



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. 3, 1874.

THE SUN PENETRATES MITCHELL.

The New York Sun of the 12th ultimo seems to understand our senior Senator, judging from the following:

Hipple Mitchell, in his speech in the Senate defending his scheme to secure a new land grant for the benefit of Jay Gould and the Union Pacific, admitted that the country was thoroughly sick of the system of subsidies to railroads.

Hipple also condescendingly remarked that the universal public sentiment was "in a great measure well founded." We are truly delighted to hear Hipple say this. He is a statesman of such gigantic stature, and up to the time that Mr. Thompson, at present member of Congress from Pennsylvania, helped him out of that good old Commonwealth between two days, he had earned a character so stainless that we were really not quite sure that the people of the United States were right in withholding the public property from the Goulds and the Scotts and the Hantingtons until this welcome sentence had fallen from the lips of Hipple himself.

But doubt is past now. Hipple has it, and being sure we are right, we shall still go ahead.

But, after all, Hipple has a strange way of showing his faith. The fruits that he brings forth are meet for anything but repentance. He doesn't believe in subsidies; he thinks that the public sentiment against the practice is, "as it were," just. But the pure Hipple proposes, in that very breath, to cede about five million acres from lands once granted to the Northern Pacific, and make a grant of them to Jay Gould, or to somebody for Jay Gould, on the sly pretence that they are to be used to build a road from Portland to Salt Lake.

Now, Mr. Hipple, if he lives weeks longer, may learn that, in addition to the sentiment against subsidies, there is also a very general sentiment against Jay Gould and all his works. This, like the other, is, "as it were," just; or, in the phrase which Hipple seems to prefer, it "is in a measure, well founded."

He might just as well pause before he butts against the stone wall. If Hipple should unfortunately collide with an immovable body, and knock his brains out, the enormous quantity of something lying about would produce something like the reported rain of uncooked flesh in Kentucky. We really trust that Hipple will be preserved to us. Since the prostration of the excellent Mr. Patterson of South Carolina we cannot possibly spare Hipple. He is now the only surviving specimen in good condition of the Cameron school of Pennsylvania statesmen. We trust the people of Oregon will perceive the necessity of returning Hipple to the Senate, and we earnestly advise Hipple himself to see that Mr. Gould pays cash to cover election expenses as he goes along. He ought also to be more circumspect as to the manner in which he serves Mr. Gould. Thompson's resolution, looking to the forfeiture of the whole Northern Pacific grant, would undoubtedly prove a very effectual method of removing all danger of the Northern line competing with the Union Pacific. But Hipple ought not to have got Thompson to offer it. Thompson is well known as Hipple's other self, and if the resolution passes, and the people of Oregon find themselves deprived of even the sickly prospect of a railroad held out by the Northern Pacific, they may get sore about it, and remand Hipple to private life.

RAPIDITY OF THOUGHT IN DREAMING.—A very remarkable circumstance, and an important point of analogy, is to be found in the extreme rapidity with which the mental operations are performed, or rather, with which the material changes on which the ideas depend are excited in the hemispherical ganglia. It would appear as if the whole series of acts, that would really occupy a long lapse of time, pass ideally through the mind in one instant. We have in dreams no true perception of the lapse of time—a strange property of mind!—for if such be also its property when entered into the eternal disembodied state, time will appear to us eternity. The relations of space as well as of time are almost annihilated; so that while almost an eternity is compressed into a moment, infinite space is traversed more swiftly than by real thought.

THE goldsmith of the New York Herald hammers out of the finest metal this beautiful and eminently sound reflection: Mr. Moody sensibly says that pretty girls should not let men kiss them at church fairs for 25 cents. That is right. They may be just as easily kissed after they leave the fair and for 100 per cent. less in the price.

A MAN who thought he would present his wife with material for a new dress, was somewhat surprised to see the dealer slip the cloth in an envelope, and say he would have the buttons sent up in a day.

FASHION NOTES.

Yosemite cologne is the new perfume.

Gilt and silver buttons are much worn. Belts of all kinds are more popular than ever.

Flowers are bunched for the throat, waist, and pocket. Mineral-gray is one of the many new shades this winter.

The Vandyke is the new and very stylish coat for gentlemen. Gold necklaces in Crenol designs fit closely, like dog collars.

Push and satin double-faced ribbons are the most fashionable worn. Dentists advertise artificial teeth in all the different shades and colors.

The new finger rings are separated like tiny bangles, and banded together. Sleeve-buttons, enamelled to represent white linen, are worn for evening dress.

The Japanese doll with its almond-shaped eyes, is the fashionable doll of the period. Seal brown stockings clocked in ribs and cheeks, with red or blue silk, are sought for.

The novelty in shoes is to have the high French heels studded with small silver stars.

The "Stole" is a novelty this season in fur; those in white fox are the most beautiful. Round hats, made of camel's hair to match the costume, are very stylish for young ladies.

Fishes have never been so low-priced as at the present time; handsome switches are selling at \$5.

Travelers' candlesticks, to hang on the lapel of a coat or on the back of a car seat, are the latest device. Rubies are the favorite precious stones now, and are considered next to diamonds in value and beauty.

The most fashionable evening bonnets for the season are crownless and completely covered with flowers. All sorts of embroideries are much in vogue; this fashion of trimming on woolen hands is very handsome.

Smyrna or Torchon lace is very much sought after. This style of lace wears well and is not expensive. Large amethysts are again in great favor; and old-fashioned caruncles are delicately set in pale yellow gold.

Unique inkstands are in the shape of a gold bee-hive on a rustic stand; a bee on top serves to lift the cover. Unique garlands for bonnets are of gilded or silver nuts, hung on India rubber stems, with full dark tinted foliage.

A new perfume bottle is made of wood, and represents a knotty limb of a tree. Here and there lichen clings to the bark.

The new style of children's afghans is of the new Hercules wool, knit in at short intervals; the prettiest are of gray and scarlet.

Brown braids in colors, such as till-olive, cream or olive, on black ground, are used on dark polonaises, and the effect is very rich.

New back combs are very antique in design; happy is she who has treasured her great-grandmother's comb, for she will be the envy of all.

The bangle necklace is a single ring of gold, that passes over the head as bangles bracelets do over the hand, and is equally as barbarous looking.

A Russian leather bayonet, supported by a stand of the same leather, for holding ink, has a watch case on one side and a cigar holder on the other.

Easels of white Swiss wood, of ornate, of painted velvet, of Russia leather, and of silvered bronze, are new in small sizes for a single cabinet photograph.

Spanish lace and Spanish netting are now imported for overdress for evening toilettes. This net is seen in pale colors, as well as black and white.

On some of the imported dresses for evening wear, over-skirts are frequently seen composed entirely of a network of chenille, embroidered with gold or silver.

Imported China crape scarfs, in delicate colors, hand-embroidered and finished with a fringe, are a novelty to be worn over skirts of black or dark colored silk.

The new muffs are very small, and some are of novel design. Those with monograms worked upon them are considered handsome, and those made entirely of feathers are the most elegant.

THE FIGURE NINE.—A remarkable property of this figure is, that all through the multiplication table the product of nine comes to nine. Multiply any number by nine, as nine times two equals eighteen, add the digits together, one plus nine equals nine. So it keeps on until nine times eleven, ninety-nine. Very well; add the digits, nine plus nine equals eighteen, and on to any extent it is impossible to get rid of the figure nine. Take any number of examples at random, and we have the same result.

BEECHER ON ADULTERATED LIQUORS.

Henry Ward Beecher is said to be a good judge of beverages, of which he is a temperate but critical drinker. It is natural, therefore, that he should express the indignation that he felt on reading a New York firm's pamphlet on adulterations.

The authors deal in preparations for making all kinds of wines and liquors. They say that good French brandy can be made of forty gallons of alcohol properly colored, one quart of glycerine, and two ounces of "our brandy oil." They add: "To imitate any particular brandy add a small quantity of the kind to be imitated."

Whisky may be made in about the same way with "our whisky oil." This is the receipt for sherry: "Four ounces sherry oil, thirteen gallons pure spirit proof. Mix and twenty-seven gallons cider, fine quality; one gallon white syrup. Three to five gallons of good foreign sherry added will improve."

A decoction of malva flowers is recommended for the coloring of port. Mr. Beecher gives his own opinion as follows: "The purchaser of pure foreign and imported liquors ought to understand that it is simply impossible to buy a pure native wine outside of the country where it is made; that in London alone there is sold every year more Madeira than the whole island of Madeira produces; that in one season, in a single city of this country, there was sold as much California wine as the whole California coast produced; that a brisk trade is driven in champagne corks and imported bottles, which are required to do service over and over again year after year; that the Custom House mark is no guarantee, for by laws of Great Britain the adulteration of liquors is allowed in bond; that the importer's assurance is no guarantee, for the wines exported to the United States are doctored with alcohol before they leave the country where they are produced."

MANNERS.—I used just now that word manners. Let me beg your very serious attention to it. I use it, remember, in its true, its ancient—that is, in its moral and spiritual—sense. I use it as the old Greeks, the old Romans used their corresponding words; as our wise forefathers used it, when they said well, that "Manners maketh man;" that manners are at once the efficient cause of a man's success, and a proof of his deserving to succeed; the outward and visible sign of whatever inward and spiritual grace, or digrace, there may be in him. I mean by what our Lord meant when he reproved the pushing and vulgar arrogance of the Scribes and Pharisees, and laid down the golden rule of all good manners. He that is the greatest among you, let him be the servant of all. Next I beg you to remember that all, or almost all, the good manners which we have among us—courtesies, refinements, self-restraint, and mutual respect—all which raises us socially and morally above our forefathers of 1,500 years ago—deep-hearted men, valiant and noble, but coarse and arrogant and quarrelsome—all that, or almost all we owe to Christ, to the influences of His example, and to that Bible which testifies of Him. Yes, the Bible has been for Christendom, in the cottage as much as in the palace, the school of manners; and the saying that he who becomes a true Christian becomes a true gentleman is no rhetorical boast; but a solid historic fact.—Canon Kingsley in Good Words.

ANTIQUITY OF NURSERY RHYMES.—"Sing a Song of Sixpence" is as old as the sixteenth century. "Three Blind Mice" is found in a music book dated 1690. "The Frog and the Mouse" was licensed in 1580. "Three Children Sliding on the Ice" dates from 1633. "London Bridge is Broken Down" is of unfathomed antiquity. "Girls and Boys Come out to Play" is certainly as old as the reign of Charles II; as is also "Lucy Locket lost her Pocket," to the tune of which the American song of "Yankee Doodle" was written. "Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, where have you been?" is the age of Queen Bess. "Little Jack Horner" is older than the seventeenth century. "The Old Woman Tossed in a Blanket" is of the reign of James II, to which monarch it is supposed to allude.

MR. PACKARD, of Salem, Mass., one of the ethnologists attached to the Grasshopper Commission, has submitted a preliminary report. The birth of the Rocky Mountain locust, he says, is in the Snake river valley. He thinks there is no great danger to be apprehended from the insects during the next summer, the locusts having fared badly in their own homes.

THANK YOU.—At the Club Room the evening of the dance, a young gentleman invited a lady from the rural districts to participate in the quadrille with him. "No, thank you," she said, "I'm like the hen on her nest—engaged for this set."

The Democratic 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.

A MULE'S WONDERFUL TRICKERY.—"Speaking out mules," remarked a six-footer in Arkansas, as he cracked his whip at market, "I've got a mule at home which knows as much as I do, and I want to hear somebody say I'm half a fool." No one said so, and he went on, "I've stood around here and heard men blow about kicking mules till I've got disgusted. When you come down to kicking, I want to bet on my mule. A friend came along and took dinner with me the other day, and as he seemed a little down-hearted, I took him out to see Thomas Jefferson, my champion mule. I was telling the good man how the mule would flap his feet around, and he said he would like to see a little fun. He'd passed his whole life in the South, but had never seen a mule lay his whole soul into a big time at kicking. "Well," he said, after borrowing some tobacco, "I took Thomas out of the stable, laced him up again a hill, gin him a cuff on the ear, and we stood by to see the amusement. It was a good place to kick his durnest, and what d'ye's pose he did? In ten minutes by the watch he was out of sight. In five more we couldn't feel him with a twelve foot pole, and —and—" The crowd began to yell and sneer, and asked: "Does anybody think I'm lying?" Would I lie for one mule? Right here under my arm is a pound of tallow candles which are to light the hole for to go in after Thomas; and I got word not an hour ago that the hind feet of a mule were sticking out of the hill thirty-nine miles as the bird flies from where my mule went in. I'm shaky on religion, gentlemen, but our family never had a liar in it."

A REMEDY FOR BURNS.—At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Dental Society there was an announcement by Dr. G. F. Waters, of Salem, of a very simple and easy remedy for burns and scalds, which seems to us worth setting before the public, since Dr. Waters tested it before the assembled meeting. The remedy consists simply in covering the burned or scalded part with the common bicarbonate of soda, found in almost every house-keeper's pantry—the ordinary "soda" used in cooking—and then cover that with a wet cloth. The severe pain is said to be immediately relieved, and the burn rapidly heals without leaving a scar—unless it be a very bad burn. Dr. Waters subjected himself to a severe test in the presence of the meeting; he poured boiling water upon one of his wrists, till the flesh near the surface was "cooked,"—then he applied the soda and the wet cloth, and the pain ceased as if by magic, and all appearance of the burning was rapidly effaced. Summer is the season of the year for the trouble so often experienced by visitors to the seashore and hills—especially by the ladies—known as "sunburn." It is a cause of much suffering, and the ordinary applications of "cold cream," "rose cream," glycerine, etc., are but little avail. We have been told that this application of soda immediately destroys the smarting of "sunburn," and rapidly changes the red burn to the normal healthy complexion. Such is the assurance of a lady who has tried it.—Hartford Times.

A NEW PARTY.—The Liberals of America, those in favor of a complete separation of church and State, have recently met at Rochester, New York, and adopted a platform for the Presidential campaign in 1880. Candidates are not yet suggested. The platform reads as follows:

1. Total separation of church and State, to be guaranteed by amendment of the United States constitution; including the equitable taxation of church property, secularization of the public schools, abrogation of Sabbath laws, abolition of chaplaincies, prohibition of public appropriations for religious purposes, and all other measures necessary to the same general end.

2. National protection for national citizens in their equal civil, religious and political rights to be guaranteed by amendments of the United States constitution, and afforded through the United States courts.

3. Universal education, the base of universal suffrage in this secular republic; to be guaranteed by amendment of the United States Constitution, requiring every State to maintain a thoroughly secularized public school system, and to permit no child within its limits to grow up without a good elementary education.

THE International Rifle Match. Few, if any among the many thousand who witnessed the brilliant shooting of the California team, during the recent contest at Creedmoor, knew to what they were largely indebted for their coolness and steadiness of nerve. Old Californians, who are familiar with its sedative properties, will not be surprised to learn it was owing to the judicious use of Fresco's Hamburg Tea.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Tolson for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.