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STATE OF OREGON. Governor, L. F. Grover; Secretary of State, S. F. Chadwick; Treasurer, L. Fleischer; State Printer, Eugene Semple.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

JACKSONVILLE LODGE No. 10

HOLDS ITS REGULAR MEETINGS ON every Saturday evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Trustees: K. Kubli, R. S. Fisher, Pres't; Silas J. Day, T. M. Kenzie, H. Klippel, H. Pape.

BOBOM

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

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HAS REMOVED to Jacksonville, and offers his professional services to the public.

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WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS of this State.

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Will practice in the Supreme, District and other Courts of the State.

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.

Democratic Times.

VOL. III. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873. NO. 13.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

(KEY OF THE EUROPEAN PLAN.) Corner of Stark and Front Streets, PORTLAND, OREGON. ZIEBER & HOLTON, PROPRIETORS.

EAGLE BREWERY.

JOSEPH WETTERER HAS NOW ON HAND and is constantly manufacturing the best Lager Beer in Southern Ore on.

BLACKSMITHING!

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS! DAVID CRONEMILLER & CO.

AT THE OLD STAND OF MILLER & SHANNON, are prepared to do blacksmithing of all kinds.

OSBURN & BROOKS,

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a complete assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

H. F. JOHNSON, P. A. HEARN, JOHNSON & HEARN, Successors to Rantau & Shaw and Comstock & Martin.

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.

RAILROAD SALOON.

ENGINEER, HENRY PAPE, THROUGH TICKETS, 12 CENTS.

CHOICE CIGARS AND LIQUORS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

NEW STATE SALOON,

THIS popular resort, under the new management, is furnishing the best brands of liquors at

The "New State" has been elegantly refitted, and is now one of the finest resorts in town.

EAGLE SAMPLE ROOMS,

Dealer in fine WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, and CIGARS.

No Credit in the Future--It Don't Pay.

BLACKLOCK, MORGAN & CO.,

ROSEBURG, Merchants and Commission Agents.

HAVING MADE special arrangements with the O. & C. R. E. Co., are prepared to undertake the forwarding of all goods committed to their care.

TABLE ROCK SALOON,

MESSRS. WINTJEN & HELMS BEG TO inform their friends and the pub generally that they have thoroughly refitted their saloon.

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.-1f.

THE MODOC WAR.

Report of Major-General Miller.

Under date of Headquarters, District of the Lakes, and of the U. S. troops and Oregon Militia operating in the Modoc country, camp near Van Bremer's Ranch, January 20th, 1873, Major-General John F. Miller submits the following, his report:

To His Excellency, L. F. Grover, Governor of Oregon--SIR: I have the honor to report that in conformity with General Field Order No. 3, issued by Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, U. S. Army District of the Lakes, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, the Modoc position was attacked early on the morning of the 17th inst.

The Oregon Volunteer Militia, under Brigadier-General John E. Ross, two Companies, A, Capt. Harrison Kelly, and B, Capt. O. C. Applegate, each numbering some sixty men, including twenty Indian scouts belonging to Company B, and an independent Company of California volunteers, twenty-five in number, Capt. John A. Fairchild, co-operating with about 250 troops of the United States, under Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, U. S. A. The engagement began at 8:30 A. M., and continued until dark; and owing to the position of the enemy, which it was impossible to force or provide against, resulted in the discomfiture of our attacking forces with a loss of about forty men in killed and wounded, including two killed of the Oregon volunteers.

The Oregon Volunteer Militia, under General Ross, in order to accomplish the most effective service, have since the commencement of operations against the Modocs, placed themselves under the direction and command of General Wheaton, an officer of great ability and experience.

From the most reliable information at my command I estimate the number of hostile Indians at not less than one hundred and fifty warriors, and from information derived from scouting parties and others, and which I deem reliable, many of their females fight with a desperation and courage equal to that of the males.

Their position is in what is known as the "Lava Bed," an immense plain of volcanic rock, cut and broken with fissures, canyons and chasms, on the south of Tule Lake, about ten miles south of the boundary line between Oregon and California. It is one of great strength and difficult of approach. It is the opinion of General Wheaton and Majors Green and Mason that it will require one thousand men, with mortars and provisions for a siege of many days, to dislodge and capture them, and from my own observation I concur in their opinion.

The home of these Indians is in Oregon. The scene of their depredations is along the border of both of the States of Oregon and California, and their victims are the defenceless citizens of each State. Settlers, not longer ago than last summer were terrified by insults to their families and the fear of massacre, into removing from the country, while others have been compelled to procure temporary immunity by giving them certificates of good character and gratuities of food, while one settler was forced to pay for the privilege of cutting grass upon his own land by the delivery of a beef steer to the insolent savages. A settler, Henry Miller, was massacred by them within a few months after having given such a certificate. They must be conquered and removed to distant reservations or the country here abandoned to them. I am satisfied that no force that it would be practicable to place upon our frontier could entirely protect it from their raids, and the withdrawal of the force now here would invite them to renewed robberies and massacre.

The term of enlistment of the Oregon Volunteers now here has, with a few exceptions, expired, and within a few days they will be mustered out of service.

Gen. Wheaton, if supported by the proper authority, will put an end to Indian troubles in this vicinity for all future time. He has gained information by the movement of the 17th inst. of the position of these Indians that is indispensable to successful operations against them and that could only be obtained by a reconnaissance in force. His coolness and excellent judgment in the affair of the Lava Beds were conspicuous throughout. The same honorable mention is due to Majors John Green and E. C. Mason, both, like General Wheaton, veterans of the late war, and the former a man of large experience in Indian fighting with Gen. Crook; Col. David Perry and R. F. Bernard, Capt. J. Q. Adams, G. H. Burton and James Jackson, Lieuts. Ross, Rheem and Moore, of the 21st Infantry, and Lieuts. Boutelle and Kyle of the 1st Cavalry. Col. Perry and Lieut. Kyle are painfully wounded. Surgeon

CULTURE OF STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries may be grown upon a varieties of soils; but to secure an abundant yield of the first quality of fruit, the best soil is probably a deep, heavy loam, with clay subsoil. The plant has such a mass of fibrous roots that it readily appropriates the strength of the soil; hence good culture and a rich soil are requisite to the greatest success.

The manner of cultivation depends somewhat upon the extent of your plantation. For garden culture, the hill system is undoubtedly the easiest and most productive with certain varieties.

In preparing the ground, the soil should be well pulverized, and when manure is used, it should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Mark off the land with a small plow into rows, two and a half feet apart, as fast as you need them. Let the plow run just deep enough to scrape off the dry earth. This gives moist soil to set the roots in.

In planting, use a dibble made of spring steel, beaten thin, three inches wide and tapering, the point rounded, the whole length, including handle, to be about eight or ten inches. This makes a broad opening, so that the roots may spread out like a fan. Set the plants about one and a half feet in the row, in a perpendicular position, just deep enough to admit the roots without covering the crown; start the dibble in again about one inch from the hole already made, in a standing direction, so that the two will intersect at the bottom; then press the earth firmly against the plant, withdraw the dibble and fill up.

Late in the fall cover the vines with potato tops, or corn-stalks, which are the best; put on just enough to shade the ground from the rays of the sun. If straw is used for covering, the ground is apt to be filled more or less with foul seed. In the Spring, the covering should be removed in season, so as not to retard the growth of plants.

The annual system of planting is one of the nearest in use, as weeds have no chance to get a foothold, unless the cultivator is negligent. Here the plants are set out in rows two or three feet apart, and about a foot apart in the row. They are carefully cultivated the first season, and as the crop is picked the second year, they are plowed under. To insure a full crop the soil must be made very rich, and the planting done in the most careful manner in the fall or early in the spring.

The following is the final report of Jesse Applegate, one of the Peace Commissioners, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

To the Hon. H. R. Klum, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs--SIR: The Commission appointed to examine into the causes and bring to a conclusion the Modoc war, having concluded its labors, it was agreed that each member should submit his own views and opinions of the subject as a final report. In pursuance of which agreement I submit the following opinions:

1. The causes leading to war were the dissatisfaction of Capt. Jack's band of Modocs with the provisions and execution of the treaty of October 14, 1864, and refused to abide thereby. To what extent wrongs justified resistance, the Commission, having no power judicially to investigate, cannot say.

2. The immediate cause of hostilities was resistance by the Indians to military coercion.

3. Unconditional surrender of the Indians, and the trial and punishment of the guilty by the civil authorities would have been more satisfactory to the whites and a better example to the Indians than more lenient conditions.

4. Terms of surrender were offered the Indians to save the further effusion of blood and secure a permanent peace by the removal of the whole tribe out of the country; a result scarcely to be hoped for by continued hostilities.

5. The terms agreed to by the Commission were suggested and must be carried into effect by the military. A Commission to negotiate a peace was therefore unnecessary.

6. A Commission to inquire into the "causes of the war," should be composed of men wholly disinterested in the findings of the Commission, directly or indirectly, and clothed with full power to investigate.

7. Some of the personnel of this Commission being obnoxious to the Indians, it was a hindrance to negotiations. Having no power to administer oaths or send for persons or papers, and the official acts of the chairman to be reviewed, its findings must have been imperfect and unsatisfactory in regard to the causes of the war.

I therefore consider the Commission an expensive blunder.

Wants to Pay Them. Twenty-two ladies of Savonia, a village in Steuben county, N. Y., undertook to break up a billiard-room by going thither with their knitting and sewing to spend the evening, and their presence attracted such a run of custom that the proprietor has offered to pay them handsomely if they'll come every evening.

GAME AND FISH.

"Bill Dad," war correspondent of the Sacramento Record, writes from Fairchild's Ranch as follows, in relation to the country:

"On Lost river, about 20 miles from Tule Lake, exists the most remarkable Spring fishing on the Coast, and from all accounts I am led to believe that the equal of it cannot be found anywhere. In March and April the fish leave the lake, or this variety--a large, fat, white fish, weighing from five to twenty pounds--do, for the purpose, probably, of spawning in the river and the little streams which empty into it. At the point mentioned there is a riffle or rapids, which is here from four to five feet deep and thirty to fifty feet wide. Here the Indians congregate and slaughter them by the ton. Such is the rush of fish that they at times seemed jammed in a mass while endeavoring to overcome the riffle. The Indians stand on the shore, or wade in a little way, and with nothing but forks, sharp sticks and their hands, throw them out in such vast quantities that the amount of annual catch passes the belief of those who have never seen these fisheries. During the run, which lasts four or six weeks, they can take and dry fish enough to last them the remainder of the season. The right to fish here and elsewhere, and to hunt where they please, the Modocs assert they will never relinquish.

The country is abundantly supplied with game of many kinds. The lakes and streams swarm with ducks, geese and other water fowls; grouse, sage hens, prairie chickens, nearly or quite similar to those of Illinois and other Western States, are abundant, mountain quail and a species of partridge, which, however, does not drum, and other game complete the list. On the mountains are the grizzly, cinnamon, black and brown bear, the former of which attains extraordinary size, they having been slain weighing 2,000 pounds.

The mountain sheep with its immense horns, often three feet in length, if straightened out, and its flesh, and the flesh is esteemed good eating by all classes. There are several varieties of the deer, chief of which is the mule deer, an immense animal for that species, very stupid and easy to kill. It is not uncommon to find one that weighs 275 pounds when dressed. The black-tailed deer comes next, and they, too, are large, but little inferior to the other in weight, as 200 pounds is no uncommon size.

A Canine's Sagacity. A Springfield (Ills.) dog, whose master purchases his family supplies at one of the two meat markets but a few doors apart, has been in the habit of going there every noon with a five-cent piece which his owner gave him, in his mouth, receiving in return a dinner of meat. But one day he blundered into the other market. Too proud to retreat, he laid his money on the counter, and was furnished a dinner by the proprietor, who was familiar with his habits. But either through generosity or a more liberal spirit of dealing with customers of every sort, the dinner was more bountiful than he was in the habit of receiving at his old quarters, and from that day to this he has regularly patronized the market, which experience has shown him gave him the most for his money.

A Fact Worth Considering. An intelligent exchange says: "To advertise is to make known facts that people will not take the time and trouble to search out for themselves. A. advertises, B. does not. All know that A. has certain goods. Few people know (and they have an indifferant knowledge) as to whether B. has these goods or not. With A.'s advertisement before them, it is doubtful if they bestow a thought upon B. So much the better for the advertising man."

Default Bills. The following is a list of measures of Oregon interest, introduced by our Representatives, which failed of enactment and died at the adjournment of Congress: For annexing Walla Walla county to Oregon; for the payment of Oregon Indian war claims; increasing the salary of the U. S. District Judge of Oregon; donating to Oregon the mint lot and building at the Dalles; and bills relating to swamp and agricultural college land in Oregon.

"Conclusive" Argument. And now poor Smiler Colfax has been driven so closely to the wall in the Credit Mobilier investigations that he has to call on Grant for testimony. And Grant says he knows Smiler didn't do it--because he didn't see him do it! Can anything be more conclusive?

Medical Value of Asparagus. A medical correspondent of an English journal says that the advantages of asparagus are not sufficiently appreciated by those who suffer with rheumatism and gout. Slight cases of rheumatism are cured in a few days by feeding on this delicious esculent; and more chronic cases are much relieved, especially if the patient avoids all acids, whether in food or beverage. The Jerusalem artichoke has also a similar effect in relieving rheumatism. The heads may be eaten in the usual way, but tea made from the leaves of the stalk, and drank three or four times a day, is a certain remedy, though not equally agreeable.

Applegate's Final Report.

A Curious Interpretation.

An old Dutch farmer had a handsome daughter named Minnie, who recently joined the Methodist Church, against which the old farmer was somewhat prejudiced. The young minister, under whose instrumentality Miss Minnie was converted, visiting her frequently, excited his suspicion that all was not right. Accordingly he visited the church one Sunday night, and seated himself unobserved among the congregation. Soon after taking his seat, the minister, who was preaching from Daniel, v. 25, repeated in a loud voice the words of his text, "Mene, mene, tekel, uparsin," upon which the old farmer sprang to his feet, seized the frightened girl by the arm, and hurried her out of the meeting house. Having reached the church-yard, he gave vent to his feelings in the words: "I knows dere was something wrong, and now I schwars to 'em."

"Why, father, what do you mean?" replied the bewildered and innocent girl?

"Didn't I," shouted the old man, striking his fists together and stamping with his foot, "didn't I hear the parson call out to you, Minnie, tickle de parson?"

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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. One year, 20; Three months, \$15; 2 SQUARES. SIX MONTHS. \$8; One year, \$15; Six months, 15 ONE COLUMN. One year, 25; Three months, \$40; 3 SQUARES. SIX MONTHS, \$10; One year, 16; Six months, 18; One year, 30 Local advts, 25 cts. a line Professional Cards, \$20 per year

L. P. Fisher L. P. FISHER'S Advertising Agency 21 Merchants Exchange CALIFORNIA ST.