

THE DEMOCRATIC TIMES,

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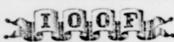
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HENRY BREITBARTH.

Jan. 14-1/2.

THE DEMOCRATIC TIMES.

VOL. I.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1871.

NO. 19.

THE TIMES

BOOK, PAMPHLET,

—AND—

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Supplemental Report to accompany the Report of the Surveyor General of Oregon, for the year ending June 30, 1868.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE. Eugene City, Oreg., Sept. 13, 1868.

The valleys of the Umpqua and Rogue river do not not only in such extensive tracts of level lands as the Willamette Valley. The hill country prevails to a greater extent. As a whole they are better adapted to stock raising than to farming. Yet in Rogue River Valley there is a large amount of first-rate farming land, and, in its agricultural appliances, has been for many years in advance of any other section of Oregon. It is a better corn (maize) country than the Willamette, being equal in this respect to many of the best corn-growing States in the Union. Being protected better from the fresh air from the ocean, melons and peaches and all manner of garden vegetables flourish here better than in the Willamette or Umpqua Valleys; in fact, this is a good grower and tobacco country.

The agriculture of Rogue River Valley is mainly sustained by the mines of that section and the city of Yreka, located south of the Siskiyou Mountains in California. Their goods are hauled in wagons either from Red Bluffs, in California, or from Crescent City, on the coast, 120 miles west of Jacksonville. Yet, notwithstanding its interior location, its mines having been good and extensive, giving employment to a large number of miners who were always well supplied with the "dust," with which to pay liberally for all they desired, the farmers in this section flourished to an extraordinary degree, and all departments of business brought into requisition partook of their prosperity. But in time the capacity of agriculture preponderated over the capability of the mines to consume, and a comparative stagnation in business was the result. The lack of market was seriously felt, and an outlet for their surplus produce seemed to be a necessity; and considerable money was spent by enterprising citizens in attempting to build wagon roads over the Cascade Mountains to reach distant mining camps. Some sought a solution of the difficulty in the manufacture of such articles as drained the country of money by being brought with great expense from abroad, such as leather, lime, whiskey, wine, tobacco, vinegar, soap, candles, and sorghum syrup. And in this valley many fine saw and grist mills, d. s. milleries, and appliances for the preparation of the various articles which have been mentioned. They have here lime, coal, and marble; and at the town of Ashland there is a mill for the cutting of marble, and at this locality the enterprising citizens have contracted for a large wooden factory, which is nearly ready to commence operations. Situated as they are there, the manufacture of wooden goods and the making up of clothing ought to be profitable and go far toward sustaining business in that country.

The Rogue river mines, as has been explained heretofore, are the oldest mines in Oregon, having been discovered in the summer of 1849, the next season after the discovery of gold in California. At the time of the discovery of gold here, this valley was inhabited by the most warlike and resolute savages found anywhere on this coast, and had it not been for the gold and its influence they would have been able to resist the advancement of settlements for a great many years, and undoubtedly would have cost the Government immense sums of money above what it did cost to subdue them. But the attractive power of gold, and the natural desirability of the country, brought an enterprising class of people who were willing to brave all the dangers for the sake of the advantages of a pleasant and healthy climate, where rich soil and good gold mines lay in close proximity. This country was prospected under the most serious difficulties, and in the face of many dangers. In the interior, surrounded by unexplored and almost impenetrable mountains, traversed by only an emigrant trail which was wholly unfit for the purpose of heavy teaming, the pack train had to be depended upon mainly for all purposes of transportation. Flour reached \$1 25 per pound, and luxuries, such as bacon, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and whiskey, perfectly fabulous prices. The brave "49'er" traversed all this country, his pick and shovel in one hand, and his trusty rifle in the other. But many of these adventurous heroes paid with their lives the penalty of their daring enterprise, and their bones were left bleaching in the canons and mountain gorges of the wilderness. But after two general wars with the tribes of that country they were subdued and removed to a reservation 200 miles away; so that persons living at a distance, who have been deterred from coming here to try their fortunes in the mines, because of their dread of the savages, may now come with perfect safety and impunity. These mines have been better prospected and tested than any others in Oregon, and that they are good, reliable, and extensive is evidenced by all who are acquainted with them and experienced in the business. They are distributed along the main channel of the river from Gold Hill,

located near the lower end of the upper plains, and not far below the mouth of Bear, or Stewart's creek, all the way to the coast, and on the tributaries from Ashland on the south side of the valley, and in all the streams on the north side of the river coming in below Gold Hill, westward to the mouth of the river. Gold deposits have been found in paying quantities.

Besides these river, creek, and ravine mines which usually occupy the attention of miners because of the convenience of water, which is indispensable to mining operations, there are known to exist extensive tracts of "pay dirt," which it would require immense cost to put water upon. These mines will be here to interest the great capitalist in the future; meanwhile miners will continue to whittle away upon them with the water of the gulches during the showers of winter. By the expenditure of a few hundred thousand dollars, water could be brought into the banks of pay dirt in the vicinity of Jacksonville, and when once there it would command the banks and ridges of the same deposits for many miles; and that the dust is here in paying quantities has been amply demonstrated by mining operations which have been carried on there for nearly twenty years. There are other districts in this Rogue river country similar to this which I have just described, which in the future will be developed into great mines. Many ledges of gold-bearing quartz have been found here, and some of them are being worked with profit; and many more of them will be opened and worked when the fever for prospect for those ledges in which the gold is supposed to predominate over the rock gradually cools off, and capitalists become more contented to embark in mining operations with moderate prospects before them. It was in this valley that the celebrated Gold Hill was discovered, from which some of the first wagon loads of rock taken yielded several thousand dollars to the ton. But not contenting the richness first promised, and the proprietors meeting with a discouraging detachment in the ledge, the company broke down and the hill was abandoned. Saying nothing of the "big lumps" and "big strikes" that are continually stumbled upon in these mines, and which would start the miners to a new discovery for a thousand miles around, a large number find profitable work here, and many a "lucky miner" makes his "pile" and strikes for other parts of the world with a heavy wallet.

The Siskiyou Mountain runs east and west from the Coast Mountains to the Cascade range, and constitutes the southern wall of Rogue River Valley, and also serves as a sort of natural boundary between Oregon and California. It is a lofty and rugged range, and at some points it piles up to the point of eternal snow. Over this mountain there is a very good graded road, constructed wholly by private enterprise, and through a route first opened in the spring of 1849.

This mountain exhibits immense upheavals of granite and a great variety of kindred rocks and quartz. The soil on the south side of the valley, made from the washings of this mountain, may be denominated as granite land, and it is undoubtedly the richest land for cultivation in the world. But at many localities about the lower summits are points and crags of basalt rock. Pilot Rock is one of this character, and stands on the summit of the mountain a few miles west of the stage road. With a base of three or four hundred feet it rises up with perpendicular walls to a great height, what is estimated to be a thousand feet. There are also to be found about the lower summits of this mountain, with the pass of the stage road, and perhaps 4,500 feet above the level of the sea, great masses of old ocean bed, showing in the rock the forms of a great variety of sea shells.

About the foot of this mountain on the Oregon side are some hot mineral springs, the finest for bathing purposes imaginable. The effect of this warm mineral water on the skin is declared by all to be pleasant and beneficial and it is resorted to for the cure of cutaneous diseases. There are also five soda springs here—the sharpest and most delicious and refreshing soda water ever drunk, and large quantities of it, there being a number of cold springs. Here nature in her great internal laboratory sets at defiance man's most refined skill in chemistry. Great numbers of people throng here to indulge in drinking this water, and it is believed to exercise a beneficial effect upon all parts of the system.

THE COST OF MILITARY GLORY.—Wendell Phillips gives in a few words an impressive view of the infamous military system of Prussia. During the last thirty years, fifteen millions of men have devoted three years of their lives to military service. Thus have forty five million years of human life been wasted to make a nation of soldiers. Prussia may point with pride to the results, but the price is appalling.

ANOTHER RELATIVE IN THE CRIB.—Miss Lucy A. Baylis, a relative of President Grant, has been made Postmistress of Oyster Bay. The President turned out a very aged incumbent, who depended solely on the salary of this petty office.

Statistics of Marriage.

The average age of women, when they marry, is 25.46 years; and of one hundred who reach this age, twenty-one will never marry. With men it fares differently, for, strange it may seem, more women than men get married, and, of one hundred of the latter who reach the marriage age of 29.5 years, twenty-two will die bachelors. Thus, about one fifth of our people are doomed to die unwedded, whether they prefer it or not.

Of one hundred marriages, about thirteen of the men will be widowers, and only eleven of the women will be widows, the bachelors numbering eighty-seven, and the spinsters eighty-nine. On general principles, there may be no serious objection to old Weller's advice, "Beware of widders;" but we, not basing our conclusion upon domestic experience, but upon a series of mathematical calculations, can absolutely affirm that widows do not, by any means, monopolize the matrimonial market, and there is more to be feared from one spinster than from a dozen widows—let bachelors make a note of this fact—for the truth is, that spinsters have a better success against widows in the hunt for husbands than bachelors have against widowers in the winning of wives. And, as all the hunting and winning is above the will, and superior to it, we can not say "beware" to any, but simply admonish all to accept the conditions, and to yield as gracefully as possible to their predestinate fate, whatever it may be—whether single blessedness or wedded woe, conjugal felicity or unwedded discontent.

We will not undertake to tell each of our fair readers how old she will be when led to the altar a blushing bride, if that should prove to be her destiny; but we can tell her what the chances are in the present state of our knowledge of statistical facts. If we take the weddings that actually occur, we shall find that in every thousand there will be one hundred and seventy-nine wives under twenty years, while there will be only nine husbands of that tender age. But perhaps these facts will be better stated in statistical terms thus: In every thousand marriages there will be—

Table with columns: Husbands, Wives, Ages. Rows: Under 20 years of age, Between 20 and 25, 25 and 30, 30 and 35, 35 and 40, 40 and 45, 45 and 50, 50 and 55, 55 and 60.

The remainder, nine men and five women, will be scattered along between sixty and eighty years—an age at which almost any one would be expected to know better. I will be seen, however, that the desire as well as the opportunity for marriage falls off rapidly in both sexes after thirty—up to that age both seem to increase. In twenty-seven thousand five hundred marriages, or there about, there will be one hundred and ninety men and only sixteen women between sixty and seventy years of age, while four ten men and four women will be between seventy and eighty.—Appleton's Journal.

Murder of Innocents.

A long, loud wail of intense objurgation comes from New England, the land of school houses and churches, of great ideas and progress, on account of the sentiments expressed on page 68 of the February number of the Journal. It is a relief to know that it is from a man, not from a woman.

From the most populous part of that same New England, from the region round about the Hub, information comes that more than two thirds of all living children are born of foreigners; in other words are Roman Catholic born. Three out of four letters coming to city physicians wanting information as to the safest and best means of nipping the flower in the bud, of blighting an immortal life, come from educated, enterprising, thrifty New England Protestants, never a one from a Roman Catholic; these latter are taught early, taught plainly, that the attempt to blight an immortal nature is murder, even if it does not succeed. It is murder, if the thought is in the heart previous to a profligate. Protestants are too modest to put forth any teachings on the subject; hence the arch adversary has nothing to do but sow the seed of "wordy prudence;" and the watered and manured by considerations of worldly wisdom, grow up into practices more hurtful and wicked, and more beastly and pernicious to the body, more degrading to the morals, than practices with similar results which prevail among Eastern nations of a lower civilization. Certainly, the great difference between the number of the children of American and foreign parentage in and around Boston, where the population is about half and half, does not all arise from the practice referred to, nor largely but only in a small part, still to that extent the subject is worthy of notice with reprobation, less silence might lead to its extension.—Hall's Journal of Health.

The Mercury says G. v. Grover has appointed the Benton Democrat as the litigant organ for Benton county. Radicals let's howl.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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JOB PRINTING.

Every variety of Job Work executed with neatness and dispatch, at reasonable rates. LEGAL TENDERS taken at par for subscription.

On Buying a Horse.

It is often necessary for a man, who has not much knowledge of a horse, to purchase one. A proper use of the facts in the annexed article will be likely to enable him to make a purchase without being over-reached.

"In buying a horse, particular attention should be given to the eye. It should be clear, stand out round and full. The eyebrows and lids should be free from bunches, and there should be no swelling under the lower lids.

"I would turn from a horse that has a dull, sunken, flat eye. In nine cases out of ten there is trouble connected with it. Either the disposition of the horse will be bad, or he will be lazy, or his eyes will fail. A good way to test the present condition of sight, is to lead a horse out of a dark stable into a strong light. If he knits his brow, throws his head up as if to get more light, acts as if he wanted his glasses to see clearly—stand from under, you may be sure he has bad eyes. The feet should also be carefully examined. A horse with bad feet is little worth. A good foot is smooth, tough, and solid. The heels firm, (not spongy,) the frogs dry and the soles shallow. See the foot that the honest smith calls a good one. The shoulders should be of medium size for common use; as then you have good speed and durability.

"The limbs should be clean, free from splints, wind-galls, spavins and tumors of all kinds. Should look as if made for the body. In movement the fore legs and shoulders seem to have but one action. If you want a good horse, look well to this.

"The body should be well formed, back straight, and the hips lower than the withers. See that the breathing is natural, and that there is no uncommon motion under the short ribs. A broken winded horse, unless resined, nearly always shows this. A horse with a large, fleshy head, and thick neck, also one with fleshy legs, should be rejected. A lame horse, that has been lame but a day or two, from running in the pasture, or from the prick of a nail, should be looked well to. Better wait till he gets well before you buy.

"There are many other minor points that of course should be looked up, such as age, natural constitution, disposition, habits, interfering, etc.

I have only intended to point out some of the qualities of a good horse, that an inexperienced buyer would overlook. As a last word I would say,—if you buy of a jockey, expect to be cheated."—Willamette Farmer.

SPRAINS IN CATTLE.—Among the injuries that cattle are liable to, few are more commonly met with than sprains or strains. These usually take place in the fetlock joint, which, from its bone being cleft to form the double hoof, is peculiarly liable to injury. The back sinew of the leg is also sometimes the seat of the lameness. The nature of sprains is a rupture of the fibres of the sheath of the flexor tendon or back sinew of the leg, or, in the case of the fetlock, of the smaller ligament binding the bones together. The symptoms of sprains are excessive lameness, attended with heat and swelling of the parts. pressure causes the animal to shrink.

The treatment of sprain should consist, first, in subduing the inflammation of the parts by the aid of fomentation and cold lotions; for instance: Goulard's extract, one ounce; spirits of wine, one ounce; water, one quart; to be applied several times a day. Or the following, which may be applied with friction: Sal ammoniac, one ounce; vinegar, eight ounces; spirits of wine, one ounce. To form a lot on to be applied two or three times a day. When the inflammation is subdued, and not till then, a stimulant may be applied. There is no better than the following liniment: Oil of turpentine, one ounce; olive oil, eight ounces; strong water of ammonia, one ounce. Mix the turpentine and oil first, then add the ammonia. This may be rubbed in once or twice a day, until a scurf is produced.—Willamette Farmer.

TROTTERS.—There are but six trotting horses having a record of faster time than 2:20 in races, viz: Dexter, Lady Thorne, American Girl, George Palmer, Goldsmith Maid and Flora Temple. There are one hundred and fifty-two horses on record as having beaten 2:30 in harness. The largest price ever paid for a trotting horse was \$60,000, for the Kentucky colt, Blackwood, given by James Irving, of New York. Horse fanciers watch milk carts since the trotting horse Surprise, who made a record of 2:25 last season, was first seen by his present owner, Mr. J. H. Harbeck, Jr., attached to a milk wagon on the streets of Patterson, N. J. Seven hundred dollars was the price asked for him, which shows that the milkman had an inkling that he was good for something else than to draw a milk cart. Shortly after he trotted in 2:30. Dreadnought was also used on a milk cart before it was known that he was a trotter.—Willamette Farmer.