

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. C. JONES, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OGN., Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office in Orth's building—up-stairs.

James Spence, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Hogue's Ranch, near Kerbyville.

G. H. AIKEN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office—One door west of the W. U. Telegraph office.

H. K. HANNA, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, Jacksonville, Oregon.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted in my care.

Office in Orth's Brick Building—up-stairs.

C. W. KAHLER, E. B. WATSON, KAHLER & WATSON, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW, JACKSONVILLE OREGON.

Will practice in the Supreme, District and other Courts of this State. Office on Third street.

H. KELLY, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to my care.

Office opposite Court House.

JAMES S. HOWARD, U. S. DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYOR FOR JACKSON.

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.

FURNITURE WARE-ROOM,

Cor. Cal. & Oregon Sts., Jacksonville, Oregon.

DAVID LINN

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

BUREAUS, TABLES, GUILD MOULDINGS, STANES, SOFAS, LOUNGES, CHAIRS OF ALL KINDS,

PARLOR & BEDROOM SUITS, ETC., ETC. Also Doors, Sash and Blinds always on hand and made to order. Planning done on reasonable terms. Undertaking 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, Jacksonville, Aug. 5, 1874. 321f.

GREAT SACRIFICE!

—IN—

BLACKSMITHING!

AS ALL OUR MERCHANTS ARE SELLING out at cost and freight, we are ready to do blacksmithing at cost 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.

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

The Democratic Times.

VOL. VII. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1877. NO. 33.

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 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 COMMON and PERFUMED SOAPS in this market.

Prescriptions carefully compounded. ROBT. KAHLER, Druggist, 44

THE ASHLAND IRON WORKS,

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

MANUFACTURE and BUILD ALL kinds of mill and mining machinery, castings, thimble skeins, and irons, brass castings and Rabbitt metal. Bells cast. Farming machinery, engines, horse 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, Calceining, 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.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Barley—This crop needs careful harvesting, as it is easily damaged and lessened in value by bad weather. When the weather is fair, the barley may be cut with the reaper and left on the ground until the next day, when, after having been twice turned, if free from weeds, it may be carried to the barn. To cut and bind this crop is better than to cut in swaths and load with barley forks.

Oats—Oats may be cut while the top of the straw is somewhat green. Else it should be cut early in the morning, left on the ground all day, and raked and bound late in the afternoon. This avoids shelling. The sheaves should be stocked as fast as bound, and the stocks should be well capped, as this crop needs to be well cured before it is housed.

Summer-Fallows—A few farmers adhere to the old system of summer-fallowing. With our plentiful choice of cultivated crops, corn, beans, fodder, potatoes and roots of different kinds, and of artificial fertilizers, there is no excuse for keeping the ground idle for one season. In our climate weeds are easily killed, and we seem to have no need to continue the practice of summer-fallowing. If it is made, however, the present month is a time when it should be thoroughly and deeply worked, or kept entirely free from weeds by harrowing.

Sheep and swine can care for themselves at this time, if plenty of water, fair pasture, and shade are provided. A young ram and boar should be secured now. Breeders can afford to sell cheaper now than a few months later.

Sundries—A coat of paint on the homestead, barns and stables included, and the fences, adds much to the value of the farm and durability of the buildings. A very cheap and desirable fire-proof paint, which answers the purpose of the most expensive kind, is well adapted for the use of the farm and in village homesteads. This is Johns' Fire-proof Asbestos Paint. It is conveniently put in the kegs ready for use. Haying machinery should be cleaned and put away as soon as done with. Give the inside of stables, poultry houses and pig-pens, a coat of hot lime-wash, and the cellar should not be forgotten. Weeds about fences and buildings should be cut before they seed, and carted to the compost heap. See that what needs to be done is done in time.

A DIFFICULT DRILL—At the West Point Military School the cadets are taught to ride bareback, to ride without stirrups, to jump hurdles, to use the pistol and saber while riding, to "cut heads to the right and left," and other feats. The "heads" are leather balls, about four or five inches in diameter, which are placed on posts of various heights. The trooper, moving at a rapid gallop, must cut these heads riding to the right and left, and also cut heads resting on the ground, the left a rather difficult feat when done to the left, compelling the rider to swing his saber over his bridle hand, and reach down from a horse sixteen hands high. They also cut heads with the right and left at the instant of jumping a hurdle. The most skillful maneuver is the cutting of a head upon the ground between two hurdles placed about forty feet apart, the trooper riding at full speed and cutting to the right and left in the intervals between leaping the hurdles. The trooper is also taught to turn his horse at a full gallop in a circle four yards in diameter. Most of the feats are performed in the riding-hall, a room about 120 feet long and 68 wide, with a tan-bark floor. The parade-ground is 350 yards long by 150 in width. Seventy-five horses are kept in use, the stables accommodating about one hundred. The animals are cared for by a detachment of regular soldiers provided for such service, the cadets being too busy to perform this duty.

A PLEASANT CUSTOM.—Cameron's "Across Africa" says that on the death of a Urua chief, it is the custom to divert the course of a stream, and in its bed to dig an enormous pit, the bottom of which is then covered with living women. At one end a woman is placed on her hands and knees, and upon her back the dead chief, covered with his hands and treasure, is seated, being supported on either side by one of his wives, while his second wife sits at his feet. The earth is then shoveled in on them, and all the women are buried alive, with the exception of the second wife. To her custom is more merciful than to her companions, and grants her the privilege of being killed before the huge grave is filled in. This being completed, a number of male slaves—sometimes forty or fifty—are slaughtered, and blood poured over the grave, after which the river is allowed to resume its course.

FASHION NOTES.

Put black silk or else mohair with your pougee. Silk is not used for widow's first mourning dresses. The Lady Washington dress can be made up in cambric. Use your striped black and white goods for a princess polonaise over a plain black dress. Notwithstanding the popularity of short neckerchiefs for street wear, long scarfs remain in favor. Yak laes have given place to French thread—imitation or real—for trimming black gremadines. Drab silk sample will make a pretty dress for a young girl if trimmed with gay Breton galloon in India colors. The most stylish traveling cloaks are long, slender garments of sack shape reaching from the throat to the foot, and affording ample protection for the dress. In solid-colored laws there are many pretty patterns; but these goods are not in such favor as they were before the combination style of dress was introduced. The lace saques imported for summer wraps are partly filled to the figure, have flowing sleeves and are of medium length, but are not too long for usefulness, as all saques have been in danger lately of being lengthened too much. The neck is without a collar, but is finished with scallops, like those edging the front. Walking hats suitable for city streets have narrower brims and high crowns in English shapes, such as the Oxford with low sides rolled against the crown somewhat like the familiar English walking hat; or the Equestrienne, with brim turned down all round and very high square crown; or else a modified Gainsborough hat, which is called here the Danicheff. Little girls do not wear pique dresses as much as formerly, the fine soft woolsens and flannels with white lace trimmings being used instead. Piques are still made, however, with princess fronts and backs as far down as the hips, where kiltpleating is set in the back and a sash is used to cover the joint; the sash may be of pleated pique or of ribbon. Repped piques are preferred to all others, and the trimming are embroideries and Smyrian lace.

A MATTER OF DISCRETION.—A New York paper says: "Should I, in coming down stairs with my girl's father, precede him, or allow him the precedence?" asks a young man. It depends entirely upon what you have been doing, or how big he is. If you have been doing anything wrong, and the old man's bigger than you are, and you can get behind him, you can readily see what an advantage you will have by being behind him. If he is stronger than you, it doesn't make much difference who's behind on the start, as you will probably reach the youngest step first. If you have been merely making a friendly visit, and it's simply a question of politeness, you should always allow "his nibs" the place of honor, to-wit: in front. This will also give you an opportunity of squeezing her hand or stealing a kiss while his back is turned toward you. We would advise all young men to court in the kitchen, for, if anything wrong happens them, it is much harder for friends of the family to raise you up-stairs than chuck you down.

CARDS.—Cards (says Ince), which were invented at the close of the fourteenth century, as they were drawn and painted by the hand, were proportionately dear, and were not in general use until the reign of Edward IV. The price of a single pack was 18s. 8d., a very considerable sum in those days. They were originally very different from those in use at present. In shape they were square; and instead of suits of spades, clubs, hearts and diamonds, their marks were rabbits, pink roses and flowers of columbine. The figured cards were very prettily devised; a queen riding on horseback with a rabbit, or of clubs. A rustic looking man, grotesquely dressed, and standing in a strange attitude, with a pink beside him, signified the Knave of pinks or diamonds.

SOAP CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.—A year ago I bought six hogs from a drove of twenty that were dying with the cholera, and found, on driving them home, that they were affected; they vomited often. I put them with twenty-five of my own raising; and, boiling some corn in weak lye from ashes, used some soft soap in their slop from the kitchen, and I never lost one, while the last of the drove I left died. I have one now which took it a month ago, so bad it would eat nothing; it seemed blind. I cured it by using one dose of common soap, made thin with water, pouring it down with a tin cup, by holding the hog on its back.—Cor. Ex.

ADVERTISING begets wealth.

COURTING IN RIGHT STYLE.—"Get out, you nasty puppy, let me alone or I'll tell my ma," cried out Sally to her lover Jake, who sat about ten feet from her pulling dirt from the chimney jam. "I ain't techin' on you, now, Sal, replied Jake. "Well, perhaps, you don't mean to, nuther, do you?" "No, I don't!" "Cause you are a darned scary, long-legged, lantern-jawed slab-sided, pigeon-toed, gangle-kneed owl—hain't got a tarnel bit o' sense; get along home with you."

Now, Sal, I love you and can't help it, and if you don't let me stay and court you my daddy will sue your'n for that cow he sold him the other day. By jingo, he said he'd do it."

"Well, look here, Jake; if you want to court me, you'd better do it as a white man does that sort of thing—not to set off there as if you're pisen!" "How on airth is that, Sal?"

"Why, side right up here and hug and kiss me, as if you really had some of the bone and sinner of a man about you. Do you s'pose a woman's only made to look at, you stupid fool you?"

"Well," said Jake, drawing a long breath, "if I must I must, for I love you, Sal," and so Jake commenced sidling up to her like a maple poker going to a battle.

Laying his arm gently upon Sal's shoulder we thought we heard Sal say: "That's the way to do it, old hoss, that's actin' like a white man orter."

"O, Jerusalem and pancakes," exclaimed Jake; "ef this ain't better than any apple sass marm ever made—a darned sight. Crak-ee buckwheat cakes, slap-jacks and lasses ain't no whar' long-side you Sal! Oh, how I love you!"

Here their lips came together, and the report that followed was like pulling a horse's hoof out of the mire.

VALUE OF A TRADE.—Many a young man has been ruined for life because he never learned how to do anything. "My father," once said an intelligent young friend, who found it extremely difficult to earn a scanty livelihood by his pen, "did not think it worth while for me to learn any trade or business." He had been unexpectedly thrown on his own resources, and, although a man in stature and years, he was a mere infant in his capacity to earn a living. There are too many men of his class floating around the world—men who have talents, but do not know how to apply them. Such cases lead us to look upon the culpability as very great of any parents who bring up a son without having been practically and thoroughly instructed in some way of earning an honest living. Every man should have some profession or trade. Then whether he steadfastly pursues it or not, he at least has an occupation to which, in an emergency, he may resort for the support of himself and others who may be dependent upon him. Of all men, the practical know-nothing is most to be pitied.

THE LESSON OF A SNEEZE.—As a rule, a sneeze is the warning nature gives that some part of the body is exposed to a cooler temperature than other parts—that the sneezer is catching cold. Next to the warning, what is the use of a sneeze? It throws open the pores of the whole body, and induces a gentle perspiration; in a word, it throws out the cold. A child rarely sneezes more than twice—perspiration is readily induced in youth; an old man, on the contrary, sneezes half-a-dozen or a dozen times with a loud "catchogue." It is harder to set him perspiring. When one is sitting by an open window, and finds himself sneezing, nature tells him instantly walk about and take a full tumbler of cold water to keep up the gentle perspiration that the sneeze set in motion. If he does this, he will not be telling, an hour after, that he has a cold in his head, or chest, or lungs.

THE RICHMOND Equiner man seems to have been stabbed in the vitals. Hear him groan: "The flirt is the painted hyena of society, the lamb fleeing, disguised ravening wolf of the affectional fold. Her fangs drip with the gore of the foolishly fond and true. Like the hideous spectre bat of the Orinoco, she drains the last purple drop from the veins of her spell-bound victim, while her soft blandishments lull him to rest and fill his dreams with dazzling scenes of beauty and felicity. More cruel than the great war god of the Aztecs, she feasts upon the torn and bleeding hearts of her own most fervent worshippers. With savage ferocity she crunches the tenderest feelings and emotions of the human soul."

AN exchange says that the public is finding the same fault with the civil service reform that the Chinaman found with his lawyer: "Too muchee damn chin chin."

LAND LAW DECISIONS.—A dispatch from Washington, dated June 3d, says: "Copp's Landowner for June reports the decisions of the Interior Department in substance as follows: The burden of proving that land in dispute is excepted from railway grant is upon him who affirms the existence of a valid pre-emption claim thereto at the date the grant took effect. He must show that his pre-emption not only initiated a prior valid settlement, but that he possessed all the required personal qualifications. The filing of record is prima-facie evidence of a valid right as against the railway, and to secure a tract proper evidence must be furnished by the company to show that the pre-emptor's claim was abandoned or invaded at the time the right of the road attached. After lands have been offered at public sale and then withdrawn they may be restored to homestead and pre-emption entry. Until they have again been offered at public sale they are not subject to private entry. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has the right to correct what he considers an erroneous decision without first giving notice of such intention to the attorneys of record in the case; but as a matter of courtesy such notice should be given when the interests of the Government are not injured. Deputy mineral land surveyors must enter into bonds, with two or more sureties, in the sum of \$10,000, for the faithful performance of their duties in the survey of mining claims. Survey under the Mining Act does not withdraw land embraced thereby from sale or subsequent survey unless by application for patent by the party having no interest in the mining application; but a person standing in the relation of amicus curie (a friend of the court) has no right to appeal from any decision in the case."

BUTTER MAKING.—It is perhaps one of the greatest defects in butter-makers that they churn too much. After the butter has come and appears on the surface of the buttermilk many people continue churning till it is gathered, that is, till it collects together in large rolls or lumps. This is just so much too much churning. It breaks the grains of the butter and renders it sticky like lard, a defect it can never be cured of however hard it may afterwards become, and however nicely it may be put up into rolls and however nicely stamped. The churn should be stopped as soon as the butter is separated and the cream is changed to buttermilk. This warm weather, when this change has taken place, pour into the churn one or two buckets full of pure cold water and let it be then turned over a few times and then left to stand and cool off for fifteen minutes or half an hour. At the end of this time it will be found settled or gathered all that will be necessary, and the milk and water can be drawn off. Then add more water and stir again slowly, and continue to do so till the water remains clear or nearly so. The butter can then be dipped off the water and placed in the butter worker to drain, but should not be worked but just enough to distribute the salt through it evenly for from twelve to twenty-four hours. The buttermilk may then be worked out and the butter is ready for use or for packing. Too much churning is one of the principal causes of so much sticky butter.

SWISS WATCHES.—The Swiss are not very easily beaten. For a long time they have supplied almost the entire world with watches; but of late they have found that they were being driven from the field by the American machine-made article. They are not, however, discouraged, and it seems they are but putting into practice the old adage, that it is quite lawful to learn even from an opponent, and will, therefore, introduce American machines, or improvements on them, for making Swiss watches. With their experience and cheap labor, the Swiss manufacturers will be very likely to turn out a superior article at a low figure, and thus regain their lost trade, and perhaps something more.

"Do you drink?" said one of the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to Weber, the book-binder, when he went with a rummy breath to deliver some of his work. "Well, I don't care oph I takes a teetle," said the good-natured German, misunderstanding the question of surprise for an invitation.

TEXAS language is peculiar. To "land" anywhere means to arrive there; baggage is "tricks," peanuts are "goobers," a Mustang is a "cow pony," a yearling colt is a "maverick" and a whip is a "squirt." Travelers "meet up" with old acquaintances, and if you have plenty of money you are "all oodles."

AN Irish agricultural journal says that "potatoes should always be boiled in cold water."