

L. P. Fisher

The Democratic Times.

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

OFFICE—On California St., over Kuhl & Wilson's Livery Stable.

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

Democratic Times.

VOL. II.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1872.

NO. 26.

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 current rates for subscription.

DECLINE OF THE SENATE.

The relative position of the two houses of Congress has notably changed within the last few years. The Senate is no longer the "bulwark" of the country. The era of sudden decadence began with the election of carpet-bag Senators from the Southern States. Most of these men were the merest adventurers and upstarts, who had never been heard of until they came to the surface in the chaotic condition of the South. They entered the Senate weak men, and some of them corrupt, with a willingness to become even more so. Hardly one of these men has made any desirable reputation in the Senate; they have cheapened that body and lowered its standing in the estimation of the country.

Then we have a corresponding class of men who have bought their way to the Senate from other sections of the country. So universal has this practice become within the last ten years, that it is now a common observation that no man can be elected to the Senate without spending a fortune. We are even told how much the election of this and that Senator cost him, not in reputation but in hard dollars.

Simon Cameron could have been kept out of public life if his chances had turned on a popular election. But with his immense wealth and his talent for manipulation, he could always secure votes enough from a Pennsylvania Legislature to send him to the Senate. Pomeroy, of Kansas, bought his place in the Senate, according to the testimony laid before that body; but with the publicity of these scandalous facts, he has never been unseated, nor is there any prospect that he will be. No one supposes, in the present condition of things, that any man could be elected on his own merits in Nevada, or according to the present drift, in two-thirds of the States comprising the Union.

The Senate is therefore filling up with adventurers. The House for the last two years has been superior in its personnel to the Senate. Popular elections do bring some bad men to the surface, but they bury an indefinite number. When an election is carried in a State Legislature in a single hour, there is no chance to uncover the antecedents of a candidate. He has quietly "put up the job," knows his men, and just what it cost to secure their influence. But before the people there is a chance for a healthy raking down. A good man in a canvass arrayed against a bad one, makes the latter a dead weight for his party. And thus the best men are more frequently brought into the field.

It is evident that a reform must begin somewhere and soon in the election of Senators. Either the present system must be changed, and these elections referred directly to the people, or the system must be purged from the corruptions which have been rife for the last few years. The breaking down of half a dozen notorious and worthless Senators would be an auspicious beginning of another era.—S. F. Bulletin.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—A gentleman of experience gives the following receipt for making blackberry wine, and as the blackberry season will soon be here we give it for the benefit of those wishing to try the experiment: After washing the berries add sufficient cold water to cover them; mash, and let them stand ten to fifteen hours. Then strain through a wire sieve (or tin strainer) and a second time through thick domestic. Add one measure of sugar to one and a half measure of juice; put in vessels (jugs or demijohns) to ferment, and tie a piece of cloth over the mouth to keep out insects. After three weeks, strain again through thick domestic, and bottle.

N. B.—Great care must be taken not to mix wine fermented at different times, otherwise a second fermentation will ensue, which will fatally injure it.

CONCLUSIVE.—The Courier tells this good one: "When Gen. Nesmith went out to Roseburg to meet Williams, and after Williams had backed down from discussing with him, he made a speech in that place nevertheless. During the course of his speech, Gazely rose and asked the General if he would be allowed to answer him. Nesmith replied: 'No. I came out here to meet a lion, and shall regard it as too much letting down to tackle a jackass.' A uproarious shout went up from all parts of the audience. Gazely subsided.

"You are beautiful, and I adore you," said a gentleman to the belle of the evening. "You are frightful, and I hate you," was the response. "That's right, my dear; stick to the truth, and don't get into the habit of telling complimentary lies, as I have."

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

It is needless here to trace the political history of reconstruction, or to apportion the blame for its mistakes. It is enough to say that in point of fact the State governments of the South have largely fallen into the hands of ignorant men. Public money has been wasted and stolen by wholesale. A proud and high-spirited population have seen their places of trust and honor filled by foreign adventurers and uneducated freedmen. The old political leaders, in whom the people had confidence and who alone had experience in the conduct of affairs, have been excluded from office by Congress. The course of politics has tended to deepen the antagonism between the former masters and the blacks, and to still further alienate the former from the national authority. This is a gloomy picture. One feature remains to be added. Into this weakened and distracted community there has been no infusion of new healthy blood. It was hoped that immigration would renovate the South. But there has been no immigration, or but little. The old elements are left to work out their way unassisted. Of the present duty of the nation at large towards the South we shall but say a word. The best service that can be rendered to the Southern people politically is to let them alone. Disabilities should be swept away at a blow. There should be no more federal interference with local affairs. Political salvation for the South can only come through her own people.

ADVANCE sheets of the last report from the Agricultural Department have been issued, and we gather therefrom the following statistics in relation to Oregon: The whole number of acres of improved lands in the State is 1,116,300; woodland, 261,001; other unimproved lands, 511,964. The cash value of the farms at the date of the report was \$22,352,989; the total value of farming implements, \$293,717. The total value of farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$7,122,700. The orchard products of the State for 1870 amounted to \$310,041; market garden products, \$105,371; forest products, \$259,220. The value of home manufactures is only \$86,390.

ACCORDING to the Sacramento Union a ring has been formed in San Francisco for the purpose of putting up grain sacks to a much higher figure than they have been ruling at heretofore. It is proposed by the ring to charge 18 and 20¢ cents for 9-ounce sacks, capable of holding two bushels. The same sacks can be purchased in New York for 14¢ cents, and shipped to San Francisco for three-quarters of a cent. Thus it will be seen that the members of the ring, if successful in their efforts to control the market, will make from three to five cents profit on each sack. The Union advises farmers to send New York for sacks to put their grain in.

SAN FRANCISCO boasts an Enoch Arden case. A man was gone from home three weeks, when his pining wife could not tolerate single life any longer, and so married another man. Enoch came home the night of the wedding, kicked the other fellow out of the house, larruped his "gentle Annie" like thunder, threw the furniture out of the window and went off and got gloriously tight.

A COURT at Hong Kong, China, lately condemned a criminal to be killed by wakafulness. The culprit, a strong and healthy man, was kept awake constantly for fifteen days, his suffering for the last few hours being of the most excruciating character. At last he dropped down, and the heart ceased to beat. Roasting alive is mercy compared with such torture.

A YOUNG man in Wilmington, Delaware, helped a very old and feeble man over a street crossing, and was remembered \$40,000 worth in the old gentleman's will for his services. Since this has become known young men are seen standing at all the street corners looking for feeble old men whom they can ferry across the street.

THE Jackson (Miss.) Clarion states that locusts are infesting various quarters in that State, and alleges that each one has the brand "W" on both wings, which, in connection with the long drouth and carpet-bag pestilence, is interpreted to foreshadow "want."

THE Comanches are understood to be unanimously for Greeley. Their chief industry is "raising the hair" of frontier settlers, and they want a President who believes in protecting home industry.

A YOUNG gentleman recently created quite a sensation while reading to a circle of young ladies a poetic effusion, "To a Beautiful Belle," by pronouncing the last word in two syllables.

NEXT Thursday will be the Fourth.

ON SELECTING POULTRY.

To ascertain a fowl's age, always look at the teeth first. If the teeth are several inches long, and consist entire of what is known as "double teeth," you can depend upon it that the chicken is one of the original coop that Noah brought over with him, and will prove so tough that nitro-glycerine won't make any impression on her maternal breast. On the contrary, if she has just cut her eye-teeth, she is still capable of being carved, though where more than the lower teeth are visible, it may require a hand-saw to reduce her to stove-wood size.

An old hen always wears spurs. This is a wise provision of nature, and is designed to spur her up when she gets careless about laying, and eggs are forty cents per dozen. She also has scales upon her legs, either of Fairbank's pattern or some other standard manufacturer's. If her scales are rough, and she finds it difficult to keep her balance while walking, you can mark her down as old enough to vote. A young hen seldom wears spurs, unless of the Mexican pattern, and she has also very smooth scales, if any, on her limbs. Her comb is also thin and fine, though occasionally one may be found with a coarse comb and a hair brush; but the latter class are vain, and inclined to dress, and make very poor layers.

An old turkey hen has rough legs, corns on her feet, and strong claws for scratching gravel about Thanksgiving time. An old turkey cock always has a long beard, a goatee, though they occasionally sport a moustache and a pair of side whiskers. An old goose is known by the toughness of its gizzard and its fine feathers. Always note while in the market whether the "goose hangs high" or not. Everything is not so lovely sometimes when this bird hangs high; on the contrary, it indicates a desire on the part of the dealer to raise the bird above suspicion, and prevent that familiarity that breeds contempt on the part of the buyer until he has paid for the bird.

CROP PROSPECTS.—It is not yet too late in the season for a good crop, but unless we are favored with plentiful rains soon, we will not have a crop to boast of. The dry weather has already begun to show on all the spring-sown grain, and it is only very favorable localities which show fair-looking fields. In most instances the spring grain looks bad, and the oats do not show a prospect for more than a half crop. But, as we remarked before, it is not yet too late to make good the effect of the dry weather if we get timely and sufficient rain.

Prices are likely to be fair for what there is to sell. Foreign ships will be here with railroad iron, and must have return cargoes. This fact will make a market for wheat, and is likely to give us an advantage over the old way of shipping through San Francisco.—Willamette Farmer, June 15th.

THE RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.—The men employed on the railroad in Douglas and Lane counties are to be sent to Washington Territory. The election there comes off next fall, so they can do good service as voters for the Republican party. These mercenary hounds are very handy fellows. Last fall they carried California, this spring they carried Oregon, and now they are to be driven over the Columbia to carry Washington Territory. These poor, miserable vagabonds are little less than Radical cattle, and are driven wherever their services are most available.—Salem Mercury.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL is reported to have said that "President Grant would receive greater relative vote than any candidate since Monroe," and the Boston Courier remarks: "We have no convenient means of ascertaining the number of Monroe's relatives, but we have some knowledge of Grant's, and without any demand upon Secretary Boutwell's figures we will admit—for this occasion only—the truth of his assertion."

THE Goat Island swindle, attempted by the Central Pacific Railroad, failed in Congress. It stands, however, an open question, and we predict the railroad will succeed at the next session, if Grant is re-elected. All that prevented its passage this time was the fear that it might lose California to Grant.

"No one would take you for what you are," said an old-fashioned gentleman to a dandy who had more hair than brains. "Why?" was immediately asked. "Because they can't see your ears."

DIVIDE two hearts as you will, still there is a magnetic intelligence through life, which, if they were very truly attached, vibrates to the heart and brain of each.

OLD men go to death; death comes to young men.

THE AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS.

According to London journals, lately received, great despondency prevails at the South African diamond fields. Many of the English diggers are disgusted. At the best, life to those, even "to the manor born," is bad enough; while to the cockneys, born within the sound of Bow-bells, it is simply unendurable. It is no joke breaking ground in shadowless sand, under a scorching sun, with rations of tough ox flesh to eat, seasoned with condiments at the price of gold, and dispensing with vegetables and even bread. For a sleeping place one has to be content under a brush, or wagon, or a flimsy bell-tent. For drink, nothing is to be had but tepid water, sorely needing the services of a filter. But the worst of it is that the diamonds are pool-hooped by the Jews of London and the cutters of Amsterdam. At the first going off diggers not only believed in their fields, but exaggerated their value; but their expectations were raised continually and their illusions fostered by middlemen and merchants. Patriotic South Africans assumed that the stones from the Vaal River were of water as pure as those from Golconda or Minas-Geraes. But when they come to remit, dealers in London and Amsterdam shook their heads and pronounced the consignments valuable and curious, but of decidedly inferior quality. Besides, markets necessarily select most speedily become glutted. The London journals now predict that the populations of the once thriving canvas cities must thin fast and the miners be left to some knots of plodding adventurers who can resign themselves to severe and steady work and moderate pay, with the chance of their toil being occasionally sweetened by a dash of speculation.

On Saturday last, Prosch, the editor of the Olympia Tribune, was assaulted by Thos. J. McKinney, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory, and badly beaten over the head with a cane. After referring to the manner in which the assault was commenced, Prosch says: "Our first impulse was to close with our assailant. As we proceeded to do so, he retreated, keeping us out of reach, and at the same time showering his blows upon our person. While vainly endeavoring to get hold of the scoundrel, we fell into a hollow by the sidewalk, with our head lower than our heels. In this position we were completely powerless, nevertheless he continued his blows until his strength was exhausted. When he desisted we arose, bruised, stunned and our senses somewhat scattered. Panting for breath, he said: 'Put my name in your paper again will you?' We replied that we would when it suited us to do so. Remarking that he had not done with us yet, he left the scene."

SPECIMEN CASES.—Apropos of Grant's sincerity in commending the civil service reform of Congress, the Chicago Tribune (Radical) directs attention to the following cases of favor shown to inefficiency; "Casey convicted of dishonesty by a Congressional Committee, is still Collector of New Orleans. Cramer, the most inefficient minister ever accredited by America, is still at Copenhagen. Leet, convicted of dishonest extortion by the merchants of New York and a Committee of Congress, is still black-mailing American commerce at our great metropolis. Legate, proven to have been a tool of Pomeroy's in bribing the Kansas Legislature is still kept in nomination for Governor of Washington Territory. In Pennsylvania, the whole weight of the Administration is thrown in favor of the re-election of Simon Cameron."

BEFORE the close of the war, says the Sacramento Union, the gross debt of the ten Southern States was \$76,415,890. Now, after seven years of alliance between carpet-sack political knaves and plundering railroad scoundrels, it is \$291,626,015—an increase of \$215,210,125! Louisiana has been mulcted for \$29,000,000, Georgia has nearly \$40,000,000, Alabama for \$45,000,000, and the Carolinas for \$40,000,000. The corporations and the political thieves who served them in the State Legislatures have produced nine-tenths of the enormous increase of the National debt.

TWENTY years ago the mortal remains of Louis Philippe, ex-King of the French, were buried in England. Now, Mons. Thiers, President of the French Republic so called, who was the ex-King's prime minister, consents that the mortal remains of his former master may be disinterred and brought over to France for sepulture. In 1848 Louis Philippe was deprived of his crown and driven into exile; now, the people bring back his mouldering bones to bury them in the soil of his own native land. How strange are the vicissitudes of this life.

AN OREGON LEAP YEAR INCIDENT.

[From the Portland Bulletin.] We all know that during leap year ladies enjoy certain privileges which are not vouches to them at other times, but very few of the dear creatures ever pluck up the necessary courage to use the "rights" guaranteed. We, however, have been informed of a case which occurred in this town a few days ago where an ethereal damsel of Washington county grasped her privilege with a vigor and went to work determined to be a married woman, or know why she couldn't be. A young man had been calling on her for several months, and he hadn't popped the delicate question or made sign. She concluded to bring him up with a round turn. Making all things ready, she informed the young man she was going to visit Portland on business and would be very glad to have him accompany her. Of course his modesty forbade him to decline the invitation, and on the cars the two came to town. After their arrival at the St. Charles, they went to see the sights. Finally the young lady reached the court house and inquired for the Clerk's office, which was shown her. Entering the office, she caught sight of "Jeems," the affable and accommodating deputy, who advanced to the counter, and addressing the young gentleman asked if he desired anything.

"No, I don't want nothin'; but I guess she does. Just come along with her, and I'm doggoned if I know what she wants."

"Jeems" turned to the young lady, whom he addressed in his blandest tones, and desired to know what he could do for her.

"Why, I want a marriage license, to be sure. For what else does a young woman come here?" The question asked in return was one that "Jeems" did not answer, and he immediately set about preparing to supply the fair visitor with the desired document. "What is the name of the bridegroom?" asked "Jeems," pen in hand. "Come, John, speak up and tell your name to the gentleman."

"Why I don't want to get married, and I don't want to get no license!" replied John, while his face blanched. "Pshaw; I know better. You have been courting me for nearly a year and it's got to end sooner or later, and it isn't worth while waiting. Go tell the gentleman your name; that's a good fellow!" John finally blurted out his name like a frightened school-boy, and in a twinkling it was written in the license, which was duly sealed and handed over to the fair one, who paid the fee, and taking her intended by the hand she led him away, after ascertaining where a minister could be found.

WHAT Washington knew about farming was worth knowing. In 1787 he had 580 acres in grass; sowed 600 bushels of oats, 700 acres with wheat, and as much more in corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, etc., and 150 with turnips. His stock consisted of 140 horses, 112 cows, 236 working oxen, heifers and steers, and 500 sheep. He constantly employed 250 hands, and kept 24 plows going during the whole year, when the earth and the state of the weather would permit. In 1780 he slaughtered 150 hogs for the use of his own family and provisions for his negroes.

WHEN the new frontier fortresses of Germany are finished, it will probably be the strongest line of defenses in the world. The line will run from Cologne through Coblenz, Mayence, Metz, Bismarck, Strasburg and New Brisach to a new fortress which will be built somewhere in the Black Forest region.

GRANT'S expenditures for four years over those of Mr. Buchanan's administration sum up about \$137,000,000; over Mr. Lincoln's administrations, \$123,000,000, and over Mr. Johnson's, \$37,000,000. Is it not apparent that the party of peace, honesty and strict economy has made a most atrocious failure of it?

THE new California code pronounces heavy penalties against betting on the results of elections. It provides that "any person who makes, offers or accepts any bet or wager, upon the success or defeat of any candidate, or upon the number of votes cast, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

A PRODUCTIVE GRAIN.—A Mr. Easterby, of California, has one stool of 303 stalks of wheat springing from a single grain or berry. The stalks are headed out, and the heads measure from five to seven inches in length.

AN Eastern editor remarks: "If, in our school days, the rule of three is proverbially trying, how much harder, in after life, do we find the rule of one." He has been married only six months.

PORTLAND is to have City Gardens.

HATCHING EGGS BY STEAM. For many years it has been known that chickens could be hatched by regulated heat, which was produced in various ways. At Montgomery, in Alabama, a gentleman has established himself in the business of hatching eggs by steam and raising the chickens by hand. The last account from him is that he had hatched one thousand chickens, and had under the influence of his steam hen 1,800 eggs. Those who have raised chickens in the old way will at once discover the importance of this labor-saving machinery. There is no old hen to fly at you when you want her to come in with her chickens to keep out of the rain; no mixing up corn dough to feed her; no scratching up your garden beds to find worms for the young ones; no mink catching the hen and leaving the eggs to spoil. Just stick a thermometer under a hen, mark the degree of animal heat produced, prepare a room, put in your eggs and thermometer, keep the heat to suit, and the thing is done. When the chickens come out for a few days they need particular care. Then feed them in a room of right temperature, until in the open air they will run about, and when they feel like it go under the feathers of an artificial hen. With the present progressive aversion to raising children, some such method may, in the course of events, be necessary to secure a population suited to the wants of new countries and the development of old ones. Any improvement in this line will meet the wishes of a great many anxious females.

HOW IT HAPPENED.—Piggy got into a large yard where he did not belong, and trying to get out again he stuck fast under a high board fence, and there began to kick and squeal in the good old way. His master, a big, fat Irishman, hearing the hubbub, ran out of his house near by, and caught his pig by the ears, endeavoring to pull him through the hole before his trespass was detected. But this treatment had no effect but make the pig yell the more. An old ram in the yard hearing the noise, and seeing piggy's hind-legs and tail flourishing away in a menacing manner, accepted what he thought was a challenge, and lowering his head charged with all his might. He struck his mark squarely and fairly, and the pig shot through the hole like a pork cannon-ball, and striking his master full in the breast, knocked him flat on his back. The only person who witnessed this closing scene was just entering the yard, and not being aware how many actors were engaged in it, was very much surprised to hear what he supposed to be the pig, swearing in Irish on the other side of the fence.

THE USE OF CAMPHOR.—When the mucous membrane of the nose, frontal sinuses, are affected by catarrh, a strong solution of camphor, frequently and for some hours snuffed up the nose, and five or six drops taken internally on a lump of sugar, at first for every ten minutes, then every hour, will usually put a stop to the affection. Ordinary cold and even influenza, if treated in this manner at the very beginning of the attack, are generally controlled by the same treatment.

In summer diarrhoea, no remedy is so efficacious as camphor, if employed at the very commencement of the disease; later it is without effect. Its influence over cholera is equally remarkable. Dose: six drops of a strong alcoholic solution of camphor, given at first every 10 minutes; afterwards, as the symptoms abate, less frequently.

REPUBLICAN EXTRA-VAGANCE.—In the year 1860, the total debt of the rebellious States was \$76,400,000. It is now \$291,626,000, showing an increase of \$215,200,000. In many of the Southern States this almost amounts to confiscation of property. During the last three years of peace the current expenditures of the Government were \$140,000,000, exclusive of interest and pensions, as against an annual expenditure of \$60,000,000 before the war. Population has increased 25 per cent.; expenditure has increased 120 per cent. In this view of the case will any one pretend to assert that the present Administration is entitled to the continued support of the people on the ground of its economy?

"PETER, what are you doing to that boy?" said a schoolmaster to one of his pupils. "He wanted to know if you take ten from seventeen, how many will remain; so I took ten of his apples to show him, and now he wants me to give 'em back." "Well, why don't you do it?" "Coz, sur, he would forget how many is left."

ON a gate-post in a western town is a sign: "Take warn't. No traces, or life insurances, nor sojn masheens wanted here."