

THE DEMOCRATIC TIMES.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1871.

E. D. FOUHRAY, Business Agent.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

A. H. Stephens on the Political Situation.

The Augusta Constitutional of June 1st contains a lengthy article in which the political views of Mr. A. H. Stephens are set forth as revised by himself. A synopsis of his position is thus presented:

It is well known by all who have read with any attention Mr. Stephens second volume upon the war between the States that he does hold and maintain that the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States—that by which slavery was abolished—was duly ratified by the Southern States after they abandoned the cause of secession and resumed their obligations to the Federal Union.

This Amendment having been thus duly ratified by the Constitutional constituencies of those States (though they had no voice in its proposal by Congress, because of their voluntary absence,) he nevertheless regards as a vital part of the organic law.

It is equally well known by all those conversant with the same work that Mr. Stephens does not hold either the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendment, so-called, to be valid and rightful parts of the Constitution, because they were and are nothing but the offspring of gross usurpations of power, passed by force, fraud and perjury.

The reconstruction measures, upon which they rest entirely for their foundation and support, were passed by Congress, upon the assumption of powers arrogated "outside" of the Constitution—ten of the States of the Union at that time claiming representation in Congress (and not "seven of the original Colonies") were arbitrarily and most wrongfully denied a voice and hearing in the Congress of the States upon those Amendments when they were proposed, and that, too, in the very face and teeth of the Constitution, which declares that "each State shall have at least one Representative" in the House, and that "no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

On proposing these last two Amendments, ten States were thus most wrongfully and unconstitutionally denied a voice. It is well known that but for this palpable and avowed usurpation by which they were denied a voice, the so-called Amendments never would have been proposed for adoption of the States of the Union.

With regard to the special subject of negro suffrage, we understand Mr. Stephens' position to be that it is a question which does not belong to federal politics in any way. It is a question which belongs exclusively to the States. The Federal Government has no more rightful control over negro suffrage than over woman suffrage, minor suffrage or any other sort of class suffrage. And the "safe way out" of all the troubles attending this question is to leave it to the Democracy of every State to settle it for themselves by acting in reference to the existing status as they think best for their respective States, without the slightest reference to the usurpations by which the existing status has been attempted to be imposed forever upon the States.

The Fifteenth Amendment, as we have said before, and now repeat, is not held to be invalid by those who denounce it because of what it contains, but because of the usurpations and outrages upon the Constitution by which it is claimed to be a rightful part of the organic law. These usurpations should never be permitted to pass without proper rebuke and condemnation, even by those who favor the object professed to be aimed at by them.

"The safe way out" of all the difficulties, not only on the "negro suffrage" question, but of all the other evils now afflicting the country by reason of usurpations, including the *de facto* governments alluded to, in Mr. Stephens' opinion is, first, by just such an appeal as that stated above to arouse the people in all the States, and cause them to rally to the polls and turn out of their places the party now in power, which has so abused their high trust; and then leave all these matters with the administration of the government, in the hands of the true friends of the Constitution and free institutions, who will instantly withdraw the bayonet, and, through the proper use of the ballot, upon Democratic principles and doctrines, will soon effect a thorough rectification of all these existing wrongs, without violence or injury to any class or person. The revolution thus to be effected will be as thorough and as peaceful as that accomplished by the Democracy in 1800, under the lead of Mr. Jefferson, when our liberties were then rescued and saved by them from a like centralism which is now threatened.

A CURIOSITY.—Dr. Morris, says the *Winston N. C. Sentinel* of the 23d delivered a negro woman of a female child, near Graham's meeting-house, in this (Forsyth) county, on last Sunday, which is a curiosity worthy of a place in Barnum's Museum. The child has a tail three inches long, flat, and about three inches broad, and covered with fur, and on the end of the tail is something like a fleshy bulb, and the finger with one joint and a well developed nail. Dr. Morris states that the child can wiggle its tail, and is perfectly formed in every other respect. We understand that there is a white man living in Salem who is blessed with a caudal appendage. His tail, we understand, resembles that of a hog, particularly the Pecary, of South America species of that animal. Where is Darwin?

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION AT YREKA!

One-Half of the Town a Smouldering Mass of Ruins!—Over \$200,000 of Property Destroyed!—Insurance but \$52,900.

At half-past 3 o'clock p. m. on the Fourth a fire broke out in the China wash house on the corner of Miner and Second streets. Not a minute elapsed before that house, and the one adjoining, occupied by Johnson, colored, was completely enveloped in flame. As the wind was blowing a gale at the time, before the engines could be got to work the fire had crossed the street and flittered the stable (the old Yreka House) was in flames. It was now past all control, and in less than a minute Irwin & Magoffey's stable was on fire. From this point it spread with wonderful speed and fury. Crossing Second street it burned the light China houses in the rear of the Union Hotel and the Old Fellows' Hall. Approaching the stores of McConnell & McManus, and R. O. Dewitt and the Union Hotel from the rear it quickly enveloped them in flames. The entire block was destroyed, also the building on the opposite side of Miner street, between Main and Second. From Irwin & Magoffey's stable the fire swept in both a southeastern and southwestern direction. On one line it swept all the buildings on Second and Main streets south; on the other it took Cleland & Co's lumber yard, Lauer's dwelling, the Metropolitan building, the Catholic Church and Parsons, Miner's and Conner's dwellings. The Sister's School was saved by great effort. The Court House was several times on fire, but by the constant pouring of water on the roof was kept from being consumed. From Flinter's stable on the corner of Miner and Second streets, it spread westward, taking Dick Richards' saloon and restaurant, and all the buildings to the open space between Patrick's saloon and Kessler's store.

From its original starting point, the fire extended westward along Miner street, destroying all the buildings to Third street. By dint of superhuman effort, it was prevented from crossing Third. Had it succeeded the whole town would have become a smouldering mass of ruins. The fire caught also in the rear of the block of brick buildings extending from Kessler's to Fourth street. The main buildings fronting on the street were intended to be fire-proof, but behind them sheds had been erected, which were not. These were consumed—and the main buildings also, and the goods in them, more or less injured. Pashburg's store in this block, being of wood was entirely consumed. Crossing Fourth street, the fire extended through to Oregon street, burning everything on the block, except the row of fire-proofs on Miner street and Junker's dwelling. The fire spread so rapidly that the fire companies were utterly powerless to bring it into subjection, or even materially check its progress. The firemen and citizens, and visitors did their utmost to stop the ravages of the devouring element. The losses are heavy, and will fall with great severity on many, who hardly succeeded in saving anything. It is impossible at this time to form anything like an accurate estimate of the losses, but cannot be less than \$200,000.—*Yreka Union*.

CORVALLIS COLLEGE.—Another year's labors of the President, Professors and students of this deservedly popular institution, closed last Thursday. The examinations, exhibitions, and especially the Commencement exercises, were unusually interesting. If space would permit, we should like to refer to each department, and note the marked improvements made in the past year. It is enough, perhaps, to say that the patrons and friends of the institution seemed perfectly satisfied that the year has been one of prosperity and success. The exhibitions, in the several departments, drew crowded houses every evening—and the only complaint that we heard, was—that the building was entirely too small to accommodate all who desired to attend.

The Commencement exercises, on Thursday, were replete with interest, and reflected credit alike on the institution and the candidates for the Baccalaureate. The graduates were William R. Privett, Geo. F. Burkhardt of Lion county; and James D. Fountain, of Jackson county; Misses Mary J. Harris and Fannie J. Kendall, Benton county, and Hugh McN. Finley, Corvallis.

The valedictory address, by Hugh Finley, was appropriate, touching, and brought forth a copious shower of tears from teachers and fellow-students. His address to the President and Professors was delivered in Latin. The Anniversary Address, by Rev. S. G. Irvine, was terse, to the point, and full of good sense and sound logic. The music was excellent. Taken altogether, the citizens of Corvallis have enjoyed a series of rich literary and musical feasts during the week—and have just cause to feel proud of the noble institution of learning bearing the beautiful name of CORVALLIS COLLEGE.—*Gazette*.

AN AMIABLE QUARREL.—The *Herald* has, at one time or another, had a quarrel with every Democratic paper in the State. And now since the *Mercury* and it have gone after strange gods, under the "new departure" dispensation, these two disciples don't agree. Although there are but two converts, the *Herald* can't let its fellow disciple alone, but gets up a first-class quarrel about the Portland election at the very first opportunity. What an exceeding amiable and lovable cuss that *Herald* man is! We wonder if he will excommunicate the *Mercury* from the church of the "new departure" dispensation.

Judge Lawrence Archer, of Santa Clara county, has received the Democratic nomination in the San Francisco District over Axline.

The Climate of Eastern Oregon.

We extract from the papers of Dr. A. M. Loryea on the climate of Oregon, which appears in the *Democratic Era*, an important item on the peculiar adaptiveness of Eastern Oregon to pulmonary diseases. The acquaintance of the Author of these papers with the climate and resources of the State entitle them to the highest consideration:

Eastern Oregon has a climate that more nearly fulfills the condition of a consumptive's home, than any yet under consideration. The climate is dry, summer and winter. The total rain fall is not over 20 to 25 inches annually, and that comes in modest showers in spring and fall. The prevailing winds are from the west in winter and spring, but they have lost their moisture in passing the summits of Cascade Mountains. In summer and fall the wind is from the northwest, a strong breeze, delightfully cool and invigorating, but never attaining to the height of a gale. There are no violent changes of temperature. The winter is of short duration, during which the air is sharp and bracing, very rarely biting cold. The summer is long; always dry; sometimes quite warm; never hot or sultry. The air circulates freely over the high rolling table lands which constitute almost the entire surface of the country; a pure mountain air, that carries fresh life and renewed vigor and energy into the system of the debilitated consumptive. Neither the summer's heat nor the winter's cold is so severe as to render the climate an undesirable one for the native of any temperate climate on earth.

The mortality statistics show that in the year 1871, there were six deaths from consumption in all Eastern Oregon, containing a population of 12,834, and four of them had been in Oregon but a few months.

The mean annual temperature of Eastern Oregon varies considerably with different localities, depending in a great measure on the altitude above the level of the sea. For instance, on the summit of the Blue Mountains snow falls to the depth of ten or twelve feet, and everything is locked up in winter five or six months of the year; while in the valleys and in the lower altitudes there is scarcely any snow, and winter lasts only a few weeks. In these last, the highest range of the thermometer is about 90 deg., very rarely it goes to 100 deg.; the lowest, is about 10 deg. The mean annual temperature of the Dalles is 52.79; at Walla Walla, 54.24. The highest monthly mean temperature during a series of years was 74 deg.; the lowest, 32 deg.; the highest daily mean, 86 deg.; the lowest, 22.

Eastern Oregon is now easy of access, by water, from all points near the coast. The Northern Pacific Railroad has been located along its northern boundary for a hundred and fifty miles. A few years, and the iron road and the locomotive will connect Lake Superior and the Eastern world with the waters of the Columbia. Then as the travel and trade of half the world passes over the Great Plain of the Columbia, its grand scenery and clear bracing atmosphere are destined to attract the tourist and the invalid from every land.

About eighty miles above Walla Walla, on the Columbia river, the mighty stream flowing between perpendicular walls of rock two hundred and fifty feet high, these walls being built by the Master's hand of breccia, amygdaloid, basalt and lava, the voyager by canoe looking upward will see half way to the top of one of these faces of marvelous masonry a leafless tree, with a rim of asbestos instead of bark. The gentlemen of the Hudson Bay Company have been in the habit for a half century, as they passed this forest legacy of a dead and buried epoch, to show their skill with the rifle by dropping into their canoes, with a blow of a ball, pieces of the extremities of the limbs. The tree is wholly petrified. It is retained, in its isolated suspension, by the hold of its roots twisted and interlocked in the seams and crevices between layers of lava and different eruptions. It is one hundred and twenty feet above the river. No flood could have deposited it there. The testimony of the twisted and intertwined roots that the tree grew where it stands, is conclusive. The testimony would seem to be conclusive, too, that the tree, after being silicified, was denued from its volcanic matrix by water action—likewise that the Columbia has guttered through the lava to its present level.—*Samuel Wilkeson, in the Christian Union*.

THE RAILROAD.—The *Red Bluff Sentinel* of July 1st, says: A host of laborers have already commenced work, at Tehama and, in less than two months, the Sacramento river at that point, will be spanned by the Railroad bridge, while at the same time, the iron road between Tehama and Red Bluff, will be hurried to completion, so that the cars will be running to our village early this fall. * * * We are informed, that this place will be the terminus of the road for upwards of a year at least, and that the Company contemplate erecting here warehouses, sheds, workshops and foundries, all of which together with the hosts of employees that the Company require to carry on the many departments of business, must materially enhance the prosperity of our beautiful village.

One hundred hands came up on the cars to Seema last Thursday, they will be put to work to-day. We understand it to be the intention of the managers of the road to deliver freight, and land passengers in Red Bluff, by the first day of September next.—*Yreka Union*.

SENTENCED.—On the 22d ult., Judge Upton sentenced John Orchard and T. H. D. Loss to the Penitentiary for the crime of forgery, each for a term of three years.

Radical Plot in South Carolina.

The *Augusta Chronicle* says that Governor Scott, having gone North, Ransier, the negro Lieutenant Governor, formed a plot for deposing him in his absence. He made secret preparations for calling an extra session of the Legislature on twenty-four hours' notice, and had the articles of impeachment drawn and ready for adoption. By some means, Chamberlain, a friend of Scott, got wind of the conspiracy, just as it was about to be executed, and succeeded in frustrating it.

There should be honor among thieves; but it seems negro and white amalgamation don't work to this end well in official functions. The negro has his aspirations, and made an intrigue for power; and as far as the outraged people of South Carolina are concerned, had his purposes been consummated, the difference would have been that of between tweedle de and tweedle-dum, and if any odds the negro official would have had it. This little coup d'etat, had it succeeded, would have been doubtless well received by the entire State, as negro rule per se would be preferable to these carpet-bag official thieves that has been inflicted as rulers upon the South. And it is to be hoped that the genuine Congo element may supersede them in all positions of profit or trust; for of two evils it would be far the least.

TRIBUTE TO VALLENDIGHAM.—The *New York Herald* says of the late Ohio statesman: "Whatever may be said of the faults or political errors of the deceased, no one will deny that he was true to his convictions, fearless as a political leader and a man of considerable ability. He was, no doubt, as honest in what he called his 'new departure' as in opposition to the war. Had he lived he might have exercised great influence in harmonizing the Democratic party as well as in bringing peace to the country. It is gratifying to know, however, that he lived long enough to accept the issues of the war as inevitable, and to give the weight of his influence toward removing them from party politics. Those who know Mr. Vallendigham personally or in social life can testify to his fine qualities and high character. He was frank, genial, reliable, a true friend and a charming companion. With the bold and robust character of the Western man there was united with that the high-toned, generous impulse and refinement of the old Southern school of statesmen. He will be mourned by a large circle of friends, and the Democrats have lost a leader who promised to be eminently useful to the party. Let his faults be buried with him and his virtues only be remembered."

LAND PATENTS.—The following land patents are in the Roseburg Land Office: Coos county—Barrett & Crawford, I. B. Douglas—F. M. Black, J. B. Brown, J. V. Bradley, Lewis Base, James Beas, Alex. Bower, D. J. Bollenbough, Wm. Beal, Elias M. Briggs, H. G. Brown, Isaac Bayle, James Bailey, Samuel Braden, Harriet Bentley, C. W. Beckwith.

JACKSON.—J. N. Bell, W. Eason, John M. Back, C. C. Beckman, Thomas F. Beal, J. D. Barnett, Geo. Braden, Roe Benson, Thos. Bowers, R. S. Belknap, J. Berry. Josephine—C. H. Bosch, L. Leonard. Lane—R. B. Boyd, J. N. Boyd, H. Belcher, Martha Baneau, J. M. Breeding, Ezekiel Bailey.

Lands disposed of in Roseburg Land Office during the month of June, 1871: Land sold, 11,118.36; homesteads entered, 3,006.64; A. C. S. located, 640.00; land warrants, 320.00; total, 15,175.00 acres.

In addition to these there were 35 pre-emption filings, and 8 homestead certificates issued.

"THE SOW HAS RETURNED TO HER WALLOW AND THE DOG TO HIS VOMIT."—The *Herald* has resumed its war on the Democrats of Portland—the Democratic Board of Police, the Democratic Common Councilmen, and the Chief of Police. Not content with this, it attacks the Governor for appointing the Chief of Police and the policemen; and the *Mercury* for daring to intimate that the Portland election was lost by any fault or management of the *Herald*, and arrogantly demands of the Governor, Secretary of State and Treasurer to remove Mr. Upton from his position as editor of the *Mercury* because he ventures to think that the *Herald's* position towards Democrats was the reason the Portland Democratic ticket "went where the woodbine twined." With due deference we submit that it is rather a modest demand to make of the Governor & Co., even supposing they have the power of removal—that Mr. Upton be removed from his position as editor of the *Mercury* because he holds certain opinions regarding the result of the Portland election. Have not the *Herald* men yet been convinced that they don't run the Democratic party and the State of Oregon? They are hard to convince indeed.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—On yesterday, G. L. Mabson, of Wilmington, and Thomas R. Warrick, of this place, colored men, applied for lawyer's license before the Supreme Court now in session, were examined and their license granted. This is the first case of the kind that has happened in this State, and will doubtless create a flutter and sensation among gentlemen of the legal fraternity throughout the State.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Telegram*.

PONTIFICAL JUBILEE.—The celebration of the accomplishment of the 25th year of the reign of Pio Nono—"The Years of St. Peter"—at San Francisco, was one of the most magnificent affairs ever held in that city.

W. H. Watkinds was indicted at the present term of the Circuit Court of Marion county for an assault with a deadly weapon, committed on Sam. Clarke, to which he pleaded guilty. Judge Thayer, presiding in place of Judge Bonham, fined him \$200, whereupon Sam. Clarke goes upon the war path and utters a howl of execration directed against the Judiciary, the State Administration, the Grand Jury and everybody generally. He promises to labor "sedulously and fearlessly for the balance of his life" to show this matter up. The wrath of Sam is fearful to behold, and William, of the Auburn locks, will have to stand from under. The Executive Department is terrified beyond expression, and Judge Thayer is undoubtedly badly frightened.

Mrs. FAIR'S TRIAL.—Judge Dwinelle refused the second motion for a new trial in Mrs. Fair's case. He was then urged by her counsel to sign a recommendation to the Supreme Court to grant one, which he declined doing, saying that it would be absurd for him to recommend a higher court to do what he had refused to do himself on the same affidavits. Notice of appeal was then made.

Judge Lewis Dent was arrested in New York City, June 7th, on a warrant charging him with misappropriation of money. He obtained bail and left shortly after.

LAND NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Local Agent of the Board of School Land Commissioners, is now prepared to receive applications to purchase School, University and State lands. No application will be received unless accompanied by one-third payment of the purchase price. Office in Court House—up stairs. T. H. B. SHIPLEY, Local Agent for Jackson county, Jacksonville, March 18 1871. mh18-19.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMSELVES indebted to the late firm of Linn & Hall, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle up. All debts due said firm not settled by the first of July, 1871, will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. D. LINN, may27-70. Jacksonville, May 20th, 1871.

HOFFMAN & KLIPPEL

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE.



Cook Stoves, Different Styles.

HAY FORKS and RAKES, GRASS SCYTHES and SNATHS, WOODEN and STEEL BARLEY FORKS, GRAPE VINE-CRADLES, MANURE FORKS, GRAIN SCOOPS, TRACE and HALTER CHAINS, CHOPPING and BROAD AXES, HATCHETS and HAMMERS, BENCH SCREWS,

WAGON BOXES, PATENT CROSS CUT and BUCK SAWS, HAND-SAWS, SHELF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C. NAILS OF ALL SIZES, PAINTS, OILS and VARNISH, WINDOW GLASS and PUTTY, TUBS and BASKETS, CLOTHES WRINGERS, TRAYS and BOWLS.

Giant Powder,

Fuse and Caps, Rifle & Blasting Powder.

ASSORTED IRON AND STEEL, SUBMERGED & DOUGLAS PUMPS, CAST-IRON WASH KETTLES, BAKE OVENS, SKILLETS AND TEA-KETTLES, BRASS & ENAMELED KETTLES, FRY-PANS, &C.

NEW YORK COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER AND HORSE RAKES.

ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF TINWARE.

HOFFMAN & KLIPPEL.

Jacksonville, June 10th, 1871.

17-18.