

THE DEMOCRATIC TIMES.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1871.

E. D. FOUFRAY, Business Agent.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

The Portland School Fund Robbery.

Col. A. P. Dennison, of Portland, has been for some years a Director of one of the School Districts in that city. He has been somewhat prominent as a democratic politician in the northern end of the State; has held positions of honor and trust under the State and General Government, and is now Adjutant General of the State under the appointment of Governor Grover. For sometime past the *Bulletin* and *Oregonian* have openly charged him with embezzling the funds belonging to his school districts, to which charges he for some time denied no reply. Finally, in reply to the clamors of the Portland press, including the *Herald*, he vouchsafed a card in the *Herald* of the 21st. We have purposely foreborne any allusion to this alleged defalcation by a democratic official until Col. Dennison should either deny or explain, for the reason that we believe no person, not even the vilest criminal, should be condemned unheard; and until Col. Dennison was heard in some form, comment upon the case would perhaps work a serious injustice to him. He has now replied, however, and attempted a refutation of the charges; and we are constrained to say with great regret that instead of removing the suspicions of his honesty, which his long silence engendered, Col. Dennison's "card" will only strengthen and confirm those suspicions. It is a tissue of evasions and quibbles upon unimportant points, while the most important portions of the charges remain unanswered; in short, precisely the document a guilty man would publish, and just the paper an honest one would scorn to base his defense upon. The charges against him were bad enough, but his defense has made the matter worse. His bitter enemy could desire no better arms than the weapons Dennison has placed in his hands. His "card" compels the conviction that if not actually and positively guilty in the fullest sense, there was something most woefully "rotten in the State of Denmark," and that Col. Dennison knew more about it than an honest man should. Paradoxical though it may seem, some degree of respect could be entertained for him if he had robbed the school children extensively, but the insignificant sum he "sunk" reduces him to the level of a petty larceny rogue after all.

The Red Demon in Paris.

It is said "that history repeats itself," and the adage is verified by the scenes now being enacted within the walls of Paris. It seems as if the fiendish spirits of the "Sans Colottes," who revelled in the blood and fire of the French Revolution, inspired their descendants within the French Capital to even greater atrocities than were enacted by the Robespierres, Dantons, and Marats of old. Had the Germans made war on the works of art, the museums, the libraries and palaces of Paris, the whole world would have cried shame upon them. Had they wantonly murdered a venerable clergyman renowned for his learning, his piety, his liberality, his generous care of the poor and unfortunate, like the Archbishop of Paris, all Christians would have shuddered at the deed; had they murdered the priests and hostages and rained incendiary bombs all over the beautiful city, the civilized world would have execrated the act as the deed of vandals. Yet all these crimes against the religion, taste and spirit of not only France, but the age, has been committed, and committed by Frenchmen.

POOR TRAY.—Col. Dennison says he has resided in Portland twenty-one years, and claims that it is not possible that he would tarnish his character for honesty for the paltry sum of \$100. That is certainly surprising, and we can account for his fall from grace only on the ground that he has been running with the *Herald* clique for some time back. The influences emanating from the State Printer's office do not conduce to honesty, and poor Dennison is a sad example of the truth of the remark. His fate should be a warning to others now subject to the same influences.

In the *Oregonian* of the 29th ult., appears a communication over the signatures of P. C. Schuler, Edwin Buckenstos and L. Brooke, School directors of Dennison's district in Portland, in reply to Dennison's "card." This communication places Dennison in a very unenviable light before the public. The charges of embezzlement are very clearly brought home to him.

"The High Joint Commission," created by the last Legislature for the purpose of ascertaining how much our radical office-holders stole from the State Treasury during their term of office, have declared Ex-Sec'y of State, May, a defaulter to the State to the tune of over \$20,000. Compared with Dennison, May is a magnificent rascal.

MAP OF PORTLAND.—We are indebted to Wm. B. Davidson, Esq., the enterprising real estate agent of Portland, for a fine map of that city—showing not only the blocks, lots, streets, public squares, &c., but the location of the several claims which originally covered the site of Portland.

"JACKSONVILLE THUMPAOGLANS."—Benny Sachs requests us to announce that a meeting will be held at the Court House on Monday evening next, to organize the above named society. It is expected that the said society will parade on the Fourth of July.

WHERE THE SUN NEVER SETS.—Mr. Campbell and a party of tourists, who visited the extreme northern confines of Norway, from a cliff one thousand feet above the sea, witnessed the following majestic scene in that perpetual snow-clad region, which is thus graphically given:

"The ocean stretched away in silent vastness at our feet; the sound of the waves scarcely reached our airy lookout; away in the north, the huge old sun swung low along the horizon, like the slow beat of the pendulum in our parlor corner. We all stood silent, looking at our watches. When both hands came together at twelve, midnight, the full round orb hung triumphantly above the wave—and a bridge of gold running due north, spanned the water between us and him. There he shone in silent majesty, which no setting. We involuntarily took off our hats; and no word was said. Combine if you can, the most brilliant sunrise and sunset you ever saw, and its beauties will pale before the gorgeous coloring which now lit up the ocean; heaven and mountain. In half an hour the sun had swung by perceptibly on its beat, the colors changed to those of morning, a fresh breeze rippled over the flood, one songster after another piped up in the grove behind us—we had slid into another day."

WE HOPE IT IS TRUE.—We refer our readers to the well written article from the *Yreka Union* on the railroad selection, which we publish this week. If the positions taken are correct—that is, that the California Pacific Eastern Extension, (we wish they would abbreviate that confoundingly long name), intend to establish a system of railroads, which will ultimately result in shutting the Central Pacific from a connection East until it builds a road; it will also spoil Mr. Pengra's little game, and the efforts which Messrs. Corbett and Slater have made to obtain for Mr. Pengra's Company a land grant—in fact, to offer to a premium to swindle Southern Oregon out of her railroad rights, in defiance of the action of the Legislature, will come to naught and be a labor in vain. It is well known that the staunchest friends Mr. Pengra has are the Central Pacific men. They have upheld and backed him all along. But now when their own line is in danger, and their best efforts will have to be directed toward securing a connection with the Eastern States, they will have to let Mr. Pengra's seven by nine sage brush road go. If a road is built through this valley along the line surveyed by Mr. Jesse Applegate last year, connecting with the California Pacific at Klamath Lake, the people of this valley will be amply satisfied. This line would be constructed through the best part of the valley, and would afford all the railroad facilities we would want for some years to come.

The Vote on the Washington Treaty.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A special from Washington states the following: It is understood that a vote on the ratification of the treaty was as follows:

Ayes—Ames, Anthony, Bayard, Boreman, Buckingham, Caldwell, Calhoun, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Flanigan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton, Harlan, Hill, Hitchcock, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Logan, Morton, Nye, Osborne, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Wilson, Windom and Wright—50.

Nays—Blair, Cassady, Corbett, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of West Virginia, Hamilton of Texas, Kelly Sprague, Sainsbury, Stearns, Thurman, Vickers and West—12.

Democrats in italics.

The Senator from Oregon, and Mr. Cassady voted no because of the provision submitting the San Juan question to the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany, whose decision it is supposed will be warped, because his son is the son-in-law of the Queen of England.

EXAMINATION.—Last Saturday, Frank R. Baur was arraigned before Justice Gillett of Ashland, charged by John Neil with the larceny of a steer. The Prosecution moved for a change of venue, on the ground "that the Justice was so prejudiced against the State that an impartial examination could not be had." The Justice overruled the motion, whereupon the Prosecution moved to discharge the prisoner, which was done. J. R. Neil for prosecution; Fay for Deft.

GRASSHOPPER JIM is exercised because he has taken it into his foolish head that the editor of the *Bulletin* is a Kanaka. When Grasshopper Jim wanted to become emperor of China, several years ago, could he have gratified his ambition without becoming a Chinaman. What's the use of his putting on airs because he wears goggles and is in the "real estate business" in Portland? Let somebody give the youth something warm and send him to bed.

ANOTHER PROBLEM.—Our Imp still worries himself in mathematics. Here is his last problem. If Penoyer in forty days, single handed and alone could reduce the Democratic majority in 1859 by 1597 votes, how much of a Democratic vote will be left in June, 1872, if he runs the *Herald* till that time, and has the assistance of Patterson, Bell and Semple? Our demon kindly says the answer is in decimals.

EXAGGERATED.—We learn that the report of Mr. Applegate's difficulties with the diggers east of the mountains was greatly exaggerated. The Indians don't like the surveying going on there, but only one or two got boisterous over it.

High Heels.

Dr. William H. Pancoast remarked the other day, after performing a painful operation on an interesting little girl whose feet had been ruined by wearing wrongly-constructed shoes, "this is the beginning of a large harvest of such cases." And what else can be expected? Mothers walk the streets with heels on their boots from two and a half to three and a half inches high, and not more than an inch in diameter, and their daughters follow the same bad and barbarous practice. In many cases severe sprains of the ankles are suffered. But these are not the worst fruits of the high heel torture. The toes are forced against the fore part of the boot, and soon begin to assume unnatural positions. In many cases they are actually dislocated. In others the great toe passes under the foot, the tendons harden in that position, and lameness is contracted, for which there is no cure but the knife. When the injury does not take this form it assumes other aspects almost as horrible and distressing. There are thousands of young girls tipping their toes along our streets to-day, who, in a few years, will be crippled if their parents do not interfere and remove the cause. We will have a race of women almost as helpless, so far as walking is concerned, as those of China. We condemn the practice of confining the feet of Chinese children in wooden shoes, and yet that practice is no more injurious to the feet than forcing them into a small boot, with an Alpine heel. This is a matter of grave and serious import, and hence we press it upon the mothers and fathers of the land. If they would not feed the surgical hospitals, and have groups of maimed daughters in their homes, they must commence a crusade upon high heels. No father should have high-heeled boots in his house, any more than he would keep a vicious dog in the parlor. When skillful surgeons, like Dr. Pancoast, from the operating room, raise their voices against high-heeled boots, it is time for old and young ladies to pause and listen. At this period, they can choose between high heels and the operating knife. In a short time, it may be the latter, or permanent lameness.—*Philadelphia Age*.

DISREPUTABLE JOURNALISM.—The "Oregon style," has for years been a bye-word and a standing reproach to the newspaper press of Oregon and Washington. It deals in personalities with an utter recklessness of truth and decency; no degree of privacy of private character is proof against its venomous assaults; nothing in social life sacred from its slandering trail. The most cowardly and malignant defamer of private character finds in the public press a ready medium for venting his envious malice upon the objects of his spleen, whose social standing he envies without the moral qualities to emulate.—*Standard*.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFAIR.—On Thursday afternoon, as D. S. Taylor was going home from Rock Point, and when a short distance from that place, he was waylaid, fired upon and shot through the wrist and hand by J. Neitheimer. The hand was so badly mutilated that it had to be amputated. We learn from Dr. Davis, who performed the operation, assisted by Dr. Danforth, that a bitter enemy had existed between the parties for a long time previous to the shooting affair; that they had been engaged in a lawsuit in which Neitheimer had been victorious, became Neitheimer's shooting Taylor, attempted to make his escape out of the country, but was pursued and captured by Deputy Sheriff Foudray, though not without a struggle, as the offender resisted and made an unsuccessful attempt to shoot Foudray. Neitheimer will probably have an examination to-day, when further particulars may be divulged.

BELLICHOSE.—The she-digger row, referred to last week, was the origin of a passage at arms between Joe Ball and Albert Johnson (colored) last Saturday. Neither party was hurt, no blood was shed, but an awful amount of profanity was expended. Marshall McDaniel wanted the belligerents to visit Recorder Hayden, who requested them to contribute \$750 to the Town Treasury as the price of their warlike pastime. Being unprovided with the necessary funds, Charley, the colored boy, became Ball's surety for his fine, while Chinaman Yark went security for Johnson; and "all is quiet on the Potomac" once more.

JUST ARRIVED.—Hoffman & Klippel have within the last few days received a large, complete and well selected stock of goods—consisting of Hardware, Mechanic's tools, Stoves, Iron, Paints, Oils, Wooden ware and Farming implements, including Sulkey Hay Rakers and the celebrated New York Self Baking Mower & Reaper combined. Now is the opportunity to buy bargains. It is not necessary to say anything about their prices, for they have a well merited reputation of having done more to bring goods down to living prices than any other firm in their line in the country. Give them a call.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The Presbyterian Church Edifice, in Phoenix, will be dedicated tomorrow, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock. Dr. Lindley, of Portland, will preach the sermon. Dr. L. will also deliver a popular lecture in the Methodist Church of this place, on Monday evening.

FINE VEGETABLES.—Mr. Jno. Wise presented our office with a welcome bunch of the finest radishes we have seen this season, and also several white heads of lettuce from his garden, all of which are duly appreciated.

OATS.—Johnny Neuber has a large quantity of oats to sell, which he offers cheap for cash. Call on him.

California Pacific Railroad—Eastern Extension.

It is understood that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company now own, or at least control, a continuous line of railroads from Philadelphia to Omaha, and that recently they have obtained a controlling interest also in the stock of the Union Pacific, which extends from Omaha to Ogden. It is understood also that this company and the Central Pacific Company—Stanford, Crocker & Co.—do not harmonize. Hence the present project to connect the Union Pacific with the California Pacific (Vallejo road) by means of the contemplated road over the above specified route. If this project is consummated the Pennsylvania Central will have under its control one continuous line of roads from Philadelphia to Vallejo, and the Central Pacific will be left at Ogden without an eastern connection. This new project is a bold scheme, and threatens the most serious consequences to the interests of the Central Pacific Company, and promises the best possible results to California and the Pacific Coast generally. To save their road from Sacramento to Ogden from becoming almost valueless, the Central Pacific Company will be compelled to form a combination with some eastern company—the New York Erie or Central—and in conjunction with them buy and build roads till they shall own or control a continuous line of road from New York to San Francisco. If the California Pacific, Eastern Extension, is built, this will become an absolute necessity for the Central Pacific Company. Thus, will the present project, if consummated, eventuate in giving to California two overland central roads. This is a result most imperatively demanded by the interests of this coast. Nothing is more certain than that a single company or combination having a monopoly of the transportation between the Missouri and the Pacific, will make an oppressive use of the great power which that monopoly will place in their hands. And the history of the past also demonstrates that the Legislative power of the country—whether exercised by Congress or State Legislatures—will be practically powerless to abate, or even in any appreciable degree mitigate, the evils of such a monopoly. At all events the competition, which will arise between rival and parallel roads, is much more likely to give the people the benefits of reasonable fares and freights than the enactments of legislative bodies. The people therefore of this coast, and also of the Territories between here and the Missouri River, should hail with the utmost satisfaction the organization of a company for the construction of a road which, if constructed, will inevitably result in giving the country the benefits of parallel and competing roads across the continent on the central route.

But it will be observed that the contemplated road, with its branches, will interfere with the plans of the Central Pacific Company in other respects besides depriving it of an Eastern connection. One branch is to be built from "a point on the first named road in the bend of Pitt River, near the forty first parallel of latitude, northwesterly to a junction in the State of Oregon with the railroad of the Oregon and California Company." The other branch is to run from "a point on the main line near Christian Lakes westerly to a junction with the Oregon and California railroad at or near Lower Klamath, in the State of Oregon." A moment's reflection must satisfy us that these roads compose a grand and well matured system, covering the entire Coast north of the Bay of San Francisco and south of the Columbia river.

In the first place the projected road connects with the California Pacific or Vallejo road at Davisville. That road already, by its branches and extensions built, or in progress, ramifies the coast valleys in Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino and Humboldt counties. Its main line extends through Solano and Yolo counties; it has a branch through Sutter county to Marysville in Yuba; the contemplated extension will carry it northward through Colusa, Tehama, Shasta and Siskiyou counties. The branch from the bend of Pitt river—the bend of Pitt river is near Pitt Creek, perhaps eighty or a hundred miles in a northeasterly direction from Yreka—will connect it with Ben Holladay's Oregon road in the vicinity of Lower Klamath Lake. Holladay is, no doubt, in the combination, and it is his intention to build his road on the route surveyed last summer by Applegate. This route reaches the California line on the eastern border of Tule Lake, two or three miles north of "Bloody Point." The branch of the California Pacific from the bend of Pitt River to that point would not be over seventy-five miles in length, and would be comparatively easily and cheaply built. By means of this branch the whole of Oregon west of the Cascades, will be connected by rail with the Bay of San Francisco. It will be observed also that this arrangement cuts off the Central Pacific from any Oregon connection. If they build their California and Oregon road through to the Oregon line, they will be without a road to connect with, which circumstance would render it almost valueless.

The other branch of the contemplated road, to wit, from Christian Lakes—Christian Lakes are in Oregon, some thirty or forty miles from Goose Lake and in a northeasterly direction—to a junction with Ben Holladay's road at or near Lower Klamath Lake, will give all western Oregon direct railroad connection with the East.

The entire length of these several contemplated roads is nine hundred and forty-three (943) miles, as near as can be ascertained, and their estimated cost, including the right of way, construction and complete equipment for running—\$50,000,000.

It is evident that this company or rather combination of companies, has the inside track of the Central Pacific so far as the country between the Bay of San Francisco and the Columbia river is concerned, and that when its projected system of roads are completed it will be the acknowledged Railroad Monarch of all that vast region.—*Yreka Union*.

Oregon School Lands.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence will explain itself:

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1871.

Hon. D. M. Risdon, Eugene City.—Dear Sir: Your important letter, of the 16th March, relating to lands, selected by the Territory of Oregon and the State of Oregon, for school purposes, in place of the 16th and 36th sections, which may have been disposed of before such selections were made, was duly received and presented personally to the Commissioner of the Land Office. You will notice by his letter of April 11th in response, that he made no decision upon the point which you so much desired. I therefore called his attention to the importance of a decision upon the point, that is, whether lands selected outside the township in place of the 16th and 36th sections, were valid sections or not. You will notice by his letter of April 14, that there is no doubt as to such selections made while we were under a Territorial Government, as there was no restriction or limitation. And even after our admission as a State, I think all that is required at the General Land Office here, will be the approval by the local land offices of the State of such selections,—they however not exceeding the amount that the State is entitled to in place of such 16th and 36th sections, and providing they are within the Land District where such township is situated.

Very respectfully, H. W. CORBETT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1871.

Hon. H. W. Corbett, United States Senator.—Sir: In reply to the enclosed letter, which you referred to this office, addressed to you by D. M. Risdon, Esq., dated at Eugene City, Oregon, the 16th ult., relative to selections for school purposes, under the Territorial authority of Oregon, by virtue of the act of Congress of January 7th, 1853, I have the honor to state that the selections referred to have never been regularly reported here by the District Land Officers, and we have made no rulings in reference thereto. This office has entered into correspondence with the District Land Officer, with the view to a speedy adjustment of the matter, but until the selections are duly reported by them we can furnish no information on the subject.

Very respectfully,

WILLIS DRUMMOND, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1871.

Hon. H. W. Corbett, United States Senator.—Sir: Referring to your personal call of this morning, I have the honor to state in addition to our letter of the 11th inst., here with enclosed, that Congress passed an act in relation to school lands in Oregon, approved 7th January, 1853, (Statutes at Large, Vol. 10, page 159,) providing in its first section, "That the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon be and hereby are authorized in all cases where the 16th and 36th sections, or any part thereof, shall be taken and occupied under the law making donations of land to actual settlers, or otherwise, to cause the County Commissioners of the several counties in said Territory, or such other officer or officers as they shall direct, to select, in lieu thereof, an equal quantity of any unoccupied land in sections, or fractional sections as the case may be," and in the 2d section, "That when selections are made in pursuance of the provisions of the first section of this act, said lands so selected, and their proceeds, shall be forever inviolably set apart for the benefit of common schools." It will be seen that the law quoted contained no restriction in regard to the location of the in-dedicated lands to be selected under its provisions.

Again, Congress provided in the acts of February 14th, and February 26th, 1859, (Statutes, Vol. 11, pages 383 and 385,) for selections to be made in similar cases, according to the provisions of the act of 20th May, 1826, (Statutes, Vol. 4, Page 179.) I quote from the instructions of this office to the Registers and Receivers of the District Land Offices in Oregon, dated the 15th March, 1866, in regard to selections under these acts as follows, viz: "The quantity of school lands selected for any township is to be located within the limits of such townships, provided a sufficient quantity of good agricultural land exists therein. If you are satisfied that a sufficient quantity of good land cannot be found therein, the selection is to be made in the nearest adjacent township wherein good land exists." From this it will be seen that the selection cannot be made outside of the township, if there is good land to be selected within it, but if not, it may be made in the nearest township in which such land can be found, yet of course not outside of the Land District in which the deficiency exists.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,

Commissioner.

Inherited diseases. The number of transmissible complaints is larger than is generally supposed. Not only scrofula and consumption, but rheumatism, gout, liver complaint, constipation, cerebral affections, and probably dyspepsia, are inheritable. Fortunately, however, these terrible hereditary ailments may be got rid of. Cut off the entail with DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. This powerful Vegetable Alterative and Invigorant, is also a blood depurative. It removes that cruelly transmitted poison from the circulation, and cures what are called constitutional disorders.

Brick Pomeroy hurls the following forcible shaft at the Radical politicians of the north: "Two thousand active, unprincipled Northern scoundrels (State prison convicts preferred,) are wanted to travel through the South, scaring, robbing and murdering people here and there, burning houses and other property. Pay prompt and no particular danger. These crimes to be charged to the Ku-Klux, and paid for by the Republicans, who will then have something to talk about while they are passing bills to rob the people of millions of dollars and millions of acres of land belonging to the public. For situation and information, address U. S. Grant, President, and breeder of dogs, or B. F. Butler, thief and coward, Washington, D. C."

GRASSHOPPER JIM is just now engaged in trying Elliot's law suit against Holladay in the columns of the *Herald*. It is supposed that the suit has been continued in the Fifteenth District Court of California to await the opinion of this profound jurist.

THE TABLE ROCK SALOON.

Wintjen & Helms, Proprietors.

Oregon St., next to Odd Fellows' Building.

MESSEURS. WINTJEN & HELMS BEG TO inform their friends and the public generally that they have thoroughly refitted their saloon, and reduced the price of liquors to

12 1-2 CENTS.

They will be happy to have their friends "call and smile."

English Ale and Porter,

together with the finest brands of liquors and cigars always on hand.

50 Points of Billiards for Drinks.

April 1st, 1870. april 4th.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

(KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.)

Corner of Stark and Front Streets,

PORTLAND, - - - OREGON.

ZIEBER & HOLTON, PROPRIETORS.

January 7th.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED a Real Estate Agency in connection with their Law Office, and are prepared to buy and sell real estate in this and adjoining counties. Records searched and abstracts of title prepared with dispatch and accuracy. Parties at a distance can communicate with us by addressing

FAY & REA,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

april 22, 1871. april 22nd.

NOTICE.

MESSEURS. PATE & SAVAGE AND MR. Henry Pate have placed their accounts in our hands for collection. Unless prompt attention is given by debtors to the payment of these accounts, costs will be added.

FAY & REA,

Jacksonville, April 5th 1871. april 8th.

FREIGHT WAGON FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ONE LARGE freight wagon for sale. Also one sett team harness, new. The above property can be seen at the U. S. Hotel, Jacksonville, Terms of sale part cash, and the remainder in freight.

LOUIS H. HORNE,

Jacksonville, May 12th, 1871. may 13th.

DEVONSHIRE BULL.

Notice to Cattle Raisers.

M. C. T. PAYNE, LIVING 14 MILES east of Phoenix offers the services of a thoroughbred Devonshire Bull to the public, at \$8 a season. The animal is a deep red five-years-old, weighing 1,624 pounds.

C. T. PAYNE.

Phoenix, Ogn. April 4th.

Public Auction.

TAKE NOTICE THAT IN ACCORDANCE with Section 14 and 15, Title 2, Chap. 27 of General Laws of Oregon, we will offer for sale at public auction in front of our stable, in Ashland Precinct, Jackson County, on Monday, June 12th, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described property, viz: One roan horse, about 14 hands high—about 2 or 10 years old.

ROBERTS & HATTEN.

Ashland, Ogn., May 22, 1871. may 27th.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMSELVES indebted to the late firm of Linn & Hall, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle up. All debts due said firm not settled by the first of July, 1871, will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

D. LINN.

Jacksonville, May 26th, 1871. may 27th.

NOTICE.

BY INSTRUCTIONS OF JOHN S. PRUM. All the notes and accounts due the firm of Glenn, Drum & Co., will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection, if not paid in thirty days.

May 26th, 1871. may 27th.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the name of Linn & Hall, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the said firm are to be paid to David Linn, who will pay all liabilities against said firm.

D. LINN.

SAMUEL HALL.

Jacksonville, May 12th, 1871. may 13th.

LAND NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Local Agent of the Board of School Land Commissioners, is now prepared to receive applications to purchase School, University and State lands. No application will be received unless accompanied by one-third payment of the purchase price.

Office in Court House—up stairs.

T. H. B. SHIPLEY.

Local Agent for Jackson county, Jacksonville, March 18 1871. march 18th.