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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
1 SQUARE. QUARTER COLUMN.
1 insertion, \$3 Three months, \$12
Each subsequent one, 1 Six months, 25
Three months, 6 One year, 40
Six months, 10 HALF COLUMN.
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Six months, 30 Six months, 30
Three months, 5 ONE COLUMN.
Six months, 15 One year, 30
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Sheriff, Thomas T. McKenry
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Official Paper, DEMOCRATIC TIMES
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Clerk, Chas. Hughes
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Assessor, Thos. G. Patterson
School Sup't, Al. J. Adams
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COURT SITTINGS.
Jackson County--Circuit Court, second Monday in February and November. County Court, first Monday in each month.
Josephine County--Circuit Court, 2d Monday in April and 4th Monday in October. County Court, first Monday in January, April, July and October.
JACKSONVILLE PRESENT.
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Constable, John Dick
TOWNS OF JACKSONVILLE.
N. Fisher, Prop't.
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Herman Helms,
John Bilger,
David Linn,
U. S. Hayden
Treasurer, Henry Dape
Mar-shal, James P. McDonald
Street Commissioner, Peter Borchey

SOCIETY NOTICES.

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.
ISAAC SACHS, N. G.
K. KUBLI, R. Sec'y.
NILES J. DAY,
T. T. M. KEVZIE, Trustees.
H. KLIPPEL,
252 1/2.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

G. H. AIKEN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Office at the former millinery store of the Messrs Kent, U. S. Hotel. 266.
S. F. CHAPIN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Office and residence at Ryan's brick building, Third street between California and Main.
DR. L. DANFORTH, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
HAS REMOVED to Jacksonville, and offers his professional services to the public. Office the one formerly occupied by Dr. Ganung, California street. Residence on Third street, opposite and west of the M. E. Church.
J. N. BELL, M. D., Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Can be found at all times at his office on California street, adjoining Osburn & Co.'s new drug store, or at his residence on Fifth street, first block north of the Court house. 274.
H. K. HANNA, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS of this State. Prompt attention given to all business left in my care. J. H. Steinson. J. R. Neill.
Attorney and Counsellors at Law, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Will practice in the Supreme, District and other Courts of this State. Prompt attention given to all business left in our care. 267 1/2.
C. W. KAHLER, E. B. WATSON.
KAHLER & WATSON, Attorneys and Counsellors-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. 266ff.
ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK NEATLY and PROMPTLY EXECUTED at the TIMES Printing Office, at the lowest rates.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

(KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.)
Corner of Stark and Front Streets, PORTLAND, OREGON
ZIEBER & HOLTEN, PROPRIETORS.
LAGER! LAGER!!

EAGLE BREWERY.

JOSEPH WETTERER HAS NOW ON HAND and is constantly manufacturing the best Lager Beer in Southern Ore., which he will sell in quantities to suit purchasers. Call and test the article. 264.

BLACKSMITHING!

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS!
DAVID CRONMILLER & Co.
AT THE OLD STAND OF MILLER & SHAN- non, are prepared to do blacksmithing of all kinds, and will also keep constantly on hand all kinds of iron, steel, horse shoes and horse nails, bolts, buggy clips, dev. dots, and everything in the blacksmith's line for sale cheap for cash, and will sell for cash only. 476.

OSBURN & BROOKS,

California Street, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a complete assortment of Drugs and Medicines, and a full assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery.
R. S. Osburn will give his particular attention to the Drug Department, and E. C. Brooks to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Sewing Machines, etc. 396.

JOHNSON & HEARN,

Successors to Rantzen & Shaw and Comstock & Martin, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS, READING, CALIFORNIA.
Mark your Goods care of J. & H.
By close attention to business, we hope to merit a continuation of the patronage heretofore extended to the old firm. 404ff.

RAILROAD SALOON.

California Street, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
ENGINEER, HENRY PAPE.
THROUGH TICKETS, 12 CENTS.
CHOICE CIGARS AND LIQUORS COX, stantly on hand. The reading table is also well supplied with Eastern periodicals and leading papers of the Coast. 266ff.

NEW STATE SALOON,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
THIS popular resort, under the new management, is furnishing the best brands of liquors at
Twelve and a half Cents a Drink.
The "New State" has been elegantly refitted, and is now one of the finest resorts in town. Two billiard tables are provided for the "overs of this game." The bar is furnished with the choicest Brandy, Wines, Cigars, &c., and the reading tables with Eastern per. odicals and leading papers of Coast.
C. W. SAVAGE, Prop'r.
Jacksonville, July 1st, 1872. 266ff

EAGLE SAMPLE ROOMS,

Opposite United States Hotel.
JOHN NOLAND, Proprietor.
Dealer in fine WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, and CIGARS. None but the best and choicest kept.
DRINKS, 12 CENTS.
No Credit in the Future--It Don't Pay.
Families needing anything in my line can always be supplied with the purest and best to be found on the Coast. Give me a call, and you will be well satisfied. 274ff.

FORWARDING!

BLACKLOCK, MORGAN & CO., ROSEBURG,
Merchants and Commission Agents.
HAVING MADE special arrangements with the O. & C. R. Co., are prepared to undertake the forwarding of all goods committed to their care in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
BLACKLOCK, MORGAN & CO., Roseburg, Nov. 9th, 1872. 46-ff.

TABLE ROCK SALOON,

Oregon St., next door to Odd Fellows' Building.
WINTJEN & HELMS, Prop'rs.
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 a Drink.
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.
Fifty Points of Billiards for the Drinks.
January 1st, 1873.-4f.

THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

To His Excellency, L. F. Grover, Governor of Oregon--SIR: Complying with a provision of an act entitled "an act to provide for the State Board of Equalization," approved October 25, 1872, the undersigned, composing the members of said Board, have the honor to submit the following report:
The Board met and organized according to law. A journal has been kept of each day's proceedings, so that a full and complete record of the Board exists for reference or publication.
Communication was had with the Boards of Equalization of the various counties of the State early in the session, by a circular letter, a copy of which is herewith appended, marked A, inviting information and suggestions which elicited several instructive replies.
The powers conferred by the law are not as distinct in some respects as would seem to be desirable in order to secure its efficiency. It imperfectly provides for an equalization of assessments for the present year. This Board, after mature deliberation and an examination of the rolls, determined could not be accomplished, for the reason that some of the counties had proceeded with the collection of taxes for this year before the passage of the law, and on that account it would have been deemed inexpedient and impolitic, if not illegal, to have undertaken to do so had not the incomplete and imperfect condition of the assessment rolls rendered the attainment of such an object positively impossible.
An inspection of the rolls revealed a lack of uniformity and great inequality in the values placed upon property. In many of the counties a disregard has been shown to the requirements of the statutes relating to assessments. The different species of personal property are not given, save upon the rolls of three counties, and, with few exceptions, a very imperfect description of the lands.
The labors of the Board have consequently, in a great measure, been directed to the adoption of such means as will be likely to prevent a recurrence of such omissions in future assessments.
Rules have been adopted, relating to the duties of Assessors, and the form of an assessment roll prepared. Rules have also been framed for the observance of the County Boards of Equalization, copies of all of which are hereto appended, marked B, C and D.
In consideration of the fact that the remote situation of a number of the counties deprive them of the facilities which would insure a certain compliance with the directions of the Board in respect to the form of an assessment roll, it was deemed advisable to have the rolls prepared under careful supervision, and when completed and bound, arrangements have been made to have three copies forwarded to each county, which will be done in season for the commencement of assessing on the first of March next.
Although such action has been taken in the judgment of the Board, as will materially assist the work of equalization hereafter, it is indeed anticipated that should the Assessors discharge their duties in a full accordance with the law and the direction given them, that after the County Boards of Equalization shall have efficiently acted, but inconsiderable service will be required to be performed by the State Board.
A recess was taken during the session to enable the Secretary of State to furnish the Board with tabular statements of the assessments by counties, the aggregates of which, in tabular form, are herewith appended, marked E. These tables of statistics, imperfect as are the assessment rolls, exhibit interesting and important facts. As will be perceived, the aggregate taxable property of the State is considerably diminished by the aggregate of indebtedness. The Board are inclined to the impression that this large amount of indebtedness does not exist in fact, but that much of it is fictitious. In this view they have endeavored to provide such forms and regulations relative to assessments, as it is thought may tend to produce improved and more gratifying results in the future.
In some of the assessment rolls there are manifold instances where the indebtedness is greater in amount than the aggregate of the property assessed to one individual. Such a record is of no advantage to the county or State, and certainly is not creditable to the individual, while it really gives an untrue and unfavorable aspect to the pecuniary condition of the county.
The Board have directed that in such cases it is only necessary to enter an amount of indebtedness sufficient to offset the assessment. In like manner the \$300 exemption of personal property appears only in a few rolls, and frequently,

where it does appear, the assessment of personal property is less than the amount of exemption. The ruling of the Board in this regard is that the full amount of the exemption should be noted in all cases where the amount of the personal property assessed exceeds the amount of the exemption, and when less, then in relative proportion.
The undersigned are of opinion that if all property could be assessed at its actual cash value, as the law requires, the burden of taxation would be very much relieved as in a consequence a lower rate of tax would be the rule both for the State and country purposes. At present the poorer and middle classes are paying the expenses of the Government, owing to the inefficiency of Assessors and the inequality of assessments.
Much valuable property has entirely escaped assessment. Especial instances are given in munificent land grants of several corporations, which are either not assessed at all or only in part; and where assessed the valuation is below the price placed upon other lands of like character. Only in a single instance is there an exception to this statement, and that is the wagon road grant in Jackson county, assessed at \$1 25 per acre. Some wealthy corporations have been assessed so lightly as to constitute a comparative exemption from taxation, while other associations of capital, again, are not named on the assessment roll. In these instances the Board have exercised the only corrective deemed to be within their power by requesting the attention of the County Board of Equalization to the existing facts.
Additional legislation is required to perfect our revenue system, which the experience of the next year may more definitely determine, and in the next annual report of the Board may be more appropriately and intelligently recommended.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
N. H. GATES,
GEO. L. CURRY.
Salem, Oregon, Jan. 9, 1873.

Hire Help Now.

There is a good deal of farm work that can be done in winter and good help can often, indeed usually, be obtained cheap to do it. The advantage of having help in winter and keeping them to work is that not only can a great deal of the spring's work be anticipated, but the help may learn the ways and wishes of the farmer, and the breaking-in process does not come in the midst of the busy season, when every man should know just what there is to do and how to do it. It is often the case also that more advantageous contracts can be made with men who are provided with steady employment and pay during the winter months. They are less likely to become demoralized by idleness and dissipation, and learn habits of industry and thrift from the farmer which add to their usefulness and to the profits from their labor when the seed-time comes on. It has been found that the winter's tuition is rarely thrown away, and that it is not difficult to secure men in January whom it would be almost impossible to hire in March or April.

Knows How It Is Himself.

"I give and bequeath to Mary, my wife, the sum of one hundred pounds a year, said an old farmer. "Is that written down, master?" "Yes," said the lawyer; "but she is not so old but she may marry again. Won't you make any change in that case? Most people do." "Ay! do they? Well write again and say, 'If she marry again I give and bequeath to her the sum of two hundred pounds a year.' That'll do, won't it master?" "Why that's just doubling the sum she would have received if she remained unmarried," said the lawyer; "it is generally the other way--the legacy is diminished if the widow marries afterwards." "Ay! but him as takes her will deserve it."

A Child With Seven Eyes.

The Chatham (Ga.) Tribune says: "A Negro woman living on the farm of J. T. Watson, Esq., near this place, has given birth to a child with seven eyes--three on one knee, two on the other, and the other two in their proper places. The child is well formed, with the exception of its legs, which are said to be twisted backward in the similitude of a ram's horn. It occasionally hisses and licks out its tongue after the manner of a snake. It is now only a month old, and seems to be healthy and growing finely. A number of our citizens have visited this lusus nature, and the truth of the reports of its existence can be well sustained."

THE WAR IN KHIVA.

Russia has declared war against Khiva, a district of Independent Turkestan, in Asia, lying immediately east of the Caspian Sea and south of the south-western corner of Siberia. It is inhabited by nomadic tribes of the tartar race. Its religion is Mohammedan. It is governed by a Khan, who rules as a despot, and from a population of 2,000,000 people, receives a revenue of \$1,250,000, besides a monopoly of dealing in slaves. It was conquered by Genghis Kahn in the thirteenth century, and in the fourteenth century was taken by Timour the Tartar. It is the land of story and romance of Persian tales. There is an old feud existing between this people and the Czar of Russia, which culminated by an invasion by Russia in 1830, which, by reason of the rigor of the climate, terminated disastrously to the Russian army. Khiva, the capital, is a city of adobe huts, surrounded by walls. Its markets are supplied from England and Russia. A transit trade through Khiva exists between India and Russia. As Khiva separates British India from Russia, this invasion has aroused the jealousy of England lest it should be the intention, by conquest, to annex this country to the already too extended domain of the Czar. This fear on the part of England has led to an exchange of diplomatic notes between the two governments, resulting, according to last advices, in a satisfactory explanation by the Emperor of Russia, convincing England that his object is not of conquest, but simply to chastise and punish a refractory and ill-disposed neighbor. The probability of difficulty between England and Russia is a very remote one in any event, as the northern and eastern boundary of Hindostan is the almost impassable chain of the Himalaya Mountains, and fortified by the English would form an impregnable barrier to invasion from Russia or China.

Fast Horses.

The following list of horses that have made 2:23 or less is given by a correspondent of the Country Gentleman:
Names. Best Record.
1--Flora Temple.....2:10
2--George Palmer.....2:19 1/2
3--Jennie.....2:22 1/2
4--Flora Bell.....2:22 1/2
5--Lady Thorne.....2:18 1/2
6--Henry.....2:20 1/2
7--Camors.....2:21 1/2
8--Lady Maud.....2:22 1/2
9--American Girl.....2:17 1/2
10--Lucy.....2:18 1/2
11--Dexter.....2:17 1/2
12--George Wilkes.....2:22 1/2
13--Jay Gould.....2:21 1/2
14--Gazelle.....2:21
15--Goldsmith Maid.....2:16 1/2
16--Rosalind.....2:21 1/2
17--Kilburn Jim.....2:23
18--Huntress.....2:22 1/2
19--Mountain Boy.....2:20 1/2
20--George Fullerton.....2:21 1/2

A Tippling Horse.

Shall there be a horse temperance society? A Chicago paper relates this: "When the epizootic broke out in Chicago, an expressman bought a horse badly affected with the distemper. He got him for \$75, and began to dose him with a pint of gin and ginger twice a day. The stimulants kept up the spirits of the animal so that he worked all the time, and in less than a week earned \$192. Unfortunately, however, the horse has acquired a taste for intoxicating liquor, and he cannot do without it now. He smells it as he passes by saloons, and insists upon stopping; neither will he eat his food unless thus seasoned."

Will Farming Pay?

This topic has been discussed by the different agricultural journals until worn threadbare. There is only one answer to it, and that answer is embraced in a single word--yes.
It will pay if the farmer knows his business and is a business man. If it does not pay it is because he does not know his business and is not a business man--that is, he does not know what the soil and the crops he cultivates require, nor the business methods and requirements involved in the buying and selling which every farmer must do.
This is the only sane answer that can be made to the inquiry.

Death of John Taylor.

The champion pigeon shooter is dead. He died of paralysis, preceded by softening of the brain, at his residence in Greenville, N. J., on Dec. 22d, 1872, aged 50 years. He was a native of Staffordshire, England, but emigrated to America when a boy. He was never equalled at shooting pigeons from traps. His best exploit in this line was killing 197 out of 200 birds.

Loss by the Portland Fire.

The loss by the late Portland (Oregon) fire will amount to nearly \$500,000.

END OF THE SILETZ "WAR."

The Salem Statesman has obtained from Superintendent Odeneal an account of the Indian situation at the Siletz Reservation, Benton county. He states that when he arrived at the Agency he found the Indians excited about the preparation for war on the part of the whites, and were puzzled to know what was meant by the construction of fortifications. When they understood that these preparations were in anticipation of an Indian outbreak, they were very much surprised; said they were not fools enough to go to war; they had but few men who could fight; were comfortably fixed on the Reservation, and to quiet apprehensions they would give up all their arms, which they did. How the scare originated is thus stated:
The report had been going the rounds for more than a week before Sawtelle's house was burned, to the effect that Mr. Samuel Case had said when on his way to Salem, that he was coming out to get soldiers, and did not intend to return until something should be done. Mr. Case, however, denies that he ever made any such statement; nevertheless they were circulated and produced the same effect as though they had come direct from him. The excitement created by these floating rumors became most intense on the night of the burning of the house, as this was then looked upon as the work of the Indians and the commencement of hostilities. There is no positive proof that the Indians or any individual Indian committed the crime; but from the circumstances it would seem that if any one of their number did do the act, it was one called "California Jack." There is no evidence against any one else, and only remote circumstantial evidence against him. The Indians profess not only willingness but anxiety to have the guilty party found out and punished.

Eugenie, Regent of France.

The ex-Empress Eugenie, it is said, will issue a pronouncement declaring herself regent of France until the young prince Louis attains his majority, thus keeping up the fiction of the Empire and the dynasty of Napoleon. When Napoleon IV. shall attain his majority it is not improbable but that there will be a large party in France disposed to assist in his elevation to the throne. The political outlook for this young gentleman is certainly much better than was that of his father at the same age, and if he shall possess in any degree the ambition and genius of his distinguished family, a splendid and, perhaps, Imperial destiny may await him. With the death of the Duke of Chambord expires the old Bourbon line, and then only remains the Orleans and Bonaparte family to contend against the Republican party for the control of the Government. The death of Emperor Napoleon no doubt strengthens the Orleans party. Chambord is old and childless. The Count de Paris (the Orleans claimant) is the legitimate successor of the Bourbon line, and on the death of Duke de Chambord the two monarchical parties, the "Legitimists" and "Orleanists," will be united. The minority of the young Louis and the advancing years of the old Bourbon give to the Orleans a favorable opportunity to scheme for the advancement of the Count de Paris to the throne of France.

Ought to be An Exception.

A young lady by the name of Belle Brown, wishing to be in the fashion and imitate the Maggies, Mollies, Annies, Katics, and other "ies" of her acquaintance, had her visiting cards printed Belle Brown. Whereupon an exchange is of the opinion that the sweet name of Belle ought to be an exception to the patronymic rule. It says: Take for instance the case of that wag of a farmer in Oregon, Peter Ake, who had his daughter christened Belle. We don't believe she will have her cards printed "Belle Ake;" and if the other girls call her by that romantic name when she gets big enough to 'rastle, we'll reckon that there will be a lively time, and a liberal waft of hair and chignons upon the balmy breezes of Oregon immediately afterwards.

Where Our Gold Comes From.

Gold is found in Vermont, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon and California. Maryland shows but \$108 for her total, Vermont, \$5,615, and Kansas, \$1,009. California has contributed in twenty-four years \$650,000,000; North Carolina's total is \$9,865,253, and Georgia's \$7,250,000. Virginia and South Carolina have each over a million.

Big Baby.

Ohio boasts of a baby that weighed 24 pounds at its birth.