

Democratic Times.

VOL. 1.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1871.

NO. 43.

ADVERTISEMENTS. In THE DEMOCRATIC TIMES will be charged at the following rates: First insertion, (ten lines or less) \$3 00 For each week thereafter, \$1 00 A liberal deduction from the above rates will be made on quarterly and yearly advertisements.

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

EXCELLENT INTEREST RULES.

For finding the interest on any principal for any number of cents—the answer in each case being in cents—separate the two right hand figures of answer express it in dollars and cents. 4 per cent.—Multiply the principal by the number of days to run; separate right hand figure from product, and divide by 9. 5 per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 12. 6 per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right hand figure, and divide by 6. 8 per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 45. 9 per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure, and divide by 4. 10 per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 36. 12 per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure, and divide by 3. 15 per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 24. 18 per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure, and divide by 2. 20 per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 18. 24 per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 15. When computing interest at four per cent., two places pointed off from the right of the principal gives the interest upon it for ninety days. At five per cent., two places pointed off gives the interest for 72 days. At six per cent., gives the interest for 60 days. At eight per cent., gives the interest for 45 days. At nine per cent., gives the interest for 40 days. At ten per cent., gives the interest for 36 days. At 12 per cent., gives the interest for 30 days. At fifteen per cent., gives the interest for 24 days. At eighteen per cent., gives the interest for 20 days. At twenty per cent., gives the interest for 18 days. At twenty-four per cent., gives the interest for 15 days.

"LEAVING THE FOUL PARTY."—The Findly (Hancock, Ohio) Courier publishes the following card of Simeon Brunk, a three years' soldier, and always a Republican, which announces his separation from the party of corruption, extravagance and high taxes: Editors Courier: John Sherman said in his Mansfield speech that poor men pay no taxes; and he abuses and sneers at them for complaining of hard times. When he was elected to the United States Senate it was all he could do to keep body and soul together, financially speaking. He is now worth a million or two of dollars; his salary as Senator would not amount to \$50,000. He sneers at poor men. I have a family of eight children beside myself and wife to support by my daily toil. It costs me for boots, shoes, clothing, blankets and bedding, tea, coffee, salt, pepper and other necessities which I am compelled to purchase—it costs me more than one dollar each day of my life to pay the additional expenses growing out of the Republican tariff alone. Sherman knows he is a falsehood.

I have been a Republican, and voted that ticket ever since the party originated. I was three years a soldier in the late war, and have an honorable discharge. I am satisfied that the Republican party is corrupt beyond description. I mean its leaders—and more than this, I know we cannot make the matter worse by a change. When it has cost two billions eight hundred millions of dollars to keep up the expenses of the Government for the last six years, in time of peace, and it only cost one billion four hundred millions for Government expenses for seventy-three years before 1860, under Democratic and Whig Administration, I can no longer support a party guilty of such doings. Count me with the Democracy hereafter.

TO PREVENT CONFLAGRATION IN CITIES.—The awful experience of Chicago suggests that something more must be done to prevent the spread of fire in a city, than providing water and the means of applying it. Whenever fires once get a good start, water, however copiously applied, is powerless to quench it. It seems that not much can be done in the way of improvement in that line. A good start for the fire, with engine-houses thoroughly cold, firemen asleep to start with, and a strong wind from over Lake Michigan, and no water cure is available to check the flames. A suggestion has been made, which we think may have some merit in it: A high wall of stone, through the center of a block, here and there throughout the city, would afford a standing point for the firemen. By giving up one lot front to this, and erecting a broad-based wall of good stone one story higher than the buildings, the firemen would be provided with a ready aid, an intrenchment, from which to attack the fire on the one side, without the risks now incurred, and with a certainty of being able to repel the flames. These breaks would afford an almost absolute certain insurance against the spread of fire further than to cover the area by two of them.—Ez.

GREELEY attempted to say that "glass windows were used for lights in 1170," but the bungling compositor made it read—"grass widows were used at night in 1870." Kill him, Horace. A newspaper is the literature of the million. One man in a hundred reads a book; ninety-nine in a hundred reads a newspaper.

ADVICE TO YOUNG FARMERS.

Do not use manure to enrich land. As if you could mend Nature's work! Besides it is offensive to the sight and smell. Plow not frequently, nor deep—it will fatigue yourself and team. Weeds are the worst occupants. Grub, pluck, apparently destroy them; they will come back, as if they knew by instinct you had no right to expel them. You had better mind your own business, and let them alone at once, and be done with it. You will save a great deal of trouble. As to tools and instruments of husbandry, the worst are the better, because they are the cheapest, and you will be least injured when they are broken, worn out or lost. Leave your implements and utensils for farming where you leave off work. They will be ready for you next year. That is economy of time. "Time is money," Dr. Franklin says. So you see you save money.

When you borrow, never return the borrowed articles; they may be wanted again. Besides it takes time to carry them home. The man who lends has as much time as you. If he does not come or send for them, they will be as useful to you as if they were your own. Never put back into its place a rail or stone that has fallen from your fence. Ten to one, these, or others equally slippery or treacherous, will trouble you again by their falling. In all events delay as long as possible. And supposing your neighbors' stock eat your crop; it will do them good, and save you the sweat of harvesting. Keep the cheapest and less valuable breeds of cattle you can. The loss is less if they die; and die they must, be they Short-Horns, Ayreshires or Herefords.

In feeding your cattle, I need not tell you the less you give, the cheaper you keep them; but one thing I must suggest: the more lavishly you deal out your fodder, the sooner the drudgery will be over. If you must hire steady help, take the first vagabond you meet. It will be a cheap bargain, for probably he will go off unpaid, and only carry some trifles with him—such as a gold watch or horse, neither of which you want very much; and will not miss—until he is gone.—Prairie Farmer.

TRIMMING FRUIT TREES.—If you wish to have a flavor in fruit, you must hang it outside of the tree. Inside fruit grown in the shade, is sure not to mature. It lacks color; it will lack fragrance and flavor; will be less crisp and juicy. It is less healthy, also. All fruit should be kept on the outside of the tree, and distributed uniformly. It is no excuse to say the orchard is large. What pays in one tree will pay in a thousand. We may as well have good fruit, all of it, as not. Some trees will do their own thing, but many will not, and must be attended to if good, fair and uniform fruit is desired. By thinning and distributing the tree will be strengthened for future bearing. It will have a good look, with the fruit all visible and all alike, all good, as good as sun and air can make, and is not so apt in a rainy time to become mouldy. When the top is dense and the circumference close, there should be an opening made at an apex, a thinning out of the branches. Some trees will do this of themselves, but if not, it must be done by the pruner. This is not only to let the moist air out, but the moisture from the ground where the branches meet it, the seeming like an inverted cup, holding the moisture. Fruit inside of this in a wet season will necessarily be spoiled. There must be air and light, and a degree of dryness for the fruit. If a little sun gets through the apex or elsewhere, it will not hurt any. It breaks the monotony also, and adds to the beauty of the tree. An orchard can thus be treated artistically and aesthetically, and be made an object of interest to the eye while at the same time the beauty will be heightened by the sense of the profit. Utility is always a good fountain for beauty.—Country Gentleman.

ATTENTION, PEOPLE!—The Democratic Executive Resident Committee held a meeting in Washington on the 5th inst, at which the following statement was authorized: This Committee have had their attention called to an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "Concession, or How the Lost Cause may be regained, and the Independence of the South Secured," now being circulated over the States, as though emanating from a Democratic source. The Committee feels authorized to denounce the same as a fraud, and the sentiments therein expressed as antagonistic to the principles and purposes of the Democratic party. Further, this Committee are of the unanimous opinion that the same originated from a Radical source, with the intention to deceive the people and prejudice them against the only party which can reform the administration of the government, and bring about a return to honesty and Constitutional laws. (Signed) SAMUEL L. RANDALL, Chairman of Committee. Messrs. Randall, Sloan, Swann, Eldridge and Jeffreys were personally present, and Messrs. Niblack, Young, Merrick and Smith were represented.

THE COST.—The New York Express, a reliable paper, says that "Each tick of the clock for the last 10 years has added \$5.28 to our National debt, and every time the second hand has made a complete revolution, \$496.80 have accumulated to that already weighty incumbrance. At every inhalation and exhalation \$16.56 have been put upon the debt side, and in the little time we take to consume our dinner, at least \$9,936 have been consumed by the Republican party at Washington."

THE Hon. Charles Sumner, Republican U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, recently said that Gen. Grant is mentally and morally far inferior to all the former Presidents of the United States, and even Andy Johnson towers above him in the qualifications of the mind and heart.

ONE of the western editors, speaking of a large and fat contemporary, remarked that if all flesh was grass, he must be a lot of hay. "I expect I am," said the fat man, "from the way the asses are nibbling at me."

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

Edward Everett became overheated in testifying in a court-room, went to Faneuil Hall, which was cold, sat in a draught of air until it was his turn to speak: "But my hands and feet were like ice, my lungs like fire. In this condition I had to spend three hours in the court-room." He died in less than a week from thus checking the perspiration. It was enough to kill any man.

Prof. Mitchell, while in a state of perspiration in yellow fever, the certain sign of recovery, left his bed, went into another room, became chilled in a moment and died the next night. If, while perspiration, or warmer than usual from exercise, or in a heated room, there is a sudden exposure to still, cold air, or a raw, damp atmosphere, or a draught, whether at an open window or door, or street corner, the inevitable result is a violent and instantaneous closing of the pores of the skin, by which waste and impure matter, which was making its way out of the system, is compelled to seek an exit through some weaker part. To illustrate: A lady was about getting into a small boat to cross the Delaware river, but wishing first to get an orange, she ran to the bank of the river, and on her return to the boat found herself much heated, for it was summer; but there was a little wind on the water, and her clothes soon felt cold, which settled on her lungs, and within the year she died of consumption.

A Boston ship-owner, while on the deck of one of his own vessels, thought he would lend a hand to some emergency, and pulled off his coat, worked with a will, until he perspired freely, when he sat down to rest awhile, enjoying the delicious breeze from the sea. On attempting to rise, he found himself unable and so stiff in his joints that he had to be carried home and put to bed, which he did not leave until the end of the month, when he was barely able to hobble down to the wharf on crutches. Multitudes of women lose health every year, in one or more ways, by busying themselves in a warm kitchen until weary, and then throwing themselves on a bed or sofa, without covering, and perhaps changing the dress for a common one, as soon as they enter the house after a walk or shopping. The rule should be invariably to go at once into a warm room, and keep on all the clothing for at least five or ten minutes, until the forehead is perfectly dry. In all weathers if you have to walk or ride on any occasion, do the riding first.—Dr. Hall.

GIRLS, DON'T TALK SLANG.—Girls, don't talk slang! If it is necessary that any one in the family should do that, let it be your big brother, though we would advise him not to adopt "yigsoon English," when there is an elegant, systematized language that he can just as well use. But don't you do it. You have no idea how it sounds to ears unused or averse to it, to hear a young lady, when she is asked if she will go with you some place, answer you "not much" or, if requested to do something she does not wish, to hear her say "can't see it." Not long ago we heard a young Miss, who is educated and accomplished, in speech of a young man, say that she intended to "go for him," and when her sister asked her assistance at some work, she answered "not for Joe!" Now, young ladies of unexceptionable character and really good education, fall into this habit, thinking it shows smartness, to answer back in slang phrases; and they soon slip flippantly from their tongues with a saucy pettiness that is neither ladylike nor becoming. "I bet you be" may be well enough among men who are trading horses or land; but the contrast is startling and positively shocking when a young man is holding the hand of his lady love to hear those words issue from her lips. They seem at once to surround her with the rougher associations of his daily life, and bring her down from the pedestal of her purity, where he had placed her, to his own coarse level. We know the bright-eyed girl who reads this, will think the matter over, and do what is right, and discard slang and unladylike phrases.

"NEPENTHE."—This word, which is so often used by poets, is the name of a plant, which, in torrid regions, supplies the traveler with a refreshing beverage. It has an urn or pitcher at the extremity of its leaves, generally filled with pure and limpid water. This is covered with a lid when full; but the water diminishes during the day, and increases in quantity during the night. "Nepenthe" is also the name of a plant which the ancients put into wine, to drive dull care away, when the wine itself would not. Some suppose it to be the helianthus. WATERING TEAMS OFTEN.—Horses and oxen at work need water often. The plowman carries his jug of water, or leaves his team to rest while he goes to the house for a drink. But the team looks harder than the driver, and probably needs drink as often; yet many teams are taken out early in the field, where there is no water, except in the driver's jug, and work five or six hours before they can get a drop. Is it any wonder they are injured by drinking too much when they are led to the spring at noon or evening?

THE HORROR IN THE CLOUDS. The Awful Death of Professor Wilbur, at Paoli, Indiana. [Paoli Correspondence New York World.] It was the gayest day of the week at the Fair; everybody was in holiday dress, the girls looked their prettiest, the farmers their most florid, and the country beans were bedecked and invested in colors vying not only with the rainbow but with the utmost powers of aniline. The center of attraction was, of course, the inflated space where the balloon was to be inflated, about which gathered an eager crowd, looking at everything connected with the expected event, studying the ropes, peering about to see where the gas was to come from, and pestering the amiable Professor with questions as to how the gas was made, what made the balloon go up, and other things of the sort. The Professor laughed good-naturedly, explained as much as possible, and everybody was jolly in the anticipation of witnessing that, to them, most unusual of things—a balloon ascension. At about four o'clock in the afternoon the inflation of the balloon was commenced, and as the bag swelled out almost to bursting and struggled to be free, EVERYBODY WAS ON THE QUIVIVE; Those remote from the spot straining their necks, climbing into carriages, and even upon the fences, to see the car. It had been announced that the editor of the Orange County Union would accompany Professor Wilbur in his ascent, and great things were expected from the report which his well-known ability as a descriptive writer gave every reason to believe would be forthcoming in the next issue of his newspaper. I was standing beside the Professor, laughing and holding a necessarily disjointed conversation with him, for he was busy with preparations for his flight. He had just nodded his head, and said, laughingly: "Well, good by, old fellow. I'll see you again soon." Then Knapp stepped into the car, and the Professor, who had hold of the rope fastening the car to the body of the balloon, shouted "Let go!" But he had spoken too soon and was unable to reach the car, but still unwisely kept the rope in his hand and endeavored to climb to his place, succeeding only so far as to get one arm over the rim of the basket, where HE HUNG DANGLING AND STRUGGLING. His motions, and the fact that the basket came in contact with a rope which had fastened the balloon to the earth while it was being inflated, upset the car when it was about twenty-five feet from the ground, and Knapp fell stung to the earth. But there was no time caring for him, for terror held everybody spell-bound. A shout of admiration went up from those who were too far distant from the scene to know what an accident had befallen the adventurers, and who supposed that the ascent was being made *sans contrainte*. But to those in the immediate vicinity of the car, the sight was an awful one, and for a moment everybody seemed paralyzed with horror, and stood rooted to the spot without uttering a cry or word. The balloon, lightened by the fall of Knapp, shot up with dreadfully increased velocity, and

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THEN A SPECK WAS SEEN FAR UP IN THE AIR. Growing larger and larger as it fell. "O, my God!" cried the woman who clung to me with an iron grasp, "he will die—he will be killed!" Yet her eyes remained fixed on that falling body. At first it seemed like the stick of a rocket, coming down with the speed of lightning; then it doubled up like a ball, then seemed to unfold, and whirling about with a gyratory motion, with hands and legs spread out. It seemed an age while the man was falling, for before he loosened his grasp the balloon was at least a mile from the earth—and what an age to that poor wife who watched her husband rushing towards her and death with the speed of light. The descent was made in sixty seconds. WHEN ABOUT HALF A MILE FROM THE GROUND. His body ceased its gyratory motion, assumed a perpendicular position and came down head first. It struck the earth some distance from us, then rebounded, falling again within a few feet of where it struck. Then, from paralyzed fear, the crowd broke forth into shrieks of terror; women ran about screaming and actually tearing their hair, and a rush was made for the spot where the man had struck the ground. There was an indentation not less than eight or ten inches deep, and filled with blood and brains which had burst from the skull when, like a cannon ball, it dropped from an immense height, it crushed into the earth. The concussion is said to have been heard by residents of Paoli, half a mile distant. The Professor's hat, which came off a few seconds before he started, fell within four feet from him shortly after he reached the ground, he having passed it about midway down. The balloon rose to an immense height, and taking a north-western direction, landed some three miles from the scene of the disaster. The dead man was taken up and carried to the Albert House, where the poor wife, who had often safely traversed the air with her husband, cared for it.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK

WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE AND SURGERY, and will attend promptly to all calls on professional business. His office and residence are at The Overbeck Hospital, On Oregon Street, Jacksonville, Oregon. 1 tf

S. F. CHAPIN, M. D., JACKSONVILLE, OGN.

Office and residence at Ryan's brick building, Third street between California and Main.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL

(KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.) Corner of Stark and Front Streets, PORTLAND, - - - OREGON. ZIEBER & HOLTON, PROPRIETORS. January 7-11.

RAILROAD SALOON.

ENGINEER, HENRY PAPE. CHOICE LIQUORS AND CIGARS CONSTANTLY ON HAND. THROUGH TICKETS, 12 1-2 Cents. 39tf.

QUICK SALES

And Small Profits, "IS MY MOTTO."

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. jan-11tf.

Call at J. Neuber's JEWELRY STORE,

AND SEE HIS FINE STOCK OF NEW Goods direct from the manufacturers. He has a fine lot of Sewing Machines Prices from \$20 to \$110, cash.

A New Lot of AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES Just from the Factory. He is agent for the best Rifles and Pistols made, among which is the HENRY RIFLE. Which repeats FIFTEEN TIMES with once loading.

EAGLE SAMPLE ROOMS.

All kinds of Watch and Clock Cleaning and Repairing done to order at half price. Jacksonville, May 13, 1863.

THE Pioneer Bit House,

Cor. Third & Cal. sts., (opposite the U. S. Hotel,) JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

JOHN NOLAN, PROP'R.

LIQUORS by the glass, bottle, demijohn, or keg. The proprietor of this old stand was the first to bring liquors down to a bit a drink nine years ago in Jacksonville. I will be happy to have my friends call and see me. The best kinds of wines, liquors and cigars always on hand. Families supplied with the best and purest in the market, at reasonable rates. Jacksonville, July 12th, 1871. 28tf

CHEAP FOR CASH!

KAREWSKI, HAVING JUST OPENED G. a large stock of

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, BLANKETS, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, PAINTS & OILS.

My Motto: "Quick Sales & Small Profits."

THE BRICK STORE,

Corner of Oregon and Main Streets, offers bargains, such as have not been offered before at Jacksonville. This stock is fresh and of the best quality, and CASH purchasers will do well to call on him.

Staple Produce

taken in exchange for goods. Also ground salt in 50 and 100 lbs. sacks, and fine Liverpool salt. January 7th, 1871. jan7-tf.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

JACKSON COUNTY. First JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—Circuit Judge, P. P. Prim; Prosecuting Attorney, H. K. Hanna. Jackson County—Circuit Court, Second Monday in February and November. County Court, first Monday in each month.

County Officers.—Judge, L. J. C. Duncan; Clerk, Elias J. Day; Sheriff, Henry Klippel; Deputy Sheriff, E. D. Foudray; Treasurer, John Neuber; Assessor, David Redpath; County Commissioners, John S. Herrin, Thomas Wright; School Superintendent, Wm. M. Turner; Surveyor, J. S. Howard; Coroner, L. Ganung.

Jacksonville Precinct.—Justice of the Peace, James R. Wade; Constable, N. Stephenson. Town of Jacksonville.—Trustees, James A. Wilson, N. Fisher, Lewis Ziegler, John Bilger and J. Howard; Recorder, U. S. Hayden; Treasurer, Henry Pape; Marshal, James P. McDaniel.

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

Josephine County.—Circuit Court, 24 Monday in April and Fourth Monday in October. County Court, First Monday in January, April, July and October.

ROOF

JACKSONVILLE LODGE No. 10 HOLDS ITS REGULAR MEETINGS ON every Saturday evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. EDWIN SMITH, N. G. HENRY KLIPPEL, R. Sec'y.

JOHN BILGER, S. J. Day, Trustees. ISAAC SACHS, Regular Rebekah Degree meeting, last Monday night of each month, at 7 1/2 o'clock p. m. May 1st, 1869.

Oregonian, Pocahontas, Tribe No. 1, Improved Order of Red Men.

HOLD their stated councils at Odd Fellows' Hall, the third sun in each seven suns, at the 8th St. A cordial invitation to all brothers in good standing. E. D. FOUFRAY, S. Jos. H. HYZER, C. of R.

Business Cards.

DR. L. DANFORTH, Physician and Surgeon, HAS permanently located on the Fort Lane Ranch, two miles north of Willow Springs, and offers his professional services to the people of Jackson and Josephine counties. 38tf

Dr. L. T. DAVIS, Office—On Pine street, Opposite the Old

ARKANSAS LIVERY STABLE, Jacksonville, Oregon.

DR. W. JACKSON, DENTIST. Dental Rooms in building formerly occupied by Dr. E. H. Greenman, corner California and Fifth Streets. All styles of Dental work done on short notice, at reduced prices. Particular attention given to the regulation of children's teeth. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the late method of local anesthesia. All work warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Nov. 20th, 1869. nov20-3m.

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. apr22-tf. April 22, 1871. E. B. WATSON.

KAHLER & WATSON,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will practice in the Supreme Court, District, and other Courts of this State. OFFICE—In building formerly occupied by O. Jacobs—opposite Court House square.

JAMES P. FAY, D. B. REA, Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will practice in the Supreme Court, District, and other Courts of this State. OFFICE—In Court House, up stairs. Will practice in the Supreme and other Courts of this State.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Claims against the Federal and State Governments, the Entry of Lands under the Pre-emption and Homestead Laws, and to the Entry of Mineral Leases under the recent Act of Congress. 1 tf.

THE TABLE ROCK SALOON.

Wintjen & Helms, Proprietors. Oregon St., next to Odd Fellows' Building.

MESSERS. 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-1tf.