



The Democratic Times.

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The Democratic Times.

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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.

REOPENING THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

ANNAPOLIS, (Md.) January 8th.—Montgomery Blair, in the House of Delegates to-day introduced a resolution memorializing Congress, which sets forth that the late electoral bill provides that no decision of the Presidential election under that Act should preclude a judicial decision of the question; that Art. 9 contemplated a decision of the case submitted to the Electoral Commission by a judicial tribunal, provided the Commission held itself incompetent to decide; that the Commission did hold itself incompetent to inquire whether some State returns were true or false, and that the President is seated by virtue of notoriously fraudulent returns, which Justice Strong, whose vote seated him, has admitted, and as the President himself has admitted by disregarding the returns in the matter of State officers, whose titles were identical with his. Whilst the repudiation of these returns by the incumbent, for all purposes save his own election, is an admission that it was a fraud to use them for that purpose, the motives which induced this partial repudiation greatly aggravated his offense; that by the published statement of John Young Brown, which has remained uncontradicted since April, 1877, it appears that this repudiation was the condition imposed by said Brown and his associates, then holding the balance of power in the House of Representatives upon which alone the incumbent would be allowed to be counted into office upon these false returns; that this condition was accepted for the incumbent by Stanley Matthews and Charles Foster, then and since his closest friends and most authoritative representatives; that Brown and his associates had been elected as adversaries of the incumbent, but separated from the great body of their political associates in the House of Representatives to carry into effect said arrangement; that at the time of entering into it they were the leading advocates of a bill then pending in the House to grant a large subsidy to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, to which the President-elect was known to be opposed, and it is a just inference, from all the circumstances, that while they were willing to defeat his inauguration, for this reason they could not venture to act with their political opponents for that object, if such a co-operation involved all the surrender of the local governments of the States in question, as well as of their electoral votes, to their political opponents; that to remove the obstacle it was stipulated, in effect, that the incumbent should treat the returns as fraudulent, so far as they affected the local governments of said States, by withdrawing the United States troops, the presence of which alone it was known gave them any force; that it thus appears that the constitutional question, so gravely and elaborately debated in Congress, before the Electoral Commission and in the public press, as a question on which the Presidential contest hinged, and with which the public mind was so long exercised, had no part whatever in determining the contest, but that it was in fact determined by a party of men elected by one party, but openly acting with their opponents in the interests of a certain railroad corporation, at the decisive moment that every interest of the country is greatly prejudiced, and its most vital interests are put in jeopardy, by suffering the people to be superseded as the political power, and substituting for them such moneyed organizations as will pay for defrauding them; that in the opinion of your memorialists the continued prostration of the business of the country is largely due to the fact that the confidence of the people in the conduct of public offices is shaking; that an irresponsible executive Administration has been installed, which has not the support of the country, or either of its great political parties; that this conflicts with the whole theory of our institutions and of those of the mother country, whence they were derived; that to carry on or to get possession of the Government the incumbent must seek support from those who were elected as his opponents; that this relation is in itself corrupting, is shown by reason as well as all experience; that no useful public service can be rendered by an Administration whose title power rests on fraudulent election returns, manufactured by its own partisans, and made effectual by an agreement with subsidy and jobbing men of an opposing party; that the indispensable first step to any reform in the public service is to restore the Government to the people; that it is only by men who have been elected by the people, and who are free from all entangling alliances with jobbing interests, from which all the great abuses have sprung, that any reform can be expected. Your memorialists therefore pray that the needful legislation may be adopted to ascertain judicially

who was elected President at the recent election, and to give effect to the will of the people, and we will ever pray, etc.

LENGTH OF DAYS.—There are seven days from the 18th to the 25th of December, inclusive, in which there is a variation of less than one minute in the time of the rising and setting of the sun; consequently they are represented by the same figures; the same thing occurring from the 18th to the 25th of June (seven days), and what is a most remarkable fact is that in the rising and setting of the sun on the shortest and longest days the figures are just reversed—that is to say, in the calculation of the latitude and longitude of Albany, on the shortest day the sun rises at 7:28, and sets at 4:32, and on the longest day it rises at 4:32, and sets at 7:28. Double the time of the sun's setting gives the length of the day, (while the sun is rising or above the horizon), and double the time of its rising gives the length of the night (that is from sundown to sunrise); and this is not invariable, not for one year only, but has been so since creation's dawn, and will be so to the end of time. Doubling the time of the sun's setting (4:32) makes nine hours and four minutes as the length of the shortest day, and double 7:28 is 14:56, the length of the longest night, which put together, 9:04 and 14:56, makes 24 hours. This proves the calculation correct. On the 21st of January the sun will rise at 7h. 12m., and set at 4h. 48m., being an increase of 33m. from the shortest day, which is equally divided between the rising and setting, 16m. each, the increase or decrease being always the same, morning and evening.

THE FASHIONS.

The latest fall hats have a brick in them. The banquette dress is made of faille and damasche. Mandarin yellow is much affected by the denizens of la ville Chinoise. Undressed kid is both common and fashionable for morning wear—and tear.

Pearl powder, flanked by long blonde hairs, is often seen on gentlemen's evening coats. Fall styles are the same as last year. Mud and banana peeling make a very effective fall combination. The latest style of wearing the hair shows the forehead adorned as if with the manipulations of a garden rake. Large buttons are all the rage. Those of the pattern, material and dimensions of the trade dollar are much sought after.

Gentlemen who have been married for some time are noticeable for wearing the hair principally at the back of the head. English ladies wear watches to tell the time. American ladies carry an enormous chain to tell the watch. There is no telling whether the latter have a time-piece or not.

Last year hats were perched at the extreme top of the head, about nine inches from the scalp. Now they are pitched on the apex of the nose, and the feminine eye is as hard to discern as the moons of Mars.

Bustles are no longer worn. Three flounces take their place. One logical effect of this change of fashion is that *patet familias* has a much better chance to keep his file of the *Wasp* intact. Bustles were no place for a *wasp* anything.

The *lingerie* department of the California Theatre—otherwise the vestibule—has many attractions this week. We notice a conspicuous absence of civic gray. This latter shade, worn with a star, should be occasionally combined with the *maishaire*.

A London correspondent of our Fashion Department writes: "Business gentlemen here almost invariably carry bags to and from their offices." This practice has not made much headway in San Francisco as yet. Occasionally financial gentlemen carry bags—of money from their places of business. The fashion is not popular with bank depositors.—*Wasp*.

MONEY IN BEEF.—Under this heading a writer in the *Farmer's Friend* has these sensible and seasonable remarks: "It is a poor policy for farmers to sell cows that fail in their milk at this season of the year to others who fatten them and make money by the business. No one can fatten stock cheaper than farmers can. They need a good pasture exclusively for fattening cattle; that enough such pasture should be fenced off to feed one, two, or as many as one desires to fatten. I see no good reason why such stock should not, in the absence of good pastures, be turned upon mowing land in the fall when the grass is well grown, so as to afford a pasture adapted to fattening cattle. I do not think that any injury would be sustained by thus pasturing mowing lands, unless the grass should be off quite short, or the sward be cut in wet weather by the hoofs of the cattle; and it is easy to avoid both of these possible injuries. As cold weather approaches, fattening animals should be fed on meal and root crops, and by February they may be put in a good condition to slaughter. No cow should be kept on a farm that give but little milk naturally, as it is better to fatten them and buy good ones. A cow worth \$100 is more profitable than one worth only \$50."

TOO THIN.—The *Statesman*, speaking of the grand temperance jubilee at Portland last Saturday evening, says: "Mrs. A. J. Dunway and W. B. Higby addressed the meeting at some length. Mr. Higby's address was the feature of the evening. The gentleman related incidents of his life when in toils of whisky and debauchery, which were well known to a number present. He says he has reformed, forgives his enemies, and hereafter proposes to live a righteous life. The name of W. H. N. Siles was sent in and added to the list amidst loud applause.

Reformed Higby! Forgiving Higby! Righteous Higby! Notwithstanding this baldness, we don't believe there are a hundred men in Oregon but believe that Higby procured perjured witnesses against Senator Grover, and that he would do the same thing again if the Ring required it. This dodge to manufacture public opinion in favor of Stiles is exceedingly thin.—*Guard*.

CONDENSED whisky is one of the latest inventions for the benefit of the human race. It will permit a fellow to remain beside his sweetheart all night at the theatre, without once going out to see a man.

The guests at a recent expected marriage in a certain church of the west-side were treated to a singular and rather startling sensation at the very moment when the nuptial knot was tied. The bride and bridegroom were a young couple, and had made all preparations for the anticipated happy event that was to unite them as one, and it was thought by the friends of the pair that the course of true love had run quite smoothly with them, and a genuine mutual affection existed between them. The invited company had entered the house of worship, and the attendants on the couple had taken their places about the altar, while the minister remained in waiting to perform the ceremony. The bride, attired in all the gorgeous fiery customary on such occasions, alighted from the carriage, and the groom stepped blithely and lightly after her and upon her long train. As he did so, the fair lady uttered a low cry and exclaimed sharply: "Oh dear, how awkward you are!" The young man's face colored as he stumbled off the rich garment, and he gave the lady his arm while laboring under a confused mind. The pair walked into the church and down the aisle to the altar, and a murmur of voices arose as they came in and took their position before the minister. The ceremony proceeded, the minister asked the bride if she would accept the groom for her wedded husband, and received the usual affirmative answer, and was about to interrogate the young man, when the latter impulsively and unexpectedly said to the bride: "Oh dear, how awkward you are!" and turning on his heel walked out of the edifice without another word of explanation, leaving the astonished bride standing at the altar in mute bewilderment, and the minister and guests in blank amazement. The young man went his way in a carriage, and the disappointed bride and the maids who sought to console her left the church for their homes. The occurrence was an actual one, and has created no small amount of gossip in the vicinity where the church is situated.—*New York Exchange*.

HOW LONG WILL THE FORESTS LAST?—Under such a tremendous yearly drain the question naturally comes up, how long will our forests hold out at the present rate of manufacture? It is really an important question, upon which follows the inquiry as to what we are to do for building material when this magnificent wood—pine—is exhausted. One authority after another has entered formally upon its solution, with satisfactory results in local instances, but very vague ones as to the field at large. At the rate we are cutting it to-day, from thirty to fifty years seem to be agreed upon as about the limit. Twenty years ago there was not only less, but the means for its manufacture were primitive, and accomplished much smaller results than now. It seems as if it were impossible to further improve the machinery of sawmills; but the new future may, for all that, see saving machinery in comparison to which that of the present will be contemptible. So, although twenty years ago there was no forecasting the end of the timber, now, with the modern mills and crydials of them, we are beginning to calculate with dire certainty as to the time when the "Wooden Age" will be a thing of the past.—*Scribner for December*.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—We have just completed arrangements with Orange Judd Company, New York, whereby we are enabled to furnish the TIMES, *American Agriculturist* and a first-class microscope for the small sum of \$4 75, to be paid in advance. The *Agriculturist* is the leading agricultural journal of the Union, the price of which is \$1.60. The microscope is useful, genuine and warranted, manufactured especially for Orange Judd Company and is valued at \$1.50. It will thus be seen that extra inducements are offered, and none should fail to avail themselves of them. Now is the time to send in your subscriptions.

We read every day of the death of a prominent newspaper editor. Hard work and delinquent subscribers are killing off the craft with great rapidity. Strange as it may appear, delinquency to a newspaper seems to be productive of longevity. We never heard of any of our delinquent subscribers dying. They seem to be as tough as mules and as deeply steeped in guile.—*Wasp*.

WE would like to know why it is that a young man can sit down, heave a sigh or two about the size of a cider barrel and then dash off a dozen pages to some angel of about seventeen-year-old plumage; but when he begins to write to his mother, he can scratch himself bald-headed and then not get over a page and a half.

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