

Democratic Times.

VOL. II.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1872.

NO. 5.

ADVERTISEMENTS. In THE DEMOCRATIC TIMES will be charged at the following rates...

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.

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.

Business Cards.

DR. L. DANFORTH, Physician and Surgeon, H. S. permanently located on the Fort Lane Ranch, two miles north of Willow Springs.

ARKANSAS LIVERY STABLE.

Jacksonville, Oregon.

DR. L. T. DAVIS, DENTIST.

All styles of plate work made--such as Gold, Silver, platinum, Aluminum and Rubber plates.

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.

KAHLER & WATSON, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Will practice in the Supreme Court, District, and other Courts of this State.

THE TABLE ROCK SALOON.

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

MESSRS. 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.

60 Pints of Billiards for Drinks.

April 1st, 1870. apr1st.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly

and cheaply executed at the Times Printing Office. Send in your orders.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK

WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE AND SURGERY, and will attend promptly to all calls on professional business.

S. F. CHAPIN, M. D.,

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

G. H. AIKEN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, JACKSONVILLE, OGN. Office at the former millinery store of the Misses Kent, U. S. Hotel. 16m3

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL

(KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.) Corner of Stark and Front Streets, PORTLAND, OREGON.

RAILROAD SALOON.

ENGINEER, HENRY PAPE. CHOICE LIQUORS AND CIGARS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

THROUGH TICKETS, 12 1-2 CENTS.

QUICK SALES

And Small Profits, "IS MY MOTTO."

REPAIRING

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

Call at J. Neuber's JEWELRY STORE,

AND SEE HIS FINE STOCK OF NEW Goods direct from the manufacturers.

AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES

Just from the Factory. He is agent for the best Rifles and Pistols made, among which is the HENRY RIFLE.

EAGLE SAMPLE ROOMS.

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 drink nine years ago in Jacksonville.

UNION LIVERY & SALE STABLE

Corner California and Fourth Sts. THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally that they have purchased the above establishment of Mr. Dan. Cawley, which will be henceforward conducted under their constant personal supervision, and they guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

SUGGIES AND CARRIAGES

with single or double teams, for hire on reasonable terms; also, GOOD SADDLE HORSES & MULES.

KUBLI & WILSON.

May 7th, 1870.

OREGON.

Her Resources--Rivers and Lakes--Rain--Temperature--Public Land--Railroads--Timber--Agricultural Productions--Fishes--Population--Geological Character, &c.

[From The West.] [Continued from last issue.]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The agricultural productions in 1869--the latest year for which we have statistics on that point--included 1,750,000 bushels of wheat, worth \$1,500,000; 500,000 bushels of oats, worth \$270,000; 500,000 bushels of potatoes, worth \$300,000; 200,000 bushels of maize, worth \$200,000; 200,000 bushels of barley, worth \$200,000; 5,200 bushels of rye, worth \$5,200; and 75,000 tons of hay, worth \$375,000; making a total value of these articles of \$3,112,200.

Of butter, 1,000,000 pounds were made, and of cheese, 105,279 pounds. Oregon is noted for the abundance and excellence of its apples. The annual yield averages 300,000 bushels, or more than 200 pounds a year for every person in the State. The orchards were very profitable for a time--before the orchards of California came into bearing--but afterwards became unprofitable, and many were neglected, but are now again becoming more valuable.

Large quantities of winter apples are shipped to California, the apples of which are not good keepers. The climate of western Oregon is well adapted to pears, quinces, plums, gooseberries and currants; grapes, peaches and apricots thrive in Rogue river valley, but not in other parts of the State, where there is too much cold or moisture. The number of horses is 50,000, of neat cattle 220,000, of sheep 120,000 and of swine 115,000. The wheat is of excellent quality and is considered a surecrop, and is the main agricultural export.

FISHERIES.

The rivers of Oregon abound in fishes, of which the most important is the salmon, and of these there are half a dozen different species, all large, palatable, and valuable for exportation. Large quantities of salmon are caught with nets every spring in the Columbia river, and either packed in brine, smoked or canned with just enough seasoning to fit them for the table. The fish weigh from fifteen to twenty-five pounds each, and can be purchased in the fishing season at one cent per pound. The amount taken annually in the Columbia is not less than 3,000,000 pounds, though three times as much might be taken without difficulty, or without injury to the permanence of the supply. The Umpqua, Rogue and several streams emptying into the Pacific, all have their spring and fall runs of salmon. Sturgeon, halibut, flounder, cod, herring, and smelt are also found in the rivers or near the coast, besides many other fishes of less value. Oysters exist in some of the bays.

POPULATION.

The population of Oregon in 1870 was 90,923, and is probably not less than 96,000 now, or a little more than one person to the square mile. It is, however, very unevenly distributed, more than 60,000 living on a district of not more than 9,000 square miles, in the Willamette valley, making nearly seven persons to the square mile there, and leaving three persons to eight square miles in the remainder of the State. The population in 1850, when Washington and Idaho were still part of it, was 13,087, and in 1860, when Washington Territory had been organized, was 52,337, showing a gain of 390 per cent. in ten years. The gain in the last decennium was 73 per cent., and if the same ratio is preserved for the next thirty years, and we think it will probably be greater, the number of inhabitants will be 155,000 in 1880, 270,000 in 1890, and 460,000 in 1900. The following table shows the population, according to the U. S. census of 1870, and the taxable population, according to the State assessment of the same year by counties:

Table with columns: COUNTIES, POPULATION, TAXABLE. Rows include Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Grant, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Umatilla, Union, Wasco, Washington, Yamhill.

Totals.....90,923 236,919,097

Baker and Union counties are east of the Blue Range; Umatilla has the most of its population west of the Blue Range, though some of its territory extends over the eastern slope; Wasco and Grant are between the Blue and Cascade ranges; Jackson extends across the Cascade Range, though nearly all its population is on the west side; and all other counties are west of the Cascades. By this classification, the region east of the Blue Range has 5,218 inhabitants; that between the Blue and the Cascade ranges has 7,616; and that west of the Cascades has 77,936.

The following is the population of some of the principal towns, as reported by the census of 1870:

Table with columns: City, Population. Rows include Portland, Salem, Albany, Dalles, Oregon City, McMinnville, Lebanon, Astoria, LaGrande, Dayton, Amity, Canyon City, Marshfield.

Walla Walla.....900 Empire.....381

Eugene.....891 Baker.....312 East Portland.....830 Millwaukie.....217

The census returns so far published do not give the population of Roseburg and Jacksonville, but in 1860 they had 833 and 579 inhabitants respectively. Portland may be regarded as the exclusive seaport of Oregon, but when the projected railroad to Astoria is completed, the latter place may become its rival. Both places, however, have serious disadvantages for the transaction of a large foreign commerce. The shifting sands, the fierce breakers, and the dense fogs that beset the entrance of the river will always retard shipping. Astoria has little fertile land, and few settlers in its vicinity. It is a town of fifty miles there are only 2,500 people. The climate is so chilly and gloomy, the sun frequently being hidden for more than a month at a time, that it will never be a favorite place of residence. Portland, on the other hand, is at the outlet, and almost in the midst, of the most fertile and populous district of the State, and possesses a pleasant climate, but it is situated on a narrow river far from the sea, on a channel deep enough for all but the largest steamers, and at some distance back from the Columbia, which is the main outlet of a large district east of the Cascade Range. Fifteen years ago, the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company attempted to establish a rival town at St. Helens, on the Columbia, but Portland defeated the attempt, and has so far been strong enough to maintain her position.

In the towns many of the adult people are New Yorkers and New Englanders, and in the country mostly natives of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and adjacent States, and are people of strong character and enterprise, as might be inferred from the condition under which the country was settled. They are kind, sociable, and hospitable; their descendants will be highly educated, and their State prosperous. The white settler who comes to make his home among them is received as a friend at once, without ceremony, unless something in his manner, or the circumstances of his arrival, throws suspicion upon him. In western Oregon the population is permanent; in the eastern districts much of it is migratory. The Indians were formerly numerous in Oregon, but the present number is small, and all are friendly with the whites.

HARBORS.

At its mouth, the Columbia river is five miles wide; 20 miles inland the width is two miles; 40 miles further inland it is a mile, and beyond, until it ceases to serve as a boundary for Oregon, ranges from half a mile to a mile. The entrance to the river by shipping is difficult on account of shifting sands, strong currents, frequent fogs, and terrific breakers in rough weather. Sailing vessels sometimes wait for weeks before they can get either in or out, and mail steamers for two or three days, and when they at last drive through the combers, the deck is deep foam and spray by every fathom inside.

The coast survey report for 1858 says: "Few places present a scene of more wildness than this bar during a southeast gale, contrasting strongly with many times during the summer, when not a breaker is seen to mark the outline of the shoalest spot." The difference between ordinary high and low tide is eight feet, and the depth of water in the channel on the bar from twenty-four to thirty feet. Beside, the depth is greater, and the largest ocean steamer can ascend at low tide, in the fall, about 56 miles. The latitude of the middle of the entrance is 46° 14', about the latitude of Mackinaw and Montreal.

The Umpqua river, emptying into the Pacific in latitude 45° 40', has an entrance one hundred yards wide and fourteen feet deep at low tide. The channel frequently shifts during the winter, and in storms the breakers are terrific.

Tillamook Bay, in latitude 45° 32', is twice miles wide, has a channel a quarter of a mile wide at the entrance, and a depth of fifteen feet on the bar, with four fathoms inside.

Coos Bay, in latitude 43° 21', has an entrance 300 yards wide and ten feet deep, a length of 25 miles, a width varying from a quarter to half a mile, and a depth over most of its area of twenty feet or more.

Port Orford, in latitude 42° 44', an indentation under shelter of Cape Orford, is described by the coast survey as the best summer roadstead on the coast between Point Reyes and the Strait of Fuca, but there is no shelter against winds from the north.

Yaquina Bay, in 42° 40', is a small harbor, of value for local traffic, but of not much importance otherwise. We have not found a chart of it in any of the coast survey reports to which we have had access.

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

The western third of Oregon is predominantly cretaceous in its rock formation; the middle third plutonic, and the eastern third volcanic. The cretaceous rocks are sandstones, most of them in a metamorphic condition and much displaced, as if they had been subjected to many changes of position. As a general rule, they lack solidity, durability, and evenness of grain, and are, therefore, not valuable for building purposes. In exceptional places, however, very good building stone is found.

The main body of the Cascade Range is granite, with slate on the lower spurs, and large masses of trap and lava in the vicinity of the extinct volcanoes, of which there are, at least, a dozen on the main ridge, some of them forming high snow peaks. From the summit of Mount Hood, steam and sulphurous fumes rise continuously, though not in sufficient quantity to be discovered by the naked eye from the adjacent valleys.

Trap, lava, and metamorphic sandstone abound in eastern Oregon, in many places bare and rugged, or covered with a thin soil mixed with fragments of

stone or scoria. Granite, slate, and porphyry are also found in the Blue Range.

MINING. Oregon has an extensive area of auriferous ground. The hills and mountains surrounding Rogue river contains placers and gold-bearing quartz, and the chief occupation of the population there is the washing of auriferous gravel. The soils so rugged and difficult of access, on account of bad roads and abundant timber and brush, that the miners have never made great progress in exhausting the mineral wealth of the country, and for that reason the south-western corner of Oregon promises to be rich with gold after many other districts, starved for want of profitable laboring periods, to the miners, shall have been abandoned. The auriferous region extends from an elevation of 4,000 feet on the Cascade Range to the ocean, and even to the very sea, for every season miners are at work along the beach washing the sands at various points for sixty miles northward from the southern line of the State. After severe storms, the miners find rich beds of auriferous sand thrown up by the waves. The richest placers are near the bases of high bluffs of clay and gravel, which contains some gold, but not enough for direct washing. After the ocean has broken down the bank and washed away a large part of the base material, the miners can make a profit out of the concentrated sands. Placer miners have been at work for seventeen years in the streams and hills of the basin of Rogue river, and the richest and most accessible auriferous deposits having been worked out, the production and the number of miners are steadily, but slowly, decreasing. The gold yield never was large, and the precise amount of it is not ascertainable.

The most productive gold-bearing district of Oregon is at the head of John Day's river, on the western slope of the Blue Range, about 100 miles south of the Columbia, at an elevation varying from 2,500 to 4,000 above the sea. The chief mining town, and the county seat of Grant, which includes all the mining territory on the western slope of the Blue Range, is Canyon City. Rock creek, Elk creek, Dixie creek, Vincent creek, Olive creek, Granite creek, and the north fork of John Day's river give their names to various mining districts. The diggings generally are shallow; that is, auriferous strata are usually only a few feet thick, and are near the surface, so that there is no opportunity for extensive washings like those undertaken along the dead rivers of California, where the rich auriferous gravel is sometimes 200 feet deep. The placer gold of John Day's basin is mostly small--that is, the particles are less than an eighth of an inch in diameter--and it is of poor quality, containing a larger portion of silver than the gold of California. The Granite creek gold sells for \$14 per ounce; that from Olive creek for \$10, and that from Elk creek and Canyon City for \$17 to \$18. The annual gold production of the John Day's basin is probably \$1,000,000.

The eastern slope of the Blue Range has placers along the banks of most of its larger streams, including tributaries of Powder, Burnt, Malheur and Grand Ronde rivers. The banks and bars of the Columbia river, as far as the stream passes through Blue Range, are also auriferous, and have been worked with profit at a few points.

Silver-bearing lodes have been found in the south-eastern corner of the State, but have not been opened, or if opened, they have produced no profit. The same remark will apply to a silver district on the western slope of the Cascade Range, near the head of the Willamette.

Platina is found mixed with gold in the placers of south-western Oregon, and also iridium and osmium. The quantity extracted, however, has not been sufficient to deserve note otherwise than as a mineralogical fact. Commercially it is unimportant.

Copper has been in the Siskiyou Mountain, near the California line, and a rich deposit of iron ore near Portland, but the work of mining commenced at both places has been abandoned as unprofitable.

Coal is found in rocks of the cretaceous formation, and, therefore, not of the best quality, at various places in the Coast Range. The largest deposit yet opened is at Coos Bay, which sends 20,000 tons to San Francisco annually.

EDUCATION AND LAWS.

The State has made liberal provision for the maintenance of free public schools in every district, and the cause of education is in no danger of being neglected.

The State has a specific contract act, under which written promises to pay debts in any special kind of money are enforced; and under this law gold is the common currency; federal treasury notes being regarded rather as merchandise. No local bank issues paper money.

The legal rate of interest is ten per cent. per annum, though agreements for one per cent. per month are valid.

The State has very little debt, and most of the counties are out of debt.

Neither the State nor any county or city can, under the constitution, become a stockholder in or lend its credit or give aid to any corporation.

JOKERS JOKED.--During the flood on last Tuesday, says the Napa Register, some wags induced a Chinaman to catch a beautiful little animal that had been driven from his home on the bank of the river. He succeeded in capturing it, and discovered his mistake, but said nothing until he had deposited it in safety among the would-be jokers. They didn't stop long enough to kill it.

A MAN in New York has tried a novel experiment. He cut all the eyes out of an early Goodrich potato, and inserted the eyes of the common red. The result was a large bill of ring-streaked and speckled potatoes.

RADICAL MISRULE.

We might occupy columns, even full volumes, with comments on the above theme, and yet not do the subject full justice. The name of Radical is a correct indication of the character of those designated by it. It is the proper title of a party of extremists, composed of men whose minds, perverted from healthy channels of thought by errant fancies on the subjects of civil government and social economy, have become depraved by an intense bigotry, until they are willing to resort to the most nefarious means to consummate their cherished purposes.

Had there never been a Radical party in the United States, a civil war would not have occurred, and its train of horrors, and our country, to-day, would have been the same rich, prosperous, free and glorious confederation of States that it was previous to the "Great Rebellion." Disastrously for the people of the Southern States, they were, unfortunately, too sensitive on the question of their rights of local sovereignty; and long before there was real need for such a course, they boldly asserted their independence of central authority. The Radical party, at that juncture scarcely crystallized into permanent shape, at once perceived the error of the men of the South and took instant advantage of it. Under the pretext of "loyalty" to the old Union, and under the cover of the name "Republican," the true meaning of which is as foreign to the Radical construction of it as day is to night, the old, original Abolitionists succeeded in securing the support of a large majority of Northern men in their war upon the South, and their consequent control of the Federal Government for the last ten or twelve years. But the Radical definitions of the words "loyalty" and "republican" are rapidly losing their significance. The masses of the people are awakening from their long lethargy and unreasoning stupor; and there is now reason to hope that this year will witness the overthrow and dispersion of the vile plunderers.

The Radical party, without stint or scruple, robs the public treasury, and tramples upon the constitutional rights of the people. In the South, peaceable citizens are hunted down like beasts of prey, captured and incarcerated in loathsome prisons, there to die without trial, or if tried, it is sham justice; their cases being adjudicated by tribunals in which they are prejudged. If the Constitution warrants such procedure, then we are living under the operations of a fundamental law which renders the whole system nothing more or less than an infamous mockery of free republican government. If this Radical rule, or rather misrule, is not speedily subverted, we may bid, ere the lapse of many years, a long farewell to constitutional freedom.--S. F. Examiner.

THE MANUFACTURE OF DWARFS AND BEGGARS.

Making dwarfs and beggars is a common business in China. For the first, a child of three or four years is taken, and a heavy porcelain vase put over him, so that the head alone is free. This is taken off every evening so that he may sleep, and is put on again in the morning. The child thus advances in age in this inflexible mould until he can no longer grow, when the vase is broken. The horrible sufferings that must be experienced in this process are even exceeded by the practices in certain establishments in Pekin, where beggars voluntarily submit to having their eyes taken out and their limbs broken, in order to excite public commiseration.

We learn from Oregon exchanges that ex-Senator Nesmith will seek the nomination for Congress at the hands of the Democratic State Convention, to assemble in the coming April. Of course, a better nomination could not be made; but are we to understand that the ex-Senator prefers a seat in the Lower House to his old place in the Senate? Oregon will undoubtedly go Democratic at the next election. The Legislature that will then be chosen will have to elect Senator Corbett's successor. As the latter was chosen to succeed Nesmith, it would be in keeping with the "eternal fitness of things" if Corbett were made to give way in turn to Nesmith.--Sac. Reporter.

NUMBER OF LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

The number of languages spoken is 3,064. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 33 years. One-quarter die before the age of 9. One-half before the age of 17. To every 1,000 persons, one only reaches 100 years. To every 100, one reaches 65 years; and not more than 1 in 500 reaches the age of 80 years. There are on earth 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants. Of these 33,333,333 die every year; 7,800 every hour, and 60 every minute--or one for every second. The losses are about balanced by the number of births.

SOME Michigan boys, feeling the need of wholesome recreation, stuffed a suit of clothes with straw and buried it; killed a couple of chickens and strewed the blood around the grave, and trampled the ground so that it gave evidence of a fearful struggle. The horrified citizens soon discovered the grave, summoned the Coroner; he had a jury empaneled, dug up the body, and adjourned in a hurry.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON says the adoption of the passy a policy would be a fair surrender and an inglorious retreat to eternal obscurity on the part of the Democracy. He is in favor of a bold and fearless fight on the part of the old Democracy. Andy's head is level there.

JOSH BILLINGS pays the following tribute to February:

Fill high the hearth with beechen wood, Lead down the kitchen table; Fill up the old clay pipe, And go it while you're able.

A horn-pipe--the neck of a decanter.