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The Democratic Times.

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's FURNISHING and FANCY GOODS, BOYS' and GIRLS' READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, BEDSTEADS & CHAIRS, CLOTHING, LIQUORS, TOBACCO and CIGARS, CROCKERY, ETC., At E. Jacob's New Store, Orth's Brick Building, Jacksonville.

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CAN WE GAIN A MARKET? APPELLATE, June 25, 1877. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES: Leaving politics to Mr. Hayes and the new Congress, and uniting as residents of Southern Oregon, deeply interested in its welfare, can we not put our heads together and discuss the great necessity of finding a cheap and available outlet for the surplus products of our fertile valleys, and an inlet for those necessities of life we cannot ourselves create?

No one will dispute that a people shut up within themselves are deprived of many of the elements that constitute a free and progressive American people. Religion droops; and "the sound of the church-going bell these valleys and rocks never hear;" education is of the plainest condition, and our children suffer; the *clau* or dash of our young men is constrained; and on an abundant and fertile land poverty holds our young women to unnatural single-blessedness, whilst many valuable citizens seek more wide awake communities for homes.

An able writer on political economy (the late Mr. Skinner of the *American Agriculturist*), has declared the home market to be the superior market, and no doubt in thickly settled States like those of New England it is so; but so long as Old England raises but two-thirds the food for twenty-nine millions of people and imports the other third, she controls the value of our surplus, and we must seek an outlet to send it to her.

Since she repealed her corn laws her imports are not confined to wheat only, but she buys largely of Indian corn, butter, cheese, bacon, beef, fruit, and latterly of millions of pounds of dressed beef in refrigerators. It is evident, therefore, that the cry of all interior people must be for cheap transportation to the seaboard, and to attain this the people of Rogue river valley, together with those of her sister valleys, must open a road to Ellensburg.

San Francisco is the natural mart for all the productions of Southern Oregon. A city of near three hundred thousand inhabitants, with a constantly increasing population, and whose enterprising people are working mines and machinery, and building factories in a degree unprecedented for her age, she offers a market that meets all our wants, and a medium of exchange we must sooner or later adopt.

Can any man, having the warm heart of faith and the well-being of his fellow-men before him, fail to see that our people are suffering from a "bleeding" that will soon leave our valleys in a manner depopulated and our counties bankrupt; that improvement cannot well be reached under our present system; and is it not plain that Mahomet must go to the mountain and not wait for the mountain to come to Mahomet; in other words, we must go to building the road ourselves and not, like Micawber, sit idly wasting time, "waiting for something to turn up."

Mr. Editor, I respectfully request a hearing before my citizens, irrespective of politics or other considerations, that I in my humble way, may show it is easily within the power of labor, now inert or idle, to send the life-blood flowing in one healthy glow, through all the homesteads of our people, and place our farms, mines and flocks in fraternity with markets and commerce. More anon. ONE INTERESTED.

LEARN ABOUT THE PULSE.—Every intelligent man should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse in health; then by comparing it with what it is when he is ailing, he may have some idea of the urgency of his case. Parents should know the healthy pulse of each child—as now and then a person is born with a peculiarly slow or fast pulse, and the very case in hand may be of that peculiarity. An infant's pulse is one hundred and forty; a child of seven, about eighty; and from twenty to sixty years, it is seventy beats a minute; declining to sixty at four score. A healthful full grown person's pulse beats seventy times in a minute; there may be good health down to sixty; but if the pulse always exceeds seventy there is a disease, the machine is working itself out, there is an inflammation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself; as in consumption when the pulse is quick, that is over seventy, gradually increasing with decreased chances of cure, until it reached one hundred and ten or one hundred and twenty, when death comes before many days. When the pulse is over seventy for months, and there is a slight cough, the lungs are affected.

SPEECH BY WADE HAMPTON. DELIVERED AT AUBURN, N. Y., ON THE OCCASION OF CELEBRATING THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SHIELDS GUARD, JUNE 20TH.

I came solely at the request of Gen. Shields to pay him honor and to bring from South Carolina that flag which waved over him in those glorious battles on the hills and plains of Mexico; that flag which derives not a little of its lustre from his brilliant achievement. [Applause.] That was the flag here, (the battle flag of the Palmetto regiment was held up by Capt. Hogan and received with cheers); that was the flag, my friends, which was first placed on the walls of the city of Mexico, over the halls of the Montezumas. It was the last flag to wave as the conquering army left the capital, the regiment remaining by request of the Mexican authorities and forming the rear guard; that regiment, my friends, went out 1,100 strong, comprising the best blood in the State, young men, buoyant with life and hope. It returned to South Carolina with 200 men, and now but a small remnant is left to guard this sacred relic. I am sure they would have loaned it for no other purpose than that it might here do honor to the man who did honor to it. [Applause.] Your distinguished Governor has been pleased to allude to the contest in South Carolina. That, my friends, was not a political struggle. It rose far higher than any such contest ever waged on this continent. It was a contest for civilization, for home rule, good Government, for life itself. It was a contest waged by the people of South Carolina, not, as demagogues would tell you, against Northern men. It was a contest waged against carpet-baggers, and when I say carpet-baggers I mean by that the latter. [Applause.] We do not call any Northern man, any Irishman, any German or Englishman who settles in our midst as an honest citizen a carpet-bagger. We welcome such with open arms. We tell them to come to our genial skies and fertile soil. Come one, come all, and I pledge them, in the name of the State, a hospitable, warm-hearted reception. We do not ask whether they are Republicans or Democrats. What was done by the Democratic Legislature of South Carolina on almost its first action? A vacancy occurred on the Supreme Bench; a Chief Justice was to be elected. It was a place which had been filled by men of the very highest reputation in our commonwealth; the names of honored sons of Carolina, who would have done honor to any bench in the country, were presented; but that Democratic Legislature elected to the Supreme Court a citizen of New York, who came to the State as a soldier, and who is a Republican. [Applause.] What further proof do you want that we are not governed by proscription? Does it not show that we have fulfilled the pledges and promises made during the last canvass, to make no distinction on account of race, color or party? [Applause.] We wanted to show the people of the North that we were actuated by the highest and most patriotic feelings. We knew that Judge Willard was an honest man. No stain was upon his name. Though he differed from the Democratic Legislature in politics, they elected him to the position. We did wage the political canvass. We were fighting in interests dear to freemen. Thanks to brave and true men and glorious women of South Carolina this war for good government was successful. They have established it in every department of the State Government. They have accomplished this, and they now propose fulfilling to the very letter the pledge I made and appealed to high heaven to witness that they should be carried out. I declared that if elected I would be Governor of the whole people of South Carolina; that I should know no race, no party, no color; that all men who stood on the soil of South Carolina, native or foreign-born, white or black, should be equal before the law, and so help me God, it shall be done. [Enthusiastic applause.] I am glad to say the *Times* has marked that strife is passing away, and I say to you men of New York as I say at home, I owe my election to the colored men of South Carolina. [Applause.] Thousands then voted for me, knowing that I had been a good friend of the race; knowing that I was the first man after the war to recommend they should be given the right of suffrage, and I have never yet changed my opinion on this subject. Knowing this they sustained me in large numbers, and I am happy to say that nearly all fears of the more ignorant are passing away, and they are satisfied they will be dealt with in all respects as citizens of South Carolina. We intend to try to elevate them, educate them, and show them their responsibilities as well as their blessing of liberty. We want them as other citizens of America and of South

Carolina to be worthy the great boon of citizenship of this great Republic. My friends, I must again thank you for this most cordial greeting, doubly gratifying because it is the voice of New York reverberating to South Carolina. I come, as I had to do honor to my distinguished friend General Shields. He wore the blue, I wore the gray; but we can let the curtain drop over these years and go back to the time when that flag, borne by him, floated alike over men of the South and men of the North, and we can look beyond to a future when through all time that flag shall float over a free, prosperous and re-united country. [Applause.] I say this to you as a Southern man; for when I fought I fought hard as I knew how against you, and I say also that if that flag floats as it should over free and equal States; if it shall be the symbol of liberty and equality and justice, all the States and every man in every station, men of the South will honor it and love it as of old, and the time may come once more when New York and South Carolina shall stand shoulder to shoulder against a common enemy, and their blood mingle upon the soil. [Applause.] My friends, I shall bear this cordial meeting back home with me to the little Palmetto State, and assure our people that your hearts throb kindly for us. I trust in God that a better future is before the whole country, and that we shall have peace, prosperity and liberty, to every man upon the continent.

A RIVER OF INK.—Among the wonders of nature in Algeria there is a river of genuine ink. It is formed by the junction of two streams, one flowing from a region of ferruginous soil and the other draining a peat swamp. The waters of the former are, of course, strongly impregnated with iron; those of the latter with gallic acid. On meeting, the acid of the one stream is united with the iron of the other, and a true ink is the result. The banks of the united stream would be, of all places in the world, the one for a colony of authors. Fields of esparto grass for paper-making might be sown in the neighborhood; the paper-mills might be turned by the inky flood, and geese might be reared to supply quill pens. The members of the republic of letters would there do nothing all day long but sit dangling their feet in the water, and occasionally dipping in their pens—a peaceable crew, except perhaps when they would plague each other by reading long extracts from their unpublished works.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.—The origin of our flag, must be of interest to all. A resolution was introduced in the American Congress, June 13, 1777, "That the Flag of the thirteen United States, be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white; that the union be the thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." We are informed by history, that several flags were used by the Yankees before the present national standard was adopted. No one, who lives under the protection of the Stars and Stripes will deny that the "American flag is one of the most beautiful that floats upon any land or sea." Its proportions are perfect when it is properly made,—one-half longer than wide, viz: If six feet wide, it should be nine feet long; if eight feet wide, twelve feet long; if eight feet wide, twelve feet long. The stripes alternately red and white, seven red and six white, top and bottom both red. The field should be blue, and extend over seven stripes; commencing at the top, four red and three white. The stars (38) should be white, arranged on the blue field in the shape of a five pointed star. The colors of the American flag are in beautiful relief, and it is altogether a fine national emblem. Long may it wave untarnished.

A MERE touch of the hand to some substances will often produce a strange effect. Ladies have been known to faint simply from passing their fingers over the velvet skin of a peach; others, by the feeling of silk or satin drawn through their hands for a moment.

HORACE GREELEY said that of the thousands he lent the most he ever received was a five dollar note enclosed in a letter, and upon tracing out the writer of the letter he found it came from a lunatic in the Utica Asylum who never owed him a cent.

Mrs. BELLE LYNCH, of the Ukiah Dispatch, says the ladies should wear both gloves on the streets, and if one desires to show her finger rings she should string them on the neck of a poodle dog and take him along.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT has evidently concluded to take chances on prosecution for the duel he didn't fight, as he returned to New York, June 22d.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Advertisements will be inserted in the Times at the following rates: One square, one insertion, \$3.00

[Written for the DEMOCRATIC TIMES.] SCIENCE SKETCH—NO. 2. BY J. W. MERRITT.

Nitro-glycerine. The term nitro-glycerine, contrary to gunpowder, indicates its composition, viz: nitrogen and glycerine. The first, when in a free state, is a gas, and the latter is a sweet, oily liquid, obtained in large quantities as a secondary product in the manufacture of soap from our common fats. It is chemically composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, all of which, with the exception of carbon, are gases. By comparing the constituent elements of nitro-glycerine with gunpowder it will be seen that we have an additional gas in the former (hydrogen) which is very inflammable and explosive when mixed with common air or oxygen.

Nitro-glycerine is prepared by pouring a fine stream of glycerine into strong nitric acid, rendered more active by the addition of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol). When the chemical change is ended the compound is washed with water to remove all superfluous acid. According to Prof. Hill, of the Torpedo Station at Newport, most of the accidents, which have given this agent an unfortunate notoriety, are owing to the use of an impure article. It is not an easy thing to explode pure nitro-glycerine. It is not nearly so explosive as gunpowder; and it is said an ordinary match-flame can be quenched in it without danger. To aid in transporting and handling, the liquid nitro-glycerine is mixed with an inert powder, and the names ducaine and dynamite have been given to mixtures of this kind. In both cases the powder merely acts as a sponge. In order to obtain the latent force of gunpowder that article must be confined. In blasting this must be done by tamping. Not so, however, with nitro-glycerine. This is put in without tamping. If the liquid itself is used, it is poured into the drilled hole and a little water is poured in on top. When large boulders above ground are to be blasted the nitro-glycerine is simply placed on top. Under these conditions the rock is broken into a thousand fragments. It is usually exploded by a sudden and violent concussion, obtained by firing in contact with it a fuse of some fulminating powder. The fuse is commonly fired by electricity. But while nitro-glycerine has such great rending power, it has no value whatever as a projectile agent. Exploded in the chamber of a gun it would rend the breech in fragments before it would start the ball. This is owing mainly to the instantaneousness of the discharge. With gunpowder some little time elapses during the combustion; with nitro-glycerine it is instantaneous; hence the difference of effect.

Having now given the composition, manufacture, and the difference in operating with each of these agents, together with the results in their use, let us examine why such rending power obtains in the one and not in the other. Previous to this let me define two words: An atom is the smallest possible amount of an elementary substance; a molecule is the smallest mass of any substance that can exist by itself, or that can retain its identity. Accordingly a molecule is composed of several atoms of the same or different elements. Now, in the structure of gunpowder we mix the charcoal, sulphur and saltpetre, press it, and break into fine grains. No chemical change has taken place—it is simply a mixture. In each grain the oxygen and carbon atoms are in different molecules, while in nitro-glycerine they are in different parts of the same molecule. This arises from the fact that in making nitro-glycerine a chemical union takes place, each substance is lost in the formation of a third, and no force save the one that produces their union can effect their disintegration. Here we get a glimpse of the most recondite chemical principle which the science has yet attained, which is, that every molecule has a definite structure. It not only consists of a definite kind and a definite number of atoms, but these atoms are arranged and grouped in a definite order; and to this latter fact are we indebted for the great variety of compounds composed of the same elements in different proportions and order.

SUMMARY. 1st. Nitro-glycerine owes its force to the generation of large quantities of gas. 2d. The atoms of each element are in the same molecule, hence its instantaneous work. 3d. Its rending power is tremendous while its projectile force is almost nothing.