

L. P. Fisher

The Democratic Times.

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The Democratic Times.

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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.

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Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office in Orth's building—up-stairs.

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

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ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW, JACKSONVILLE OREGON,

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

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

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Rooms 23, 24, 26 & 28 McCreey's New Building, No. 310 Pine St., San Francisco.

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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, 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, 327. Jacksonville, Aug. 5, 1874.

WILL JACKSON, Dentist,

California Street, Jacksonville, Oregon.

EVERY OPERATION PERTAINING TO the jaw skillfully performed at reasonable rates. No more credit will be given after the first of January, 1876. I will take all kinds of produce. Office and residence on corner of California and Fifth streets, Jacksonville.

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. 427.

THIRTEENTH 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 eleven weeks each.

Board and tuition, per term, \$10.00; Bed and Bedding, 4.00; Drawing and painting, 5.00; 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 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. 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, timber sheels, and irons, brass castings and Babbitt metal. Belts 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.

GREAT SACRIFICE!

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,

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.

THE STERLING DITCH.

A correspondent of the Oregonian, writing from this place, gives the following account of the Sterling Ditch:

This enterprise has been many years in contemplation. The well known fact that the mines along Sterling creek were immensely rich and that water was only wanting to develop them, caused many to desire to embark in the work of bringing in the ditch now in course of construction. As early as 1856 a preliminary survey was had and an effort made to organize a company to take hold of the enterprise, but the estimated cost was so great that it failed. On several occasions since similar efforts have been made, which have failed for like causes. Late in May last Hon. D. P. Thompson, of Portland, being acquainted with the nature of the work to be done, from a thorough knowledge of the country and the mines to be supplied, determined to engage in the great undertaking. He immediately associated himself with Messrs. M. S. Burrell and Levi Aucey, also of Portland, all men of capital, and embarked in the work. They secured the water right, and then purchased of Messrs. Hayden & Cameron's mining ground for which they paid twenty-five thousand dollars. This ground, and other rights which they had purchased, extend three and a half miles along Sterling creek, and contain 450 acres. The whole body is known to be rich and will pay immensely when worked on the late improved hydraulic system. All the natural facilities for mining the ground to advantage are good. From where the water is taken out of Little Applegate to the upper end of the company's ground at Sterling, the distance is 18 miles. About the 16th of June last ground was first broke, and eight miles are completed. A force of 400 men is now at work—one hundred white men and three hundred Chinamen—and it is confidently expected that the whole work will be completed by the first of December. The dimensions of the ditch for the first six miles, commencing at the head, are seven feet and one inch at the top; four feet and one inch at the bottom, and three feet deep. The second six miles the dimensions are, six feet six inches at the top; three feet six inches at the bottom, and three feet deep. Third six miles, the dimensions are, six feet top; three feet bottom, and three feet deep. On the eighth mile from the head of the ditch a tunnel is being cut through the spur of the mountain one hundred and fifty feet. A party of Danes are engaged at this work and making admirable progress. There will be 200 rods of fluming to be done to carry the water over the different deep, narrow gulches along the line of the ditch. The lumber for the construction of these flumes will be cut at the head of the ditch and floated down the same as it is needed. There will be no curve so short as not to allow a plank 20 feet long to pass down. A portable steam sawmill has been taken up to the head of the ditch. A wagon road has been constructed by the company, up along the course of the creek to the site intended for the mill. Good timber is abundant and convenient from which to cut lumber. About 200,000 feet will be cut at this place as rapidly as possible, when, if thought advisable, the mill will be removed to the company's mining ground, near Sterling, and there used to supply lumber for sluice boxes, mining flumes, and for building purposes. Both the flumes and the ditch are calculated to carry 2,500 inches of water. This will be amply sufficient to supply the two hydraulic pipes which it is proposed to put in operation as soon as the ditch is completed. The pipes are each to have the Little Giant attachments, and the water is to be forced through four inch nozzles. The ditch at the lower end of the company's ground is 750 feet above the bed of the creek. But 250 feet of this pressure is to be used. The water will be brought down the mountain side 500 feet to a distributor, where it will enter the pipes. The highest elevation attained, above the bed of Little Applegate, on the line of the ditch, is about 900 feet. This is about on the 10th section from the upper end. There are six camps along the line, where the men are boarded. A part of these are near the creek and a part at springs along the mountain side. The men seem contented and in perfect discipline. Each company of Chinamen work under the direction of a China "boss," and he under the direction of a white foreman. Hon. D. P. Thompson is president of the company, and he is also personally superintending the construction of the ditch. J. S. Howard, Esq., of Jacksonville, is doing the civil engineering. Mr. Frank Ennis, a man of much practical experience in all the departments of placer mining, is to superintend the mining operations. The foreman of the different divisions of the work are all men of experience in the line of

HARD TIMES.

The Popular Science Monthly says: Production and consumption do not have that intimate relation to each other they once had. In old times the weaver, for instance, was in contact with his customer; he wove cloth as he discovered the need; he cautiously set up a second loom when it became fully evident that it could be kept employed; and thus supply and demand went, as it were, hand in hand. But now gigantic mills filled with many spindles have little accurate relation to consumption. The power of production by means of improved machinery is something immense, and is exercised with no very watchful or cautious regard to the immediate needs of the community. Goods are piled up in vast quantities in waiting for a future market, or they are pressed upon the markets at such low rates or on such long credits that buyers are seduced into over-purchases. In favorable times these establishments are run at high pressure. The old fashioned nice relation between producer and consumer disappears. Speculation takes the helm. Much more is produced than there is corn, leather or other goods, to exchange for it. The resources of the mills are great; they can borrow from the banks while they pile up their fabrics in their ware-rooms; they can by means of their concentrated capital keep their machinery running even at a loss, if by so doing they can crush out a rival or manipulate the market. But in the height of this prosperous run there is a check—no matter for what cause—and suddenly work stops. There is little sale for goods produced; the fires must be put out, the doors closed, and thousands of operatives are deprived of employment. This would not be so unfortunate if this over-production had been diffused among the work people. But it had not. Notwithstanding the high pressure and the excessive manufacture, wages have been kept down; while producing in six months as much as can be exchanged in a year, the workmen have not been paid in this way—their wages have been upon the basis of the whole year's work—as a result, they are turned empty-handed upon the street. And, what is particularly unfortunate they are reduced as consumers to the minimum point. Here the evil works both ways. The excessive production which has shut up the mill has weakened the power of the community to absorb this production—the goose that laid the egg has been slain. Inevitably the recovery from hard times brought about in this way must be slow. The spindles cannot be set in motion until the stock of goods on hand is reduced and a fresh demand revived; this demand cannot revive because the great body of consumers are in a state of impoverishment. This condition of things is entirely sufficient to explain the genesis and the prolongation of business prostration. Capital is not impaired; it is locked up in machinery that is silent, in goods that cannot be exchanged, in money that has no borrowers. It is the paralysis of consumption that is the cause.

MOSS, MOCQUARD'S HARD FATE.

Meeting our friend Jean Mocquard a day or two since, limping along with his feet incased in a pair of large woolen overshoes, we said, "Hello Jean, where have you been for the last month?"

"Ah, sare, one situation miserable have detained me to me house. Zee gout! Zee gout! I am crucify all zee zame wis douse two feet of me. I have, besides, trouble diabolique wis my landlady and my landlord, Madame Dobb and Mistair Dobb. If I drink somesing I suffer as do zee people of zer bad place. S'pose I not drink, Mr. Dobb he give to me fits; s'pose I take one drink, Madame Dobb she give to me fits. So you see I am between what you call two fire."

"When ze big American holiday arrive Mistair Dobb become extremely elevate wis too numerous whisky punch. I go into no room and make of it one fortification. Dobb he say to me: 'Come out and drink.' I say to him: 'My room is lock, is fortify, I no can drink, I am afraid you zee, of Madame Dobb.' Dobb he go away and presently return and project through zee keyhole one straw of zee rye or zee wheat, I don't know, and bello to me in one small voice zat I shall suck of zee zame, I do so and find what you call one mint of zee julp at zee outside end of zee straw."

"I have done all I can, I have fortify, but Dobb he invade me, so I suck of zee julp—I compromise wis zee enemy. Now Madame Dobb she ver ingenious woman. She have perceive zee entertainment from a distance. Presently one more straw project himself into zee keyhole. I suck him, and, by gar! what you zink? Zait watair, by gar! zait watair. Outside I hear Madam Dobb remark: 'Ho, ho, ho! he, he, he!'"

"Ah, my friend, zee situation ver distressful. I am constant between two fires—Mistair Dobb and Madam Dobb—Virginia Enterprise."

The following, from the pen of Horace Greeley, is true, and applicable to this day: "Our people are too widely inclined to shun the quiet ways of productive labor and try to live and thrive in the crooked paths of speculation and needless traffic. We have deplorably few boys learning trades, with ten times too many anxious to 'get into business;' that is, to devise some scheme whereby they may live without work. Of all the journeymen mechanics who are now at work in this city, we judge that two-thirds were born in Europe; and the disparity is steadily augmenting. One million families are trying to live by selling liquors, tobacco, candies, etc., in our cities, who would be spared therefrom without the slightest public detriment; and if these were transferred to the soil, and set to growing grain, meat, wool, etc., or employed in smelting the metals or weaving in the fabrics for which we are still running into debt in Europe, our country would increase its wealth at least twice as fast as now, and there would be far less complaint of 'dull trade' and 'hard times.'"

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WHAT "WIFE" MEANS.—Says Russian: What do you think the beautiful word "wife" comes from. It is the great word in which the English and Latin languages conquered the French and Greek. I hope the French will some day get a word for it instead of that femme. But what do you think it comes from? The great value of the Saxon words is that they mean something. Wife means "weaver." You must either be housewives or house-moths; remember that. In the deep sense, you must either weave men's fortunes and embroider them, or feed upon and bring them to decay. Whenever a true wife comes, home is always around her. The stars may be over her; the glow worm in the night cold grass may be the fire at her foot; but home is where she is; and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than houses ceiled with cedar or painted with vermilion, shedding its quiet light far for those who else are homeless. This I believe to be the woman's true place and power.

MAXIMS.—The following is a series of maxims pronounced by Dr. French. They will work well in the family also. 1. One rule—do right." Don't promulgate any code of rules at the beginning of school, for they will be broken within three days. 2. Never threaten. 3. When you consent, do so cordially. 4. When you refuse, do so finally. 5. Never punish in anger. 6. Never scold, nor speak on an elevated pitch. 7. Find fault seldom. 8. Commend often. 9. Never give an unnecessary command. 10. Never give a command you do not intend to have obeyed.

AN ENGLISH DUKE'S CURIOUS BET. A curious form of wager was once hit upon by Old Q—a familiar sobriquet by which the Duke of Queensbury was commonly known to the sporting world. The Duke was famous for eccentricities in the betting way. The match he made to drive a carriage nineteen miles in one hour without changing either of the thoroughbred horses with which he started, made a sensation at the time, and the actual achievement of this feat was perhaps as remarkable as anything of the kind in the annals of coaching. But the wager to which reference was made was of a more original character than this, and at the time when railroads were not thought of was certainly an indication of no little inventive talent. He made a bet that he would have a letter conveyed fifty miles within an hour. In order to do this, he caused the manuscript to be inclosed in a cricket ball, stationed expert cricketers at intervals over a certain distance, and the missile being thrown from one to the other, was delivered at the end of the journey within the stipulated time. A very good story is told of this nobleman by which he very neatly checked-mated the vagaries of certain speculators who secretly offered his grace's jockey a large sum of money to lose a certain race. The jockey appeared to entertain the proposal, but quietly carried information of it to his employer, who at once told him to take the money, and that he would bear him harmless. The money was taken and bets were made accordingly, but to the horror of the enterprising black-legs, the Duke himself appeared on the scene as the horses came to the post, and quickly divested himself of a great coat, was found to be in riding attire. "This is a very nice horse," said his grace. "I think I will ride myself." And he did it, and won without a struggle.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEIPSIC recently had a pet student. He was a young Russian, whose zeal for science and brilliant requirements and gentlemanly deportment made him popular with the professor and his companions. Lately he was graduated in the high honors, receiving the degree of master of arts, and special compliments from one of the professors. The next day the professor received a call from a beautiful young woman, who addressed the servant as follows: "I desire, professor, before I depart from Leipzig, to express to you my most hearty thanks." The puzzled professor asked: "Thanks for what?" The lady continued: "I was married to the old Prince—My husband died insolvent some years ago, so I was left without even bread. I resolved to seek the necessary means of subsistence in science. It is now more than three years that I have been a student here in Leipzig. The student who lately passed his examination and whom you considered worthy of distinction is none other than myself. The old professor's eyes were opened. The lady thanked him again, and carried her blushing honors off to Russia. This beats all the stories of women who have unsexed themselves for sailors and soldiers, and the object and the complete triumph of the disguise is its own justification.

THE SONS OF TOLL.—They build and organize, and rise into the control of our railroads; they conduct our mills; they guide our ships; they open the paths for capital; they fill our schools; they apply their integrity to the soil; they legislate for us; they rise into the highest seats of power. The farmer's boy, to whom neither academy nor college was ever opened, spends his youth in clearing the forests, and his manhood in guiding the councils of his country through a great war, dying a martyr to the cause of human freedom. A young village merchant becomes Secretary of the Treasury; and upon his integrity and sagacity the country implicitly relies. The highest judicial officer in the land once labored on the soil. From our workshops and farms sprang the heroes of the war. And all over the land stand the tasteful and elegant abodes of those who have not forgot to cultivate themselves as they have progressed, and who remember liberally the intellectual and moral and religious wants of a rising generation.

HOW TO BATHE.—Ten, or at longest fifteen, minutes in the water should suffice for the strongest aqueously inclined urchin. Strive always to leave the water before you feel chilly, or certainly at the first approach of any such sensation, and continue or rekindle the glow by a vigorous rubbing with a coarse towel. Turkish supposition says wet your head thoroughly upon entering the bath; do it to prevent rash of blood to the brain, which event may cause death. Explosive bullets are now being used it is said, by the Turkish troops.