Printing

—SUCH AS—

CARDS,

BILLHEADS,

HANDBILLS,

POSTERS,

PAMPHLETS,

VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS,

And all other kinds of printing required to be done in the community, on very reasonable terms.

You who want Job Printing done, give us a call, and we will satisfy you both in style and price.

An Episode in the Early History of Jackson County.

It may not be generally known that Oregon while a Territory rejected at one time in the possession of two Chief Justices and two High Courts of Appeal, each independent of the other. Nevertheless, this anomalous state of affairs once existed.

Prior to January, 1852, there was no county organizations south of the Calapoos Mountains and, of course, no courts and no law except the one established by the miners, who constituted the bulk of the population. The judicial officer who administered the miners' law was called an Alcalde, and the mandates of his courts were respected and obeyed as if he had been clothed with power by a patent from the President. There was one occasion, however, upon which the decision of the Alcalde was reversed in a somewhat novel way, attended with no little peril to the neck and with serious effect upon the pockets of the officer.

One Rogers was an Alcalde on Jackson creek in those days, and upon one occasion a case was brought before him involving the right to a mining claim and the settlement of a partnership. One, whom we shall call Smith, was a partner of—say Jones—and taking a portion of the partnership funds, had gone north to purchase a stock of goods. In his absence his partner became a cripple by an accident, and was supported by his fellow-miners with that generosity so characteristic of the class. On the return of Smith, finding his partner a burden, he unceremoniously drove him out of the claim and retained the whole of the partnership property. Jones appealed for justice to the Alcalde. The present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon was then a miner on Jackson creek, and to escape the annoyances of legal consultation and a practice where there was no courts, had kept his profession a profound secret as he thought. By some means, Jones discovered that he was a lawyer, and visited the Judge in a coyote hole, where the latter was industriously engaged in wielding pick and shovel. After long entreaties he finally captured the Judge, and carried him off in triumph to try his case before the Alcalde.

In the meantime Smith had procured the services of Hon. Orange Jacobs, the present Chief Justice of Washington Territory, who at that time was also a Knight of the Pan and Shovel. The cause came on for trial, and to the surprise of every one judgment was rendered for De't. From this decision Judge Polk determined to appeal; but in order to do this it was necessary to have a Court of Appeal, and there was no such court in existence. Nothing daunted however, Judge Prim determined to create one by the same power which created the Alcalde's Court—i. e., the miners. Accordingly, notices were posted on both Forks of Jackson creek, calling a meeting to take this case under advisement.

On the day appointed nearly every miner on the creek appeared, and there were scores then, where there is one now. The object of the meeting was duly stated, and it was determined then and there to organize an Appellate Court, which should proceed to rehear and determine the case. U. S. Hayden, Esq., the present veteran Recorder of Jacksonville, was elected Chief Justice of the new Court of Appeals by acclamation, and took his seat with a gravity suited to the momentous occasion. Judge Jacobs immediately prepared and presented a lengthy and ably written protest against the jurisdiction of the Court which the Chief Justice, after gravely listening to the argument, of course refused to entertain. But just here a new difficulty presented itself. Rogers, the Alcalde, declined to recognize the appellate powers of the new Court, and refused to deliver the original papers in the case. After learned argument pro and con, the new Chief Justice severed the Gordian knot by ordering the trial to proceed without the papers, upon such statements of the case as should be presented by counsel on either side, in the manner in which oral pleadings were made up in the primitive English Courts. A jury was empanelled and after a solemn trial the decision of the Alcalde was reversed. But it seems the evidence developed such manifest injustice and fraud on the part of the Alcalde and Smith that the miners, whose sense of right was terribly outraged, became intensely incensed against Rogers, and the ominous murmur "hang him" was fast rising into a roar of maddening excitement which boded ill for the Alcalde, when Judge Prim and Chief Justice Hayden and others, whose cooler judgments counselled moderation, hastened to quell the rising tumult, and only after long and earnest exertions succeeded, but only on condition that Rogers should resign, which he instantly did, greatly relieved to escape so easily. But these rude men, separated by mountain and stream from the laws, customs and social amenities of civilized life were not content with the half-hearted and half-handed justice so often exhibited in the tribunals of civilized countries. When a wrong was done, the redress in their opinion should be ample as well as prompt. Hence the Alcalde did not escape scotfree alto-

gether. It appeared that he had by some means become possessed of some money and other property belonging to Jones which he refused to relinquish. C. J. Hayden ordered out an execution against the late Alcalde, and followed this up with a mandamus, and eventually made the delinquent disgorge to the last farthing. So that this case differs from the celebrated case of the Dutch Justice in New Jersey, who declared both parties right and ordered the constable to pay the costs, only in this—our Court compelled the late Judge of another to disgorge.

This little episode serves to illustrate the stern sense of justice which the miners, as a class, possess, and which they invariably carried out practically in their own courts and by their own means, in the absence of courts, judges and lawyers, and it also serves to show what strange vicissitudes of fortune men encounter on this coast. Both the legal gentlemen who figured prominently in the trial are now upon the Bench. One, Hon. P. P. Prim, is now the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, and has been upon the Supreme Bench since 1859 continuously. The other, Hon. Orange Jacobs, is the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory. Both are gentlemen of high legal attainment, and adorn the tribunals over which they preside. It may not be amiss to add that the presiding Judge at the trial we have attempted to describe, and whose strong common sense and clear conceptions of right were abundantly manifest on that occasion, is now and has been since the incorporation of the Town in 1860, the Town Recorder.

Emigrant Rates from Europe to this Coast.

From the San Francisco Bulletin we copy this:  
The Central Pacific Railroad Company has finally made arrangements with the four leading steamship lines plying between New York and Liverpool, for the issuance here of emigrant tickets between Europe and California. For the benefit of European residents of this coast, we append the emigrant rates to San Francisco from the various cities of the Old World, all of the rates being payable in United States currency:

Table with 2 columns: City and Rate. Includes Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Glasgow, Paris, Hamburg, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Harlingen, Christiania, Drontheim, Bergen.

With one of these tickets in his or her pocket, the emigrant can reach California from the most remote portion of Europe. The advent of peace there, and consequent cessation of military conscriptions, will allow the populations of France and Germany and Prussia to emigrate, if they feel inclined, which thousands of them will undoubtedly do, if their friends in California and other portions of the Union will aid them by purchasing and forwarding tickets to bring them out of countries that have been desolated and ravished by war.

We will add that by the steamships of the North Pacific Transportation Company the emigrants can come from San Francisco to Portland at a cost of about \$20. Persons here who wish to send for friends in any part of Europe to have direct passage all the way can purchase tickets for the full distance at the office of the Company, on Front street in this city. The Company have perfected arrangements with the Inman line on the Atlantic side, and with the overland railway lines, by which the emigrants can make the full trip without trouble or detention on the way.—Bulletin.

As to News Journals.

The Herald slurs at the BULLETIN as not being a news journal because we did not publish the libel on Fay. We admit that the organ has a monopoly of that kind of news—for no other paper in this city would disgrace its columns and insult its readers by printing the disgustingly nasty story of the Herald's Jacksonville correspondent. But in the matter of that which is news the BULLETIN is not only far ahead of the Herald every day in the freshness of its intelligence from all parts of the State, the Coast, and abroad, but it also contains from four to ten times the quantity the Herald presents. The BULLETIN does not publish advertisements from infamous quacks of a character to put Loren's circular to the blush, as the organ does, nor do we allow in our columns such intolerable filth as that late Jacksonville letter which the Herald printed to injure Fay, and for which and the Dr. Young advertisement it ought to be indicted by the next Grand Jury. The BULLETIN has no such blackguard correspondents nor infamous advertisers. The Herald, and the other slaves of the Ring at Salem and Albany, possess the full and sole monopoly of that species of literature.—Bulletin.

Party Matters.

The Democracy of Oregon for very near a decade has been harmonious and well organized, and by the untiring energy and united efforts of party men a majority of thousands against them has been reduced step by step until victory perched upon our banner. The success of the party in the last election was the result of a union of feelings among party leaders and people, a determined effort to triumph over political enemies, and all personal ambition and aspirations were sacrificed for the great interest of the whole party. We were united, organized and disciplined for the contest, and our reward was a glorious victory; and so we must be if we would continue masters of the situation and control the political affairs of state any length of time. Majorities, however large, melt away like snow before the sun, when the people lose confidence in the party leaders and factions form for selfish ends to destroy the power and demoralize party organization. We need but refer to the past experience of our own party to demonstrate the truthfulness of the fact. A house divided against itself cannot stand as a true in political organization as in everything else—and if we would, as a party, take a lesson from the universal experience of all parties in the past, would stun the rock on which our opponents split and steer clear of Scylla and Charybdis. Every one knows very well that factions destroy the effective power of a political organization and give the opposing party the victory, and that, too, when the victors have really a minority of the votes if all were fairly cast. And these plain and simple rules governing political parties being so well understood by all, it behoves every individual in the party who desires to have his political principles govern the affairs of State, to labor for union in the organization and keep down petty factions.

Personal ambition must be laid upon the altar of the party for the general good—and hence office would then hunt men, instead of men hunting office. Political wire pulling, party lying and unscrupulous scheming would be entirely done away with, and the people would not be cheated out of their choice of candidates for office by the ambitious, corrupt and worthless tricksters.

The great danger of the formation of factions in political parties is when the party is in power. Corrupt and designing men, whose ambition is to rule or ruin, are most active in laying pipes, wire pulling and setting traps to swindle the great mass of the people out of their choice to get themselves into power. Such men are in all parties and must be dealt with, but in dealing with them it is not wise to openly fight them to keep them down, and hence cause factions to be formed, the very thing to be avoided. Some men in a party seek to raise a quarrel with the leaders, and especially the leading newspaper organs, in order to bring themselves into notice. By doing so they expect the party will place them in power to keep them still and prevent the formation of factions to disorganize and break up the party and end political contest in defeat. In our opinion the best and only way to effectually get rid of such party pests is to treat them with silent contempt, and particularly should party newspapers follow this line of policy. Don't kick a skunk if you do not wish to raise an offensive stink.

We regret to say that the Democracy of this State is not free from trouble and petty dissension in its own organization. For some time a personal contest, to some extent, has been going on which is not in harmony with the organization, is contrary to the party discipline and cannot result in any good to the Democracy. Let our friends remember that we have a powerful and well organized enemy to fight and every particle of strength exhausted in personal difficulties, which are unecessary, gives the enemy just that much the advantage. Every party paper should stand up and fight manfully for the principles of the great and glorious old party, but carefully keep all personal quarrels out of the arena. The party demands this, and a paper that disregards that part of party discipline cannot expect to exist from party patronage, and ought not to. The party journalist is set a watchman upon the walls to look after the enemy and hurl the missiles of warfare from that terrible political engine the newspaper—placed under his control—at the rank and file of the enemy, and not at his friends. It is the imperative duty of the journalist to criticize the acts of its party and men, its officers in power and leaders, and resist anything that is contrary to the great principles of the party, but it is radically wrong to enter into personal quarrels with party men, more particularly to provoke them. Let all stop personal difficulties with party men and stand on the bright Democratic armor to fight our enemies. The time for another desperate political contest is not far distant and let us be thoroughly organized, well drilled in party discipline, so that we will be able to meet the enemy with an unbroken rank, and again see victory crown our efforts. Oregon is thoroughly Democratic and success will be ours if we work in harmony with our principles. We gain nothing by fighting each other, but, on the contrary, hazard success. Conciliate.—Guard.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In The Democratic Times will be charged at the following rates:  
First insertion, (ten lines or less).....\$3.00  
For each week thereafter.....\$1.00  
A liberal deduction from the above rates will be made on quarterly and yearly advertisements.

JOB PRINTING.

Every variety of Job Work executed with neatness and dispatch, at reasonable rates.

LEGAL TENDERS taken at par for subscription.

Revival of Land Grant Schemes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12th.—Not discouraged by the fate which attended nearly all schemes for land grants, at the last session, the present session opens very lively with bills of this character. In the Senate there have already been introduced eight bills calling for public lands to aid in the construction of new railroad lines. They are the Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad, the bill which failed last session, although being passed by one House, has been revived. It provides for the construction of a railroad from the North bend of the Humboldt River, in Nevada, to Rogue River Valley, in Oregon, establishing connection between the Central branch of the Pacific and the Oregon and California Railroad. It also gives to the road ten alternate sections of land per mile, or a total of 4,700,000 acres. Then comes the Kansas Pacific with a proposition for an extension from Elsworth to the northern boundary of Mexico, asking for twenty sections of land to the mile in Territories, and ten sections in States, or a total of 11,000,000 acres. The Great Salt Lake and Colorado River Railroad, commencing at Salt Lake City, running thence to the head of navigation on the Colorado River, and thence to the head of the Gulf of California, desires ten sections per mile the entire route, or a total of about 8,000,000 acres. The Pacific and Great Eastern bill, to construct a road through Missouri and Arkansas, on the thirty-sixth parallel, to the western boundary of the latter State, provides for ten sections per mile, and, where lands have been occupied along the route of the road, an equivalent of such occupied lands from any unappropriated lands nearest the line of the road in either State. The Savannah and Memphis Railroad to have every alternate section along the route within 15 miles of the line as now located, on the following terms: Public lands remaining unsold, and which have been in the market for 10 years, \$1 per acre; 15 years, 75 cents per acre; 20 years, 50 cents per acre; 25 years, 25 cents per acre; 30 years, 20 cents per acre. And lastly, the Osborn bill, granting lands to aid in the construction of several Florida railroads, granting to each road ten sections per mile.—Cor. Chicago Tribune.

THE PROTESTANT COW.—Paddy Murphy and his wife Bridget, after many years of hard labor in washing and ditching, had accumulated a sufficiency to purchase a cow, (of course they had pigs) which they did at the first opportunity. As it was bought of a Protestant neighbor, Pat stopped on his way home at the house of the priest, to procure a bottle of holy water with which to exorcise the false faith out of her.

"Isn't she a fine creature?" asked Pat of the admiring Bridget. "Just hold her till I fix the shed."

To save the precious fluid from harm, he took it in the house and set it up in the cupboard until he "fixed" things. Then he returned and brought the bottle back, and while Bridget held the rope, proceeded to pour it on her back.

But poor Pat had made a slight mistake. Standing within the same closet was a bottle of aqua fortis, that had been procured for a far different purpose, and as it dropped on the back of the cow, and the hair began to smoke and the flesh began to burn she exhibited a decided appearance of restlessness.

"Pour on more, Paddy," shouted Bridget, as she tugged stoutly at the rope.

"I'll give her enough now," quoth Pat, and he emptied the bottle.

Up went the heels of the cow, down went her head, over went Bridget and a half dozen of the "children," and away dashed the infuriated bovine down the street, to the terror of all the mothers, and the delight of the dogs.

Poor Pat stood for a moment breathless with astonishment, and then clapping his hands upon his hips looked sorrowfully after the retreating cow and exclaimed:

"Be jabbers, Bridget, but isn't the protestant strong in her—the laste?"

The Rev. John Brown courted a lady upward of six years, and was so singularly modest and bashful that he had never ventured to kiss her. One day it occurred to him that it would not be a bad thing to do. So it is reported he said: "Jane, my woman, we've been acquainted now for six years, an'—an'—I've never got a kiss yet. D'ye think I may take one, my bonnie lass?" The reply was wonderfully characteristic of the Scottish maiden. "Just as ye like, John," said she, "only be becomin' and proper wi' it." "Surely," said John, "we'll ask a blessing." The blessing was asked and the kiss exchanged. "Oh, woman," said the enraptured but still devout minister, "Oh, woman, but it was gude. We'll noo return thanks." And they did.—Dayton Telescope.

An Irishman went to live in Scotland for a short time, but didn't like the country. "I was sick all the time I was there," said he, "and if I had lived there till this time I'd been dead a year ago."