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THE DEMOCRATIC TIMES,

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

JACKSON COUNTY.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—Circuit Judge, P. P. Prim; Prosecuting Attorney, H. K. Hanna.

Jackson County—Circuit Court, Second Monday in February and November. County Court, first Monday in each month.

County Officers—Judge, T. H. B. Shipley; Clerk, Silas J. Day; Sheriff, Henry Klippel; Deputy Sheriff, E. D. Foudray; Treasurer, John Neuber; Assessor, David Redpath: County Commissioners, John S. Herrin, Thomas Wright; School Superintendent, Wm. M. Turner; Surveyor, J. S. Howard; Coroner, L. Ganung.

Jacksonville Precinct.—Justice of the Peace, James R. Wade; Constable, N. Stephenson.

Town of Jacksonville.—Trustees, A. H. Martin, James Wilson, N. Fisher; President of the Board, David Linn; Recorder, U. S. Hayden; Treasurer, Henry Pape; Marshal, G. Seaman.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY.

County Officers.—Judge, J. B. Sifers; Sheriff, Daniel L. Green; Clerk, Charles Hughes; Assessor, R. E. Foley; Treasurer, Wm. Naucke; Commissioners, Thomas G. Patterson, H. Woodcock; School Superintendent, R. R. Middlesworth.

Josephine County.—Circuit Court, First Monday in April and Fourth Monday in October. County Court, First Monday in January, April, July and October.

Business Cards.

The Throes of Science—A California Narrative.

BY F. BRET HARTE.

I reside at Table Mountain, and my name is
Truthful James,
I am not up to small deceit or any sinful
games;
And I'll tell in simple language what I know
about the row
That broke up our society upon the Stanislaus.

But first I would remark that it's not a
proper plan
For any scientific gent to whale his fellow-
man,
And if a member don't agree with his peculiar whim,
To lay for that same member for to "put a
head" on him.

Now nothing could be finer or more beautiful to see,
Than the first six months' proceedings of that
same society;
Till Brown of Calaveras brought a lot of
fossil bones
That he found within the tunnel near the
tenement of Jones.

Then Brown he read a paper, and reconstructed there,
From these same bones, an animal that was
extremely rare;
And Jones then asked the Chair for a suspension of the rules
Till he could prove that these same bones
were some of his lost mules.

Then Brown he smiled a bitter smile, and
said his greatest fault
Was that he had been trespassing on Jones'
family vault.
He was the most sarcastic man, this quiet
Mr. Brown,
And on several occasions he had cleaned out
the town.

Now I hold it is not decent for a scientific
gent,
To say an other is an ass—at least, to all
intent;
Nor should the individual who happens to
be ment
Reply by heaving rocks at him to any great
extent.

Then Abner Deal, of Angel's raised a point
of order, when
A chunk of old red sandstone took him in
the abdomen;
And he smiled a sickly sort of smile, and
curled up on the floor,
And the subsequent proceedings interested
him no more.

Then, in less time than I write it, every
member did engage
In a warfare with the remnants of the pal
æozoic age;
And the way they heaved those fossils, in
their anger, was a sin,
And the skull of an old monarch caved the
head of Thompson in.

And this is all I have to say of these improper
games,
For I live at Table Mountain, and my name
is Truthful James;
And I've told in simple language what I
know about the row,
That broke up our society upon the Stanislaus.

Beautiful and True.

At the recent Free Trade Dinner in New York, William Cullen Bryant made a speech, in which the following beautiful extract occurs:

He who framed the universe gave to different regions of the globe different climates, yielding different productions for the use of man. He peopled them with different races of mankind, varying from each other in their aptitude for the useful and ornamental arts of life. He gave them the skill to invent and construct rapid modes of conveyances across the land and across the deep, from latitude to latitude, from realm to realm, and from continent to continent, and said to them:

"Impart to each other what you can best produce;" in other words, "to communicate forget not"—words which you will find in an ancient book belonging to the sacred literature of Palestine. Such was the order which He established, the order of nature, and by his help, and through the instrumentality of the Free Trade League and its sister associations, and by his help, and by means of a good understanding with all who think as we do, we will attack and overthrow, and trample to fragments and utterly destroy all the institutions of man which have for their object to obstruct and thwart the natural workings of this beneficent system of Providence.

THE Pulpit in which John Calvin preached, and the chair in which he sat, are preserved to this day in the Cathedral of St. Pierre, in Geneva. This great reformer died in the year 1564.

It is a noticeable fact that people who change their mind often never get a good one.

TRICHINA IN IOWA.

A Full and Scientific Statement of the Late Cases by Dr. Horr.

[From the Dubuque Herald, June 26.]

To the Editor of the Dubuque Herald:

The development of a new disease of marked fatality, and one found to come from our everyday domestic modes of life, is just cause of public concern, not to say alarm

Trichiniasis, or pork disease, is eminently such a disease, and the public anxiety as to justifies most careful inquiry and the results of the best directed efforts concerning it.

With these convictions I have just visited the locality of the recent fatal diseases, that from the physicians in charge of the patients, and by uniting our investigations, a just treatment or effectual prevention might be determined.

The first cases were in Maine township, twelve miles north east of Marion. It is a settlement of New England farmers. Three girls and three boys, of the ages of 16, 14, 14, 14, 9, and 9 years, children of M. C. Jordan, Wentworth Jordan, Benj. F. Jordan, and Widow Dagget, on their way from Sabbath school, April 22, stopping at a house, took a lunch of sandwiches in which raw smoked ham was used. Two days after, all but one of them were attacked with diarrhœa, developing into into all the symptoms of trichiniasis. Effective cathartics were given at once, which doubtless expelled the greater portion of the worms before they had time to multiply fatally. One, a girl of sixteen years, exhibited the symptoms in reversed order—lameness of the muscles on the second, and the diarrhœa on the third day. She was more severely ill than the others, had inflamation of the lungs, and when seen, June 19, was hardly able to walk; had also a cough and a hoarseness of voice. No cathartic was given her as to the others. A boy of eleven years is the only other case of the six not nearly well. He is thought to be beyond danger, however, unless overtaken by relapse.

Soon after the attack these cases came under the care of Dr. Ristine, of Marion, who, after careful observation, through several weeks, recognized the true source of the sickness, though not until other persons in the town showed symptoms of the same disease. Portions of the meat from the hog from which the ham used in the sandwiches was made were put under the microscope and found swarming with myriads of trichina, which, although apparently dead, once in the stomach would become living and prolific worms. The corresponding ham, as also the one first mentioned, after being cooked, were eaten harmlessly by seven other members of the family and by visitors. This animal was selected for its healthy appearance from a herd which had been affected with the hog cholera, was fattened for family use and killed in January last.

The cases in Marion were nine in number, members of one family in that town. They were Mr. Bemis, aged 72; his wife, 56; their two sons, Whittier and Henry, aged 20 and 23; their daughter, Mrs. Lansing, with her four children. These all became ill about May 1st, after having eaten freely at several times of raw smoked ham from four to ten days previously. Mr. Lansing ate as freely from the same ham *well cooked*, and showed no symptoms of the disease. The severity of the cases was thought to be in direct proportion to the amount of raw meat eaten by each person.

Five of these nine cases proved fatal, one, a little boy, June 1st, Henry B. on the 3d, another child on the 8th, Mr. Bemis on the 15th, and Mrs. B. on the 17th. Examination after death, on two of the bodies, showed the parasites in the muscles, estimated by others and myself at about 200,000 per cubic inch. Some were also found in the lungs and spleen.

On going for samples of meat from the same hog out of which the infested ham had been taken, the farmer reported that he had just fed the last of it to a sow who devoured her own young, having been told flesh of her own kind would destroy that propensity. The remedy proved quite effectual, inasmuch as she died in a few days, as was stated, of hog cholera. Samples of flesh from this animal, now in my possession, show an abundant infusion of the trichina.

The symptoms of this disease, as shown in these cases, were diarrhœa on the second day, pain, soreness, and debility of the muscles of the limbs on the third day, with swelling of the face, followed on the fourth and fifth days by swelling of the hands, then of the feet and legs, with a fever of a low grade, quick pulse, furred tongue, and sleeplessness. The muscular soreness and pain, with fever, thirst, tenderness of the abdomen and profuse sweating, continued as the main symptoms until death; in the second or third week, or convalescence, slowly established in from four to eight weeks. Two of the fatal cases had serious pneumonic complications. The diarrhœa persisted in some who recovered. The only distinct variation observed between these and the symptoms described by other observers is the shortness of the interval between the eating of the meat and commencement of the diarrhœa. Some place the time from five to eight days. Continued observation can alone determine which is correct, or whether the period of incubation varies thus widely in different cases.

DESCRIPTION.

The trichina are about one 1.30 of an inch long, and 1.700 of an inch in diameter. In the flesh of those who have recently died from them, they are found in the coils of various shapes, free among the fibres of the muscles; but in pork specimens they are contained in a membranous sac, oval in form, which some writers state become in time calcareous like an egg shell. In the stomach this shell or sac is removed by the gastric fluids, and the liberated worm enters at once upon the propagation of its young.

The hog cholera is supposed by some to be the same disease. The physicians of Marion are now carrying on a series of experiments to test the question. The public will doubtless be made acquainted with their conclusions. They have secured plentiful supplies with which to make the experiments.

This disease may be positively made out during life by removing a minute portion of the muscle by a trivial operation, and examining it under the microscope.

THE TREATMENT

to be of any avail must be employed early in the disease and before the young broods have completed their migration to the general system. After the use of prompt, active purgatives to expel the worms as speedily as possible, the usual treatment of typhoid fever is all that can be relied upon at present with any hope of success. When once the parasites have become encysted, which is supposed to occur in from six to eight weeks, no fears need be entertained of further annoyance from their presence in the flesh.

CONCLUSION.

This, so loathsome and thus far so fatal disease, now made known, has doubtless been often fatal under the name of anomalous, or of typhoid fever. But the knowledge now had of it justifies me in saying that there is no reason for excessive alarm as to the proper use of pork. The unequivocal and uniform testimony is that the fatal worm is destroyed by the heat which will thoroughly cook the flesh. The disease has shown itself only where the flesh was eaten raw or underdone. The fire which destroys animal life generally will destroy this also. Safety lies in *thorough cooking*. After that we are no more exposed than in the use of vinegar, which the microscope finds full of lively serpents; and in the water we drink living creatures abound.

* * * * * * * *

ASA HORR, M. D.

Dubuque, Iowa, June 23, 1866.

Napoleon's Proclamation to French Electors.

LONDON, February 12th.

The following is the transaction of a proclamation of the Emperor Napoleon to the electors of France.

WILHELMSHOHE, February 8th.

Betrayed by fortune I have kept, since my captivity, a profound silence, mourning during our misfortunes. As long as the armies confronted each other, I abstained from any steps or words capable of causing party dissensions; but I can no longer remain silent before my country's disasters without appearing insensible to its sufferings. When I was made prisoner I could not treat for peace, because my resolutions would appear to have been dictated by personal considerations. I left the Regent to decide whether it was to the interest of the nation to continue the struggle notwithstanding the unparalleled reverse. France was subdued. Her strongholds were unreduced. A few Departments were invaded, and Paris was in a state of defense. The extent of her misfortunes might possibly have been limited but while attention was directed to her enemies an insurrection arose in Paris. The seats of the representatives were violated; the safety of the Empress was threatened, and empire, which has been three times acclaimed by the people, was overthrown and abandoned. Stilling my presentments I exclaimed, "What matter about my dynasty if the country is saved!" Instead of protesting against these violations of my right, I hoped for successful defense and admired the patriotic devotion of the children of France. Now, when the struggle is suspended, all reasonable chance of victory has disappeared, in time to call to account their usurpers for the bloodshed and ruin and squandered resources, it is impossible to abandon the destinies of France to an unauthorized Government which was left no authority emanating from universal suffrage. Order, confidence and solid peace are only recoverable where the people are consulted respecting the Government most capable of repairing the disasters to the country.

It is essential that France should be united in her wishes. For myself, bruised by injustice and bitter deceptions, I do not know or claim my repeatedly confirmed rights. There is no room for personal ambition; but till the people are regularly assembled and express their will, it is my duty to say that all acts are illegitimate but theirs—the only one Government in which has resided the national sovereignty, and it alone is able to heal the wounds, to bring hope to firesides, to reopen the profaned churches for prayer, and restore industry, concord and peace.

Simpson's Concrete Roof and the Cats.

Down in Tuckahoe, there is a man named Simpson, who has a flat roof on his house, covered with tin. The roof got to leaking badly a few weeks ago, and it happened to occur to Mr. Simpson that it would be a good thing to cover the whole surface with the material out of which concrete pavements are made, "so as to make her all tight and nice," said Simpson. A man was accordingly engaged, and he covered the tin with concrete to the depth of three or four inches. The curse of Tuckahoe is cats. In warm weather millions of them assemble, and hold ratification meetings and rehearsals and synods out in the back yards and on the roofs. In Tuckahoe, last July, the heat was unusually intense, and Mr. Simpson was exceedingly annoyed by the animated discussions of the cats in the neighborhood. The more he "shooed" them and flung old boots at them, the more they yelled. Night after night it continued to grow more terrific, and day after day Mrs. Simpson observed that the mysterious caterwauling continued during all the hours of daylight. Simpson hadn't a boot-jack, or a blacking-brush, or a rolling-pin, or a cologne bottle left to throw at them.

At last, one moonlight night the uproar got to be so outrageous that Simpson arose from his bed and determined to ascertain what in thunder all this growling meant anyhow! It appeared to him that the noise came from the top of the house. He went up into the garret and put his head out of the trap-door. There he found one hundred and ninety six cats stuck fast knee deep in the concrete, which had been softened by the heat. Some of them had been there four days. The minute they caught sight of Simpson the whole one hundred and ninety-six doubled up their spines, ruffled their back hair, snaked their tails, and gave one wild, unearthly howl, which shocked Simpson's nerves so much that he dropped the trap-door and fell down the step-ladder on the head of Mrs. Simpson, who was standing below, dressed in a thing with a frill on it, armed with a palm-leaf fan and a bed-slat, determined to protect Simpson to the death. The next day the concrete was removed, and the cats were dug out. But you ought to have been present when Simpson interviewed the concrete man! There was only four rounds, and then Simpson got off the man's prostrate body in order to let him go and hunt for some good hair restorative and put a fresh oyster on his eye.

William Lloyd Garrison on the San Domingo Job.

It appears that the Radicals are greatly out with Grant on his little San Domingo speculation. Lloyd Garrison, in a long letter published in the New York *Independent*, closes as follows:

"With a territory capable of sustaining the present population of the globe, inexhaustible in its resources, unrivaled in its enterprise, and peerless in its strength, is it not humiliating to see the chief magistrate of the nation magnifying the annexation of the petty island of San Domingo as a measure essential to our national security and prosperity, and "to provide honest means of paying our honest debts without overtaxing the people?" We no more need it for any such purposes than we do the planet Saturn. Such exaggeration may do for "buncombe;" but it is unworthy a sensible man, and a satire upon the boasted inherent excellence of our republican institutions.

To secure the object for which he so zealously contends—a zeal quite inexplicable, not to say suspicious, in view of his phlegmatic temperament and well-known circumspection—the President counsels annexation by the passage through both houses of Congress, like an ordinary enactment, and by a bare majority of votes, of a joint resolution. This is to override the treaty-ratifying power; and he finds his justification in the lawless disregard of that power by the manner in which Texas was acquired at the dictation of the slaveholding South. Let Congress refuse to exercise a prerogative not conferred upon it by the Constitution; and let nothing be allowed except what is done "by and with the advice of the Senate," according to the mode prescribed by the "SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND."

Justice in Mississippi.

A late issue of the Holly Springs (Miss.) *Reporter* has the following: We have heard of a rich trial by one of Alcorn's pet Judges, "learned above his fellows," which furnishes a fair idea of the condition of affairs under Radical reconstruction. At the Circuit Court in Tunica county, last week, a negro was tried for hog stealing and acquitted. He was immediately placed on the jury, taking the place of a negro who had been on the jury that tried him. The negro whose place had been taken by the hog thief was then put upon the stand and tried for horse stealing. Of course the hog thief returned the favor, and voted to acquit the horse thief. Such is Mississippi justice.

The good man's life, like the mountain top, looks beautiful because it is near to heaven.