

Published every Friday Morning by CHARLES NICKELL, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—On Oregon Street, in Orth's Brick Building.

Rates of Subscription: One copy, per annum, \$5.00; six months, 2.00; three months, 1.00.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. JAMES SPENCE, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Hogue's Ranch, near Kerbyville.

A. C. JONES, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OGN., Will practice in all the Courts of the State.

G. H. AIKEN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, Office—On California street, opposite Union Livery Stable.

J. S. JACKSON, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Jacksonville, Oregon, Office on corner of California and Fourth streets.

L. DANFORTH, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Jacksonville, Oregon, Office on California street, opposite P. J. Ryan's store.

H. K. HANNA, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, Jacksonville, Oregon, Will practice in all the Courts of the State.

C. W. KAHLER, E. B. WATSON, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, Will practice in the Supreme, District and other Courts of this State.

H. KELLY, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, Will practice in all the Courts of the State.

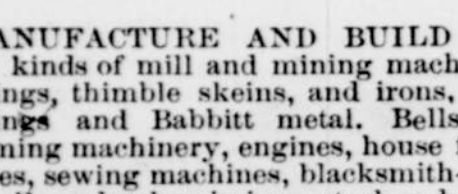
JAMES S. HOWARD, U. S. DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYOR FOR JACKSON, Josephine and Curry counties, Oregon.

WM. M. STEWART, P. VANCLIEF, WM. F. HERRIN, STEWART, VANCLIEF & HERRIN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Rooms 24, 24, 26 & 28 McCree's New Building.

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

MANUFACTURE AND BUILD ALL kinds of mill and mining machinery, castings, thimble steels, and irons, brass castings and Babbitt metal.

WILL JACKSON, Dentist, California Street, Jacksonville, Oregon.



EVERY OPERATION PERTAINING TO the jaw skillfully performed at reasonable rates.

All Kinds of Job Printing NEATLY & CHEAPLY EXECUTED AT The Times Office.

The Democratic Times.

VOL. VII. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1877. NO. 52.

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.

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS, Cor. Cal. & Oregon Sts., JACKSONVILLE, - - OREGON.

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

REDSTEADS, 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.

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, \$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.

City Drug Store, CALIFORNIA STREET, Kahler & Bro., Proprietors.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND the largest and most complete assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS

to be found in 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.

ROBT. KAHLER, Druggist, 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.

A PACK OF CARDS. A nobleman who kept a great number of servants reposed great confidence in one of them, which excited a jealousy in the others, who, in order to prejudice their master against him, accused him of being a notorious gambler.

Jack was called up and closely interrogated; but he denied the fact, at the same time declaring he never played a card in his life.

To be more fully convinced, the gentleman ordered him to be searched, when behold a pack of cards was found in his pocket.

Highly incensed at Jack's want of veracity, the nobleman demanded in a rage how he dared to persist in an untruth?

"My lord," replied he, "I certainly do not know the meaning of a card. The bundle in my pocket is my almanac."

"Your almanac, indeed; then I desire that you should prove it."

"Well, sir, I will begin. There are four suits in the pack, which indicate the four quarters of the year. As there are thirteen cards in a suit, so there are thirteen weeks in a quarter; there are also the same number of lunations; the twelve signs of the zodiac, through which the sun steers his diurnal course in one year.

There are fifty-two cards in a pack; that directly answers for the number of weeks in a year. Examine them more minutely and you will find three hundred and sixty-five spots, as many as there are days in the year; these multiply by twenty-four and sixty and you have the exact number of hours and minutes in a year.

Thus, sir, I hope I have convinced you it is my almanac; and, by your lordship's permission, I will now prove it my prayer-book also. I look upon the four suits as representing the four prevailing religions—Christianity, Judaism, Mohammedanism and Paganism.

The twelve court cards remind me of the twelve patriarchs, from which sprang the twelve tribes of Israel, the twelve apostles, the twelve articles of Christian faith.

The king reminds me of the allegiance due his majesty. The queen of the same to her majesty. The ten brings to my recollection the ten tribes in the plains of Sodom and Gomorrah, destroyed by the fire and brimstone from heaven; the ten plagues of Egypt; the ten commandments; the ten tribes cut off for their vices.

The nine noble orders among men. The eight reminds me of eight beatitudes; the eight persons saved in Noah's ark; the eight persons mentioned in Scripture to be released from death to life. The seven reminds me of the seven administering spirits that stand before the throne of God, the seven liberal arts and sciences given by God for the instruction of man; the seven wonders of the world. The six reminds me of six petitions contained in the Lord's Prayer; the six days of creation. The five reminds me of the senses given by God to man—hearing, seeing, feeling, smelling and tasting; the five wise and five foolish virgins. The four puts me in mind of the four evangelists; the four seasons of the year. The three reminds me of the Trinity; the three hours our Saviour was on the cross, three days he lay interred. The two reminds me of the two Testaments, the two contrary principles struggling in man—virtue and vice. The ace reminds me of the only true God to adore, worship and serve; one truth to practice and one good master to serve and obey."

"So far is very well," said the noble, "but I believe you have omitted one card—the knave."

"True, my lord—the knave reminds me of your lordship's informant."

The nobleman became more pleased with J. than before, freely forgave him, raised his wages and discharged the informer.

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.—Last Summer, says the Hagerstown Mail, a woman canvassed this town to sell patent garters to the ladies. Those garters had to be made or altered to suit individual limbs, and so the canvasser found it necessary in all cases to make an accurate measurement.

The patent garter was considered a first-rate article, and the canvasser or canvassers drove a lively trade here, sold many garters, and measured many limbs. She left here to ply her trade in a Pennsylvania town. There a combination of circumstances which it is not necessary or, indeed, judicious to relate here, led to certain inquiries, and the measuring canvasser stood confessed—a man. He now languishes in jail.

THE will of the rich man of the future will read: "To the respective attorneys of my children I give my entire estate and worldly goods of all descriptions. Personally to my children, and to my beloved wife, all that remains." This instrument will satisfy the family, and save the trouble of proving the old man insane.

CARL SCHURZ ON INDIAN AFFAIRS. The report of the Secretary of the Interior embraces an extremely interesting, candid, and important review of the Indian affairs of the country.

It is not too much to say that Mr. Schurz is the first Secretary of the Interior who has treated this subject with entire frankness, says the Record Union, and has endeavored to make the people understand it. His statement amounts to a sweeping condemnation of the policy and practice of the Government for years past.

He does not hesitate to declare that all, or nearly all, our Indian wars have been caused by gross injustice done to the Indians by the Government or its agents; that these agents have for the most part been corrupt and unprincipled men, who have plundered right and left; that the Indian service has long been honeycombed with corruption; that nothing but a radical reform can amend it; and that Congress ought either to institute investigations itself, or give his Department greater power, in order that it may be enabled to punish the thieves. He states that the late war with the Nez Perce Indians was incurred through a direct breach of faith on the part of the Government, and he intimates that the conduct of Chief Joseph through the struggle was more creditable to him than that of the Government had been to it.

He makes several recommendations regarding the civilization and education of the Indians, but suggests as a matter of primary importance that a policy of honesty and good faith should be inaugurated. The abuses which the Secretary so unsparringly reveals and condemns have long been familiar to the public. The press has exposed them and demanded reform for several years. But until now there has never appeared a Secretary of the Interior who possessed the courage and the conscientiousness to urge open war upon the thieves, or who did not either ignore or gloss over the most notorious iniquities in this connection.

HENRY BERGH CATCHES IT.—The other day a New York teamster was brutally beating a bay mule with a paint-brush tail, when Henry Bergh, President A. S. P. C. A., rushed in and caught the fellow's uplifted arm and cried, "Stay! hold!" Just then the mule, who had reserved his fire until some one came in range, looked back and fired a ninety-four pound hoof, that struck Mr. Bergh about midships and soured all the milk of human kindness in his soul quicker than a thunder clap. "Kill him!" hissed the great philanthropist between his set teeth, as he bowed himself over his clapped hands and sought the nearest drug store, in the attitude of a boy who had tripped long at the green apples, "kill him! Pound the hair off him! Tear out his heart with a nail grab, the long-legged, iron-jawed, thick-headed son of iniquity! Pull his accursed legs out by the roots and cut him into fish bait before you burn him alive! Oh-h-h; diddledly doggone a billy-be-doggoned son-of-a-gun of a mule, anyhow.—Burlington Hawkeye.

NOT MUCH OF A VICTORY.—The New York Express thinks the recent Republican victory in Massachusetts was nothing to brag of: "The Administration prides itself, we are told, upon the result in Massachusetts. The old commonwealth used to give a Republican majority of 100,000. Even last year it gave Mr. Hayes 41,000 majority. This year the Republican Convention warmly indorsed the Administration and we elect our ticket by 17,000 majority. That is what the Administration calls a great 'victory.' A few more such 'victories' would surely ruin the Republican party. When a Republican Administration gets down on its knees and thanks God because it has carried the State of Massachusetts by a small plurality it is well enough to begin to inquire whether we have been altogether fortunate in the selection of our rulers."

THE Vanderbilt will case promises fair to excel in scandalous details the Beecher-Tilton nastiness. If the declaration of Scott Lord, that W. H. Vanderbilt had entire control of the second wife of the Commodore and that she perpetrated the most infamous offense a son can commit against a father" is rightly understood by the public, the revelation will shock the moral sensibilities of the people of the whole country. If "Bill" Vanderbilt is not a greater brute than his father was he will settle to escape the exposure promised by Scott Lord in his opening speech to the court. It is a nasty scrape, even for as bad a crowd as the Vanderbilts.

A bill has been reported from the claims committee and placed on the House private calendar for the payment of about \$2,000 to ex-Assistant Treasurer Cheeseman, (now residing at Lakeview) being the balance found due him on stamp account as per judgment of the U. S. circuit court.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—At the last term of the Circuit Court for Union County Judge McArthur rendered an opinion of great importance to those persons engaged in sheep husbandry. It will be remembered that in 1874 the Legislature passed an act to prevent the spreading of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals. Under this two persons were indicted for permitting sheep affected with the scab to range where they are likely to come in contact with other animals not so affected. To the indictment a demurrer was interposed, upon the ground, among others, that the act was void for uncertainty. The argument urged in support of the demurrer was that the failure to enumerate the contagious and infectious diseases in the act rendered it void. The court in passing upon the question held that when the legislature has gone as far in describing the offense as the character of the evil will permit, the act cannot be regarded as void for uncertainty, and that it was not necessary that either the technical or the popular names of the diseases which afflict domestic animals should be set forth in the act. Upon this point it was further held that the diseases must be named or described in the indictment.

The Mountaineer says this opinion sets at rest the question of the sufficiency of the law referred to, and it is to be hoped its provisions will be rigidly enforced in all proper cases.

PRONUNCIATION.—Speaking about spelling reforms reminds us that a reformation in pronunciation is imperatively needed. The number of public speakers who know how to pronounce their own language is very small. The pulpit every week slaughters its mother-tongue by its pronunciation. It is true, in a literary as well as a religious sense, that he who offends not in word, the same is a perfect man. We convert diphthongs into vowels by substituting bile for boil, and rife for roll, we clip our words in such pronunciations as lat'n for latin; the vowel u is abolished altogether, and for it we invoke the double o in such words as institution, latitood, Toos-day, and the same double o is also compelled to do service for ew in such words as noo, doo, etc; we convert i into an indistinguishable and indefinable vowel in such words as quantity for quantify, ability for ability; and the r, of which the Frenchmen make so much use, is rarely or never heard with us, except at the beginning of a word; we stop our bottles with cawks and eat our dinner with fawks; while certain consonants drop out of line as in government and in February.

THE PAIN OF DECIDING.—The great labor of life, that which tends more to exhaust men than anything else, is deciding. There are people who will suffer any other pain readily, but shrink from the pain of coming to a decision. Now this is supposed to be wholly an evil, and disadvantageous for the world; but, like most other tendencies of the human mind, it is a very beneficial arrangement. There would be no stability in the world if the making of decisions were not a very difficult thing. What was decided yesterday would be upset to-day; and there would be no long and fair experience of anything. Whereas, in the present state of human affairs, even if a great evil exists, and many people have recognized the evil, it requires an immense amount of decision and decisiveness before the evil can be uprooted. This brings into play many high qualities of human nature, such as long suffering, patience with opponents, and the exhausting of reasoning powers brought to bear upon the evil which is sought to be destroyed.

APPEARANCES ARE DECEIVING.—She was over in South Salem and went tripping along just as happy as a country school marm, and when just this side of the brick store she stopped, stooped and made a grab for the tail of her dress; now somebody in that neighborhood owns a pet William goat, that is some on the butt, and just at that moment he came around the corner of the building, and seeing the lady grabbing for her dress, he thought she was bantering him for a fight and was too quick for her, and she landed on her left ear and shoulder up against the fence. Goats will sometimes make mistakes when chances are favorable.—Record.

WILL HAVE THEIR TODDY.—The Times' Washington special ridicules Price's resolution forbidding the sale of liquor in the capitol. McDougal, of California, was the last Senator who denounced it, but for seventeen years the practice has been openly followed, and more liquor has been drunk this session so far than any previous one and will be. Liquor is put in an ordinary coffee cup and drank in a way that deceives an innocent outsider who does not suspect the actual state of the facts.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TIMES.

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.

REALLY DEAD.—The circus-going people of Jacksonville and vicinity remember the Conrad brothers whose comical performances—one simulating death and the other moving him about, contributed to the amusement of the audience. The London Era contains the following account of the death of the elder Conrad: "One evening the elder Conrad fell to the ground after a pretended blow, and was turned and returned, as usual. His arms and legs were jerked, he was struck and kicked and dragged, but preserved a steady impassibility. Suddenly an expression of distress could be noticed through the grotesquely painted liniments of his brother, who hastily dropped on his knees and placed his hand upon the heart of the inanimate clown, exclaiming, 'My poor brother is dead!'" At this the audience only laughed, "Gentlemen," said the distressed man, with tremor in his voice, "I assure you he is really dead." Then, taking him tenderly in his arms, he bore him from the arena. The crowd appeared struck with the natural manner in which the bereft clown expressed grief, and applauded him vigorously as he departed. There were loud encoures for both, but neither presented himself. Death had been more thoroughly simulated than ever before.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT LONDON.—London, England, covers an area of 78,080 acres or 122 square miles. When the census was taken last year, there were 1,500 miles of streets, 2,000 miles of sewers, 417,767 inhabited houses, and a population of 3,489,428. The inclusion of fifteen miles around makes the population 4,286,007. There are over 100,000 professional men, 211,000 of the commercial class, 505,000 mechanics, 65,000 laborers, and 35,000 whose occupation is undefined. There are 1,633,221 males, and 1,866,207 females. Of the women, 892,130 are married, and 226,000 are domestic servants. There are 15,000 tailors, 58,000 milliners and dress-makers, 27,000 seamstresses and shirt-makers, and 44,000 laundresses. 29,000 are returned as gentrywomen. The number of children reported as attending school is 314,000. London, though much larger in population than New York, is not as densely packed as the latter. New York, in 1870, with a population of 942,592, had only 95,044 dwelling-houses, and the average number of persons to a dwelling was 14.72. In London the average last year was 8.33, and this was smaller than the average, according to the census of 1870, in either Brooklyn, Boston, Cincinnati or Jersey City.

OLD HUSBANDS AND YOUNG WIVES.—Jennie June, in one of her gossiply letters, undertakes to explain why it is that so many young women marry elderly men. She looks away from money—which has generally been brought into a consideration of such alliances—for the principal reason. The young man of to-day, according to this authority, is not the desirable young man of fifty years ago; he is not so thoughtful, sober, pains-taking and conscientious; he lives at a club and has no love of home life, nor desire to build up character or reputation as a man and citizen; his ideas of life are bounded by the theatre and the doings of his own little set; and in too many cases his ambition is to win as a racer and be on intimate terms with the ballot. Naturally, mothers shrink from entrusting their daughters to such youths as these, even if they have the opportunity, and are better pleased to bestow them on older men—men who have sown their wild oats; who know how little of value there is in the temporary excitement of pleasure; who have, perhaps, been married once, and have learned to value home and the guarantee it affords for lasting happiness.

LARGEST LANDHOLDER.—The following is from the Boston Herald: "Probably the largest landholder in America is ex-Gov. Coburn of Maine. Incredible as it may seem, he is the owner of not less than 693,000 acres, divided up as follows: Maine, 450,000 acres; Canada, 135,000; Wisconsin, 35,000; Dakota, 35,000; Michigan, 20,000; Minnesota, 13,000. His latest purchase is that of the tract in Dakota, and was taken of the Northern Pacific railroad in lieu of stock, in which road he invested some \$500,000. His agent, Mr. Whipple, had just returned from the West, whither he has been to look after Mr. Coburn's interests and see about the last purchase. He reports the land in Dakota as among the finest held by the governor. He says it is well adapted to growing cereals, and fine crops of wheat have been harvested in the vicinity the present season. The governor is said to be besieged with beggars of both high and low standing, and scarcely a day passes but he receives letters asking aid to help build seminaries, churches, and charitable institutions. He is reported as giving away upward of \$100,000 per annum. Mr. Coburn is probably worth \$6,000,000.