

OFFICE—On California St., over Reames & Wilson's Livery Stable. TERMS: Subscription, per annum, \$5.00. Six months, \$3.00.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

JACKSON COUNTY. First Judicial District.—Circuit Judge, P. P. Prim; Prosecuting Attorney, H. K. Heana.

County Officers.—Judge, T. H. E. Shipley; Clerk, Elias J. Day; Sheriff, Henry Klippel; Deputy Sheriff, E. B. Foulky; Treasurer, John Neather; Assessor, David Redpath; County Commissioners, John S. Herrin, Thomas Wright; School Superintendent, Wm. M. Turner; Surveyor, J. S. Howard; Coroner, L. Gansing.

Town of Jacksonville.—Trustees, James A. Wilson, N. Fisher, Lewis Zigler, John Bilger and J. S. Howard; Recorder, U. S. Hayden; Treasurer, Henry Pape; Marshal, James P. McDaniel.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY. County Officers.—Judge, J. B. Sifers; Sheriff, Daniel L. Greer; Clerks, Charles Hughes; Assessor, R. E. Foley; Treasurer, Wm. Nauha; Commissioners, Thomas G. Patterson, H. Woodcock; School Superintendent, R. R. Middleworth.

Josephine County.—Circuit Court, 2d Monday in April and 4th Monday in October. County Court, 1st Monday in January, April, July and October.

Business Cards.

JACKSONVILLE LODGE No. 10. HOLDS ITS REGULAR MEETINGS ON every Saturday evening at the Old Fellows' Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. JAMES BUCKLEY, N. G. THOS. PAULSON, R. Sec'y.

C. W. KAILER. Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Will practice in the Supreme Court, District and other Courts of this State.

Dr. L. T. DAVIS. Office—On Pine Street. Opposite the Old ARKANSAS LIVERY STABLE, Jacksonville, Oregon.

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.

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

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.

WILLIAM HERMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, FROM LONDON. HAVING LOCATED IN JACKSONVILLE, he informs the citizens of this place and vicinity that he is now prepared to take orders for all kinds of gent's and boy's clothing at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. 227—CLEANING AND REPAIRING done July 24, 1879.

RAILROAD SALOON! ENGINEER, MAX. BRENTANO. CHOICE LIQUORS AND CIGARS constantly on hand. THROUGH TICKETS, 12-2 Cents. July 17th, 1869.

BELLA-UNION SALOON! THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING FULLY refitted this old and favorite place of resort, now offers the VERY BEST of liquors and cigars at 12-1-2 CENTS. The Saloon is commodious, the billiard table are of the latest and most improved pattern, and the wants of guests promptly supplied.

50 Points of Billiards For Drinks. These knowing themselves indebted to me will do well to call without delay and settle, as I must have money, and that soon. MENEY BREITBARTH, Jan. 14th.

THE TIMES

BOOK, PAMPHLET, -AND- JOB PRINTING OFFICE, California St., (Up Stairs,) over Reames & Wilson's Livery Stable, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

HAVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED assortment of California St., (Up Stairs,) over Reames & Wilson's Livery Stable, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

HAVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED assortment of California St., (Up Stairs,) over Reames & Wilson's Livery Stable, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

NEW & FANCY TYPE,

We are prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL JOB PRINTING, CARDS, BILLHEADS, HANDBILLS, POSTERS, PAMPHLETS, VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Job Printing

JOB PRINTING

SUCH AS—

CARDS, BILLHEADS, HANDBILLS, POSTERS, PAMPHLETS, VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

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.

Decision of U. S. Supreme Court on Income Tax.

EXEMPTION OF STATE OFFICERS FROM FEDERAL TAXATION.

In the case of Buffinton against Day, the defendant in error was Judge of the Probate Court for Barnstable county, Mass., and the plaintiff in error, as collector of internal revenue, exacted of the Judge the income tax on his salary. The tax was paid under protest, and this action was brought to recover the amount. The court below held that the tax was unconstitutional, and awarded judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed. That judgment was now affirmed by the United States Supreme Court, the Court holding that the judicial power of the States is exempt from Federal taxation. All the thirteen States were in possession of this power, and were exercising it, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and it is not pretended that any grant of it was made to the General Government by that instrument. It is, therefore, one of the sovereign powers vested in the States by their constitution, which remain unaltered and unimpaired, and in respect of which the States are as independent of the General Government as the Government is independent of the States. The supremacy of the General Government cannot be maintained.

The two Governments are upon an equality, and the question is, whether the power "to levy and collect taxes" enables the General Government to tax the salary of the judicial officers of a State, which officers are instrumentalities employed in carrying into effect its most important functions. It is not held that the mere establishment of the judicial department and the appointment of officers to administer the law—being among the reserved powers of the States—disables the General Government from levying the tax, as that depends upon the express power to levy and collect taxes; but it is regarded as showing that it is an original inherent power, never parted with, and in respect of which the supremacy of the General Government does not exist. It is said that this being an original reserved power in the States, and the judicial officer appointed under it being a means or instrumentality employed to carry it into effect, the right and majesty of its unimpaired exercise, and the objection of the officer from taxation by the General Government, stands upon as solid ground, and are maintained by prime facts and reasons as cogent as those which led to the exemption of Federal officers from taxation by the States, for in respect of these reserved powers the State is as sovereign and independent as the States as a Government.

THE CONFISCATION ACTS—THEIR VALIDITY SUS-TAINED. In the case of Miller's executors against the United States, now decided by the United States Supreme Court, the Court affirms the judgment of the court below, condemning the property to forfeiture, holding the act under which the proceeding was instituted to be valid, and that the form of the proceeding was regular. The authority of Congress to enact the law is held to be undoubted, and the competency to prescribe that the proceeding should be against the property and not against the person is affirmed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion of the court. Mr. Justice Davis concurred in the view taken by the court respecting the constitutionality of the act, but dissented from the disposition which is made of the case, holding that there was error in the record, which, for technical reasons, should have caused a reversal of the judgment.

Mr. Justice Field, for himself, and Mr. Justice Clifford, read a dissenting opinion, taking the ground that the act was unconstitutional and void.

The Reigning Family.

- I. Ulysses Simpson Grant, President of the United States.
II. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.
III. Frederick Dent Grant, President's son, coadjut at West Point.
IV. Ovid L. Grant, President's brother, partner of the Collector of the Port at Cincinnati.
V. Frederick T. Dent, President's father in-law, claimant of lands at Carondelet, Mo., endorsed by Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office.
VI. Rev. M. J. Cramer, President's brother in law, Minister to Denmark.
VII. Abel Rathbone Corbin, President's brother-in-law, negotiator of gold and real estate speculations with James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould.
VIII. Brevet Brigadier General F. T. Dent, President's brother in law, chief usher at the Executive Mansion.
IX. Judge Louis Dent, President's brother in-law, counsel for claimants before the President; fees estimated at \$40,000 a year.
X. George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, appraiser of Customs, San Francisco.
XI. John Dent, President's brother in law, only Indian Trader for New Mexico, under Indian Bureau, place worth \$100,000 a year.

The Texas Cattle Kings.

[From the Pittsburg Commercial.]

TEXAS ABOVE HAS 3,800,000 cattle, divided into 950,000 beef cows, 920,000 cows, and 1,900,000 young cattle. The plains on which these cattle roam contain about 152,000,000 acres of ground. The principal pasturages are on the Necece, Rio Grande, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Colorado, Leon, Brazos, Trinity, Sabine and Red rivers. The cattle are owned by scores of ranchmen, each one of whom has from 1,000 to 75,000 head. On the Santa Catarina river is a ranch containing 84,132 acres. It is owned by one man, Richard King, and has on it 65,000 head of cattle, 20,000 horses, 7,000 sheep, and 8,000 goats. This immense number of live stock requires 1,000 saddle horses and 500 Mexican to attend and herd it. Ten thousand calves are annually sold from the ranch, and 12,000 young calves branded. There is another ranch on the San Antonio river, near Goliad, which grazes 50,000 head of cattle and brands 11,000 head of calves annually. Mr. O'Connor, the owner of this ranch, sells \$75,000 worth of stock each year, and his herds are constantly increasing. In 1852 he began cattle raising with 1,500 head, and his present herds and wealth are the result of natural increase. On the Gulf, between the Rio Grande and Necece, is a ranch containing 142,840 acres, owned by Mr. R. B. deaux. It is on a peninsula, having water on three sides, and to enclose the other side, has required the building of thirty-one miles of plank fence. Every three miles along the fence are houses for the herders, and enormous pens and pens for the stock. There are grazed in this enclosure 31,000 head of beef cattle, besides an immense number of other stock.

The Reimbursement Act.

THE REIMBURSEMENT ACT OF JULY 15, 1870, FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO SERVED IN THE UNITED STATES FORCES DURING THE REBELLION—INSTRUCTIONS AS TO HOW TO PROCEED TO TAKE THE BENEFIT OF THE ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, March 6, 1871.

The 25th section of the act of July 15, 1870, entitled an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1871, and for other purposes, and the only act for the benefit of soldiers settling on the public domain passed by the United States Congress, is as follows: "Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the rebellion, for ninety days, and remained loyal to the Government, and every seaman, marine, and officer, or other person, who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, or revenue marine, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and remained loyal to the Government, shall, on payment of the fee or commission to any Register or Receiver of any land office required by law, be entitled to enter one quarter section of land, not mineral, of the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the lines of any one of the railroads or other public works in the United States wherever public lands have been or may be granted by acts of Congress, and to receive a patent therefor under and by virtue of the provisions of the act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, and the amendments thereto, and on the terms and conditions therein prescribed, and all the provisions of said acts, except as herein modified, shall extend and be applicable to entries under this act, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby authorized to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry this section into effect and determine all facts necessary therefor."

By these provisions, the homestead law of May 20th, 1862, and the act amendatory thereof, are so far modified as to allow entries to be made by the parties mentioned therein of the maximum quantity of one quarter section or one hundred and sixty acres of land, held at the double minimum price of \$2 50 per acre, instead of one half quarter section or eighty acres, as heretofore. A party desiring to avail himself thereof is required to file the usual homestead application for the tract desired, if legally liable to entry, to make affidavit according to the form hereto annexed, instead of the usual homestead affidavit, and to make payment of the \$10 fee stipulated in the act of 20th May, 1862, and the usual commissions on the price of the lands, \$2 50 per acre, the entry to be regularly numbered and reported to this office in the monthly homestead returns of the district land office. The privileges conferred by this act cannot be assigned, nor is the entry under it available for widows or heirs of deceased soldiers.

Regarding settlement and cultivation, the requirements of the law in this case of entries are the same as in other homestead entries. Very respectfully, WILLIS DRUMMOND, Commissioner.

SEVERE ON STANTON.—During the debate in the U. S. Senate on "Sutherland's Outrage," so-called, the name of Stanton was mentioned, whereupon Senator Davis, of Kentucky, remarked: "A more lawless Jicator was never in power than that same Secretary of War. If justice had been dealt out to him in his life time he would have been hung a hundred times for murder, and put in penitentiary ten thousand times for his crimes."

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.

seem, are fast disappearing before the advancing waves of population. Texas, the great cattle hive of the country, during the past year has received 300,000 settlers, and already cattle growers there feel that they must soon look elsewhere for untrammelled ranges. A few more years like the past—a few deductions of a million acres of pasture lands in a single season, and Texas will be no more of a grazing State than New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio. Yet compare these States and how do they stand now? New York, with her settlements 250 years old, and a population of 4,000,000, has 784,000 oxen and stock cattle; Pennsylvania, with over 2,000,000 people, has 721,000; Ohio, with 2,000,000 people, has 149,000; Texas, with 800,000 people, has 3,800,000 cattle alone.

The great Platte Valley has over 8,000,000 acres of rich pastures; but how long will these acres remain grazing grounds? The Union Pacific Railroad has already divided these lands from their eastern to their western extremity, and towns and villages are springing up everywhere along its iron rails, and farms are being opened on every side of them. It is no exaggeration to say that the population of the United States before the close of the present century will probably reach 100,000,000 of people. Then there will be no West to settle up, no great stock ranges, but farms and cities, and cities and farms everywhere. I predict that those men who begin now by raising cattle on Government lands, and are wise enough to buy a portion of those lands as soon as they are offered for sale, will find before they die that these lands will be worth more to them than their herds ever could have been. Your great Ohio settler, Benjamin Wade, once said that he believed "within the present century every acre of good land between the Missouri river and the California coast will be worth \$50 in gold." Will as this declaration at the time he made it, has already been realized in many portions of Nebraska, and is likely to come true in all our States and Territories west of the Big Muddy. Great, then, as are the fortunes which are being made in cattle, still greater will be the fortunes made in land. Those who are wisest will make all they can on their cattle, and the moment a chance arises for sale buy all they can get, even if they have to sell a part of their herd to pay for the lands. The Homestead Law precludes the possibility of getting much land in one body, but by paying out settlers at fair prices, sufficient land for grazing purposes may be had for many years to come.

Another Letter from Senator Baldwin—The "Herald" Still Further Shown Up.

(The following letter was sent to the Herald for publication, but was refused. We have been requested to give it a place; hence its appearance in our columns.—Ed. OREGONIAN.)

CANYON CITY, GRANT CO., March 28, 1871.

EDITOR HERALD:—In your paper of the 18th, you attempt to justify your refusal to publish my letters written in defense of the Senate investigating Committee against the assaults of Mr. Seemple, by saying that they "were refused for a reason that the note accompanying them contained an implied threat to publish in some other journal in case of non-appearance in this one." And as proof of your readiness to give me a place in your columns you, with a triumphant air of self-asserted fitness and ability, refer to the withdrawal of a copy of letters of mine in the Herald during the late session of the Legislature, "though those letters were severely animadverted on the course of the paper in which they appeared." Now, Sir, I have a very distinct recollection that the note accompanying the letters from Salmon referred to contained the words "implied threat," if you choose to call it so, but I am confident that the note accompanying these was "of publication was deemed to return them to me," while that accompanying the letters under consideration was, that if publication was denied to hand them to a gentleman therein named. This I was near at hand; some ten or twelve hundred miles from the Herald office, which readily enough accounts for the difference.

Having published some letters from me accompanied with this "implied threat," as you are pleased to call a polite request, I had no reason to believe you would decline its publication. The publication of a single year's article for the reason there assigned, and I still think the reason was other than the one given.

You are now doubtless ready to ask, why this request at all, or, as you pleased call it, this "implied threat." I will give my reasons. At the 1st of October, 1869, by a distinguished individual made our little mountain town a visit, and of course made a speech. After the announcement that he would address the citizens at the court house at a certain hour, prominent Democrats knowing that I was in the habit of indulging myself occasionally in such parades, requested me to review in the columns of the Herald the speech to which we were to listen, provided the same should seem to require the application of the dissenting pen. I thought it did, and in behalf of the cause of Democracy commended the work, sent to the Herald the first of what was intended to be a series of about five letters. I was invited to contribute from the editor, Mr. Seemple, "that any article I would write upon the subject of finance or suffrage he would gladly publish." The editor did not return the manuscript; hence the request accompanying all subsequent communications.

Your invitation that I desired these letters for publication in the Bulletin is gratuitous. If I had desired their publication in any other paper than the Herald I should have sent them to that paper and not to the Herald. I desired those who read the attack of Mr. Seemple upon the committee to read my defense, and that I think is what you feared. Yours, J. M. BALDWIN.