

The Democratic Times.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1872.

T. B. KENT, Business Agent.
OFFICIAL PAPER FOR JACKSON COUNTY.
DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Presidential Electors, ...
N. H. GATES,
L. F. LANE,
G. R. HELM.

The Crisis—Our Duty.

Our Government is based upon the consent of the governed. This was the fundamental principle that underlaid its superstructure, and any deviation from this organic rule, was a direct usurpation of the rights of the people. Two parties existed from the formation of the Government, differing simply upon the policy of gaining the consent of its subjects as to the measures operating upon their interests, directly or indirectly, and in the bitter contests that were waged, for the particular policy of such party, the wishes of the people were consulted openly and squarely. As the issues were passed upon and the majority verdict given upon the political measures of each political epoch, the defeated parties passed away and were numbered with the past.

The last decade saw the success of the Radical party, which, to-day, stands convicted of usurpations that would cost the crowned head of any monarchy his sceptre. The most prominent landmarks of the old Constitution have been ruthlessly swept away, and to-day a portion of the States which composed the grand sisterhood of the Union, are held as conquered provinces of some foreign potentate. Her citizens are denied the most sacred rights that were guaranteed under the Constitution, and are daily and nightly arrested without any criminal warrants, hurried to military prisons, mocked with the face of a trial and spirited away for long terms of imprisonment outside of the limits of their own States. These things are done under the auspices of a government that claims to consult the consent of the governed. What honest-minded citizen, who, if the question was fairly canvassed in his own mind, would give his consent to the oppression and tyranny that has ruled the South ever since Grant became President. And while the people of a portion of the States still have the privilege of being consulted, it is high time for them to reflect that the same usurping measures which have almost destroyed the Southern States, will be brought to bear upon them as a whole. The stake that is now being played for by Grant & Co., is a reversal of that living principle upon which our Government was founded—to render the will of the people subservient to the Government, and to entirely ignore the consent of the governed, which is the life-giving principle of our free institutions.

The unlawful strides of power that has characterized Grant's administration, leaves no doubt as to the tendency of his measures and their fatal results. These usurpations of citizens' rights can as well be extended over one State as another, and while the people of one State stand indifferently by and witnesses their fellow citizens of another stripped of their liberties, what assurance has it but that the same fate awaits itself. While we witness unrebuked the conduct of Grant's administration in binding hand and foot a noble people whose only crime, if crime it was, was a mistaken but honest zeal for a cause they believed to be right, we are but twisting cords to bind our own limbs. These are no overwrought reflections; they come to us in the shape of Ku-Klux laws and the thousand ills that are inflicted under them; they come to us in the shape of the stolen millions of the people's money, and the rogues going unwhipped, besides other untold usurpations of the rights of the citizens.

Our duty, as free citizens, is to unite in a mass and rise and overthrow the tyrant who is thus fast bringing our country to a state of anarchy and ruin. This can only be done by supporting the Baltimore nominee; and when Grant shall be hurled from power, the United States can once more breathe free.

DISCHARGE OF WORKMEN.—The Tehama Independent says: The Railroad company is discharging graders nearly every day. It is said that ground is broken as far as this branch of the road as will be this season, and that rails will only be laid to the new town of Redding, at which place the company will make a halt until next spring. All the discharged men are offered work on other branch roads that the company are building in different parts of the State. The work on the bridges of the road above here is slow, the company experience considerable difficulty in getting carpenters. The men brought from below, in many cases, are taken sick a few days after their arrival, and have to be sent back.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.—We are in receipt of the third number of this valuable monthly, published by L. Samuel, advertising agent, Portland. It is distributed free throughout Oregon and Washington Territory, and contains much useful information, besides being an excellent advertising medium.

"THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE."

Such are the terms to be found at the head of almost every weekly paper in the country; but we fear few have sufficient regard for the real meaning and import of it. Let us examine, then, and see if we cannot discover in this fact, at least one great secret connected with the success or failure of so many who have embarked in the business of publishing a paper.

"Three dollars a year, in advance?" "Oh, no," says one man, "I can never consent to pay for a thing before I get it. I am willing to subscribe, and hope you will get along successfully; but I can't pay in advance—don't like the principle." The publisher is induced to take his name, because he wishes to swell his list of patrons; and considering the position of the man, feels that he can almost afford to give him the paper, rather than not secure his influence. So the publishers might go to every man from whom he would reasonably expect a ready dollar or two, only to be repulsed with "I never subscribe for a paper and pay in advance."

The office has been bought and located; in the purchase of material, he has, perhaps, given all the ready money he possessed, but still this was insufficient to furnish all the requisites, and for the balance he gives "—months from date I promise to pay," &c. Publication day arrives, and his paper "comes out" looking finely, and calls forth many such remarks as these: "Capital paper!" "Guess he'll do first rate;" "Appear like good fellows," &c., &c. Thus it passes on, until after a few weeks they consider only that on such a day "The Weekly Paper" will make its appearance. Everybody, at first, wishes to subscribe for the paper, and everybody hoped they would do well; but nobody is willing to pay three dollars a year, in advance.

Fortune, 'tis said, favors the brave; and so our new aspirants for newspaperial honors, by sacrifice or credit, is enabled for a time to send out their little sheet on its errand of instruction and usefulness. Six months have now elapsed, and the poor men find themselves with only one ream of paper, when they should have two—no money, when they should have at least some—no credit—and to crown all, just at this particular time, in pops one of those little slips which read "I promise to pay," and altogether make upon their mind a decided impression. What's to be done? Aye, that's the question; What is to be done? Publication day arrives, and only half a sheet takes the place of the "capital paper," which six months before was so liberally subscribed for, by its friends, who hoped it would succeed! As a leading article you will find something after this sort:

APOLOGY.—Owing to some unaccountable delay in getting our regular supply of paper, we are this week obliged to issue only a half sheet. We trust such a necessity will not arise again, it being as unpleasant to ourselves as it is unacceptable to our readers.

Trace the column down and you will find the true secret, embodied in a polite but urgent request for delinquents to send in the amounts of their subscriptions, to enable the publishers to meet the current expenses of their paper. But alas! no one chooses to see the point of the thing, and many, after carelessly reading it over, wonder that a paper cannot be furnished without dunning its subscribers before the year is out. A few months more of "lingering torment," and the paper "goes where the woodbine twines," leaving its publishers burdened with any quantity of small bills, which they are utterly unable to pay—while their subscription book is well filled with the names of good men who "took the paper," but never pay for such things in advance. Some of them will doubtless congratulate themselves upon their good luck in not paying when they subscribed, as in that case they would now be losers to the amount of a half year's subscription. Selfish mortals! you never stop to think that your system has been the means of involving worthy men in debt, and at the same time depriving yourself of what might have been a real benefit to you. Had every subscriber paid his three dollars a year, in advance, the printer would have had a capital upon which to work, and you would by the same means have insured yourself against loss.

Not alone do the remarks above apply to subscriptions, but to all departments of labor connected with, and all benefits issuing from the hands of the printer.

The Postoffice Department was last year defrauded out of over \$300,000 by dishonest Postmasters, and that "zeal" which the President promises to enforce was spent in covering up the work of the rascals. The White House and the Senate opposed every investigation projected during the last session of Congress, and when they ordered, so packed the committees, as to make the effort to uncover fraud mere expensive, ridiculous farces.

FIFTEENTH VOLUME.—The San Francisco Examiner has entered its fifteenth volume in a flourishing condition. It is the best Democratic and general reading paper on the Coast, and we wish it much success.

DECLINES.—Judge David Davis, the Labor Reform candidate for President, retires in favor of Greeley.

WHAT DETERMINATION WILL DO.

"Arrived, June 27th, nondescript Carrie, Captain Goodenough, twenty-one days from Seattle, Washington Territory, passenger and merchandise to Woodward's Gardens, or the Lunatic Asylum."

The above is the entry that might have been made yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange. The announcement, made a few days ago, that Alexander Goodenough, a practical mechanic, but a "landsman" too, had started from Rogue River in a nondescript craft for San Francisco, created considerable merriment, even at the expense of a man who was thought to be a doomed adventurer. Yesterday afternoon, however, he sailed into port, passed along the water front and moored his naval curiosity at Long Bridge. The report of his arrival was not at first credited. It was considered a sell until late in the day, when parties came in with corroborative testimony.

On the authority of C. H. A. Brickwedel, corner of First and Brannan streets, we have to base our account of his adventures. Mr. Goodenough is a practical machinist, who has on some occasions exhibited inventive genius. He was engaged to serve as engineer in a saw-mill on Puget sound sometime ago. Subsequently he was out of employment and desirous of coming to San Francisco. His friends, however, were insufficient to furnish him with the necessary means, so he looked about for some means whereby he might economize and still accomplish his purpose.

While cogitating on the subject, he discovered a useless hull of a cigar shaped boat, which was given to him by the owner. This hull is twenty feet long by three and one half feet wide in the centre. In lateral form it is round, tapering to points at either end. It is so ballasted that it retains a certain position in the water, and keeps up the open hatchway in the centre, which is arranged with a sliding cover. A mast was rigged in this peculiar craft, and bed ticking was made use of for sails. A mainsail, topsail and jib, were provided, the gear all being so arranged that it could be worked by a person in the hatchway. Thus equipped, with twenty-one gallons of water, ship bread, canned fruit and blankets, the intrepid landsman embarked on his voyage twenty-two days ago. He was considered insane by many. He had no knowledge whatever of navigation, and was wholly dependent on his inventive mind, assisted by a small compass.

When out upon the ocean, he sat erect in the hatchway, with the sliding hatch drawn close to his body. In this way he prevented water from being shipped. When the sea was smooth and the wind light, he would crawl into his shell like a floating snail and take a nap with perfect composure and comfort.

His shell was called *Carrie* and she was well named. On the 20th inst., he left Rogue River, having put in there for a short time for rest and provisions. Sometimes he experienced rough weather but never shipped a sea. He was only frightened once and that was when he saw himself, a pigmy of the deep, surrounded by a school of whales. He passed several ships and created no little wonderment at his singular appearance. Once he was hailed as a stray fisherman, but he only made the wonder greater when he explained his crack-brained purpose. It was a dare-devil adventure, to say the very least, and success adds only interest to crown curiosity.

Having arrived here, and during the evening after the story of his successful voyage had been well circulated and believed, there was a general demand that the craft that had made 800 miles at sea, should be placed on exhibition. The daring navigator is staying at the Constitution House, corner of First and Brannan streets, where, no doubt, he will be extensively interviewed.—*Alta*.

HOUSES FOR POOR WOMEN.—The Valjeo Independent says: A bill is before Congress giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to every woman who is a citizen of the United States, and who shall occupy and improve the same. Some of the papers are disposed to make merry over this bill but we see no reason why women, unmarried women especially, should not be permitted to acquire homes upon as easy terms as men. If the bill is not right in principle, we have failed to discover the wrong. It would be a great deal better to give the poor homes on the public lands than to present them to great corporations, as has been the custom of late years.

HEAVY LOSSES.—It is shown by the New York Tribune that there were 61,050 men engaged in the recent strike in New York. The losses which these men suffered are put down at \$1,674,950; and the losses of employers at \$2,043,550. Relatively the workmen have suffered the most.

The Hoodlums of San Francisco recently held a ball for the purpose of raising a fund to pay the fine of some brother Hoodlum, who were imprisoned some time since for outrageous acts in the City Gardens. The sum raised was more than sufficient to pay the fine, but then the treasurer and cashier were missing at the same time.

The haying season has commenced throughout Oregon.

State Items.

The Eugene case of small-pox has recovered. East Portland is likely to become the capital of Oregon.

Democrats will contest the Clackamas county election. The railroad is now completed 181 miles from Portland.

Representative Slater has arrived at his home in La Grande.

They manufacture brick at the rate of 35,000 per day at the Penitentiary. Work on the railroad is progressing rapidly between Oakland and Roseburg.

At Peoria, July 1st, the wife of R. S. Shanklin gave birth to triplets—all girls.

The next State Fair will commence on Monday, September 30th, and continue six days.

Chas. Grant, the murderer of Jos. Simpson, was discharged by the Portland Circuit Court.

A. B. Crossman was elected Chief Engineer of the Salem Fire Department by one majority.

The East Portland *Eva* says that a number of improvements are being made in the Insane Asylum.

A stock show was held at Roseburg on the 4th of July, when some really fine cattle were exhibited.

The boats on the Willamette have made their last trip to Corvallis this season, on account of low water.

A man named Thomas Chapman jumped overboard from the Portland ferryboat Thursday and was drowned.

Rev. I. D. Driver delivered the 4th of July oration at Portland, John B. Felton of San Francisco, not being on hand.

Four more cases of small-pox are reported in Phillips family at Eugene City, but it has not extended to any others.

The Knights of the Red Cross is the latest thing in Oregon in way of secret societies. They have got 'em at Portland.

The Fourth of July celebration at Portland was one of the largest attended and most successful that has ever taken place there.

During the fire at Canyon City on the 25th ult., Chas. G. Castle over-exerted himself, burst a blood vessel, and died almost instantly.

The proprietorship of the Benton Democrat has undergone some changes recently. R. G. Head has purchased an interest in the concern.

A Linn county farmer has a field of oats, thirty acres of which will yield not less than from seventy-five to eighty bushels to the acre.

The city authorities of Portland give notice that the small-pox has disappeared from that city and there is no danger of the disease in that place.

Mr. L. Samuel, Advertising Agent, is preparing to publish the *Traveler's Guide and Directory* with Oregon and Washington scenery.

It is said that Ben Holladay will run the Cheleketa Hotel at Salem during the Legislature. That is probably not the only thing he will "run" at that time.

The three cases of small-pox reported in Marion county grew out of the fact that one man's nose turned the color of a beet on account of his great conviviality.

A child of James Benfield, of La Creole, Polk county, has lost its vocal organs entirely, from the effects of diphtheria. It is recovering, but will never speak again.

H. Dent, of Lane county, swallowed a needle about two years ago, and had it extracted from under his right shoulder blade by a surgical operation last Saturday.

A man by the name of Sloper, a blacksmith, living at Forest Grove, while loading an anvil on the morning of the Fourth, had his eyes put out by a premature explosion.

A party of Portland printers started for the summit of Mt. Hood last Monday. They took 17 gallons of whisky and a loaf of bread. They will use the bread in case of desperate emergency.

The vote of Oregon, in our first State election in 1858, was 10,096. In June 1860, it was 13,161. In June, 1872, it was 25,480, thus indicating that the population of Oregon has just about doubled in twelve years.

Twenty-five men of Company B, Second United States Infantry, under command of Captain Huston, arrived at Sacramento a few days ago from Camp Warner, Oregon, having marched the entire distance—286 miles—on foot, in twelve days.

A proposal has been made to the Government by the Oregon and California Stage Company to reduce the time between Portland and San Francisco to three days, in consideration of the additional sum of \$60,000 being paid them for such reduction.

The Oregon State Teachers' Association will meet August 13th, 1872, at Eugene. Many prominent educators will be present. A bill will be reported by a committee, regulating the entire public school system which is to be presented to the next Legislature.

From the *Statesman* of Sunday: "The third indictment against Sam E. May was tried yesterday, resulting in the acquittal of the defendant. In the evening the court met to receive the verdict, and after its announcement, the remaining indictments were all, on motion of the Prosecuting Attorney, dismissed."

It is reported that an extensive ledge of cinabar has lately been discovered by Frank Cooper, on the headwaters of the Molalla, about fifty miles north of Salem. Mr. Cooper is elated over his extreme good luck, as he is satisfied that it is immensely rich. He has sent seventy-five pounds to San Francisco to be assayed.

Portland is putting on many city airs in the way of suicides and other exciting episodes, with frequently a "man for breakfast." On last Wednesday an altercation occurred at Thompson's boarding house, between William Wales and Cornelius Gilroy, in which the former was fatally stabbed and killed by the latter. Cause, liquor, and some trifling quarrel.

Speaking of crops and the late rains, the *Farmer* says: "The grain crops are safe and hay much improved, and gardens are as promising as could be desired. There is one thing learned from this season, and that is the necessity of sowing fall grain. Most fall grain is very good, and always is in Oregon. Much of the spring grain is only moderate. Oats a fair crop."

The Oregon Agricultural Works, now in course of construction at Salem, are being pushed forward with commendable zeal, and at no distant day will be in full operation. Mr. Myers informs the *Mercury* that he expects to have ready for sale by next season fully two hundred and fifty machines—reapers and mowers. The importance of these works will be understood when we say that one house in Portland, last month, sold \$175,000 worth of agricultural implements.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Boston, July 2.—There were twenty cases of sun-stroke yesterday which resulted in death, and a number of others in a critical condition.

New York, July 2.—The Coroner was to-day notified for inquests of twenty-eight victims of sun-stroke. Some forty deaths have been reported. The heat was intense to-day. The thermometer reached 102° in the shade.

Havana, July 2.—Colonel Vallera telegraphs from Herrara Diers, June 25, 22 leagues from Guatemala, that the Fanny has landed a valuable cargo of guns and ammunition. She got aground and is now burning within sight. The expedition consisted of fifty-six men and was commanded by Peralta. The expeditionists landed and buried the cargo. Vallera attacked the filibusters, killing Peralta and capturing their flag, important correspondence of Céspedes and five prisoners. Vallera secured the buried cargo in good condition.

New York, July 3.—Nearly two hundred cases of sun-stroke were reported yesterday, and sixty deaths. Fourteen deaths by sun-stroke occurred between midnight and eight o'clock this morning. One hundred and six deaths from heat has occurred within the past few days.

The strikers, although falling off, are still strong. A monster procession of workmen is projected for August first.

James McHenry says that when the case of the Erie Railroad Company is brought to trial, other franchises, larger than those charged against the old management, will be developed.

New York, July 4.—There were 35 fires in the city, but none of them serious.

Paris, July 5.—The Duke De Navilles, new Minister to the United States, sails to-day.

London, July 5.—A Paris special asserts there was a threatening conspiracy of Royalists, under the lead of De Broglie, for the overthrow of the Republic, recently discovered by the Government. Thiers at once took energetic action for its suppression, and it is believed the dangerous movement is defeated.

Paris, July 5.—A dispatch just received from Constantinople brings news of a terrible conflagration, which is now raging in that city. One thousand homes in the poorer quarters and in the suburbs of Sentari had already been destroyed.

When the telegram was forwarded there was no indication given that the fire was under control.

New York, July 5.—Budd Doble offers to match Goldsmith Maid against Bonner's horses Dexter and Joe Elliot, for the best three in five heats up, and subject to all rules, for \$5,000 and \$50,000, on any Massachusetts, Pennsylvania or New York course.

Nassau, July 5.—Captain Speed, General Ryan and Captain George Browning, of the steamer Fannie, and twenty-two of the crew, arrived here. They report that the Fannie struck a reef on the coast of Cuba, and after remaining there between thirty and forty hours, during which time the steamer's supply of coal was thrown overboard to lighten her, the party on board succeeded in safely landing two pieces of cannon and several thousand arms. As the Fannie could not be floated, she was set on fire and totally destroyed. The party then launched the ship's boats and started for the Bahamas, and succeeded in reaching Long Island after three days sailing. The whole party was brought to Nassau by the schooner Charles, arriving on the 29th ult. They will start for New York to-day.

San Francisco, July 5.—The fellow who arrived here a few days since with fifty Bostonians, to whom he represented that he had discovered a wonderful gold mine in some part of Oregon, inhabited by Indians, and where it would require an armed force to reach it, has not been heard from since he raised twelve thousand dollars out of them in this city. It is feared he has forgotten the location of the mine.

New York, July 6.—Deaths for the week ended at noon to-day 169—the largest number recorded in the history of the city.

Salem, July 6.—This morning, about 7½ o'clock, two convicts at the Penitentiary, named Gooley and Sheppard, attempted to escape. Gooley was shot and killed and Sheppard hid in a sewer, but was tracked up by a dog and secured.

San Francisco, July 6.—Deaths in the city this week, 84. Only one case of small pox reported yesterday, and none to-day.

Washington, July 6.—General Howard made a report to the Secretary of the Interior of his operations in Arizona. He believes General Crook should have large discretion. No one can do anything well bound hand and foot by a multitude. General Howard recommends relieving General Crook from the operations of the telegrams which suspended hostilities against those Indians who refused to obey the orders of the Government with the view to another strenuous effort for peace, and that his hands be strengthened by allowing an additional number of mechanics and laborers; and further, that soldiers may be enabled to perform the duties of soldiers.

London, July 6.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the fire in the suburbs at Sentari has been checked, after having destroyed a few more buildings than before stated.

Cincinnati, July 7.—A shocking tragedy occurred here this evening. A number of boys were playing ball in the vicinity of the Brighton House, when the ball flew over the fence into the orchard of the Rev. Samuel J. Brown, an aged Methodist preacher, and Frank Schenck, a boy 12 years of age, jumped over after it. The man, who is 86 years of age, and hitherto considered beyond reproach, thinking the boy had come after fruit, fired at him with a gun loaded with slugs, one of which entered his back and inflicted a mortal wound, the boy dying in a few hours. Brown was arrested and released on \$50,000 bail. He is one of the oldest citizens and is wealthy. There was great excitement in the vicinity of the occurrence. The neighborhood of Brown's house is closely guarded to prevent the accomplishment of the threats of lynching.

Paris, July 8.—It is reported that Victor Hugo has secured commutation of the sentence of Henri Rochefort to simple banishment from France, instead of transportation to New Caledonia.

San Francisco, July 8.—The Orizaba brought three lions, and a few seals. They were captured off Santa Barbara for Woodward's Gardens. A sea lion weighing 6,000 pounds was captured, but died from the heat on shore.

San Francisco, July 8.—Letters from Washington report that the Central Pacific Railroad Company is negotiating with the heirs of Capt. Wm. Dowling, claimant of Goat Island under the Mexican grant, who recently died in Washington, for that title to the property.

New York, July 9.—A Baltimore special says that the New York delegates have decided to present the name of Augustus Schell or ex-sheriff Kelly for Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee.

CLEAR THE TRACK

WITH YOUR
Last Years' Spring Styles,
—AND—
SHELF-WORN COODS.

CARO & BAUM,

ASHLAND, OREGON,

Have none of that kind, but have just received their

NEW and COMPLETE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

HARDWARE,

TINWARE,

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

Drugs, Oils, Paints, Books, Stationery,

And a complete assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES, &c., &c.

WE are determined not to be undersold by any house in this county. Don't spend a dollar without first calling to see our stock and prices.

ASHLAND, May 17th, 1872. CARO & BAUM, 201133.

POSITIVELY SELLING AT COST!

Closing Out Sale!

M. MENSOR,

Desiring to close his business in Jacksonville, offers his entire stock of

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING OF

DRY & FANCY GOODS,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.,

AT COST AND FREIGHT,

FOR CASH ONLY!

I will also sell my brick store on Oregon street, and dwelling house on California street.

JACKSONVILLE, Ogn., May 17th, 1872. [201133]

Plantation Bitters!

S. T.—1860—X.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates—tropical, temperate or frigid—it acts as a specific in every species of disorders which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirit.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT,

For Man and Beast.

Probably few articles have ever had so extensive a sale, while none have been more universally beneficial than the celebrated MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Children, Adults, Horses, and Domestic Animals, are always liable to accident, and it is safe to say that no family can pass a single season without some kind of an emollient being necessary. It becomes a matter of importance then to secure the best.

Over three hundred livery stables in the city of New York alone are using the Mexican Mustang Liniment, in all of which it gives unusual satisfaction.

Caution.—The genuine is wrapped in a fine Steel Plate engraving with "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist," and "Trade Mark, AMERICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT," engraved across the wrapper. The whole bears the proprietor's private United States Revenue Stamp, and not a common stamp, as used by druggists.

LYON MANUFACTURING CO., 53 Park Place, N. Y.

Pay Up! Pay Up!

ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned, are requested to pay up immediately, as I need money to pay my own debts.

24th JOHN NOLAND.

A Good Farm and Stock Ranch for Sale.

A GOOD farm and Stock Ranch for sale, with good barn and out buildings and

30 ACRES IN GRAIN.

The farm is located on Jackson creek, six miles west of Jacksonville. For further information inquire at the farm of

131st WM. C. MILLER.