

Published every Friday Morning by CHARLES NICKELL, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—On Oregon Street, in Orth's Brick Building. Rates of Subscription: One copy, per annum, \$3.00; six months, 2.00; three months, 1.00.

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OBSTETRIC PRACTICE. Office and residence at B. F. Dowell's, Jacksonville, Oregon.

SOCIETY NOTICES. Jacksonville Grange No. 88, P. of H.

OSCEOLA CHAPTER No. 4, R. A. M. Holds its regular meetings monthly on Tuesday evenings of each full moon, at 7:30 o'clock.

Table Rock Encampment No. 10, I. O. O. F. Holds regular sessions in its Hall, Odd Fellows' Building, in Jacksonville, Oregon, on the 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings of each and every month.

B. ROSTEL, PROFESSIONAL HAIR-CUTTER, IN ORTH'S BUILDING.

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO the public of Jacksonville and vicinity that he was a scholar of Prof. Dr. Mosler, Director of the University of Greifswalde, Prussia, and Prof. Dr. Volkmann, of the University of Halle.

WILL JACKSON, Dentist. California Street, Jacksonville, Oregon.

LAGER! LAGER!! THE EAGLE BREWERY Y. THE PROPRIETOR, JOS. WETTERER, has now on hand and is constantly manufacturing the best Lager Beer in Southern Oregon, which he will sell in quantities to suit purchasers. Call and test the article.

The Democratic Times.

VOL. IX. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1879. NO. 8.

WHY SHOULDN'T

THE PEOPLE OF THIS VALLEY SAVE THEIR MONEY!

WHEN THEY CAN BUY Dry-Goods and Fancy Goods, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, TOBACCO & LIQUORS, AND ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE!

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE BY GOING TO A. Fisher & Co., RYAN'S BUILDING, Next door to Post Office, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, Where Highest Cash prices are paid.

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS, Cor. Cal. & Oregon Sts., JACKSONVILLE, - - OREGON.

DAVID LINN Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of furniture, consisting of BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, TABLES, GUILD MOULDINGS, STANDS, SOFAS, LOUNGES, CHAIRS OF ALL KINDS, PARLOR & BEDROOM SUITS, ETC., ETC.

City Drug Store, CALIFORNIA STREET, Kahler & Bro., Proprietors.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND the largest and most complete assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS to be found in Southern Oregon. Also the latest and finest styles of STATIONERY.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY NAMES.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THIS school will commence about the end of August, and is divided in four sessions, of eleven weeks each. Board and tuition, per term, \$10.00; Bed and Bedding, 4.00; Drawing and painting, 8.00; Piano, 15.00; Entrance fee, only once, 5.00.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL. Primary, per term, \$6.00; Junior, " " 8.00; Senior, " " 10.00.

Pupils are received at any time, and special attention is paid to particular studies in behalf of children who have but limited time. For further particulars apply at the Academy.

NEW STATE SALOON, CALIFORNIA STREET, C. W. SAVAGE, - - Proprietor.

HAVING AGAIN TAKEN POSSESSION of this place, the undersigned will be pleased to meet his friends and the public generally at this old and popular resort. The finest liquors and cigars can always be had at this place, and the tables are supplied with all the leading newspapers and periodicals of the day. A first-class billiard table is also kept at this house. C. W. SAVAGE.

P. DONEGAN, GENERAL BLACKSMITH, Jacksonville, Or.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE TAKEN for work. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALL kinds of ammunition for sale by JOHN MILLER.

SENATOR GROVER'S SPEECH.

In reply to the associated press dispatch which was made up in the Oregonian office in Portland and sent over the land in regard to the investigating committee's report, Senator Grover on the 9th ult., made the following personal explanation on the floor of the Senate:

It is a duty which I owe to this honorable body, as well as to myself, to meet these charges as specifically as they are made, and I will proceed to do it scrupulously.

THE \$27,875. This sum was paid out by order of the board of school land commissioners, of which, as governor, I was president, covering a period of nearly seven years, as expenses in segregating the public lands belonging to the State under various acts of Congress, but chiefly on account of surveying and locating the swamp lands in 1871-72-73.

The swamp land grant of 1850 had been left a dead letter for ten years, and the grant was being absorbed and lost. Many of the swamps had been mearched and thrown out of the public surveys of the United States, so that they could not be recognized in the general land office and segregated to the State.

Not an acre of the university lands nor of the indemnity common school lands, granted in lieu of the thirteenth and thirty-sixth sections occupied by settlers before survey, had been listed to the State, though these grants were twenty years old. The agricultural college and salt springs grants had been lost by neglect.

Specific authority of statute enacted in 1870 required the board to appoint agents in the field, whose duty it should be to employ surveyors and assistants who should actually survey and locate the swamp lands and connect them with the surveys of the United States, so as to be segregated to the State under the grant. The act provided for the sale of these lands at \$1 per acre, subject to reclamation by the purchaser, who should on becoming claimant pay 20 per cent. of the purchase money to the board.

This 20 per cent. was intended as a fund out of which to defray the expenses of segregation. The rates of pay to agents and surveyors were fixed by the act. The board performed its duty. The agents appointed to execute this work were, and are prominent citizens, and responsible both morally and pecuniarily. Their receipts and vouchers, specifically accounting for all the money paid them, with the maps and detailed reports of their work, are on file in the public papers of the State. No member of the board was interested to the amount of one cent in these payments nor in the land surveyed, either directly or indirectly.

Many of these surveys have been proven in the United States surveyor general's office and adopted by the United States as a part of the public surveys and thousands of acres of the swamp lands have been segregated to the State by means of this work. And it has not cost the State treasury one dollar. You ask, where is the wrong? I answer there is no wrong.

The law was specific and absolute in requiring the work to be done, and it provided the 20 per cent. fund to enable the work to proceed without taxing the people. There never was any other provision made to carry the act into effect. The board raised the act as carried its own appropriation, and must be executed in a special manner. And from the fund provided they paid the agents, surveyors, chainmen, axmen and assistants. The State has received the full benefit of this work, as it laid the foundation of securing the entire swamp land grant, which will probably reach a million of acres. The legislature of 1872 and 1874, the former a Republican and the latter an Independent reform body, to whom these accounts and surveys were reported, appointed special committees to examine the same, and they were passed without reduction. But this committee, appointed by a Legislature to whom these accounts had never been reported, and to whom under the law they never could be reported, proceeded to re-examine accounts six and seven years old which had already been examined and passed by former Legislatures, and declared the whole sum of these payments "unaccounted for," and for the sole reason, as I learn by a late letter, that this amount was specially named in the general appropriation bill; as though a service could not be specially authorized and paid out of the subject matter of the service without the interposition of the treasury.

It is done every day both in State and National Governments. The quibble of law here raised is a matter of the sheerest technicality. But I will add here, as significant facts, that this question was not discussed at the time of their appointment, nor was it raised by any member of any former Legislature which had the special duty to receive and pass upon these accounts. The sum was honestly expended for the highest benefit to the State and honestly and fully accounted for.

THE \$27,875. This sum is stated to be "illegal fees paid for conveying convicts and insane persons to place of confinement." The only knowledge which I have of this subject has been gained from a newspaper recently received from Oregon. The statement is that the committee reported all the mileage paid

to sheriffs of the several counties in the State for the past eight years as moneys "unaccounted for." These payments have been made by warrants regularly drawn on the State treasurer out of moneys specifically appropriated for that purpose, and on sworn accounts and vouchers presented by the sheriffs, showing their mileage and services. The provisions of the State statutes on this subject are particular and have been executed according to the letter of the law.

The sheriff's mileage act was passed in 1861, and has been upon the statute book ever since. But a subsequent act, providing for a per diem and compensation of certain expenses to sheriffs, was held by the committee to cover all allowances. It appears that the subsequent act does not repeal the mileage act, nor does it repeal the act of 1861. The purchasing officers were (for supplies pertaining to the quartermaster's department) Quartermaster General Jesse N. Barker and Major W. A. Owen. Major Quincy A. Brooks had principal charge of the books and accounts.

The substance supplies were purchased under the direction of Colonel J. N. T. Miller. Returns were carefully made, at the close of the second service, of all the transactions pertaining to the quartermaster and subsistence departments; copies of them accompany this report.

Again on page 7: For all issues of stores of any kind consumed by the troops, or used by them in service, except clothing requisitions and receipts were prepared at the time of final adjustment covering all the transactions of the whole period. These papers were presented to the company officers and others concerned for their signatures, and from the vouchers by which the quartermasters and commissaries acquitted themselves of their responsibility to the State for the property acquired by them. These returns are prepared in similar shape to that in use in the army.

The clothing referred to as excepted out of the vouchers was charged to the men on the rolls and formed part of their pay. After a most thorough and critical examination in the inspector general did not reject a single claim, and but few were suspended. On page 12 he says: "The claim-factually suspended for want of proof amount to \$2,369 75."

In fact, the volunteer service of Oregon in the Modoc hostilities of 1872-73, and the integrity of its management, were so well considered by the people of that state that the legislature of 1874, the controlling majority of which was elected on an independent platform of "retrenchment and reform," and after a searching examination of its accounts by a special committee, aided by skilled assistants, approved the same, and assumed and paid the expenses of the entire service. A bill is now pending before this body for the reimbursement of the State.

So that the integrity of these Modoc war accounts have been twice established by commanding authority, once by the legislature of Oregon and once by the inspector general of the United States army, approved by the secretary of war, acting by authority of congress.

The inspector general cut down the rates of pay allowed by the State to volunteers, and their horses and transportation, etc., but his action in no way affected the integrity of the accounts. This charge against me therefore vanishes.

THE \$3,600 and the \$1,800. As to these sums, stated as "overpaid" to the secretary of state and his assistant, I know nothing except that I have heard that they were paid under specific appropriations for that purpose, and attacked by the committee on technical grounds. But in no manner do they affect me, as I had no more authority, as executive, over this subject than the President of the United States has over the employment and pay of clerks in this body.

THE \$9,000. It is stated to be a "deficiency" in school funds in the hands of Thomas H. Cann, who was clerk of the board of school land commissioners. His accounts were all duly settled before the legislature every two years while I was governor, and found correct. He writes me that his accounts are correct now.

THE SCHOOL FUNDS. The school funds of Oregon are in the hands of the state treasurer and are under the general supervision of the board of school land commissioners. Those officers negotiate the public loans with as much care and under as strict provisions of law as real estate loans are made in any other State, and there has been no greater depression of real estate values in that State than in any other. It is the merest demagogism to attempt to cast upon any set of public officers in any State the fault of depreciated securities, which rest mainly for their support upon the general prosperity. Yet the statement that school mortgage securities in Oregon are not worth fifty cents on the dollar is grossly and utterly untrue.

I have myself had one of these loans, but it was based on the soundest security, and has been fully repaid, with interest. I have been interested in two other loans of this kind as a stockholder in corporations connected with them, but all the loans which I had any connection with were duly made

and fully secured according to law, and were duly reported to the legislature of 1876, which elected me a member of this body. Had there been anything wrong in any of these matters I could not have been elected.

Mr. President, this committee, though composed of persons of known hostility to myself, are not chiefly responsible for this report. They were selected as persons capable of being manipulated by men who for years have been my personal enemies; who, having failed to defeat me in open field and fair contest, seek now my destruction by discharging this missile of their venom from secure ambush in the distance. But their work is overstrained and it will fail.

The State of Oregon, sir, is in as good financial and economic condition as any State in the Union, and in far better condition than a great majority of States.

Its current expenses are paid by a tax of four mills on the dollar of taxable property. It has no bonded debt of any kind, either State, county or city, while its outstanding warrants on the treasury do not exceed \$200,000, with \$100,000 usually carried in the treasury as a margin on various accounts. This treasury statement is not exact, but it is approximate. The State is virtually out of debt, except limited liabilities which were contracted to be paid out of the internal improvement and swamp land sales, which are in course of liquidation in that way.

The State capital and penitentiary are erected. These buildings are of ample size and permanent and enduring structures. We have schools and churches everywhere. The people are vigorous, industrious, enterprising, frugal, and happy, and they look forward to a pleasing and flattering future of a great State, and I repeat this stander upon them and me.

LATEST NEWS. Dr. Linderman, Superintendent of Mines, died at Philadelphia recently. Joseph Pulitzer says Horatio Seymour is the strangest Democrat in the land.

Bush's new prison regulations don't seem to please his many guests in that institution.

The New York nominations have been confirmed and Hayes thus triumphs over Conkling.

D. C. McClallen and Jas. Wright will manage the Coos Bay mail service for J. H. Warren, the new contractor.

Senator Ingalls has been re-elected by the Kansas Legislature. Jones was chosen by the Louisiana Legislature to succeed Eastis.

Senator Christiancy has been appointed Minister to Peru. Zach. Chandler, always for Grant, will probably succeed him as Senator from Michigan.

Bands of sheep are being bought at extremely low figures by moneyed stock men in various parts of Utahella county during this season of the year.

The term of the State Circuit Court, at Portland, which adjourned the other day, after being in session 82 days, cost Multnomah county the round sum of \$17,440 62.

John T. Apperson, ex-sheriff of Clackamas county, has returned the amount stated by the legislative investigating committee as overdrawn by him. The amount was \$11,100.

President McMahon of France has resigned and the Chamber of Deputies elected its presiding officer, M. Grevy, to fill the vacancy. There seems some probability of trouble.

The asylum for the insane at St. Joseph, Mo., was totally destroyed by fire on the 16th ult. The inmates, some 250 in number, were all saved. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

No other ex-sheriff has yet followed the example set by ex-sheriff J. T. Apperson, of Clackamas county, and returned the amount stated as overdrawn by the report of the Investigating Committee.

The application for a new trial for Johnson and Brown, convicted of murder in the first degree, has been denied by the Supreme Court. Unless Executive clemency is exercised, they will be executed at Portland in March.

A sub-committee of the Potter committee has gone to New York on matters connected with the cipher investigation. Manton M. Rile, Mr. Tilden, Smith Wood and W. T. Pelton will be examined. Let the investigation be full and impartial.

Money Orders. The patrons of our money order office will be pleased to learn that the Postmaster General has just published the old regulation in regard to greenbacks. The following circular has been received by the postmaster at this place:

The following provision, contained in Section 822, page 317, Postal Laws and Regulations of 1873, is hereby rescinded, to-wit: "No moneys shall be received by a postmaster in payment for money orders issued, except United States Treasury notes, or the notes of national banks; nor can orders be paid in any other currency; and the following is substituted therefor:—The laws establishing the legal tender quality of coins or other currency issued under the authority of the United States, and regulating the legal tender amount thereof, are to be observed in the issue and payment of money orders, just as in ordinary financial transactions.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING. Advertisements will be inserted in the Times at the following rates: One square, one insertion, \$3.00; each subsequent one, 1.00. Legal advertisements inserted reasonably. A fair reduction from the above rates made to yearly and time advertisers. Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Job printing neatly and promptly executed, and at reasonable rates. COUNTY WARRANTS always taken at par.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD. FARM LIFE.—It is a common complaint that the farm and farm life are not appreciated by our people. We long for the more elegant pursuits, or the ways and fashions of the town. But the farmer has the most sane and natural occupation, and ought to find life sweeter, if less highly seasoned, than any other. How can a man take root and thrive without land? How writes his history upon his field. How his friendships with his cattle, his team, his dog, his trees, the satisfaction in his growing crops, in his improved fields, his intimacy with nature, bird and beast, and with the quickening elemental forces; his co-operations with the clouds, the sun, the seasons, heat, wind, rain, frost. Nothing will take the various social distempers which the city and artificial life breed, out of a man like farming, like direct and loving contact with the soil. It draws out the potentialities he has, teaches him patience and reverence, and restores the proper tone to his system. Cling to the farm, make much of it, put yourself into it, bestow your heart and your brain upon it, so that it shall savor of you and radiate your virtue after your day's work is done.—John Burroughs, in Scribner.

AMERICAN PRODUCE ABROAD.—At the dairy shows in England, American cheese took such a prominent position as to cause the London Times to say it was driving "English Cheddar's" out of the market." It is understood that English Cheddar cheese is of a similar grade to the American factory product, and is the main reliance of the English market. A prominent American gentleman writes from Vienna, that the prospects of this country as viewed from abroad, promise an era of great prosperity, because we are finding a market in other lands for so much of our produce: i.e., wool, cattle, dead meat, butter, cheese, grain and manufactured goods. "The larger proportion of animal products we can ship abroad the better, for that means that we are feeding grain, and thereby saving the fertility of our farms. For, they are more exhausted by selling grain, than by feeding it, and selling meat, butter, cheese, etc., and by the latter course we get two prices for the grain; one in the product sold and one in the manure.—American Agriculturist.

TREATMENT OF SICK COWS.—A correspondent's sick cows have "dross of appetite, scaly milk, secretion and bloody urine"—symptoms which indicate inflammation of the kidneys, a disease usually caused by the use of acid or medicinal herbage. If the patients are to be treated by the farmer, his best course will be to remove the cause by taking care that the animals have only such food as is known to be healthy, such as grass, clover hay, wheat, bran, or other mild feed, and, if necessary, confine them in an inclosure to prevent eating what is not desired, and see that the water supply is good and plenty, and protect against cold and wet. If further treatment is required, the best thing he can do is to give flaxseed tea enough to produce cathartic effects, and then to rest a day or two, and, if required, repeat its use as often as long as it seems to be needed. If flaxseed cannot be obtained for the tea, raw linseed-oil, a pint at a time, may be used instead. Copious injections of water, and something like pepper tea rubbed on the loins for a couple of minutes, will prove useful.—Prof. L. B. Arnold.

FARMER'S PUDDING.—Two eggs, one cup of sweet milk, one pint of flour, two table-spoonfuls of melted butter, two of sugar, two spoonfuls of baking powder. Steam from twenty to twenty-five minutes. Serve with a sauce made of butter and sugar, and with sweetened cream. For those who have no steamer, a good way is to turn a basin up side down in a kettle of water enough to cover it. On this set the pudding in a covered dish; cover the kettle tightly, replenishing with hot water if needed.

BROWN BETTY.—Scald two cupfuls of bread crumbs in a cupful of rich milk; mix with them two cupfuls of chopped apple, two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, a table-spoonful of melted butter, a tea-spoonful of ground cinnamon and a little salt. Bake in a quick oven for half an hour, and serve with cream and sugar.

WATER POUND CAKE.—One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, one half pound of butter, four eggs, and one cup of warm water. Use prepared flour, or put the flour before sifting it two even spoonfuls of any good baking powder. The less water must be quite warm, but not really hot. Beat eggs separately.

BREAKFAST CAKE.—One quart of buttermilk, one heaping tea-spoonful of butter, half a cup of sugar, one tea-spoonful of soda, one-half tea-spoonful of salt, flour enough to make it as can be stirred with a spoon. Bake like biscuit.

MINUTE PUDDING.—Heat one quart of milk, add a tea-spoonful of butter, when boiling, add one egg-cup of flour, rub smooth in a cup of cold milk. Let it boil up once. Serve with sugar and cream.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TIMES.