

## The Democratic Times.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1875.

SOLOMON RAY.

A hard clever man was Solomon Ray,  
Nothing of value he gave away,  
He had fed him well,  
And pinched and shaved,  
And the more he had the more he craved,  
  
The hard-earned dollars he toiled to gain  
Brought him but little care and pain;  
For little he spent,  
And all he lent.  
He made it bring him twenty per cent.  
  
Such was the life of Solomon Ray.  
The years went by, and his hair grew grey,  
His cheeks grew thin,  
And his soul within  
Grew hard as the dollars he worked to win.  
  
But he died one day, as all men must,  
For life is fleeting, and man but dust.  
The heirs were gay  
That laid him away.  
And that was the end of Solomon Ray.

They marred now, who had little cared  
For Solomon Ray while his life was spared.  
His lands were sold.  
And his hard-earned gold  
All went to his lawyers, I am told.

Yet men will cheat, and pinch, and save,  
Nor carry their treasures beyond the grave.  
All their gold some day  
Will melt away,  
Like the selfish savings of Solomon Ray.

SHEEP.—E. W. Peet, Esq., writing from Niles, Alameda county, California, to the *Willamette Farmer*, says:

"The Merino or a cross of the Merino makes the best mutton, and are more hardy; we refer you to Mr. Watson, one of the best posted stock men in your State for verification of this fact. It is a fact universally conceded in this State, in Australia, and New Zealand, that the Spanish Merino for wool and mutton combined, are by far the best sheep the world has ever produced; they will do better in large bands than any other class of sheep; they produce more wool on a given amount of feed than any other breed, and of a better quality. This is a matter your wool-growers should take under consideration: whether they can well afford to keep sheep producing annually only 4 lbs. per head when by a few dollars outlay they can bring their flocks up to 6 or 8 lbs. per head annually. The difference between a 4 and 6 lb. fleece is not so obvious at a glance; but when we submit it to the test of figures it becomes very plain to any one. Taking the 4 lb. fleeces as about the average weight of flocks in Oregon, and we will call the price 25 cents per lb., which will give a gross income of one dollar. The expenses of keeping a sheep and shearing generally amounts to 75 cents annually; this would leave a net income of 25 cents on the fleece alone. Now we take the 6 lb. fleece at 25 cents per lb. and we have a gross income of \$1.50; 75 cents out for keeping and shearing, and we have a net income of 75 cents. By these figures, saying nothing of the increase, we observe that where there is one dollar profit in one case there are three in the other, and where one ewe sheep might be valued at \$2 the other would be worth \$6, because, while the one fleece pays the interest on \$2 the other pays the same on \$6. The same thing holds true of land yielding respectively 20 and 30 bushels to the acre. If the land in the one case is worth \$50 per acre, in the other it is worth \$100 per acre."

Some men are slow to see the difference, and slow to act upon it. They will continue to spend the same amount of money and labor to produce one hundred lbs. of wool that should produce two hundred."

How the JURY STOOD.—A New York reporter made exhaustive efforts to get the exact status of the several members of the Beecher-Tilton jury, and believes that he has ascertained how each juror has stood on the issue of Beecher's guilt during their protracted consultation. It is possible he has made one or two immaterial mistakes in classifying the jurors, but the following is given as the way they stood at the time of his estimation. It will be seen that no two of them are supposed to agree exactly, and that their differences take the widest possible range. Without assuming to endorse the report, we give it as we received it:

- 1. Not guilty—believed so from the start.
- 2. Not guilty, but must marry the woman.
- 3. Not guilty, but must do so no more.
- 4. Guilty, but entitled to another chance.
- 5. Beecher innocent, but Mrs. Tilton guilty.
- 6. Not guilty, but should stop preaching.
- 7. Guilty without qualifications.
- 8. Not guilty, but married the wrong woman.
- 9. Guilty, but not proven.
- 10. Not guilty, but should have a male congregation.
- 11. Guilty, generally.
- 12. Not guilty, but has doubtful variations.

If a young man sits up too late with his sweetheart out at Haddonfield, the old folks come into the parlor, and with a refinement of sarcasm, invite him to wait a few minutes longer and breakfast will be ready.

Wood gunpowder is a recent invention. It is light colored, small grained, makes little noise, does not recoil the gun when fired, keeps the gun perfectly clean, and is of equal strength with the black powder.

LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAYS.—For the benefit of whom it may concern, we publish below the full text of the late law prohibiting the sale of liquor on election days. There is a question as to whether the "day" of election refers to the duration of time from sun to sun, or to the time the polls are kept open. The spirit of the law certainly would indicate that no liquor should be sold from sun up to the closing of the polls; but we would advise those interested to consult with lawyers on the subject. Here is the law: AN ACT TO Prevent the Disposal of Intoxicating Liquors on Election Days.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful in this State for any person to barter, sell, give away or in any manner dispose of any intoxicating liquor on the day of any general or special election of State, County or Municipal officers of the State, district, county or corporation in which such election is held.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. That it is hereby made the duty of all Magistrates, Sheriffs and Constables to report to the Grand Jury all violations of the provisions of this Act which may come to their knowledge in their respective counties; and all fines collected under this Act shall be paid into and become a part of the Common School Fund of the county in which the same shall be collected.

Approved October 26, 1874.

A CLEAN and wholesome stable is a great comfort to a horse during the hot weather. The stifling poisonous atmosphere in which some farm horses pass the night, after a hard day's work in the field, is productive of unrest and ill health. Flies abound in such stables, and those savage pests, which are by many mistaken for horse flies, are a different and blood-thirsty species, *stomoxys calcitrans*; so called from its persecutions, causing the horse to kick incessantly. These prevent both the horse and its humane owner from resting in comfort. Frequent washing of the floor, clean bedding of pine sawdust, or dry earth, and permitting the horses to void their urine before entering the stable, will go far toward keeping the animals comfortable. In some stables, when the horses come in from work, and after watering, they are led to the manure pile, where they at once void their urine, and thus keep the stable clean. They are led there again early in the morning, and soon become habituated to the practice. If this was generally done, the stable would be less disagreeable than it now is and the farm-house would not be pervaded with its odor after every visit to it.

LIFE'S LESSONS.—Nothing is more interesting than to see a man in the first intense strain of a new enterprise. It may be a new cider mill; it may be a new newspaper. It is a grand crisis in that man's life. He lived thirty days in one. Old trite proverbs take on new and startling meanings. He looks upon all men and all things in a strange new light. He judges all men and all things with regard to the accomplishment of his one supreme design. During a certain time the stars in their courses fight for him; then the very universe changes its direction, and pushes with all its weight against his tottering walls; another change, and a thousand accidents are in his favor. He does not know until years afterwards with what concentration he labored in those days of beginning. He smiles at himself and tells pleasant stories of his make-shift and absorption; and now, when he sees another and younger person starting his cider mill with the old outworn enthusiasm, he looks on with the same half-sympathetic, half-cynical interest with which an old married man contemplates two young people who have just fallen in love.—*Scribner's Monthly*.

SECRETARY DELANO.—The very fact that President Grant hangs on to Secretary Delano when the whole country is demanding his resignation is something strange, to say the least. A regard for the public wishes should compel an investigation, and settle the truthfulness of the charges made against him. If he is innocent, it should be so proven; if he is guilty, then he should have his walking papers without further talk upon the subject. During the last six months Delano has been accused of peculations which, if true, should send him to the penitentiary. He still retains his office, and perhaps divides the spoils therewith with his honest confederates. Professor Marsh, in an open letter, charges this much, and if there was not some foundation for what he says, then it is strange that a man, occupying his position, should attack the Secretary, and it is surprising that he is not called up for trial. Perhaps the President favors him as he did Landauet Williams, and in this case, like in others, he has no regard for the wishes of the nation. This is the only construction to be placed upon his acts.

A DARKEY called at Owensboro', Ky., the other day, and wanted to know, "Does dis postorfs keep stamped antelopes?"

A DEAD NEWSPAPER.—We yesterday received a notice from the Postmaster at Napa City informing us that a copy of the *Democrat*, addressed to a supposed subscriber, "remains dead in this office." We well remember that paper. When it left our office it was alive with the imagery of the poet, the ideas of the statesman, the recounted experience of the husbandman, and the selected thoughts of the great minds of the past and present ages, which live and never die, alive with the narrative of the current events of these busy times, and, last, with the honest though plain thoughts of its daily editors. We paused as we read, and dropped a tear over its demise, and were only consoled by the reflection that "Whom the gods love, die young." A dead newspaper!—unknown, impossible. Give it to some honest man, let him take it home to his friends; in the family circle let him break the wrapper, and there shall come forth, as the genii out of Sinbad's broken casket, a spirit that has a voice.

3. Opposition to aggressions by either department of the Government, upon the formation of the and to the exercise of federal authority of any of the rights or powers as asserted by the Constitution of the States respecting or of the people.

4. That every attempt on the part of the Federal Government to exercise any powers delegated to it, and especially every interference by the Government or any of its departments, with the local affairs of any State, or with the rights of the people thereof to choose their own representatives, is an act of usurpation which should be repudiated and condemned by every friend of constitutional liberty.

5. We demand retrenchment, reform, and the most rigid economy in the administration of every department of the Government; the honest payment of the debts, the sacred preservation of the public faith; strict accountability of all officers and the avoidance of immaterial arrangement of all abuses of public trust before the tribunals of justice; a zealous care of the rights of electors by the people; the absolute subordination of the military to the civil authority. The equal and impartial administration of the laws, and the protection of the rights of all; freedom of religions, of the press, and of the person under protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected.

6. We protest against the burdens of a protective tariff, as needless exactions from a people already intolerably oppressed by a national debt, and we insist that the tariff be so regulated as to provide only sufficient revenue for the administration of the Government, and not for the purpose of enriching the few at the expense of the many, or fostering one branch of industry to the detriment of the other.

7. That the precious metals are the only basic of commercial values; that an irredeemable paper currency is a national curse, and we insist upon the speedy return by the National government to specie payments.

8. The institution of the system of national banks was a fraud upon the country and an injustice upon the laboring classes, and we demand such prudent legislation as will gradually bring this vicious system to a close; that all currency which may be issued shall be convertible into coin upon demand and be issued directly by the Government.

9. That the treaty between the United States and China shall be so modified as to apply solely to commercial relations.

10. That we condemn the party in power, not only for its contempt or constitutional obligations, but for extravagant, parsimonious and dishonest administration of the national government; for its reckless expenditure and profligate waste of the people's money; for its oppressive, unjust and defective system of finance and taxation; for the perversion of the functions of the General government to enrich the great corporations at the expense of the people; for the jobbing and graft which has brought such upon domestic institutions; for the iniquities of the protective system; for the curse of an irredeemable paper money; for its disgraceful diplomatic service and unfit appointments and continuance in office of incompetent and corrupt men at home and abroad; for its reckless and profligate spending of the public money; for its wanton disregard of the legislative power to regulate and control such corporations for the liberties of a free people.

11. That these corporations are the creatures of law; their functions and privileges are granted to subserve the public interests, and when they are misused for the object of private gain, for purposes of oppression and extortion, we declare it to be the right and duty of the legislative power to regulate and control such corporations for the public good.

12. That we disapprove all measures in the interest of monopolies against labor, and therefore we oppose all legislation which attempts to sympathize with the avowed objects of the order known as the Patrons of Husbandry, and with those of all other orders having for their object retrenchment and reform in public affairs and the social advancement of the people.

13. That we are in favor of laboring to secure the judicious application of force to the enforcement of the laws, and the use of military and naval power, that the time has arrived when the few Indians now occupying the Umatilla, Grand Ronde and Siletz rivers; the construction of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake and Winnemucca Railroads, and the early completion of the Oregon and California Railroad from Roseburg to the State line.

14. That the policy of the Republican party in dealing with the Chinese is immoral and untrue. At the time that has arrived when the few Indians now occupying the Umatilla, Grand Ronde and Siletz rivers; the construction of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake and Winnemucca Railroads, and the early completion of the Oregon and California Railroad from Roseburg to the State line.

15. That we invite the hearty co-operation of all workers, whatever may have been their past political affinities, to unite with us in carrying out the principles herein enunciated.

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