

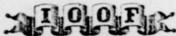
THE DEMOCRATIC TIMES,
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FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—Circuit Judge, P. P. Prim; Prosecuting Attorney, H. K. Hanna.
JACKSON COUNTY.—Circuit Court, Second Monday in February and November. County Court, first Monday in each month.
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Nov. 20th, 1869. nov20 3m.

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CLEANING and REPAIRING done.
July 24, 1870. jly24f.

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50 Points of Billiards For Drinks.
Those knowing themselves indebted to me will do well to call without delay and settle, as I must have money, and that soon.
HENRY BREITHARTH.
Jan. 14-f.

THE DEMOCRATIC TIMES.

VOL. I. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1871. NO. 20.

THE TIMES

BOOK, PAMPHLET,

—AND—

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The Democratic Address.

We lay before our readers this week an address to the people of the United States by the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, embodying the important issues now before the country, and defining the position of the party on them. We would commend its careful perusal to our readers:

To the People of the United States: Our presence and official duties as those who control the Radical party, and we feel called upon to utter a few words of warning against the alarming strides they have made towards centralization of power in the hands of Congress and the Executive.

The time and attention of the Radical leaders have been almost wholly directed to devising such legislation as will, in their view, best preserve their ascendancy, and no regard for the wise restraints imposed by the Constitution has checked their reckless and desperate career.

The President of the United States has been formerly announced as a candidate for re-election. The declarations of his selfish supporters have been echoed by a subsidized press, and the discipline of party has arbitrarily made adhesion to his personal fortunes the supreme test of political fealty.

The partisan legislation to which we refer was decreed and shaped in secret caucus, where the extreme counsels always dominated and was adopted by a subservient majority, it not with the intent, certainly with the effect, to place in the hands of the President power to command his own re-nomination, and to employ the army, the navy, and militia at his sole discretion, as a means of subserving his personal ambition. What the sad experience of the last two years—disappointing to the hopes and generous confidence of the country—is now considered in connection with the violent interferences and rash purposes of those who control the President's policy, it is not surprising that the gravest apprehensions for the future peace of the nation should be entertained.

At a time when labor is depressed, and every material interest is paralyzed by oppressive taxation, the public offices have been multiplied beyond all precedent, to serve as instruments in the perpetration of power. Partisanship is the only test applied to the distribution of this vast patronage. Honesty, fitness, and moral worth are openly discarded in favor of trucking submission and dissimulation compliance. Hence, enormous defalcations and widespread corruption have followed as the natural consequences of this pernicious system.

By the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury it appears that after deduction of all paper credits, many millions of dollars remain due from ex-collectors of internal revenue, and that no proper diligence has ever been used to collect them.

Reforms in the revenue and fiscal systems, which all experience demonstrates to be necessary to a frugal administration of the Government, as well as a measure of relief to an overburdened people, have been persistently postponed or wilfully neglected. Congress now adjourns without having even attempted to reduce taxation, or to repeal the glaring impost duties by which industry is crushed and impoverished. The Treasury is overflowing, and an excess of eighty millions is admitted; and yet, instead of some measure of present relief, a barren and deceptive resolution is passed by the Senate to consider the tariff and excise systems hereafter, as if the history of broken pledges and pretended remedies furnished any better assurance for future legislation than experience has done in the past.

Ship-building and the carrying trade, once sources of national pride and prosperity, now languish under a crushing load of taxation, and nearly every other business interest is struggling without profit to maintain itself.

Our agriculturists, while paying heavy taxes on all they consume, either to the Government or monopolists, find the prices for their own products so reduced, that honest labor is denied its just reward, and industry is prostrated by invidious discrimination.

Nearly 200,000,000 acres of public lands, which should have been reserved for the benefit of the people, have been voted away to giant corporations, neglecting our soldiers and enriching a handful of greedy speculators and lobbyists, who are thereby enabled to exercise a most dangerous and corrupt influence over State and Federal legislation.

If the career of these conspirators be not checked, the downfall of free government is inevitable, and with it the elevation of a military Dictator on the ruins of a Republic.

Under the pretence of passing laws to "enforce the fourteenth amendment, and for other purposes," Congress has coerced the most despotic power upon the Executive, and provided an official machinery by which the liberties of the people are menaced, and the sacred right of local self-government in the States is ignored, if not tyrannically overthrown. Modeled after the seditious laws, so odious in history, they are at variance with all the sanctified theories of our institutions,

and the construction given by these Radical interpreters to the fourteenth amendment is, to use the language of an eminent Senator, (Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois), an "annihilation of the States."

Under the last enforcement bill, "the Executive may in his discretion, thrust as de the government of any State, suspend the writ of habeas corpus, arrest its Governor, impose or disperse the Legislature, silence its judges, and trample down its people under the armed heel of the troops. Nothing is left to the citizen or the State, which can any longer be called a right; all is charged into mere sufferance.

Our hopes for redress are in the calm good sense, the "sober second thought" of the American people. We call upon them to be true to themselves and to their posterity, and disregard party names and minor differences, to insist upon a decentralization of power, the restriction of Federal authority within its just and proper limits, leaving to the States that control over domestic affairs which is essential to their happiness and tranquility and good government.

Everything that malicious ingenuity could suggest has been done to irritate the people of the Middle and Southern States. Gross and exaggerated charges of disorder and violence owe their origin to the mischievous minds of the potential managers in the Senate and House of Representatives, to which the Executive has, we regret to say, lent his aid, and thus helped to inflame the popular feeling. In all this course of hostile legislation and harsh treatment, no word of conciliation, of kind encouragement or fraternal fellowship has ever been spoken by the President, or by Congress, to the people of the Southern States. They have been addressed only in the language of proslavery.

We earnestly entreat our fellow citizens in all parts of the Union to spare no effort to maintain peace and order; to carefully protect the rights of every citizen; to preserve kindly relations among all men, and to discourage any violations of the rights of any portion of the people secured under the Constitution or any of its amendments.

Let us, in conclusion, earnestly beg you not to aid the present attempt of Radical partisans to stir up strife in the land; to renew the issues of the war; or to obstruct the return of peace and prosperity to the Southern States; because it is thus that they seek to divert the attention of the country from the corruption and extravagance in their administration of public affairs, and the dangerous and profligate attempts they are making towards the creation of centralized military government.

In the five years of peace, following the war, the Radical Administration have expended \$1,200,000,000 for ordinary purposes alone, being within \$200,000,000 of the aggregate amount spent for the same purposes in war and in peace during the seventy-one years preceding June 30, 1861, not including in either case the sum paid upon principal of interest of public debt. It is trifling with the intelligence of the people for the Radical leaders to pretend that this vast sum has been honestly expended. Hundreds of millions of it have been wantonly squandered.

The expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were only \$62,000,000, while for precisely the same purposes—civil list, army, navy, pensions, and Indians—\$164,000,000 were expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

No indignation can be too stern, and no scorn too severe, for the assertions, by unscrupulous Radical leaders, that the great Democratic and Conservative party of the Union has or can have sympathy with disorders or violence in any part of the country, or in the deprivation of any man of his rights under the Constitution.

It is to protect and perpetuate the rights which every freeman cherishes; to revive in all hearts the feelings of friendship, affection, and harmony, which are the best guarantees of law and order, and to throw around the humblest citizen, wherever he may be, the protectingegis of those safeguards of personal liberty which the fundamental laws of the land assure, that we invoke the aid of all good men in the work of peace and reconciliation. We invite their generous co-operation, irrespective of all former opinion, so that the harsh voice of discord may be silenced; that a new and dangerous sectional agitation may be checked; that the burdens of taxation, direct or indirect, may be reduced to the lowest point consistent with good faith to every just national obligation, and with a strictly economical administration of the Government, and that the States may be restored in their integrity and true relations to our Federal Union.

FRENCH LOSSES.—The Territory ceded by France to Germany embraces about six thousand English square miles, about one-fifth of the area of France; and the population of the same numbers about 1,600,000 which is about one twenty-fifth of the whole.

Wink at small injuries rather than avenge them. I do not destroy a single bee you throw down the hive—instead of one enemy you make a thousand.

Widening the Breach.

The public reception given by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of St. Louis to Senator Carl Schurz, on the evening of the 21st instant, and the remarks of the Senator upon that occasion would indicate that the Radicals cannot hereafter depend upon the support of the great Missouri Senator. Schurz has been accustomed to think for himself and refuses to be the slave of party. Being a man of great political foresight and sagacity, his recent bold, manly and independent utterances in the Senate and his action since the adjournment of Congress, justify the hope that he is about to entirely sever his connection with the party whose unhallowed purposes are clearly seen by him. It bodes no good to a political party when its ablest leaders who have built it up, lose their attachment for it. If Schurz does not speedily cut himself loose from party ties and lend all his aid and influence to defeat the usurpers, some of whose schemes he has himself denounced from his seat in the Senate, it will be cause for general surprise and regret. Schurz is a worshipper of freedom. He has repeatedly and signally manifested his unconquerable hatred to tyranny and absolutism. There can be no doubt of the fact that the Government, if not rescued from Radical control, will be hastened to centralization. Neither can there be any doubt but that the critical situation is clearly comprehended by such men as Schurz and Trumbull. These statesmen owe it to their fame, as well as to their country, to entirely disavow all connection or sympathy with the usurpers. There is every reason to believe that the eloquent German will do this. We cannot see how he can continue fellowship with the men who are plotting the destruction of the liberties of the country and the obliteration of State lines. His speech in the Senate, on the 29th of March last, on the resolutions of Mr. Sumner in regard to the usurpations of the war powers by the President, showed that he possessed not only an intimate knowledge of the Constitution of his adopted country, but also a just conception of the character of the present Chief Magistrate. In the course of his remarks on that occasion, he said:

"As I have said, I repeat that the President in ordering the naval commanders of the United States to capture and destroy by force, without being attacked, without our territory being invaded by force, the vessel of a nation with whom the United States were at peace, in a contingency arbitrarily defined by himself, did usurp the war-making power of Congress; and I repeat it.

That a warlike collision between the forces of the United States and those of a foreign nation resulting in the actual use of arms and the shedding of blood did not occur, is true; but I affirm, also, that the President after having given these orders cannot claim the benefit of that circumstance. * * * * *

And when our war vessels, with such orders, had sailed on their mission, the effect of those orders was just as much out of the President's control as the cannon ball when it has left the muzzle of the gun is out of the control of him who fired the piece.

Thus it turns out that the President in this case simply made the mistake of taking himself to be the United States of America, the mistake of acting upon the mighty presumption that he had absorbed in himself all the sovereignty of this great Republic. And it is this what I call an indefensible usurpation of those powers which the Constitution withholds from the Presidential office."

From this it is evident that Schurz does not believe the country has anything to hope, but everything to fear from a continuance of Grant in office; and as it is almost a certainty that Grant will be re-nominated by his party, we do not believe he will be supported by the man who so justly and so eloquently denounced his usurpations. The recent speech of Schurz, at St. Louis, was by no means satisfactory to the Radical organ of that city. That journal, the day after the speech was delivered, had a leader upon the same, which betrayed great restlessness. It asked the Senator if he intended to act with his party or with the Democracy. That journal will find that Schurz can be read out of the Radical party much easier than he can be whipt into the ranks. One by one the props of Radicalism are falling. We hope the superstructure will crumble before the proud temple of our liberties.

"A shapeless mass of wreck and ruin lies."
—Sac. Reporter.

CALIFORNIA WOOL.—The Pacific Rural Press alludes to extensive frauds that are being practiced in certain quarters in California, by mixing the wool in the process of packing. One buyer in San Francisco, shipped, about the first of April, two car loads of wool to Massachusetts, with instructions to have it cleaned and dried, and telegraph the shrinkage. The result was a loss of just sixty-five per cent; ten per cent was saved, which was undoubtedly placed in the fleeces by design.

A man who says he will subscribe anon, very often proves to be a non-subscriber.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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For each week thereafter.....\$1 00
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JOB PRINTING.

Every variety of Job Work executed with neatness and dispatch, at reasonable rates.

LEGAL TENDERS taken at par for subscription.

A Good Story—A Puzzled Dutchman.

A Wisconsin secular paper contains the following good story:

One who does not believe in immersion for baptism, was holding a protracted meeting, and one night preached on the subject of baptism. In the course of his remarks he said: Some believe it necessary to go down into the water, and come out of the water to be baptized. But this he claimed to be a fallacy, for the preposition "into" of the scriptures should be rendered differently, as it does not mean into at all times. Moses, he said "we are told, went up into the mountain, etc. Now we do not suppose that he went into the mountain, but up on it. So with going down into the water, it means simply going down to, or near to the water, and being baptized in the ordinary way by sprinkling.

He carried this idea out fully, and in due season and style closed his discourse, when an invitation was given to any who felt disposed to rise and express their thoughts.

Quite a number of the brethren arose and said that they were glad that they had been present on this occasion, that they were well pleased with the sound sermon they had just heard, and felt their souls greatly blessed. Finally a corpulent gentleman of Teutonic extraction, a stranger to all, arose and broke a silence, that was almost painful, as follows:

"Mister Breacher, I ish so glad I vash here to-night, for I has had explained to my min' some things I never could believe before. We reat, Mr. Breacher, that Taniel was cast into a ten of lions, and came out alive?—Now, I never could believe dat, for de wilt peasts would shust eat him up right off; now it ish ferry clear to my min'. He vash shust close py, or near to, and did not get into de den at all. O, I vash so glad I vash here to-night.

Again we reat dat de Hebrew children vas cast into firsh furnace, and dat, sir, alwih lock't like a peeg story, too, for they would have been burn't up; put it ish all plain to my min' now, for they were shust cast close py, or near to, the firsh furnace, O! I vash so glad I vash here to-night!

And den, Mr. Breacher, it ish said dat Jonah vas cast into de whaleh pelly. Now, I never could believe dat. It alwih seemed to me to be a peeg-fesh story, put it ish all ferry plain to my min' now, he vash not taken in to de whale's pelly at all, but shust shumped on to his pack and rode ashore. Oh! I vash so glad I vash here to-night.

And now, Mr. Breacher, if you will shust explain two more bashages of Scriptures I shall be, O! happy that I vash here to night. One of them is vere it saish de wicked shall be cast into a lake dat purms mit fire and prinstones alwih. O! Mr. Breacher, shall I be cast into that lake if I ish wicked or shust close py, or near to, shus near enough to be comfortable? O! I hopes you tell me I shall be cast shust by a good way off, and I will be so glad I vash here to night. The other bashage ish dat which saish, pleased are they who do these commandments, that they have a right to the tree of life and enter in through the gates into the city and not shust close py, or near to, shust near enough to see what I have los, and I shall be so glad I vash here to-night.

He sat down with the impression made on many minds present, that it would not do to take the Bible for only what it clearly says.

Longing Hearts.

One of Heaven's choicest blessings is the companionship of a friend who truly understands and comprehends us.

Pleasures are increased, and great afflictions can be borne with surprising fortitude, when the radiance of true sympathy lights the pathway.

The gloom of loneliness makes the smallest troubles seem like griefs, the accumulation of which wear upon the health and spirit.

But solitude does not imply loneliness, nor does company prove we are not in soul alone. Day by day may we sit at the same board, and walk through life with another in a degree harmoniously, when really there is no true companionship between us, and solitude were better for the growth of the soul.

For it is misery to conform to the restrictions of a smaller nature, and the creature in the valley of thought and aspiration grows weary and sore, in striving to reach the soul that dwells on the mountain.

God grant that lonely woman may find rest, comfort, and happiness—that they may not die of fasting and waiting at the windows of life for the doming of the soul-feast!—*Elm Orton.*

TAKE UP THE DUTIES OF THE HOUR.—The road to success is, much of it, a plodding, monotonous highway, and those who reach its goal brave many discouragements and perform many unwelcome tasks.

No one can every morning take up the duties of the day with vigor and relish, for business, however well adapted to our tastes, becomes at times tiresome as an old story.

Nevertheless, the work of today is here, and if neglected, must be made up in the future or be left forever undone.

And if distaste and indifference possess us today, will we feel to-morrow like doing two days' work?—*Elm Orton.*