

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR JACKSON COUNTY

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.—The wires are down, but a rumor is afloat that San Francisco has gone 1,000 majority for Booth, and that he is 4,000 ahead as far heard from. This may be a "roof-back," however. The wires breaking at this junction, leads us to suppose that the news is favorable to the Democracy. The lines always break when they carry bad news for the Republicans.

OUR RAILROAD PROSPECTS.

There is a crop of engineers now prospecting the passes of the Siskiyou mountains. What pass may be selected is not yet determined; but from the topography of the country it is rather surmised that the stage road presents the fewest obstacles to overcome, as it certainly passes through the lowest pass on the entire range. On the proposed line a stretch of our best agricultural land would skirt the road, bisecting the very heart of this valley, and in several respects offering the most feasible route the road could pass over. It would serve our agricultural and mining interest which would contribute as much to its support as any section on the entire line. Every influence should be lent towards securing the line through this route.

A KILL OUTRAGE.

Ex-Governor Clayton, Senator elect from Arkansas, was arrested in Little Rock, on the 1st inst., by the United States Marshal, on the charge of issuing a certificate of election to Gen. Edwards as member of Congress, in violation of the enforcement act of Congress. He gave bail for his appearance at the October term of the Federal Court.

This little peccadillo is common evidence of over-loyalty. This unblushing rascal and unmitigated villain, who has, for the last four years, been perpetrating frauds upon the poor, down-trodden people of his State, has appeared upon the surface. He had so long warped upon the rights of his carpet-bag-cursed State that he has resolved to try a little of the same maneuverings upon the United States. Well, Uncle Sam may rise on his omnipotent tip-toes to come down on him. What if it, he does? Presidential mercy, with outstretched hands, will clutch the merited blows. What's the use of asking justice to be meted out against such loyal covies? They can run their bills into the most sacred enactments with the impunity of a humming bird.

A FRENCH COLONY.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald says that Hon. Henry D. Poston, now in Paris, proposes to establish a French State in the Territory of Arizona. Mr. Poston's scheme, which contemplates the removal of Communist prisoners, is explained by the Herald correspondent as follows: France, unable to colonize or confine in her own dependencies without enormous expenditure and with no financial result to compensate a plan of such a nature, should in the cause of human, for her own commercial advantage and relief pay the expenses of the prisoners to California. It is not proposed to embark them on board steamers or carry them across the continent from New York, for by the latter plan many Americans would protest. Transports, of which there are many useless in the seaport towns, and sailing ships are projected to America—going around the Horn, sailing up the Gulf of California, thence up to the Colorado river, a distance of 150 miles, where the emigrants will be dispersed through Arizona, a Territory more than half the size of France. Once there, Mr. Poston declares there are three fields of occupation.

- 1. Work in the mines.
2. Agriculture.
3. Labor on the Southern Pacific Railway.
Neither the Government of the United States nor the Pacific Railroad can pay the expenses of transportation to the port of San Diego. This must be done by France; and it is estimated to cost \$250 per head—that is to say, this sum will furnish each colonist with tools and implements for above a year, including tents and other pioneer accoutrements as may be needed. It is estimated that the entire cost of consummating the scheme will be seven and a half million dollars, which would be returned to France in one year after a fixed settlement in the Territory, through the medium of inevitable commercial relations. The project is ripe for consummation and can be carried out in thirty days, and the entire forty thousand prisoners, including twenty-five hundred women, could be landed in time to seed the ground for the spring crop.

The consummation of this grand scheme will work out important results towards civilizing and settling the wilds of Arizona. Among the Communist prisoners there are some of the first blood and talent of France, as there always are among political prisoners who possess the essential elements of character out of which to form a State. Driven from their native land for opinion sake, they will come, not as a swarm of adventurers, but with a view of establishing a fixed habitation and abode, who will set about to develop the material resources of the Territory. The pioneer duties will be heavy on them for a while, as the most fierce savages of the continent are to be encountered; but before such a strong immigration the Apache question will soon be solved. Arizona will then take up her march towards the high destiny that awaits her. The large stretches of her superior agricultural and pastoral land, and her rich deposits of the precious minerals, will make her second in importance to none of her Pacific sisters; and the advent of these Frenchmen will be a god-send towards hastening her destiny.

STATE NEWS.

From the Democratic Era we learn of another murder in Portland. Scarcely has the excitement occurred by the murder on the west side of the negro, Graham, and the white man, Kelly, died away, before the people are again startled by the announcement of a third murder, which, for brutal atrocity, has few parallels. At about ten o'clock Sunday night, a person in the Oriental Hotel, in this city, saw two men on the upper end of J street bridge, as he supposed, having a scuffle. Soon after the parties separated—one running up the street, shouting "police!" the other making his way toward the hotel, where, entering, he fell gasping to the floor, and soon after expired. Upon examination of the body, it was found that four wounds had been inflicted with a dark large clasp knife—one on the chin, evidently intended for the throat, two in the right side, and one in the right arm, severing the brachial artery, which last wound caused death, as neither of the others were mortal. A strong train of circumstances led to the arrest of a man, named William J. Daley, a resident of this city.

The Portland Bulletin says: Yesterday morning John Dupree, of Vancouver, was arrested and taken before Justice Moreland, on the complaint of Jacob Probstel, charged with the abduction of Catharine, a young lady under sixteen years of age, daughter of the above mentioned Probstel. It appeared from the testimony, that young Dupree had, for some time past, been paying his addresses to the young lady, and that some months since he asked her father for permission to marry her, which was flatly and persistently refused. On Wednesday, the loving couple concluded to act without the permission of the stony-hearted parent, and accordingly left home clandestinely, making their way to this city. Here they succeeded in obtaining a marriage license, and were forthwith married.

In reviewing the evidence, Justice Moreland held that, as neither force nor fraud had been proven, the defendant should be discharged, and accordingly, much to the relief of the young lady, he was set at liberty.

While out hunting deer in Yamhill county, a few days ago, James Imbrie mistook his comrade for a deer, and shot him in the neck with his rifle. The wound is dangerous.

David Kimsey, a boy of 17 years, was thrown from a horse in Yamhill county a few days ago, and his injuries are deemed dangerous. He was unconscious for over an hour by the roadside.

The McMinnville West Side says scarp fever is raging in Yamhill county. The Benton Democrat says: Ben Holladay is negotiating with the P. T. Company, for the purchase of their line, and a meeting of the stockholders of that Company has been called to convene at Salem next Wednesday, at which it is thought the transfer to Holladay will be consummated. As the people of the Willamette Valley will then be at the mercy of "the Duke," it remains to be seen what advantage will be taken of them. It would be unfair to condemn him until developments will warrant it, which we trust they will never do.

The Playdenter says: We take pleasure in being able to inform our brethren in the Willamette, that the Umpqua valley is not only good for stock raising, but is a first-class agricultural county, and we give another instance of its capabilities in that respect: Mr. Samuel C. Moore, who resides on the South Umpqua, about five miles south of this place, this year on a field of wheat, containing eighteen acres, which yielded forty-five bushels to the acre. The land and grain were accurately measured. The waste, caused by some of the wheat being down, was estimated at five bushels to the acre. We think this a good crop, taking into consideration the fact that the season has not been a very favorable one.

Early last week the town of Oakland was somewhat excited over the report of a quartz ledge discovered by M. Rice, on Callapoya Creek, about fourteen miles east of the town. Quite a number of prospectors went to the locality, and we learn that they found two ledges. The rock prospected well in gold.

GIVE OREGON FARMERS THE HONOR OR DUE THEM.

We give place to the following sensible rejoinder to the hasty formed opinion of a casual observer, in reference to the farmers of Oregon. As we gave space to the correspondent's letter in our last week's issue, we accord the same respect to the author of this, not merely for an *audet alterum partem*, but for the valuable information it imparts:

It is common to charge our farmers with indolence and lack of enterprise. A traveling correspondent of the Portland Bulletin last week repeated the story of farms without garden vegetables; of herds roaming over the prairies and hills, and "no dairies, no butter, not even milk for the horses." Such facts occur, no doubt, but do they justify the accusation of common laziness or thriftless farming? Has the writer ever attended the State Fair and tested the butter and cheese, the vegetables and fruit on exhibition? Has he examined the garments, the sweaters and the fancy articles which busy fingers have prepared as a sign of domestic industry? Has he looked at the machinery for the field, the garden, the orchard and the shop, which our farmers demand and purchase and use? Has he marked the number and growth of orchards, dotted the prairies and woodlands, near to every village, with miles of good fences that have been made, and has he estimated the hundreds of miles of good roads, and the dozen scores of substantial bridges, which our widely scattered settlers have constructed and kept in repair through the woods and swamps during the last twenty years? Has he counted the flocks and herds of improved stock, which have cost their owners large sums to import? Has he taken account of the expense of erecting dwellings, barns and store-houses, most of which have been derived from the farm? Has he seen the grain fields and watched the methods of husbandry now in progress? Has he considered that our farmers crossed the plains ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years ago, and reached Oregon in many cases destitute of teams, clothing, food and money? Has he seen them work upon the unimproved prairie, or in the dense forests? That they have been subjected to the most fluctuating markets, caused by the discovery of gold mines—markets at one time calling for fruits at high prices; then glutted with fruit; next demanding lumber or the exports at high rates, and soon overstocked with both at a ruinous fall of prices; at a later period calling for beef, wool, bacon or flour, and then as suddenly reversing the order and discouraging the production? Do writers remember that our producers have to compete with those of the Eastern and Western States, whose enormous demand and supply are steady, and who can flood the mining regions of the Pacific with their products at any moment, and who have done and will do so whenever it will pay—thus sharply and strongly competing with our farmers at the outset, and hampering their efforts? Let our farmers have a steady demand for wheat, for wool, for beef, for bacon, for fruit, for rye, for oats, for butter, for cheese, for honey, for vegetables, or for any of the numerous products of our fertile soil and smiling climate, and they will supply that demand with annually increasing abundance. Already they begin to feel sure that their labors will be rewarded, and they are cultivating more acres, and doing it better.

It is vain to ask a business man to engage in a speculative enterprise. You do not expect a merchant to buy goods at \$100, and sell them for \$90, and do it long. You ought not to expect farmers to raise wheat at a cost of seventy cents delivered, and sell it at sixty-five cents, and do so every year. Let him be sure of seventy-five or eighty cents, and he will supply the demand. There are doubtless indolent owners of land—men who spend more time and strength and power in hunting a deer than it would cost to raise a sheep. There are discouraged men, who have had sickness and losses and disappointments so often, that their ambition and their energies have faded together. There are overburdened housewives, who cannot take care of a dairy. There are families of boys, who are more attracted by mines and stock ranches than by wheat fields. There are probably thriftless fathers and sons, who wait for chances to sell out their claims, in order to go into new regions and pitch their tents again. But these persons do not represent the "bone and sinew" of Oregon farmers.

It is a fairer view of facts to count up the products and the average between them and those of any other State. Our forthcoming census tables will furnish the basis of such a calculation. It is sufficient now to point to Douglas county, that furnishes 400,000 pounds of wool for the market through the Linn and Lane, Benton and Polk, Marion, Yamhill and Washington counties, that each export their hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat this year. Go into a harvest field like that of H. Black, Esq., near Forest Grove, and see him cut, thresh, and put into the granary thirty acres of wheat per day, averaging from four to six hundred bushels daily for weeks together. Mark the rapid changes and improvements in the use of farming implements. The old stub plow gives place to the sharp and beautifully moulded gang plows. The wasteful hand-sowing yields to the work of a dozen hoes, and the mow displaces as many scythes.

Some of them have gained wealth by skillfully forecasting and supplying the market. Others have only gained a living, and the natural rise in the value of their lands, but they have been contented. It will become men of the city, or mere travelers, who toil not, or spend money, who add nothing to productive wealth, to speak slightly of our farmers. All honor to them as a class for what they have done in the past, and for what they seem ready to do in the future!

It is a matter of gratification that Mr. Holladay's plans, in erecting so many warehouses convenient to the wheat-pro-

ducing regions, favor them by offering a sure and quick market near their own doors, and by thus saving the time and teams formerly spent in hauling the grain long distances to river or ship, for the fall work of plowing and sowing more acres for other and greater harvests. It is to be hoped that the era of steady and increasingly profitable farming has begun in our State.—Bulletin.

A YOUNG CRIMINAL.—An audacious criminal is under arrest in Cleveland, Ohio. He is ten years old, and his offence consisted in emptying some cigars out of a duly stamped box into an un-stamped basket, and trying to peddle them among a crowd, to raise funds to support a poor and widowed mother. The desperado was promptly picked up by a revenue detective and committed to jail, because he could not give bail for \$1,000.—Banner of Liberty.

What a brave and vigilant officer this devoted detective must have been! He has decidedly won his baton of honor. Promote him, Mr. President. This fraud was not of sufficient magnitude to be respectable. If it could have been a case involving a few hundred thousand, a wink would have been given and these vigilant officials would have passed it over as an upper ten-strike. Grand rogues pass seat-free with impunity, while the little ones are taught that small stealing will not be countenanced.

AMONG the many complimentary notices the TIMES has received from its contemporaries, none are more flattering than the following from the Holt County (Mo.) Sentinel: "The TIMES comes to us regularly every week as an exchange. Since it has done a new dress, it looks remarkably fresh and healthy. It is certainly one of the most original and spiciest papers on our exchange list, and its managing editor evinces a spirit of 'get up' about his writings that are inestimable traits in a journalist."

The Dallas Republican of September 24 says: Gen. Palmer, Agent at the Siletz Reservation, was in town on Wednesday night. He informs us that crops on the Reservation are excellent, and everything is in a flourishing condition. He was on the way to the Siletz with a combined reaper and mowder for the use of the Indians.

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I AM SELLING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Saddles and Harness cheaper than ever was offered before in Jacksonville. "Seeing is believing." Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch. JERRY NUNAN, Jacksonville, Jan. 14th, 1871.

DEVONSHIRE BULL. Notice to Cattle Raisers.

MR C T PAYNE, LIVING 14 MILES east of Phoenix offers the services of a thoroughbred Devonshire Bull to the public at \$3 a season. The animal is a deep red five-years-old, weighing 1,624 pounds.

PHOENIX, OGN. C. T. PAYNE, AORS-7

LIVERY & SALE STABLE

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally that they have purchased the above establishment of Mr. Dan Casley, which will be henceforward conducted under their constant personal supervision, and they guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. These stables are centrally located, and within convenient distance of the various houses of public entertainment. Horses or mules will be boarded and cared for, by the day or week, at moderate charges. They have the largest stock in Oregon, south of Portland, of

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES with single or double teams, for hire on reasonable terms; a 20.

GOOD SADDLE HORSES & MULES. Which will be hired to go to any part of the country at moderate rates. Animals bought and sold, and horses broken to saddle or harness. REAMES & WILSON. May 7th, 1870.

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- HAY FORKS and RAKES, GRASS SCYTHES and SNATHS, WOODEN and STEEL BARLEY FORKS, GRAPE VINE CRABLES, MANURE FORKS, GRAIN SCOOPS, TRAVE and HALTER CHAINS, CHOPPING and BROAD AXES, HATCHETS and HAMMERS, BENCH SCREWS, WAGON BOXES, PATENT CROSS CUT and BUCK SAWS, HAND SAWS, SHELF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C, NAILS OF ALL SIZES, PAINTS, OILS and VARNISH, WINDOW GLASS and PUTTY, TUBS and BASKETS, CLOTHES WRINGERS, TRAYS and BOWLS.

Giant Powder, Fuse and Caps, Rifle & Blasting Powder

- ASSORTED IRON AND STEEL, SUBMERGED & DOUGLAS PUMPS, CAST-IRON WASH KETTLES, BAKE OVENS, SKILLETS AND TEA-KETTLES, BRASS and ENAMELED KETTLES, FRY-PANS, &C.

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HOFFMAN & KLIPPEL. Jacksonville, June 10th, 1871.