

The Democratic Times.

Published Every Saturday Morning BY J. N. T. MILLER & CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

OFFICE--On California St., over Reames & Wilson's Livery Stable.

TERMS: Subscription, per annum, \$3 00 Six months, \$1 50

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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.

JACKSONVILLE LODGE No. 10

HOLDS ITS REGULAR MEETINGS on every Saturday evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. EDWIN SMITH, N. G. HENRY KLIPPEL, R. Sec'y.

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LAND NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Local Agent of the Board of School Land Commissioners, is now prepared to receive applications to purchase School, University and State lands. No application will be received unless accompanied by one-third payment of the purchase price.

Office in Court House--up stairs. T. H. B. SHIPLEY, Local Agent for Jackson county. Jacksonville, March 18 1871. mch18-tf.

RAILROAD SALOON!

ENGINEER, MAX. BRENTANO. CHOICE LIQUORS AND CIGARS constantly on hand.

THROUGH TICKETS, 12 1-2 Cents. July 17th, 1869. july17-tf.

BELLA-UNION SALOON!

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING FULLY refitted this old and favorite place of resort, now offers the very best of liquors and cigars at 12 1-2 CENTS.

The Saloon is commodious, the billiard tables are of the latest and most improved pattern, and the wants of guests promptly supplied. 50 Points of Billiards For Drinks. Those knowing themselves indebted to me will do well to call without delay and settle, as I must have money, and that soon. HENRY BREITBARTH. 14-tf.

Democratic Times.

VOL. 1.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1871.

NO. 34.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

(KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.) Corner of Stark and Front Streets, PORTLAND, - - - OREGON. ZIEHER & HOLTEN, PROPRIETORS. January 7-tf.

Call at J. Neuber's JEWELRY STORE, AND SEE HIS FINE STOCK OF NEW Goods direct from the manufacturers. He has a fine lot of Sewing Machines. Prices from \$20 to \$110, cash.

A New Lot of AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES Just from the Factory. He is agent for the best Rifles and Pistols made, among which is the HENRY RIFLE. Which repeats FIFTEEN TIMES with once loading.

All kinds of Watch and Clock Cleaning and Repairing done to order at half price. Jacksonville, May 13, 1865. EAGLE SAMPLE ROOMS.

THE Pioneer Bit House,

Cor. Third & Cal. sts., (opposite the U. S. Hotel), JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. JOHN NOLAND, PROP'R.

LIQUORS by the glass, bottle, demijohn, or keg. The proprietor of this old stand was the first to bring liquors down to a bit drink nine years ago in Jacksonville. I will be happy to have my friends call and see me. The best kinds of wines, liquors and cigars always on hand. Families supplied with the best and purest in the market, at reasonable rates. Jacksonville, July 12th, 1871. 28-tf

MILLINERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies of Jacksonville and vicinity, that they have just arrived from San Francisco with a well assorted stock of Millinery and Straw Goods, and will constantly keep on hand the latest styles of HATS, BONNETS, HATS and BONNET SHAPES. Also a fine assortment of TRIMMINGS,

FLOWERS, RIBBONS, ORNAMENTS, TIDIES, NECKLACES,

PEARL BEADS, and other articles in our line too numerous to mention. MESSES A. F. and L. A. KENT. Jacksonville, March 25th, 1870. tf.

NEW MEAT MARKET!

WHILO GASMAN TAKES THIS METHOD of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a Meat Market on California Street, opposite the United States Hotel, where may be found at all times the best of--

BEEF, (Fresh & Corned)

MUTTON,

PORK,

SAUSAGES, &c., &c.

Jacksonville, Ogn., April 15th, 1871. tf.

ARKANSAS

LIVERY STABLE!

Oregon street, opposite Overbeck's Hospital, JACKSONVILLE, OGN.

PEARSON & McINTYRE,

PROPRIETORS.

THIS favorite stable has been reopened and

THOROUGHLY REFITTED.

SPRING WAGONS

AND SADDLE HORSES

For hire on reasonable terms. The largest corral in the town is attached to the stable. Teamsters will find ample accommodations for their animals at all times. Horses boarded on reasonable terms. vln26tf PEARSON & McINTYRE.

"THE NEW DEPARTURE" AGAIN.

[From Eugene City Guard, Aug. 19th.] With some reluctance we again approach a disagreeable subject, the "New Departure." A contemporary, with apparent self-satisfaction and confidence in its own unanswerable logic, asks us a question and thinks by the time we have answered it we will be prepared to endorse the Ohio platform. We are asked, "If we do not propose to get rid of these objectionable amendments, so-called, in a legal way, then what course do we advise?" We think we satisfactorily answered this question in a late article, but lest we are still misunderstood we will go a little further.

There are many kinds of facts; some are "accomplished facts," while many others are not. Facts may be right and just, or they may be wrong and unjust. Among the "accomplished facts" which grew out of the war, and which we think were wrong, may be mentioned the hanging of Mrs. Surratt, at Washington, the hanging of Munson, by Butler at New Orleans, and the shooting of ten innocent men at Palmyra, Mo., by General McNeil. These are "accomplished facts," and there is no way by which they can be undone. But there is another class of facts which are not accomplished at all.

For instance, we have no doubt but Governor Woods, when he gave his certificate and census warrants to issues on the Treasury for some eight hundred dollars for carriage hire, thought it was an "accomplished fact" that the Treasury was to be depleted to that extent, but the truth is, it was no fact. We propose to get out of that fact in a strictly "legal" way, and not drive the party into those revolutionary measures which our able contemporary justly decries. If there is any just reason why we should accept these amendments as "accomplished facts"--fraudulent though they be--for the same reason should we not have accepted the frauds of Governor Woods upon the Treasury as an "accomplished fact," instead of appointing a Commission to declare them null and void?

The first is a wrong inflicted upon the people generally, insults the majesty of the Constitution itself, violates the rights of the States, and overthrows that system of government established by the patriot fathers. The second, that of Woods, was regular upon its face, had all the forms of law to support it, and simply enlarged our taxes to an unappreciable extent. To illustrate: Suppose the Legislature of Oregon should attempt to pass a law with less than a quorum present, or a quorum being present, without less than the Constitutional majority voting for the measure, and the Governor should approve it, and such act should be printed with the statutes of this State, would it be a law? Would it be a statute? Would it be revolutionary to disregard it? We think not. It not having been properly done, it was not done at all.

According to our contemporary such an enactment would be an "accomplished fact," and the only safe remedy would be to repeal it! We think in such matters as these, what is done wrongfully, or by fraud or usurpation, is not done at all, in that sense that would make it binding on the country, and we think it is the Democratic doctrine to treat such pretended acts as nullities, and not make the party responsible for them, or draw them into precedent by asserting them as valid. We believe the Democracy of the several States, since they have begun to assume power, have pursued the right, and only proper, course with regard to these assumed amendments. Some four or five States, our own among the number, having formally withdrawn their ratification, stating their reasons for so doing; first, that they were forced upon the country by fraud, and second, because they were opposed to the amendment on principle. Each State should, as soon as it has the power to do so, withdraw its ratification of these amendments, stating the reason for so doing, and in a few years, if they are not taken out of politics and approved by the Democracy, they will have no supporters out of New England. Let Congress, as it has the power, solemnly declare the amendments nullities, stating the reasons why they are such, and the work is about done. By manly perseverance and the force of public opinion truth and justice will be vindicated. When we cease to oppose fraud and violence and meanly yield assent to them, they will take the place of law and justice and become respectable. When the States Congress and public sentiment shall have declared in favor of right and justice, and against wrong, fraud and violence, the courts will have an easy task before them. Then make a case of these amendments, so-called, and take it to the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws, and we should have no fear of a Republican court, although reconstructed for Republican purposes, deciding against law, reason, justice and public sentiment. But if contrary to our just expectations, the courts should decide against us, then indeed there will be something to amend out of the Constitution in another way.

This dangerous fact must not be forgotten! If the Democracy accept these amendments as facts, there is no one else to oppose them, and they become "accomplished facts" by common consent, and their manner of their adoption will become a precedent for future outrages of the same kind, and the Democracy will be justly blameable for it, for unless they accept them and give them validity, they never can be respected.

But if our contemporary is prepared to say these assumed amendments have been regularly adopted, and have become a part of the Constitution in the manner prescribed by that instrument itself, that their submission and ratification were regular, and not fraudulent and revolutionary, then our course is plain. We shall no longer treat that paper as a work of law and justice and become respectable in the cause of Democracy, but shall place it where it properly belongs, and treat it accordingly.

THE NORTH-WEST IGNORES GRANT

[From the New York Sun, June 24th.] The proceedings of the recent Republican State Conventions of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa, in regard to the renomination of Grant, are significant and instructive. In the Pennsylvania convention a resolution was put through in favor of his renomination by a discreditable trick of the Federal officeholders. The question had been considered by the Committee on Resolutions, and it was arranged that the subject should be quietly dropped. But at the close of the Convention, after many delegates had left the hall, a resolution, recommending Grant for a second term, was slipped through amid the noise and confusion of a final adjournment. This shrewd bit of legerdemain will not be likely to help either the State ticket this year, or Grant in the next National Convention.

In the Ohio Convention the same question was fought out to the bitter end by the advocates and the opponents of Grant's renomination. The latter prevailed, and the resolutions reflected the sentiments of the majority of the Convention. They approved of certain specific Acts of Grant's Administration, but were silent on the subject of presenting him for a second term. They could not avoid the former without seeming to go back on the party, while their refusal to give Grant a personal indorsement is one mode of declaring that a majority of the Republicans of Ohio are hostile to his nomination. Not less significant were the speeches of General Noyes, the candidate for Governor, and of Senator Sherman, who addressed the Convention at great length, each of whom wholly ignored the question of a renomination. This greatly enhances the chances of Noyes' success in October.

Of the like tenor were the proceedings of the Iowa Convention. The resolutions approved of specific acts of the Administration, because this was due to the maintenance of party discipline; but they were ominously silent on the vital issue of Grant's renomination. Indeed, so precisely identical was the course of the Ohio and Iowa Republicans on this subject, that one can hardly doubt that the leaders of the party in the two States acted in accordance with a programme prearranged.

In the light of these proceedings, we cannot fail to see the drift of Republican opinion in the Northwestern States. The masses of the party are opposed to the renomination of Grant. Whether his army of office-holders will be able to circumvent them in the National Convention remains to be determined. Woe to him and to the Republican party if they should succeed!

HOW TO KEEP BEEF.--Every farmer is aware of the very great convenience of being able to preserve a beef of his own killing more than two or three days. A southern paper gives a receipt that may be useful: "Kill your beef in the morning or early in the forenoon, let it hang up and drip for one or two hours, cut it up in pieces to suit your fancy, and salt well in a box or barrel kept covered. The next morning build a scaffold three or four feet high; the latter will be the best. Build a good fire with hard wood; let it burn pretty freely until nearly done blazing, then put small sticks across your scaffold, lay your beef on them and barbecue until very nearly done; turn the meat over frequently. If the weather is good, you can be through the job generally in one day, but of this you must be your own judge. When satisfied that it is sufficiently barbecued, lay it away and let it entirely cool, then lay it in an airy barrel, and as you lay in the meat sprinkle salt over it; tie a cloth over the top. In using the beef you will find that it never gets hard or tough. Cook it in almost any way you please. I think you will be delighted with your beef."

ROTATION OF CROPS.--In a correct system of rotation of crops, barley, oats, rye, and wheat, should not immediately succeed one another. A crop of corn, potatoes, beans, clover or grass should intervene. Crops should succeed one another that draw as much as possible of their sustenance from sources as widely different as possible, and the cultivation should be different also to produce the greatest benefit in a system of rotation. The great fault with our farming is, that the same crop is raised too long on the same ground. One year, or at most two, is long enough for the same variety of grain or other product. Change to a crop as widely different in its nature and growth as possible. Then give periods of rest by sowing the grasses, &c. The intelligent farmer will take heed and keep his soil in good spirits. He will not rob it of its most valuable ingredients, but will study how he may best preserve them.--Wiltanette Farmer.

GREELY wrote a letter to the Iowa Press Association, in which he said: "I have hominy, carrots and R. R. ties more than I could move with eight steers. If feels are blighted, dig them early. Any insinuations that brick ovens are dangerous to humans gives me the horrors." That is they read it so. They have since learned that what he meant to say was: "I have so many cares and duties pressing upon me that with the weight of years I feel obliged to decline nearly every invitation that takes me over a day's journey from home, yours among them."

Mrs. ROSE, of North Salem, on her 66th birthday, walked five miles to see her daughter. The Statesman asks what young lady of the present day can do so on her 18th birthday. A 17-year-old wife gave birth to a bouncing boy in this county, the other day. We ask the Statesman what 66-year-old woman can do that? We guess honors are easy, Mr. Clarke.--Albany Democrat.

PATERNAL CARES--the old man's corns.

"WHAT I KNOW ABOUT PHARMING."

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

What I know about pharming is kused little. Mi buzzza friend, Horace Greely, has rit a book with the abuv name, and altho i havn't had time tew peccuze it yet, i don't hezitate to pronounse it bully.

Pharming (now daze) is pretty much all theory, and therefore it ain't astonishing, that a man kan live in New York, and be a chancery lawyer, and also know all about pharming.

A pharm, (now daze) ov one hundred akers, will produce more bukshen, and pinkins, run on theory, than it would 60 years ago, with manure and hard knoks.

There iz nothing like book larning, and the time will eventually cum, when a man wont hav tew hav only one of "Josh Billings' Farmers' Almanax," to run a pharm, or a kump meeting with.

Even now it ain't uncommon, tew see three or four hired men on a pharm, with three or four spurs or oxen, all standing still, while the boss goes into the library and reads himself up for the days's plowing.

If i waz running a pharm (now daze) i suppose i would rather have 36 bushels, ov sum nu breed ov potatoze, raised on theory, than tew hav 84 bushels, got in the mean, beighted and underhanded way, ov our late lamented grand parents.

Pharming, after all, iz a good deal like the tavern bizness, eany body thinks they can keep hotel, (now daze), and they can, but this iz the way that poor hotels cumz tew be so plenty, and this iz likewise what makes pharmin such easy and profitable bizness.

Just take the theory out of your farming, and thare ain't nothing left, but hard work, and all-fired life knops.

When i see so much pholks rushing into pharming, ov thare iz, (now daze) and so many of them rushing out again, i think of that remarkable piece of skriptur, which remarks, "menny are called and few are chosen."

I onst took a pharm, on shares myself, and run het on sum theory, and the thing figured up this way, i dun all the work, plumished all the seed and manure, had the ague 9 months of 12, for mi share of the profits, and the other fellow paid the taxes on the pharm, for hiz share.

By mutual konsent i quit the pharm at the end of the year.

What i know about pharming, ain't with bragging about, and i feel it mi duty to state, for the benefit of mi kreditors, that if they ever expect me tew pay 5 cts. on a dollar, they musn't start me in the theoretical pharming employ.

If a man really iz anxious tew make munny on a pharm, the less theory he lays in the better, and he must do pretty much all the work himself, and support hiz family on what he kant sell, and ov ragged enuff all the time tew hunt bees.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In THE DEMOCRATIC TIMES will be charged at the following rates: First insertion, (ten lines or less) \$3 00 For each week thereafter, \$1 00 A liberal deduction from the above rates will be made on quarterly and yearly advertisements.

JOB PRINTING.

Every variety of Job Work executed with neatness and dispatch, at reasonable rates.

LEGAL TENDERS taken at par for subscription.

PROGRESS OF SCANDAL.

My friend advised me, if ever I took a house in a terrace a little way out of town, to be very careful that it was the centre one--at least if I had any regard for my reputation; for I must be well aware that a story never loses by telling; and, consequently, if I lived in the middle of a row of houses, it was very clear that the tales which might be circulated to my prejudice would only have half the distance to travel on either side of me, and therefore could only be half as bad by the time they got down to the bottom of the terrace, as the tales that might be circulated of the wretched individuals who had the misfortune to live at either end of it; so that I should be certain to have twice as good a character in the neighborhood as they had. For instance, I was informed of a lamentable case that actually did occur a short time since:

The servant at No. 1 told the servant of No. 2 that the master expected his old friends, the Bayleys, to pay him a visit shortly; and No. 2 told No. 3 that No. 1 expected to have the Bayleys in the house every day; and No. 3 told No. 4 that it was all up with No. 1, for they couldn't keep the bailiffs out; whereupon No. 4 told No. 5 that the officers were after No. 1, and that it was as much as he could do to prevent himself being taken in execution, and that it was nearly killing his poor dear wife; and so it went on increasing and increasing, until it got to No. 32, who confidently assured the last house, No. 33, that the Bow Street officers had taken up the gentleman who lived at No. 1 for killing his poor dear wife with arsenic, and that it was confidently hoped and expected that he would be executed!--Christian Weekly.

POLL EVIL AND ITS TREATMENT--"Veterinarian," in the Country Gentleman, gives the following valuable advice as to the treatment of abscess behind the occipital bone: "It differs in no wise from any other abscess, except in location, viz: the poll--hence the name. Treatment: First, carefully feel all over the tumor with the fingers, pressing moderately hard; if the parts pressed upon return to their original shape, there is not likely to be any matter formed, unless it be at the base of the tumor; but should the part pressed upon remain indented, and not return to its shape, then pus is surely formed, and the abscess must be opened at the very bottom, below the pus, so as to give free egress to it. You will best serve your own interests by getting some one skilled in such matters to perform the operation if necessary. Should you, upon examining, feel satisfied there is no pus formed, get one pint of double acetic acid and two and a half pints of rain water, mix together--make part of almost anything, a number of thicknesses; saturate well with the lotion, and keep the tumor covered by the pad. Give 30 grains twice daily, of iodide of potassium, in about a gallon, more or less, of water. By this treatment I have, in my long practice, dispersed a great number of tumors upon the poll."

FORTY YEARS AGO.--Forty years ago, literature meant learning, and was supported by common sense. Refined nonsense had no advocates, and was pretty generally kicked out of doors.

Forty years ago, there were but few merchants in the country, insolvent debtors, and they rarely imprisoned for debt.

Forty years ago, young ladies of the first respectability learned music; but it was the music of the spinning wheel, and learned the necessary steps of dancing in following it. Their piano forte was a loom, their parasol a broom, and their novels a Bible.

Forty years ago, the young gentlemen hoed corn, chopped wood at the door, and went to school in the winter to learn reading, writing and arithmetic.

Forty years ago, there was no such things as balls in the summer, and few in the winter, except snow-balls.

Forty years ago, if a mechanic proposed to do your work, you may depend on his word; it would be done.

Forty years ago, when a mechanic finished his work, he was paid for it.

Forty years ago, printers were paid, and were therefore enabled to pay their debts.

What a falling off! THE SKIN OF A BREATHING ORGAN.--Some animals breathe more through the skin than they do through the lungs; and in some animals the whole process of creation of the blood is performed thro' the skin. In the human being the skin is, to a large extent, a breathing organ. Fatal disease of the lungs is often caused by an obstructed skin. In one of the ceremonial processions of Rome, attendant on the installation of a new Pope, a child, having the whole surface of the body gilt, was paraded. The consequence was the death of the child. This melancholy fact may serve better than a long lecture, to convince people of the importance of "keeping the pores open" of which there are more than three thousand on every square inch of surface.

A gentleman asked a lady known to be utterly ignorant of language: "How did you get along when about to make yourself understood?" "Oh, my dear sir," replied she, with quite a French air, "we had an interrupter with us." The same lady, having arranged some statues in an adjoining room, requested the same gentleman to step into the next "impartments and see her antics."

The question of raising the tropical fruit known as limes in this climate is at last settled satisfactorily. Mr. Greeley says he planted, last winter, a half bushel of the best slacked lime on his farm, and didn't raise a confounded lime. Probably he neglected to mulch the roots.

The light of other days--candles.