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Josephine and Curry counties, Oregon. Official surveys made and patents obtained at reasonable rates.

Full copies of Mining Laws and Decisions at my office in Jacksonville, Oregon.

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DAVID LINN

Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of furniture, consisting of

BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, TABLES,

GUILD MOULDINGS, STANDS, SOFAS, LOUNGES,

CHAIRS OF ALL KINDS, PARLOR & BEDROOM SUITS,

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Also Doors, Sash and Blinds always on hand and made to order.

Planting done on reasonable terms. Repairing a specialty.

TABLE ROCK SALOON,

OREGON STREET,

WINTJEN & HELMS, Proprietors.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS WELL-known and popular resort would inform their friends and the public generally that a complete and first-class stock of the best brands of liquors, wines, cigars, ale and porter, etc., is constantly kept on hand.

They will be pleased to have their friends "call and smile."

CABINET. A Cabinet of Curiosities may also be found here.

We would be pleased to have persons possessing curiosities and specimens bring them in, and we will place them in the Cabinet for inspection.

WINTJEN & HELMS, 321f.

GREAT SACRIFICE!

BLACKSMITHING!

ALL OUR MERCHANTS ARE SELLING out at cost and freight, we are ready to do blacksmithing at 50c. and freight, but must have the cash when the work is completed.

Shop on the corner of California and Main streets.

SHANNON & BIRDSEY, LAGER! LAGER!!

THE EAGLE BREWERY.

THE PROPRIETOR, JOS. WETTERER, has now on hand and is constantly manufacturing the best Lager Beer in Southern Oregon, which he will sell in quantities to suit purchasers. Call and test the article.

ALLS. Ropes, Carpenters' and Wagon Maker's Tools for sale by JOHN MILLER.

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.

ALL OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES SOLD at the very lowest rates.

If you don't believe me, call and ascertain prices for yourselves. No humbug!

All kinds of produce and hides taken in exchange for goods. 421f.

TWELFTH YEAR.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

CONDUCTED BY

THE SISTERS of the HOLY NAMES.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THIS

school will commence about the end of August, and is divided in four sessions, of ten weeks each.

Board and tuition, per term, \$40.00

Bed and Bedding, 4.00

Drawing and painting, 8.00

Piano, 15.00

Entrance fee, only once, 5.00

SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

Primary, per term, \$ 6.00

Junior, " " " 8.00

Senior, " " " 10.00

Pupils are received at any time, and special attention is paid to particular studies in behalf of children who have but limited time. For further particulars apply at the Academy.

THE CITY DRUG STORE,

JACKSONVILLE.

THE NEW FIRM OF KAHLER & Bro.

have the largest and most complete assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS,

Ever brought to Southern Oregon. Also the latest and finest styles of

STATIONERY.

And a great variety of PERFUMES and TOILET ARTICLES, including the best and cheapest assortment of COMBONS and PERFUMED SOAPS in this market.

Prescriptions carefully compounded. 44

ROBT. KAHLER, Druggist.

THE ASHLAND IRON WORKS,

ASHLAND, OREGON,

W. J. ZIMMERMAN & CO., Prop'rs.

MANUFACTURE AND BUILD ALL kinds of mill and mining machinery,

castings, thinable skeins, and irons, brass castings and Babbit metal. Bells cast.

Farming machinery, engines, house fronts, stoves, sewing machines, blacksmith-work, and all work wherein iron, steel or brass is used, repaired. Parties desiring anything in our line will do well to give us a call before going elsewhere.

All work done with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates. Bring on your old cast iron.

ZIMMERMAN & CO. Ashland, April 8, 1876.

EAGLE SAMPLE ROOMS,

CALIFORNIA STREET,

S. P. JONES, - - - Proprietor.

NONE BUT THE CHOICEST AND BEST Wines, Brandies, Whiskies and Cigars kept.

DRINKS, 12 1/2 CENTS.

NO CREDIT IN THE FUTURE—it don't pay. Families needing anything in our line can always be supplied with the purest and best to be found on the Coast. Give me a call, and you will be well satisfied.

LOYAL W. CARTER,

PAINTER,

Jacksonville, : : : Oregon.

I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF informing the public that I am now prepared to do all kinds of House, Wagon, Carriage, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Calcimining, etc. All work executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

LOYAL W. CARTER. A FULL line of shelf and heavy hardware for sale by JOHN MILLER.

GOOD COUNTY ROADS.

The following sensible article from the Oregon City Enterprise, upon the subject of county roads, is exactly to the point, and it meets our views:

There is nothing so important to a farmer as good roads, and especially is this so in a country where the roads get as bad as they do in Oregon. Yet we find that, as a general thing, there is no State in the Union where they pay less attention to this matter than they do in Oregon. We believe our road system needs reconstruction. We base our belief on the fact that the present system has been tried long enough and proved a complete failure. There are large sums collected annually, in money and labor, for road purposes, and yet we can hardly find a piece of good road in the State, unless it had been made by private enterprise. In our own county, and it is one of the worst and most expensive to make good roads in, the people have paid enough money to gravel its public thoroughfares from one end to the other. But the manner in which this labor is bestowed and money used is worse than thrown away every year. There should be a change in the law. Let our road tax be collected the same as all other taxes are; the road supervisors elected by the people, and the money annually distributed to the various districts, the same as it now is to the school districts; then let the supervisor let out the making or repairing of roads in his section to the lowest bidder, make thoroughly the road undertaken, and we feel confident that in a few years the change would be very apparent. The present system is worse than a waste of both time and money. The district would under this system get full value for its money. Under the present system, the supervisor gets but a small amount of work for his money. It is hard for him to tell what amount of either money or labor he can rely upon, and hence he commences with patching up the roads and ends in the same manner. This patching up has continued now about long enough, and we trust some one will be found with sense enough to inaugurate a change. It is urged by parties who are opposed to the payment of their road taxes in cash that the present law gives them an opportunity to work out their taxes; this is true, and those who urge this as an objection generally give but poor consideration for the money or labor they should pay. There need be no provision to prevent any neighbor to bid on road work, and there is no necessity for those who take a contract to get their labor outside the district. It would make it an individual enterprise, and would result in the district getting full value for its money. We should then get good roads, and the farmer would not be obliged to lay up his team the entire winter because the roads are too bad for him to haul the products of his labor to market after the first fall rains.

We have of late heard considerable objection urged on the part of immigrants to our country to this very want, and many, after coming here and going out a short distance from town, have returned and said that they did not desire to locate in a county so badly provided with roads. The same objection holds good in every county in the State. We know from experience. We have traveled over a great part of the State in all seasons of the year, and know there is not a county in it that has a piece of road that reflects credit upon it. Take Multnomah county, where there are thousands of dollars collected annually in the city of Portland, and she has hardly a piece of road a mile in length which can be said to be passable in the winter. The same can be said of all the other counties. We believe the present system has been tried long enough, and a radical change is demanded. The farmer is more interested in the matter of good roads than any one else, and any change which will give him good roads is for his benefit. It is all nonsense to say that it is beneficial to the farmer to give him a chance to work out his road tax. If his time is not as valuable to him on his farm as it is while he is earning his taxes on the roads, he can be considered of but little importance as a farmer. Nothing benefits a farmer more than good roads to haul his products to market over, and the present system has proved such a positive and complete failure, we hope some change in the law will be made.

FRUIT STAINS.—To remove fruit stains let the spotted part of the cloth imbibe a little water without dipping it, and hold the part over two or three lighted brimstone matches at a proper distance. The sulphurous gas which is discharged soon causes the spots to disappear.

A YANKEE editor, puffing air-tight coffins, said: "No person, after having tried one of these air-tight coffins, will ever use any other."

A BOY'S COMPOSITION ON BABIES.

There are four or five different kinds of babies. There is the big baby, the little baby, the white baby and the poodle dog—and there is the baby elephant.

Most of these babies was born in a boarding house, 'cept the baby elephant; I think he was born on a railroad train, 'cause he allus carries his trunk with him.

A white baby is pootier nor a elephant baby, but he can't eat so much hay.

All babies what I have ever seen were born very young, 'specially the gal babies, and they can't none of them talk the United States language.

My father had—I mean my mother had a baby once. It was not an elephant baby; it was a little white baby; it comed one day when there was no body home; it was a funny looking fellow, just like a lobster.

I asked my father was it a boy or a girl, ah he said he don't know whether he was a father or a mother.

This little baby has got to legs like a monkey.

His name is Mariah. He didn't look like my father nor my mother, but he looks just like my uncle Tom, 'cause the little thing ain't got no hair on his head.

One day I asked my uncle Tom what was the reason he ain't got no hair. He say he don't know, 'cept the little baby was born so, and he was a married man.

One day I pulled a feather out of the old rooster's tail and I stuck it up the baby's nose and tickled him so he almost died. It was only a little bit of feather, and I didn't see what he wanted to wake such a fuss about. It for. My mother said I ought'r be ashamed of myself and I didn't get no bread on my butter for mo'n a week.

One day the Sheriff come in the house for to collect a bill of nine dollars for crockery. My father say he "can't pay the bill" and the Sheriff he say, "then I take something," and he looked around the room and see'd the little baby and he say, "Ah, ah! I take this," and he picked up the little baby and he wrapped him up in a newspaper and he takes him away to the station house.

Then my mother she commenced to cry, and my father say, "hush, Mary Ann, that was all right. Don't you see how we fooled that fellow. Don't you see the bill for crockery was for nine dollars, and the little baby was only worth two and a half."

I think I'd rather be a girl nor a boy 'cause when a girl gets a whipping she gets it on her fingers, but when a boy gets a licking he gets it all over.

I don't like babies very much anyhow, 'cause they make so much noise. I never knew but one quiet baby, and he died.

A LAUNDRESS gives the following recipe for doing up shirt bosoms: Any lady who desires to make home happy will do well to try the experiment. It will be found a sovereign antidote to that perilous stuff which weighs upon the heart—an ill-ironed, ill-fitting shirt bosom. Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic, powdered; put in a pitcher, and pour on a pint or more of water, and then having covered it let it stand over night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, and cork and keep for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred in a pint of starch, made in the usual manner, will give to lawns, either white or printed, a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after they have been washed.

THE GATLING GUN.—This weapon of defense in use by the troops upon the frontier is described as a small field piece, usually transported on a carriage constructed for the purpose. It has four chambers or barrels, and is constructed so as to revolve and fire a charge with each revolution. It is charged with ball cartridge, and in an open field battle may be made to do great execution. It is different from a mountain howitzer in that it has more than one bore, and is smaller in calibre, carrying a ball but little, if any, larger than a musket, while the howitzer has but one bore and is used principally for firing shells.

NICE old lady with spectacles and a hand-bag, gingham frock and a sun umbrella. Scene, Sutter Street Railroad. Enter spruce young lady, bonnet on the back of her chignon, six-button kid gloves, pull-back very tightly pulled. Old lady makes room; young lady manages to sit down sideways, just on the edge of the seat; great strain on the harness. Old lady sympathetic, looks at the young woman full of compassion: "Biles, I suppose; I have had 'em thar." Young woman scornfully indignant. Bell rings; car stops. Old lady surprised, wipes her glasses and says: "Sensitive, poor thing!"—Argonaut.

CONTRACTOR AND EXPANSION.—John Henry was with Julia the other day when she observed:

"John, dear, what is all this talk about contracting and expanding the currency and which do you believe in?"

"Well, my sweet," said John, pulling up his collar, "that depends upon circumstances. In some cases I should advocate contraction of the currency, and in others an expansion of it. It is according to circumstances—that is, the condition of things."

"But what is the difference between the two, and how do circumstances affect them? That's what I want to know, John?"

"Oh, that is easily explained," said John, in a tone of great cheerfulness. "For instance—when we are alone we both sit on one chair, don't we?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's contraction. But when we hear your pa or ma coming we get on two chairs, don't we?"

"I should say we did."

"Well, my love, that is expansion. So you see it is according to circumstances."

"John," said she very softly, burrowing under his ear, "we are contracting now, ain't we?"

"You bet," said John, with increased cheerfulness.—Danbury News.

REMEDY FOR KICKING COWS.—A great many remedies have been suggested from time to time for breaking heifers from kicking while being milked. And now the statement comes that the best plan is to tie the animal's head up high. A writer in the New England Farmer says he has tried all kinds of plans to cure his heifer of this bad habit, but finds none so effectual as tying the head up high, as the animal must lower her head in order to kick. This is a very simple remedy and as it is less barbarous than many plans that have been suggested and are practiced, we hope it may prove all that is claimed for it. We cannot help renewing our advice, in this connection, in regard to a uniform practice of kind treatment to milk stock, and especially toward heifers when breaking them to the pail. In nine cases out of ten cows get the habit of kicking from harsh and injurious management, and last as it is always better to avoid an evil habit than to contract it, and then run the risk of curing it, so we say care should be taken that cows do not learn this habit of kicking from those who have them in charge.

CROAKERS.—Did you ever see them? One of those devout human croakers—persons who seem to be born for the express purpose of making everybody uncomfortable with whom they come in contact. The only pleasure they take is in shaking their heads and envying about the dreadful world we live in. If the weather is beautiful and sunny and everything in nature laughs, they will look wise and croak, "It's a regular weather-breeder; we shall pay for this." It is always too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry; nothing suits. They never believe in recreation of any kind. People were put in this world to work; and they will harp on it until the very name of labor becomes distasteful. And then they have such a mealy-mouthed way of covering up their meanness—groaning over the wickedness of the age. "No wonder accidents happen and sickness comes! There must be some way to stop persons from being so vain and lighthearted." I tell you I hate such folks. A right-down ugly person any one can get along with, but these pious croakers—well, I hope they will finally get to Heaven.

CLAIMED TO BE A SECOND CHRIST.—It is generally known perhaps that there is a religious sect in Nevada which is styled the Morrisites. It is an offshoot from Mormonism and flourishes to a considerable extent in Carson Valley of that State. The Carson Valley News states that last summer an ancient pilgrim with long disheveled hair and distinguishing appearance, who claimed to be the Prophet Daniel, preached to the Morrisites in Genoa. He informed the credulous Genoese of the second coming of Christ in the person of a child born in Walla Walla, Washington Territory. This tale of the Prophet Daniel made such an impression on R. J. Livingston, an old resident of Genoa, that he recently sold his property and has left for Walla Walla that he may hereafter live and die near Christ. It appears that Livingston is not the only one in Carson valley who is infatuated with his belief, for recently a great exodus from here to Washington Territory has taken place. All of them say they want to live and die near this new Christ.

People should be very careful in this warm weather not to drink ice water when overheated, as it is a promoter of cramps, convulsions and cometeries. Lager beer, however, may be winked at.

There is a report of a discovery of tin in Baker county.

A WARNING TO ADVERTISERS.

The insanity of Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, affords a terrible warning to advertisers. Here was a man engaged in the manufacture of a pill, not differing much from a hundred other pills that may be obtained at any drug store.

In an unguarded moment he made up his mind that he would advertise, not in the pica-yune style of the ordinary dealer, but in a comprehensive sort of way, by which he could reach every possible purchaser of pills. He started with the idea of devoting half of his profits each year for advertising. The result might have been foreseen. He accumulated money so rapidly that he did not know what to do with it. When he had rolled together fifteen million dollars and had vainly endeavored to find some outlet for his ever increasing profits, his mind gave way under the absorbing cares of his vast business and he is now a patient at the asylum for the insane. How easily this calamity might have been averted. If he had stuck to the conservative methods of many of our merchants and refrained from advertising he might have been passing quietly through bankruptcy instead of being loaded down with uncounted millions. It is a dangerous experiment for a man who does not want to become rich to advertise. Or if he advertises at all he must advertise grudgingly and at long intervals, lest his profits should grow out of all proportion to his requirements, and he should find himself burdened with wealth. Advertising conducted on the principle of devoting half the profits of a business to it, we repeat, is a dangerous experiment. It precipitates a fortune upon the advertiser so suddenly that the chances are even that he will not know what to do with his money.—Utica Observer.

OLD SAWS.—The Florida Agriculturist wants additions to the old saws; many of them will be found correct and useful. Send them on postal cards.

When pigs pick up straw and run about it is a sign of rain.

When fowls begin to oil their feathers look out for rain.

Look for rain also when frogs begin to croak very loud, smoke hangs near the ground, objects look near to you, and swallows fly low.

Soap a nail to drive into hard wood. Grease a screw and it will go in easy. Sprinkle starch into a tight boot to get it on.

For a felon roast a sour orange, or lime, cut a small hole and stick your finger in as hot as you can bear.

For a cold mix the juice of a sour orange that has been baked with sugar, and take a teaspoonful when the cough is troublesome.

Soles of old shoes will make hinges for light gates.

For chafe on your horse burn leather and cover the sore spot with coal, or cover with gunpowder and vinegar made into paste.

Mercurial ointment rubbed on a gun-barrel will keep it from rusting.

To cure a child of colic rub the back gently with the shoulders.

Tomato juice, or borax, and sugar or honey will cure thrush in children. Dip a rag in the mixture and let them suck it.

Sugar mixed with salt, when you have no saltpetre, will give meat a fine color.

A small piece of green pawpaw boiled with meat will make it tender.

THE KRUPP GUN.—The 56-ton breech-loader, which was shown by Herr Krupp, at the Centennial Exhibition a year ago, has been purchased by the Russian government and delivered at Cronstadt. It fires a charged steel shell of 1,222 pounds, with an initial velocity of 1,590 a second. The Sultan has ordered a companion piece for the defence of Constantinople. When this gun was exhibited in Philadelphia it was the largest breech-loader in the world; but Herr Krupp, anxious to prove that cast-steel guns can be manufactured on a scale to vie with the heaviest wrought-iron ordnance, is now finishing at Essen an 80-ton gun. This is about the weight of the great Frazer gun with which the British engineers have been for several months experimenting at Woolwich and Shoeburyness. It falls short of the 100-ton Armstrong guns which are being manufactured for the Italian navy. The Prussian gun-maker is not to be outdone; he is willing to make a 124-ton breech-loader if some nation gives him a chance. According to the London Times, the projectile which such a gun would discharge would weigh about a ton; the charge of powder would be about 500 pounds, and the weight of the carriage would be 62 tons. These big guns are enormously expensive. The 80-ton breech-loader costs \$100,000; the 124-ton gun cannot be made for less than \$167,500. Herr Krupp is supplying the Russian government with a number of 11-inch steel breech-loaders, weighing 27 1/2 tons each.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be inserted in the Times at the following rates:

One square, one insertion, \$3.00

" " each subsequent one, 1.00

Legal advertisements inserted reasonably. A fair reduction from the above rates made to yearly and time advertisers.

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Job printing neatly and promptly executed, and at reasonable rates.

COUNTY WARRANTS always taken at par.

