

# The Democratic News.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1870.

## Shall We Hold a Fair?

The horn of plenty has been emptied in glad profusion over Jackson county the present season; the barns and granaries of the farmers are being crowded with the garnered opulence of the grain field and the meadow; products of later maturity already give promise of satisfactory abundance—why, then, may we not have, what we have long been strangers to, a County Fair of our own? Many years ago we had a local exhibition of agricultural and mechanical products, and considering the limited development of the county at that time, our people made a very respectable showing. We want to see the experiment tried again; let us find out what progress, if any, we are making. Great attention, since that time, has been given to the improvement of stock; other kinds of manufacturing have been inaugurated, our resources are more extensively developed, and it is reasonable to presume, an increased interest in the competition for premiums would be shown. The fame of Southern Oregon could thus be sent abroad, and our advantages as a locality for future settlement—now that all other portions of the Pacific coast are being rapidly filled up—made conspicuously manifest to the world. Other counties hold their fairs annually. We should at least find enterprise enough in this community to hold one once in ten years.

We address our inquiry and make this appeal to the cultivators of the soil—those who are interested in the immediate and future welfare of the county. There is yet ample time for the completion of the necessary preparations for holding a first class County Fair. And would it not prove the highest gratification of pride to the husbandman to bring forth samples of his cereal and other products? Would not the raiser of fine stock rejoice at such an opportunity for parading his finest blooded animals to public view? Wouldn't the dairyman, or dairywoman, take delight in showing us what the best butter and cheese ever made looks like? Would not feminine ambition in various kinds of handicraft—both ornamental and useful—find a most fitting opportunity for manifesting itself? At the risk of being presumptively we answer, affirmatively, "yes" to each of the above interrogatives. Let us hear what the farmers have to say.

**INDIAN TROUBLES.**—Much has been said during the past week about prospective trouble with the Modoc Indians, but, from all the information we can gather, there is not much cause, as yet, for alarm. Some cattle were killed out at Lost river, and the Modocs, says Mr. Laws, who is just in from there, acknowledge having skinned them, but deny the killing. The railroad surveyors report an attempt to stampede their horses, which would likely have proved successful had it not so happened that Schoutian, one of the Modoc chiefs, was in camp with the surveyors at the time, and yelled to his savage brethren to desist. These performances will probably be put a stop to as soon as General Crooks, now reported on his way to Fort Klamath, arrives. He knows how to "make good Indians" out of such marauders as Capt. Jack and his band, and such devils should either be kept on the reservation, or else exterminated.

**CHEER UP.**—While numerous combinations are at work in the Northern part of the State to derive us of railroad facilities, the California end of the line is rapidly working its way in this direction. The following dispatch from Marysville to the Portland papers, dated July 30th, speaks encouragingly: "It is expected that the C. & O. railroad will be completed to Tehama, 28 miles from Chico, in six weeks, and that it will be finished to Red Bluff before the rainy season sets in."

**A FAILURE.**—The Hon. W. W. Chapman failed to put in an appearance last Saturday, per announcement, and persons coming from the country to be enlightened upon railroad matters, took back with them the same blissful ignorance upon this absorbing subject that the complications at the other end of the State are so well calculated to beget. Appearances so publicly made ought to be fulfilled, if possible.

**APOLOGETIC.**—On account of the absence of the proof reader last week, a great many typographical, orthographical and grammatical errors crept into the paper. We will try and guard against a recurrence of such accidents on such an extensive scale hereafter.

## The Senatorship.

About as refreshing a proposition as could possibly emanate from the Radical camp at present, is the proposal that sundry Democratic members of the Legislature should ignore political issues and vote for the reelection of George H. Williams to the United States Senate. When we remember how singularly magnanimous, self-sacrificing and exclusively devoted to public interests our enemies have been in the hour of political victory, the extreme absence of all warmth in the above programme is at once manifest. The recent battle in Southern Oregon was fought with the understanding and purpose of beating Senator Williams—not because he suddenly and at the eleventh hour became devoted to the interests of Southern Oregon, but because he had outraged the sentiment of the entire State previously by his championship of military subjugation and political amalgamation within the United States. All the finely wrought considerations now being set forth in the newspapers of the Willamette valley were urged on our attention, and the party rolled up its accustomed large majority against Williams, his Railroad championship notwithstanding. But it wants to be clearly understood that we have not abandoned all our claims to the benefit of a road, merely because we could not gulp down Williams with his obnoxious political antecedents. Our dependence has not been on his influence, but in the natural wants and resources of the country which alone give us a right to and the promise of a road.

Our legislators from this end of the State will be apt to see to it, however, that no Democrat is elected inimical to the welfare of this section. The "big Willamette" is not the whole of Oregon, and the Senatorial or Congressional aspirant who would limit his exertions to the building up of that district of country to the detriment of other equally valuable portions of the State, is not suited to represent us in the halls of Congress.

**PATENT GATE.**—We rushed off through the broiling sun, away down to Jim Cardwell's field, to obtain this item and we want everybody to read it, especially those interested. The first new self-opening gate, made on the principle of the patent long on exhibition at the Post Office, has just been put in operation by J. M. Sutton, with important improvements of his devising, at the place aforesaid. It's the very thing to save getting off of a load and frittering away a person's time, opening and banging to a gate.

Idaho City was recently a witness to a general jail delivery, in which the prisoners succeeded in overpowering and dangerously wounding the guard, Peter Bush; but the alarm being given, citizens of the town came to the rescue, and, after a terrible fight, secured all the fugitives but one. Two prisoners, Porter and Bradley, were wounded—the latter mortally.

**COLLEGE CATALOGUES.**—We have received catalogues for 1870 from the Wallamet (they have come down to the Oregonian's orthography at last) University and Corvallis College. Both institutions are in good, flourishing condition, and an honor to the State—the former having 258 and the latter 165 students in attendance.

**RESIGNED.**—J. M. Sutton has resigned his position as Postmaster and sent on the name of Max Muller as his successor. Mr. Sutton has proven a clever, good-natured and accommodating official, and we take this opportunity of acknowledging numerous courtesies at his and his subordinate's hands. His intended successor is well qualified for the position.

**SMALL PARAGRAPHS.**—"Little drops of water," "little acorns," "little grains of sand," "small potatoes" and many other things of an infinitesimal tendency have had their praises fitly spoken, but "little items" speak for themselves; especially, during such warm weather as we are now having.

**SORRY.**—An invitation to be present at the opening of Bancroft's new book store was received last Saturday, the day on which said opening was to come off. We are sorry to disappoint the proprietors; but circumstances wouldn't permit of us honoring the occasion with our presence.

**SHULTZ alias BarIman** seems to be giving the Portlanders considerable trouble through his bold robberies and indisposition to be caged. A reward of \$1,000 is offered for his arrest.

**AUCTION.**—The sale, by auction, of the remaining dry-goods, etc., belonging to Morris Baum, takes place to day. Articles are apt to sell cheap, as they are up and bound to go.

## Future Issues.

It is claimed that the Negro question is settled. Perhaps it is, just so far as its settlement ever can be effected while that race holds active relations with American politics. It is now settled only in comparison with the turbulent upheaval which yet awaits us, swinging on the hinges of time. An important metamorphosis is being worked out in the mean time, with men who are at length enabled to open their eyes to the transcendent vitality of collateral issues.

The incentives which are apt to actuate intelligent voters in the future, if we read the signs of the times aright, are liable to be less under the ban of fanaticism, and more deeply interwoven with reason, justice and self preservation than the last troublesome twenty or thirty years have witnessed. People are beginning to learn that theories, born of blind philanthropy and a wild imagination, however edifying to bewildered and excited passions, are often shorn of their brightest semblance of beauty when once reduced to practice. It is sometimes hard to induce persons to look at the practical rather than the fanciful side of affairs; but that old schoolmaster, necessity, is taking advantage of increasing extremities in financial and industrial circles to bring "home to men's bosoms and businesses" a respect for the reality, and a corresponding repugnance for the visionary. The "contending and enduring forces," now in political "battle array" are capital and labor. The parallel lines on which capital is operating with a success that is constantly growing more ruinous to American labor, are the tariff and the importation of cheap labor from abroad; and one of these measures effectually takes the aerial element out of the sails of the other. That deluding song about "protecting home industry" wont go down any longer in connection with the importation of laborers to take the places of the limited number claimed to be protected by the tariff. Let legalized robbery be called by its right name, and then there is no danger of people being led astray in the premises. When stated in its most favorable light, a protective tariff simply means taking from many millions that which is to benefit a few thousands; when stated as experience shows it should be stated, (having a reverential regard for the truth) it means robbing the labor of the entire country, including that said to be protected by the tariff laws, to swell the coffers of the rich and pampered manufacturers. It has been with the manufacturer and laborer about as it was with the White man and Indian, who had been on a hunting expedition and, between them, bagged a turkey and a buzzard: "You may have the buzzard and I'll take the turkey, or I'll take the turkey and you may have the buzzard," said the pale individual to the one of rubicund complexion. "Yes, but you don't say turkey to me once," replied the Indian; and so it is with the laborer; he is made a tender of the buzzard everytime, when it comes to dividing the benefits derived from the tariff. Let the duties on imported articles be ever so high, he is put off with a pittance barely sufficient for a livelihood, and the hundreds of millions of dollars annually fleeced from other laborers in the United States, are devoted to the building up and fostering of a moneyed aristocracy. A portion of the funds exacted of the consumer, it is true, is devoted to the payment of the current expenses of the Government; but what a small sum, compared to the aggregate burden imposed upon the people, does that amount to! Four dollars are paid by the consumers where one goes into the treasury of the nation.

The great West is becoming a unit in opposition to this long existing species of plunder, and the recollection of past animosities will rot, we trust, prevent the mutual cooperation of all interested in a reduction, if not on abrogation, of the entire system. The Democratic party is, manifestly, the only one that leans to a restricted tariff and a prohibition of Chinese importation. Then why— as Senator Casserly pertinently asked in his recent speech in New York—cannot the laboring men and the Democracy work together? They have common objects to labor for; a common country to redeem from degrading fanatical rule, and an equal interest in having, in the future, guarantees of a satisfactory remuneration for well performed labor, with the possibility of those addicted to economy, perseverance and good management to rise out of the ashes of poverty and have an equal chance with the less deserving but hereditary sons of mammon.

We do not ask people to make up their minds hastily on these subjects; but to take time to reflect, and let good common sense guide their judgments. This is no field for the addle brained theorist or unprincipled demagogue. They are the issues of the future, and the people must either settle them to, or against, their own advantage.

## European War News.

PARIS, Aug. 1st.—Press deny rumor of fighting on the Rhine. N. Y. Herald's special says: Immense preparations are being made in Prussia for war. The fine parks in Cologne, and the Banker Oppenheim's chateau and grounds are being used for defensive purposes. A large force is camped on the heights of Sanct, to protect coal mines and railroads. Prussia is to increase her force to 1,250,000 and advance into France. N. Y. Tribune's correspondent says French soldiers have nothing to eat, and are raiding the Prussian outskirts to dig potatoes. French shooting is said to be poor, while on the other hand, Prussians are steady and good marksmen. An attack by the French was vigorously repulsed at Saarbrücken. The feeling in Denmark is decidedly in favor of France. Mayence is in a state of siege. The country between Coblenz and Mayence is cut up in trenches. Austria and Italy have agreed on neutrality.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2d.—Private dispatches report a naval engagement at the mouth of the Elbe. Austria is mobilizing 50,000 men to watch Bohemia.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 2d.—Metz correspondence asserts that the first great battle will be fought on Saturday or Sunday, or Monday at farthest, and underscores the following sentence—this is sure.

LONDON, Aug. 2d.—War news this morning meagre and unimportant. The impression prevails that the presence of the French fleet in the Baltic alone prevents Prussia from advancing through France to Paris. Advice received by telegraph from Prussian headquarters on the Rhine, say that no general engagement had taken place up to 3 p. m. yesterday. Scouting and skirmishes from both armies were continually raiding into the enemy's country. The presence of the army on the Franco-Rhenish frontier has given rise to apprehensions of famine. To avoid impoverishing the theatre of war, the Emperor draws supplies from a distance by railway.

PARIS, Aug. 2d.—An official dispatch says an engagement took place at 11 o'clock. French took the offensive and crossed Prussian lines, and drove the German batteries on the outskirts of Saarbrücken, speedily capturing the town. The Emperor and Prince both took part in the engagement. French loss very slight; no further particulars. Rumors about Austrian and Italian neutrality premature. An alliance between France and Denmark forming. Italian troops will enter Rome on plea of protection as soon as Napoleon's troops are withdrawn from that city. King William is at Mayence; Emperor at Metz.

LONDON, Aug. 3d.—noon—Details of the Saarbrücken affair received. The fight began at 11 o'clock and ended at one p. m. The French crossed the Prussian frontier in force, and the Prussians were driven from a strong position by French artillery fire, the latter remaining masters of the position, which they won without serious loss. The Emperor and Prince Imperial witnessed the conflict and returned to Metz to dinner. The Prince accompanied the Emperor everywhere, and received on the first field of battle his baptism of fire. His presence of mind, and sang froid in danger, were worthy the name he bears. It is generally admitted by the French that their hesitancy has sacrificed their advantage. An early start might have overwhelmed Germany, but now France must act on the defensive.

PARIS, Aug. 4th.—Dispatches from the Emperor on the field confirms report of the capture of Saarbrücken. The new French gun was operated with deadly effect. Correspondence of the London News says the war enthusiasm is dying out in Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 4th.—England is shipping 15,000 horses daily to the German frontier. Considerable indignation is manifested at Gladstone's peace policy. N. Y. Herald's special says hard fighting to day at Weissenburg. A large force of Prussians advanced ten miles into the French territory and destroyed miles of railroad. The French were driven off the field. Prussians are now occupying the French camp. French General Gentesol was killed, and five hundred wounded prisoners fell into Prussian hands. The loss of Prussians is considerable. Crown Prince led the Prussians in person.

## Notice of Final Settlement.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE of Oregon for Jackson county. (Sitting in Probate, Sept. Term, 1870.)

In the matter of the Estate of George P. Funck, Deceased.

Silas J. Day, Administrator of said Estate, having filed in said Court his final account, and also praying for an order for fixing the time for hearing; therefore notice is hereby given that said final account will be heard and determined in said Court on Thursday, the 8th day of September, 1870, at which time all persons having objections to said final account and settlement, must then and there make the same. By order of the Court.

SILAS J. DAY, Clerk.  
July 12th, 1870. jly16-w4.

## Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LET- ters of Administration on the Estate of B. Levy, deceased, late of Jackson county, Oregon, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them with the proper vouchers, to the undersigned, at his place of business in Jacksonville, within six months from this date, and all claims not presented within ten months will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

G. KAREWSKI, Administrator.  
July 14th, 1870. jly16-w4.

## EXHIBIT

OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF Jackson county, Oregon, for the year ending July 9th, 1870.

AMOUNT OF COUNTY WARRANTS ISSUED.	
On acct of Courts and Criminals.....	\$3,413 40
" " Insane and Paupers.....	4,042 14
" " Salaries and fees of County officers.....	4,417 85
" " Roads and bridges.....	2,384 46
" " County Jail.....	918 50
" " Stationery, blank books and advertising.....	250 99
" " Repairs and furniture of Public Buildings.....	252 26
" " Collection of Chinese taxes.....	1,029 60
" " Assessment and collection of revenue and express charges on State tax.....	1,280 53
" " Discount on Legal Tender notes.....	32 18
" " Refunded on over assessment.....	98 07
" " Fuel and lights.....	53 87
" " Expenses of Election.....	154 60
	\$18,328 45

Amount of County warrants outstanding unredeemed.....	\$1,340 00
Amount due the County from the State "on acct of State patients.....	\$477 00

COUNTY FUND DR.	
To bal. in Treas'y July 9th, 1869.....	\$ 3,369 76
" Taxes collected for 1869.....	15,801 13
" Rec'd on delinquent taxes for 1868 (assessed by Sheriff in 1867), and paid by Owen.....	50 00
" Received on account of delinquent taxes (assessed by Sheriff in 1867), and paid by Owen.....	1,035 00
" Received on account of Chinese licenses.....	5,148 00
" " China, Kanaka & Negro Poll Tax in 1870.....	1,915 00
" Forfeitures on bail bonds.....	395 00
" Horse sold, forfeited the Co.....	19 00
" Trial Fees.....	54 00
	\$28,008 39

COUNTY FUND CR.	
By County Warrants returned cancelled.....	\$18,230 31
" Treasurer's receipts for State tax.....	7,590 78
" bal. in Treasury July 7th, 1870.....	2,187 30
	\$28,008 39

SCHOOL FUND DR.	
To bal. in Treasury July 9th, 1869.....	\$1,411 40
" Percentage of taxes of 1869.....	2,136 11
" Received on delinquent tax and interest (assessed by Sheriff in 1867) and paid by Owen.....	172 50
" on delinquent taxes of 1868.....	5 60
" on account of Estrays.....	63 20
" on interest on school notes.....	129 20
" on account of fines.....	282 50
	\$4,201 51

SCHOOL FUND CR.	
By amount paid School Districts.....	\$2,785 98
" of discount on Legal Ten. notes.....	18 63
" bal. in Treasury July 9th, 1870.....	1,296 90
	\$4,201 51

I CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING is a true statement of the condition of the public funds of Jackson county, Oregon, July 9th, 1870, as taken from the books, and per vouchers from the County Treasurer, now on file in this office.  
SILAS J. DAY, County Clerk.

**THE PLACE**  
To Buy Goods  
**CHEAPER**  
THAN THE  
**Cheapest!**

—AT—  
**FISHER & BRO.'S**  
DEALERS IN  
**FANCY, STAPLE & DRY GOODS,**

Clothing,  
Boots & Shoes,  
Groceries,  
Liquors,  
Cutlery,  
Crockery,  
Etc., Etc.,  
OF THE BEST QUALITY,  
AND THE  
CHEAPEST IN THIS COUNTRY.

**FISHER & BRO.'S,**  
(Corner California and Oregon Streets),  
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.  
May 1st, 1869.

**PAY UP.**

ALL ACCOUNTS AND NOTES DUE M. Baum, must be paid on or before Aug. 10th, 1870; those not paid at that time will be placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection.  
M. BAUM.  
Jacksonville, July 30th, 1870.