

FORGET THEM!

Forget them! If to dream by night, And muse on thee by day— If all the yearship, deep and wild, A poet's heart can pay— If prayers, in absence breathed for thee, To Heaven's protecting power— If winged thoughts that fit to thee, A thousand in an hour— If busy fancy blending thee With all my future lot— If this thou call'st "forgetting," thou Indeed shalt be forgot.

Forget them! Bid the forest birds Forget their sweetest tune; Forget them! Bid the sea forget To swell beneath the moon; Bid the thirsty evening flower forget To drink refreshing dew; Thyself forget thine own dear land And its mountains wild and blue; Forget each old familiar face, Each long-remembered spot; When these things are forgot by thee, Then thou shalt be forgot.

GROWTH OF THE EARTH.—A London newspaper says: In the interesting course of lectures on astronomy which Mr. R. A. Procter has been delivering in the theatre of the Society of Arts, for the especial benefit of young persons, his subject was "Meteors, Comets and Stars." In speaking of meteors, he developed at some length the strength, which will strike many as a novelty, that the earth is, has always been, and so long as it shall exist as a part of our cosmic system must ever continue to be growing in size. Meteors are bodies, composed of extra-terrestrial matter, which travel in vast belts and in highly eccentric orbits round the sun. These belts, or systems of meteors, are very numerous, and when their orbits intersect that of its gravitation and on entering our atmosphere become luminous and fall to the surface of our planet in those periodical showers of shooting stars which are so well known. Not a night passes in which some falling stars are not seen, and in certain months and on particular nights the golden rain is incessant. Of course, too, meteors fall in the daytime, although unseen. It is computed, said the lecturer, that hundreds of thousands of these extra-terrestrial bodies become incorporated with the earth every 24 hours, and 400,000,000 in the course of each year. They may vary in weight between a few grains and a ton. One is known to have fallen in South America which weighed 15 tons. Yet these small accretions to the earth's matter would take many millions of years to add a single foot to its diameter. It had been shown that one of these meteoric systems followed in the track of a small telescope comet, although not to be confounded with its tail, and it was now the general opinion of astronomers that all these belts of meteors were similarly related to comets.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9th.—The race at Sacramento to-day between Occident and Bodine disappointed those who expected fast time. The track was in good condition; weather cloudy, cold and threatening rain. Both horses appeared in good form, and about 3,000 people were in attendance. Before the race pools sold briskly. Bodine was the favorite slightly at first, and later at about two to one. Occident drew the pole. At 2:20 p. m. they got off on the third race. Occident broke at the first turn, falling behind fully 100 yards, but closed up half of the distance at the first mark, where he broke again, but recovered quickly. The first quarter was made in 37 seconds, the half in 1:11, and the three-fourth in 1:45. On the home-stretch, Occident, who had been gaining since passing the half mile, closed up splendidly and gained an even position, but at just reaching the score Bodine shot ahead, winning by a neck in 2:24. Between heats the betting was spirited at nearly three to one on Bodine. A good start was had in the second heat. Bodine led slightly to the 8th post; he then led by a length to the quarter pole, time 36 1/2; made the half in 1:10. On the turn Occident pulled up some and went on Bodine's wheel to the three-quarter post. Occident then pulled alongside, but, as before, when near the score Bodine passed ahead and won by a length—time 2:23 1/2. Bodine now sold seven to one in the pools. The third heat was a repetition of the second, Bodine winning in 2:25 1/2.

A JOKE ON THE GRASSHOPPERS.—Western papers say: Accounts from many sections of Iowa, which have been more or less infested by grasshoppers for the last four years, show that myriads of eggs, which had been deposited in the ground during the last season, are now hatching out, and if the milder weather continues a few days longer it is considered certain that the country will be entirely rid of the pests either by freezing or starvation.

A NEW YORK paper refers to the ladies' dresses as an example of delirium tremens. No wonder! They're all tight, and never satisfied unless there's a fresh glass before them.

HAYES' INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonies begun by Washington and observed by all predecessors, and now a time-honored custom, which marks the commencement of a new term of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed in compliance with the usage to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of these duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocably the principles or measures of the administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions, and essential to the welfare of our country.

At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election, it seemed to be fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example and, in part, adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it; that they will feel assured that the sentiment declared in accepting the nomination for the Presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me. Charged as I now am with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in the Presidential administration of the Government, so far as depends under the constitution and laws on the chief executive of the nation, the permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens, in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance. Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely follow, sooner or later, and the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of the revolution have not yet been realized. This difficult and embarrassing question meets us at the threshold of this subject. The people of these States are still impoverished and the inestimable blessing of a wise, honest, and peaceful local self-government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things the fact is clear that in the progress of events the time has come when such government is the imperative necessity required by all the varied interests, public and private, of these States. But it must not be forgotten that only a local government which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all is a true self-government. With respect to the two distinct races, whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in these States, it must be a government which decides the interests of both races, carefully and equally; it must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the constitution and the laws of the nation, and the laws of the State themselves; accepting and obeying faithfully the whole constitution as it is. Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation, the superstructure of beneficent local self-government can be built up, and not otherwise. In the furtherance of such obedience to the letter and spirit of the constitution, and in belief of all that its attainment implies, all so-called party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may all be permitted to fade into insignificance. The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of these States of the Union is the question of government or no government; of the social order and the peaceful industries, and all the happiness that belong to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be in a partisan sense either Republicans or Democrats, but fellow citizens and fellow men, to whom the interests of a common country and a common humanity are near. The sweeping revolution of the entire

LABOR SYSTEM

Of a large portion of our country and advance it for millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship, upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting a problem of the gravest moment to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters, and by the general government, the author of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just and providential act, fraught with good for all concerned throughout the country. That the moral obligation rests upon the national government to employ its constitutional powers and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights, when they are infringed or assailed is also generally admitted. The evils which afflicted the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious

EFFORTS OF BOTH RACES.

Actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard, and while in duty bound and full determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of an honest and efficient local government as the true resources of these States for the promotion of contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In that effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose, I ask the cordial co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished. In the important work of the restoration of the south, it is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of the country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves the considerate care of the National Government within the just limits prescribed by the Constitution and a wise public economy. But at the basis of all prosperity, for that as well as for every other party of the country, this improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE SHOULD REST UPON UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

To this end liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by State Governments, and if need be, supplemented by legitimate aid from national authority. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that it is my earnest desire and regard to promote their true interests,—the interests of the white and of the colored people, both equally, and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out of our political affairs the color line and the distinction between North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North and united South, but a united country.

CIVIL SERVICE.

I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service, a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so-called official patronage which have come to have the sanction of usage in the several departments of our government, but a change in the system of appointing itself, a reform that shall be thorough, radical and complete, a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the Government. They neither expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service; they meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the government and the people; they meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his duties satisfactory; they held that appointment to office was not to be made or expected merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely as the nomination of members of Congress as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments. The fact that both political parties of the country in declaring their principles, prior to the election, gave prominent place to the subject of reform in our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be regarded as an expression of the united voice and will of the whole country.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM SIX YEARS.

The President of the United States, of necessity, owes his election to office to the suffrages and zealous labors of a political party, members of which cherish with ardor and regard as of essential importance the principles of their party organization; but he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves the country best. In furtherance of the reform we seek, and as in other important respects a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office, and forbidding a re-election.

FINANCIAL.

With respect to the financial condition of the country I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered during the past three years. The depression in all the varied commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country which began in September, 1873, still continues. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that there are indications all around us of a coming change to prosperous times. Upon

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat here the statement made in my letter of acceptance. In my judgment the feeling of uncertainty, inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of value, is one of the great obstacles to a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis, and is at all times promptly convertible into coin. I adhere to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of Congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payment. And I am satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the interests as well as the public sentiment of the country imperatively demand it. Passing from these remarks upon the condition of our own country to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded by international complications abroad, threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non-interference in

AFFAIRS OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

Has proved of great value in past times, and ought to be strictly observed. The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, President Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers, points to a new and incomparably the best instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become the beneficial example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations. If, unhappily, questions of difference should at any time during the period of my administration arise between the United States and any foreign government, it will certainly be my disposition and my hope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way, thus securing to our country the great blessings of peace and mutual good offices with all the nations of the world.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

Fellow citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest marked with the excitement which usually attends the contest between great political parties, whose members espouse and advocate with earnest faith their respective creeds. The circumstances were, perhaps, in no respect extraordinary, save in the closeness and the consequent uncertainty of the result. For the first time in the history of the country, it has been deemed best, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the objections and question in dispute, with reference to the counting of the electoral votes, should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose, its members, all of them, of long established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and with the exception of those who are also members of the Senate. Judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties, to the deliberations, enlightened by the research and the arguments of able counsel, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for, and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the public. For the present opinion will widely vary as to the wisdom of the several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made the subject of arbitration under the forms of law. Human judgment is never unerring, and is rarely regarded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful party in the contest. The fact that two great political parties have, in this way, settled disputes in regard to which good men differ as to the law no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy, is an occasion for general rejoicing. Upon one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment—that the conflicting claims to the Presidency must be amicably and peaceably adjusted and that when so adjusted the general acquiescence of the nation ought surely to follow. It has been reserved for a government of the people where the right of suffrage is universal, to give to the world the first example in history of a great nation in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power, hashing its party tumults, to yield the issue of the contest to adjustment according to the forms of law, looking for the guidance of that divine hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped. I call upon you, Senators, Representatives, Judges, fellow citizens, here and everywhere to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessings, not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace and union; a union depending not upon the constraint of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people; that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and firmest founda-

tions, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations.

ASTONISHING FEAT AT BEER DRINKING.

On Christmas day an aspiring German won for himself fame as an industrious beer drinker. Some time since, a question having arisen as to the capacity of this individual, he set all doubts forever at rest by drinking the contents of a lager-beer keg within the prescribed time of three hours. Prior to undertaking this feat he ate a half pound of newly made butter, and while engaged in the act of drinking was reclining in a bath tub filled with luke-warm water. After drinking the last glass he was to appear as sober as when he commenced the task. There are 100 glasses of beer in a keg. The saloon of a Mr. Jarger, in Parkville, was the scene of the contest between man and malt. —Hartford Evening Post.

The editor of the St. Louis Dispatch takes much pains to show that he isn't bald-headed. "A woman's hand," he says, "how beautifully molded! How faultless in symmetry! How soft and white and yielding, and oh! how much of gentle memory its pressure conveys. Yet we don't like it in our hair."

Bronchitis.

From J. Flager, Esq., of Bennington, N. H. "Three years since I was very much reduced with a dreadful cough, which resulted in Bronchitis, affecting me so severely as to render it difficult to speak in an audible voice. To this was added severe night sweats, and I was fearful of going into a decline. After recourse to various remedies, to no purpose, I made use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, a few bottles of which fully restored me to health. Since that time I have had severe attacks of cough, but the Balsam has always removed them. I always keep it by me, and should not know how to do without it." Sold by all druggists.

The Peruvian Syrup!

Vitalizes and enriches the blood, tones up the system, builds up the broken-down, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhoea, Boils, Nervous Affection, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the Blood, or accompanied by Debility or a low state of the System.

CAUTION! Be sure you get the Peruvian Syrup. One dollar per bottle, a six dollar bottle. Prepared by STEWART, FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Ave., Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Josephine county, Vina Ann Applegate, plaintiff, vs. John L. Applegate, defendant; suit in equity for a divorce.

To John L. Applegate, said Defendant: In the NAME OF THE STATE OF Oregon: You are required to appear in said Court and answer the complaint herein filed by the first day of the next regular term of said Court, commencing April 23d, 1877, or for want thereof a decree will be taken against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and yourself, and for the care and custody of the minor children of said marriage, and for the costs and disbursements in this suit.

Published by order of the Hon. P. P. Prim, Judge of said Court, made at Chambers and dated March 1st, 1877. Given under our hands this 1st day of March, 1877. KAHLER & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Citation to Heirs.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Jackson County, February term A. D. 1877, sitting in probate. In the matter of the estate of Lavinia Stow, deceased.

To Ann Collins, (wife of James W. Collins) James M. Stow, Mary Catherine Ivory, (wife of Edward Ivory) John Stow and Pleasant W. Stow and L. S. Hayden, the guardian ad litem, Lillie Stow, daughter of A. J. Stow, deceased, by her guardian ad litem, Nancy L. Croxton, heirs of the property and estate of Lavinia Stow, deceased.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT Herman v. Helms, administrator of said estate, has filed his petition praying for an order to sell the following described real property belonging to said estate, to-wit: The west half of donation claim No. 51, in township No. 26, south of range, 1 west, situated in Jackson county, State of Oregon. Wherefore notice is hereby given to the heirs at law of said estate that the prayer of said petition will be heard and determined at the Clerk's office in Jacksonville, Jackson county, State of Oregon, on

Tuesday, April 3d, 1877.

At 10 o'clock a. m., at which time the said heirs and all others unknown are hereby notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order of sale should not be made as prayed for in said petition. Published in the DEMOCRATIC TIMES for six consecutive weeks by order of the Court, HON. S. L. J. DAY, Judge.

Attest: E. D. FOURDRAY, Clerk.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Lake, Hannah Hudson, plaintiff, vs. James H. Hudson, defendant; suit in equity for divorce.

To James H. Hudson, defendant: In the NAME OF THE STATE OF Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Lake, in the above entitled suit, in which Hannah Hudson is plaintiff and James H. Hudson is defendant, within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you if served within the county of Lake; or, if served in any other county of this State, within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you; but, if served by publication, then on the first day of the next term of said Circuit Court in the county of Lake, which shall commence six weeks or more after the date of the first publication hereof, which said term will commence on Monday, the 25th day of June, 1877. And, if you fail to answer as above required, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, which is for a judgment and decree of the Court that the marriage contract between plaintiff and defendant be dissolved, and that plaintiff have the care and custody of the children named in the complaint, and that defendant pay the costs and disbursements of the suit.

This summons is published pursuant to an order made by Hon. P. P. Prim, Judge of said Court, made at Chambers and dated February, 21, 1877. A. C. JONES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!



New York Store

JUST OPENED

On the corner of Oregon and Jackson Sts., opposite Odd Fellow's Hall,

Jacksonville, - - Oregon.

WITH AN ENTIRE

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

—CONSISTING OF—

DRY-GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Cutlery and Crockery,

ETC., ETC.

Which will be sold CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST in the State.

"EXCELSIOR"

LIVERY STABLE

Oregon St., Jacksonville.

W. J. PLYMALE. - - PROPRIETOR.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A NEW stock of Harness, Buggies and Carriages, I am now prepared to furnish my patrons and the public generally with a

FINE TURNOUTS

As can be had on the Pacific Coast. Saddle horses hired to go to any part of the country. Animals BOUGHT and SOLD. Horses broke to work single or double. Horses boarded, and the best of care bestowed upon them while in my charge.

MY TERMS ARE REASONABLE.

A liberal share of the public patronage is solicited. W. J. PLYMALE.

WANTED!

20,000 Lbs. of Old Cast Iron,

DELIVERED AT THE FOUNDRY IN Ashland, for which we will pay the highest price.

Every farmer has more or less old castings about his premises, such as old stoves, plinths and other articles. These they would do well to gather up, and bring them before the rain sets in.

We will also pay the highest price for old COPPER, BRASS and ZINC. J. M. McCALL & CO.

RAILROAD SALOON,

Cor. California and Oregon Sts., Jacksonville

HENRY PAPE, Engineer.

THROUGH TICKETS, 12 1/2 CENTS.

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS constantly on hand. The reading table is also supplied with Eastern periodicals and leading papers of the Coast. G. W. HOLT, Jacksonville, Feb. 11, 1875.

F. RITSCHARD,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE in informing the public that he has just opened out in Schump's building, on California street, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line in the best manner and at reasonable rates.

Cleaning and repairing watches and jewelry a specialty. Give me a call. F. RITSCHARD.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR sale 240 acres of choice agricultural land, 175 acres under fence, situated in Josephine county, Oregon. For information, enquire of John Bolt, Applegate, or at the residence of an order made by Hon. P. P. Prim, Judge of said Court, made at Chambers and dated February, 21, 1877. A. C. JONES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

A N elegant assortment of Pocket and Table Cutlery for sale by J. MILLER.

JOHN BILGER,

(California St., one door west of Sachs Bros.,

Jacksonville, Oregon,

DEALER AND WORKER IN

TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER, LEAD, ETC.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AN assortment of the best

TINWARE, BRASS PIPES, FORCE PUMPS, CHAIRS, LEAD PIPE, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, HYDRAULIC NOZZLES, PAINTS, SIZES, GLASS, OILS, HOSE, POWDER.

BAR, PLATE AND ASSORTED IRON. NAILS, MINING TOOL, SHOT, BRUSHES, CARPENTER TOOLS, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, IRON WASH-KETTLES, BRASS AND IRON WIRE, SHEET-IRON WARE.

Cast Iron and Steel Plows. ROPE, CAULDRONS, CULTIVATORS, COPPER WARE, WHEEL-BARROWS, SHEET-IRON WARE, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, STOVES.

Always on hand a large lot of parlor, cooking, office, cabin stoves, of assorted sizes, plain and fancy, constructed on the latest fuel-saving plans. Boilers, kettles, pots, and everything connected with these stoves warranted durable and perfect.

All articles sold or manufactured by him warranted. His work is made of the best material and of the choicest patterns.

Orders attended to with dispatch and filled according to directions. He is determined to sell at low prices for cash.

LIQUORS of all kinds, of the best brands, wholesale and retail. Also TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

In connection with all these I have on hand a large assortment of

GROCERIES of all kinds—just what every married man wants in his family. And if you don't believe it, call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN BILGER, Importer of farm implements and machines.

THE ASHLAND IRON WORKS,

ASHLAND, OREGON,

W. J. ZIMMERMAN & CO., Prop'rs.

MANUFACTURE AND BUILD ALL kinds of mill and mining machinery, castings, thimble skins, and irons, brass castings and Rabbit metal, Belts cast, Farming machinery, engines, horse fronts, stoves, sewing machines, blacksmith-work, and all work wherein iron, steel or brass is used, repaired. Parties desiring anything in our line will do well to give us a call before going elsewhere. All work done with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

Bring on your old cast iron. ZIMMERMAN & CO. Ashland, April 8, 1876.

WILL JACKSON, Dentist,

California Street, Jacksonville, Oregon.

EVERY OPERATION PERTAINING TO the law skillfully performed at reasonable rates. No more credit will be given after the first of January, 1876. I will take all kinds of produce.

Office and residence on corner of California and Fifth streets, Jacksonville.

LIME FOR SALE.

BRICK-LAYING & PLASTERING DONE

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD HEREBY inform the public that he has ON HAND THOUSANDS OF SUPERIOR JACKSON CREEK LIME for sale cheap. Persons wishing Brick-laying or Plastering done in the best style and at reasonable rates will do well to call on me. For further information inquire at the Franco-American Hotel. G. W. HOLT, Jacksonville, Feb. 11, 1875.

New Boot and Shoe Store,

CALIFORNIA STREET, Jacksonville, - - Oregon.

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED in Jacksonville, the undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the boot and shoe making line. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. CATON.

JACKS FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED STILL HAS TWO of those fine Kentucky jacks imported by Col. Payne, which he offers for sale until about the 1st of April. If not sold by that time, they will make the coming season in this county. Price, \$200 each. One year's time will be given, at one per cent, a month interest, with good security. WM. BYBEE.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples

to Portland, Maine.

HORSE PAINT, Sash, Scrubbing and Blackening Brushes, at JOHN MILLER'S.