

THE DEMOCRATIC TIMES,

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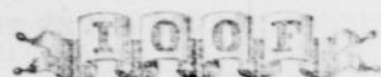
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Those knowing themselves indebted to me will do well to call without delay and settle, as I must have money, and that soon.

HENRY BREITBARTH.

Jan. 14-15.

THE DEMOCRATIC TIMES.

VOL. I.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1871.

NO. 24.

THE TIMES

BOOK, PAMPHLET,

-AND-

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Southern Oregon.

On account of the difficulty of interior travel and natural isolation, the southern portion of our State has never attracted that attention which its great natural wealth in soil and rich mineral deposits deserves. It has long been well known that Southern Oregon possesses rich gold mines, but these are not always the best advertisement of a country. The people who go to any country to mine gold are not apt to settle on farms, no matter how rich the soil or favorable the opportunity. They want to dig out a fortune quick, and then leave. They make no permanent settlement and form no ties or associations which they cannot "sell out" and break up and leave at once.

This is one reason why that of the many people who have gone to the Southern counties, but few have remained. They speedily accumulated a few thousand dollars, which should be a credit to the country, and then left, which abandonment did the country an injury.

Again, the inaccessibility of the country, by good roads or navigable rivers has deterred farmers from going there to settle, because, reasoned they, we cannot ship our produce. In these two items is found the reason why Southern Oregon is not as far advanced in wealth, in towns and general prosperity as the Willamette Valley.

But the more important question to the immigrant coming here to settle and the capitalist to invest in, what natural permanent resources has that country to induce population in the first place, and sustain it in the second place, and thereby build up trade, business, wealth, and all the multifarious employments of well ordered and permanently prosperous communities? Having lived in Southern Oregon for several years, as well as in the Willamette Valley, we may be pardoned for expressing an opinion on this question. In all respects we consider Southern Oregon a better and more desirable country to live in, to make a home, and to secure the comforts of life to an agricultural and mechanical population than any other part of Oregon. Just as beautiful and sunny France is naturally a better and more desirable country than foggy England, so is the Willamette Valley superior to the Willamette Valley. There is not so much of them, to be sure, and yet they are far more extensive than generally believed to be. The climate of these Southern Oregon valleys is better than our Willamette valley climate. Indian wheat does not ripen so late in the mountain-topped valleys in the southern part of our State, while in the natural features of the landscape, the irrigated and gorgeous coloring of hill and dale, arising from a different character of forests and vegetation, and the groves of walnut and emerald oaks, the mind of the traveler and tourist is persuaded that he has been suddenly transferred to the Elysian fields of the poet's Arcadia.

The soil of Southern Oregon is different from that of this part of the State, in this, that it is warmer, quicker, and contains quite a per centage of lime, which the soil of the Willamette Valley is deficient in. It is a well known fact in agricultural science that limestone soil not only yields drought, frost, and all climatic changes better than any other kind of soil, but it also retains its capacity for crop production longer than any other soil--it lasts longer. We can all call up proof of this fact from observations among the limestone hills of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, and other Eastern States.

The valleys of Southern Oregon are more extensive than have ever been reported. Most of people, and especially the settlers in that part of the State themselves, have never counted the foothills and up-lands as worth anything. As but few people have found it desirable to raise grain "away out South," that few found all the land needed down in the level valleys, and have never tried grain on the hills, to any extent, and have never purchased the hill lands for anything but sheep pasture. Yet these very people, having in less than ten years be more surprised than any one else to see the neglected hills producing immense crops of wheat and oats, and making thousands of people rich from the untold quantities of grapes and other fruit which they will produce of finer quality than anywhere else in the State. We confidently believe there is ample room and occupation in the valleys of Umpqua, Rogue river and Willamette for a half million of people. To any one riding through that country on the top of the stage coach, this statement would appear extravagant. But we have been up and down those valleys, from Soda Springs to "Sailor Diggins," and from Galice creek to Scottsburg, enough to know that we are correct. This progress and development cannot of course take place, without opening the country by a railroad. But the road will be built, unless the enemies of Oregon are strong enough to stop it. The road has worked wonders in the Willamette valley, but its effect in Southern Oregon, when the iron horse shall enter those solitudes, will be perfectly magical; clearing up, enlarging and

beautifying with towns on every side, vast extents of country now wholly unoccupied. This will be the location of Southern Oregon, be it said desirable. Midway between the Columbia and the California and Eastern railroads at Goose Lake, its produce will have outlet of Northern, Eastern or Southern markets, and the capital of Portland, San Francisco and Chicago must be rivals for its trade. Bulletin.

We take the following from the letter of the Portland correspondent of the State Rights Democrat. It explains the real cause of the railroad fight between Elliott and Holladay. (See Times.)

The Elliott-Holladay suit has got into the papers, and now we shall never hear the end of it. The Herald leads off with an affidavit of Elliott. Of course it espouses Elliott's cause because that is anti-Holladay, and the Oregonian and Bulletin of course espouse Elliott or the same reason. There is no disguising the fact that if Mr. Elliott should achieve a complete success, the two railroad enterprises in this State would be under a very wet blanket, and would more than likely be indefinitely postponed. It begins to look very much as though this Plaintiff is not all Elliott, or more than a very little of him, (Elliott) but as though there was a very heavy money interest somewhere putting him forward for purposes of its own. He is impudacious, and evades it in his affidavit, and this seems to be his normal condition. It is in evidence that Holladay gave him a salary to help him defray the expenses of his family, yet he is now the proprietor of three or four of the largest law suits extant, and is enticed upon by divvy lawyers whose surrounding put them above the suspicion of a contingent fee. Everything indicates that this is really a war between rival railroad interests. The proceedings instituted by Mr. Elliott are aimed at the credit of the Oregon Road. If he succeeds, the sale of its bonds in Europe will stop--no more bond patents will be issued from Washington, the construction of the road will be suspended and the material interest of this State will be retarded. Considering that Mr. Elliott should get what is in justice his, he follows what will, yet the public interests that seem to be involved will justify a close scrutiny into the merits of his case and the honesty of his motives, and will excuse us in just asking, you know, how he who had to ask for a monthly stipend to buy his grub with, when this road was begun, can rightfully claim to own in it to the amount of millions. The pro-platitudes are that when the grade and the strip of this legal case have established, the Oregon Railroad will be building and running pretty much as now, and the special dividend will move in the neighborhood of credit. Since millions are not wanted in a few months without the assistance of either capital or credit, it is not likely that the story of Adaldis and his wonderful lamp will be repeated during the lifetime of Mr. Elliott.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF TEXAS.--The project of a division of Texas into several States has been often mooted. Now it seems to be again brought up in earnest. The Houston Telegraph suggests a plan for its division into three States and two Territories as follows: First, for three States. One of these is to be west of the Colorado and Trinity, and one east of the Trinity. Besides these three States, it proposes to cut off northwestern Texas by a line running from the mouth of the Big Bend to the mouth of the Pecos, on the Rio Grande. This is to be erected into two Territories, each as large as the State of Illinois, and each in all probability soon to have population enough for admission as a State. When these Territories shall have become States, the present limits of Texas will embrace five States with ten Senators. This will be a vast increase of political power. Now that the war is over and emigration is rushing into Texas so rapidly, a division of its large territory must take place at an early day. Its present size is nearly five times as great as that of New York or Pennsylvania.

THE CLIMATE OF CALIFORNIA.--Dad Marble, strolling along the wharves at Boston, met a tall, gaunt-looking figure, a "Digger" from California, and got into conversation with him: "Healthy climate, I suppose?" "Healthy! It ain't anything else. Why, stranger, you can choose there any climate you like--hot or cold--and that without traveling more than fifteen minutes. Jest think of that the next cold morning when you get out of bed. There's a mountain there--the Sawyer Nevada they call it--with a valley on each side, the one hot, the other cold. Well! git on top that mountain, with a double-barrelled gun, and you can without moving, kill either Summer or Winter game just as you will." "What! have you ever tried it?" "Tried it? often and should have done pretty well, but for one thing." "Well, what was that?" "I wanted a dog that would stand both climates. The last dog I had froze off his tail while platin on the Summer side. He didn't get entirely out of the Winter side you see. Trew as you live!" Marble closed.

Anecdote of Gen. Lee.

The great confederate leader, just dead, was remarkable for his social as well as for his military qualities. His handsome person, aristocratic bearing, and polished manners, made him especially the idol of the fair sex wherever he went. The severity that marked his deportment in camp and battle, totally deserted him when the responsibilities which they imposed were withdrawn, and in private life he was one of the most genial and humorous of men. We recall an anecdote illustrative of this fun-loving element of his character. The incident occurred a few days before the outbreak of the war. Among the most frequent visitors at the mansion on Arlington Heights were the Fairfaxes of Alexandria. Mrs. Fairfax was one of the general's particular favorites and the attractions of her society were not least among the inducements that tempted him so often from Arlington to Alexandria. One cold December morning, while riding through the streets of that most delectable settlement, he espied Mrs. F. approaching from the direction in which he was going. A few moments later he had dismounted and engaged in conversation. The lady armed herself against the inclemency of the weather by carrying a white muff, with which she relieved the tendency of her nose to assume a too brilliant pink, by pressing every moment to that frost-beloathed organ. In doing this many of the ladies came off upon the veil, a fact which the general noticed, but did not refer to it until he saw a friend turning an adjacent corner coming that way, who was somewhat notorious as a quip. Speaking hurriedly in an altered tone of trepidation, he turning to Mrs. Fairfax and said: "My dear madam, here comes Judge--! Do permit me to remove these ladies from your veil--they're the same color as my beard."--N. Y. Con. Ad.

Mr. Pomeroy's Marriage.

On Monday evening, Mr. Mark M. Pomeroy, proprietor of Pomeroy's Democrat, and widely known as "Brick," was married to Mrs. Louisa M. Thomas, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, of the Fourteenth street Presbyterian church, uncle of the bride. The ceremony was performed at nine o'clock, in the parlors on the second floor of the residence of Mr. Pomeroy's chief book-keeper, Mr. John W. Robinson, 210 East Seventeenth street, near Third avenue. The rooms were decorated with candles, tapers, roses and other rare flowers. The wedding was strictly private, only twenty-five persons being spectators.

Mr. Pomeroy was dressed in full evening costume of black, with diamond shirt studs. Mrs. Thomas wore a rich white corded silk, doublet and train, trimmed with point lace and orange flowers. Her ornaments were a diamond cross, a brooch of unique design set with forty large diamonds, and large solitaire diamond earrings--the wedding gift of the groom. The new Mrs. Pomeroy is a lady of medium height, with a fair complexion and a pretty face. She has for some time past contributed to the column called the "Home Corner" in Pomeroy's Democrat, over the signature "Miss Orion." There were no bridesmaids or groomsmen.

After the Rev. Dr. McElroy had saluted the newly married couple, Judge Raymond stepped forward on the part of Mr. Pomeroy and gave the bride a dowry of \$75,000. She also received a number of rich and elegant presents. All then sat down to a beautiful supper, and dancing followed until a late hour. --New York Sun.

AN OLD FRIEND WITH A NEW NAME.--Eastern papers announce that a new grass has been discovered in California that lives through the dry summer, stands the drought and is very productive. Alfalfa has been growing in this State for ten or fifteen years. It is the grass known as Lucerne in the Eastern States, where it is extensively grown for soiling cattle. During the last two or three years special attention has been turned to the value of this grass here. Large quantities of alfalfa seed were sold this year, and so far as we know the experiments have been very satisfactory. Ten acres sown to alfalfa will produce more forage than an hundred acres of ordinary pasture. We have seen patches this year which had been cut twice, the yield each time being very large, and at least three crops more will be taken from the same land without irrigation. The grass sends its roots down to moisture, lives and grows during the driest season, provided it once gets a good start, and when the land is rich and well tilled, the yield is wonderful. It is the only grass well adapted for dairy purposes which will live through the six months of dry weather; and this fact has attracted the attention of stock growers in this State. Lucerne crops out as alfalfa, but is just as good for all that. --S. F. Bulletin.

A THICK LIPED MEMBER.--The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, speaking of the swearing in of the new members of Congress, says: "The appearance of the new comers was quite encouraging. The best face I saw among the lot of the few remaining scallwags and carpet-baggers, was that of the negro, whose lips covered the whole surface of the bill of the enormous Bible which he kissed with great fervor."

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.

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

LEGAL TENDERS taken at par for subscription.

Connecticut Ku-Klux.

Says the Crisis: "The most despicable manifestation of the Ku Klux spirit discovered in this country recently is that unclean trick whereby the Abolition Ku-Klux of Connecticut swindled Governor English out of his office of Governor, to which he was clearly and fairly re-elected. The evidence shows that about two hundred Connecticut Yankees, lineal descendants of the blue-law witch-burners, committed felony and perjury in order to ingratiate themselves with better men, and that these criminals were supported in their crime by accomplices in the Legislature, who aggravated the perjury of the smaller rogues by piling on official oaths of the most solemn and imperious character. This Connecticut Ku-Klux, headed by a vulgar demagogue named Jewell, deserves the attention of the Congressional Committee, as a more flagrant outrage upon public decency and political morality has never been committed in this country. It is sheer folly to go South in search of Ku-Klux boogaboos when such an infamous fraud can be palmed off upon the enlightened people of New England, who suiter in their sleeves at the success of a swindle which should consign its perpetrators to the prison. Gov. English can afford to await the natural result of such offences against law, as he has the quality of endurance deeply imbedded in him; but it would have been more satisfactory to outsiders if he had arraigned, tried and condemned the vile clique of his persecutors under the laws of his State which make penal offences of fraudulent voting, perjury and theft."

An Important Movement.

We learn from the German Democrat that the new Immigration Society has been fully organized by the European and Oregon Land Company, who will offer most liberal terms to induce a large immigration direct from Europe. The President of the Company is John S. Wilson, well known throughout the United States as Commissioner of the U. S. Land Office for the last twenty-five years, and the Directors are gentlemen intimately connected with various railroads, steamship and banking associations.

An agency has been established in Frankfurt, Germany. Mr. Herman G. Muller, a well known citizen of California, is connected with the movement, and will leave our State for Europe in a few days, to make arrangements for the vigorous prosecution of the objects of the Company. We know of no better qualified person to give impetus to the movement than Mr. Muller. He has long been a resident of California; is a lawyer by profession; was for a long period co-editor of the German Democrat; is thoroughly acquainted with the resources of the Pacific Coast, and has done much to make known in Germany, by his writings, the immense labor fields that offer on the Pacific shore homes to millions of European brethren. We wish Mr. Muller every success in his mission. --Examiner.

THE STANFORD HORSE AND DEXTER--NO CHANCE FOR A RACE.--The following communication from Robert Bonner we take from the New York Herald of May 23d:

New York, May 22, 1871. To the Editor of the Herald--In your paper of the 12th instant I find the following telegram from Chicago: "Robert Bonner has accepted the challenge of the owner of the San Francisco horse, to race in Chicago in June next, for a purse of \$50,000." Will you permit me to state that there is not one word of truth in that dispatch? I have neither accepted nor received such a challenge. Under no possible circumstances would I allow a horse belonging to me to compete in a race of any kind. I own and drive the best horses that I can procure; but I keep them for my own use exclusively, and not for racing purposes; so that whenever you see a statement that I have accepted a challenge to trot one of my horses for \$50,000, or any other sum, you may be certain that it is sheer fabrication.

ROBERT BONNER.

AN APOLOGY.--Mr. Phillips of Wake, N. C., has in his place in the House of Representatives, apologized for the infirmities of a Judge. Here is the apology: "In regard to Judge Pearson's habitual intoxication, he said that the Chief Justice's infirmities in this particular had been known all over the State for thirty years. That in despite of this well known infirmity, he had been elevated from the Superior court bench, and recently re-elected Chief Justice by an almost unanimous vote. The Chief Justice almost had a chartered right to indulge this infirmity."

Let the people remember that when they elect a drunkard to office, his friends claim for him the chartered right to get drunk. We once more raise our voice against the election of any drunkard to any office. --Biblical Recorder.

"None but the brave deserve the fair," and none but the brave can live with some of them.