

The Democratic Times.

Official Paper for Jackson & Josephine Counties.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1876.

Democratic State Central Committee

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee is hereby called to be held in the city of Portland the 10th day of February, 1876. A full attendance is requested. HENRY KLIPPEL, Chairman. Jacksonville, Dec. 28, 1875. [Democratic papers please publish.]

AMNESTY BILL DEFEATED.

An interesting and spirited debate on the amnesty bill, removing the political disabilities of all persons connected with the Rebellion upon taking the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, introduced by Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, took place last week in the House of Representatives. This bill is a good and just one, and would have passed without trouble had not ex-Speaker Blaine, who is a prominent candidate for the Presidency, and whose presence in Congress this term seems to be solely for the purpose of getting up a notoriety to further his schemes in that direction, labored to defeat the whole bill because Jefferson Davis, whom Blaine said he held accountable for alleged cruelties at Andersonville during the war, was included therein. Of course the Democrats stood against such a frivolous pretext to frustrate universal amnesty, and made it very tropical for their competitors in the debate which followed. Blaine consumed a large portion of the time occupied in discussion of the question, assisted by Garfield, of Ohio, and others. The debate on the Democratic side was led by Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia, who answered Blaine in an eloquent and forcible speech, and in which he effectually disposed of that gentleman's incendiary arguments. Mr. Hill was ably seconded by Messrs. Randall, of Pennsylvania, Cox, of New York, Banks, of Massachusetts, and others.

There is no use of denying that the Democrats successfully vanquished their competitors in debate. Even leading Republicans admit that Blaine accomplished nothing by his course. However, the Republicans considered it a partisan question, in which their party was directly interested, and upon a vote being taken, with a few exceptions, they went solidly against it, defeating it by a vote of 182 to 97, two-thirds being necessary to ensure its passage.

By this action they not only prove that while they have no desire to harmonize the different sections of the Union and encourage a fraternal feeling between its citizens, they intend to make capital of the unfortunate strife between the North and South in the ensuing Presidential campaign, instead of letting it die out and be forgotten, as it should be, and which is the wish of every freeman who has the good of his country at heart.

Preaching vs. Practice.

Commenting on the resolution providing that the subordinate positions of the Lower House of Congress should be given to "wounded Union soldiers," which was introduced by the minority of that body, the New York World says that the Republican party has had the political spoils of the country at its disposal for nearly fifteen years. It has covered the land with office-holders as Egypt was covered with the plague "when the land was corrupted by reason of the swarm of flies." It has had enough of sinecures within its gift to make the maimed and the halt of the war comfortable for years. What has it done for the wounded soldiers out of these splendid opportunities? Has it put no one into the post-offices, the collectorships, the supervisors, the carriers' positions and the clerkships of the departments, but maimed veterans? Has it not rather crowded every place of ease and emolument with politicians and relatives—the votaries of Mercury rather than Mars? Heretofore a Senator's mistress has had a better chance at Washington than a wounded soldier. And now, indeed, because a Democratic House has got a few places for pages, clerks and door-keepers, the Republican Congressmen insist that they shall be distributed among maimed Union veterans. This solicitude is worthy of Pecksniff, Tartuffe and honest Inigo, all rolled into one. If "cheek" were trumps, what a hand Fort, of Illinois, would hold. If brass were as good as gold, how easily his colleagues who voted for that resolution could coin their countenance and pay off the national debt.

The Babcock Case.

The Chicago Times of January 13th has a special dispatch from Washington which contains the following disclosures: Such links as were lacking in the chain of evidence in the Babcock case are now understood to be complete. This is brought about by the unexpected entrapment of Everett, the whisky ringite, who served as alternate with Joyce and Babcock when the cloud burst upon the whisky ring. He escaped, and his absence was a serious drawback to the prosecution. It has come to light within the past thirty-six hours that he has been apprehended by the Government detective, and that he will be produced upon the stand to confront his fellow conspirator, Babcock, so soon as the trial opens. Facts pointing to the accuracy of this information are well founded, although the Government officials refuse to give any information in the matter. His testimony will undoubtedly settle the cases of McKee and Maguire, which have hitherto hung upon pretty slender threads, rendering the conviction of Babcock almost a certainty and destroying the possibility of the success of the new trial in the Avery case. The evidence of Everett is valuable mainly as a link in the general chain of testimony, and may be said to complete the legal developments of the case on the part of the prosecution.

Underwood's Reason.

Since the trial of Smith, the mail robber, many persons have wondered why Jack Montgomery and Wiley Cardwell have not been arrested for complicity in the robbery, as the evidence for the defence implicated them. Postal Agent Underwood, in reply to remarks of the press on this subject, has published the following card in the Oregonian:

In reply to your strictures upon the "mail sack robbery case," I desire to state that I have once made affidavits and caused the arrest of Montgomery for complicity in that robbery. His case was duly considered by the U. S. Grand Jury and by them discharged.

It cannot now be charged, as in times past, that the jury was packed, as it was composed of as good a body of men as ever assembled in the grand jury room. Hon. B. F. Harding was foreman, and I think every person acquainted with him will admit that the State does not afford a better man for the place.

Simply because Dan Smith, after conviction and sentence, has by the advice of his attorneys, made a statement for the purpose of getting his sentence reduced, is no cause in my opinion for the re-arrest of Montgomery. If, as Judge Deady remarked in his charge, the testimony of officials who had worked the case up should be taken with caution, with how much more caution should the jury take the evidence of a person already convicted, particularly as the testimony was against those upon whose evidence he was found guilty.

I don't think any officer of the Government would be justified in causing an arrest upon such testimony. It would involve great expense, without even a prospect of conviction.

Captain Sawyer's Statement.

Captain Sawyer of the sailing ship Orpheus, with which the steamer Pacific collided, publishes a card in the S. F. Call, denying the charges preferred against him, and says that the first mate was in charge of the vessel when the steamer was sighted, and that he mistook the steamer's light for Cape Flattery light. When he assumed his place he ran the ship so that the steamer could give way, as it is the duty of steamers to do, and after the collision had no idea of the steamer being injured to any great extent. He says he hailed the steamer for relief, and afterward received an answer, as he supposed, to send a boat. After this he never saw or heard anything more of the steamer, she having passed rapidly away. Captain Sawyer says the scandalous reports concerning his act were coined by malicious sailors and prejudiced persons at Victoria and Port Townsend, who were naturally much excited over the frightful loss of so many human beings. The Pacific was evidently an old rotten ship, unfit for the service, and had she been sound the sailing vessel would have been sunk in the collision.

What is Democracy?

William Allen, when in the Senate of the United States, having been asked "What is Democracy?" replied: "Democracy is a sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised; it knows no baseness, it covers to no danger, it oppresses no weakness. Destructive only of despotism, it is the sole conservatory of liberty, labor and prosperity. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations—the law of nature pervading the law of the land." Our sentiments precisely.

THE CHETCO WAGON ROAD.

WILLIAMS-BURG, Jan. 3, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

I noticed a letter in your paper of December 10th from Elder Peterson in opposition to the Chetco Wagon Road, which contains some inaccuracies that I wish to correct, as his mistakes are calculated to mislead those who are unacquainted with the facts.

Mistake No. 1.—That one-half the money spent on the Crescent City route would make it better than the proposed road to Chetco.

In the first place, Chetco is twenty-one miles nearer to Jacksonville than Crescent City is, by road survey. Secondly, the McGrew hill on the Crescent City Road is 2,750 feet above the Illinois river, while the highest divide on the Chetco route is 1,760 feet above Illinois river, starting from the copper lead, thirty miles below where the Crescent City Road leaves it. Thirdly, the rocky road from the foot of the McGrew hill to Stone Corral has no counterpart on the Chetco road; neither is there anything to compare with the redwoods for mud. So that no man who knows both routes will make the rash assertion that Mr. Peterson made.

Mistake No. 2.—That we cannot afford to haul grain and flour to this point (Chetco) for less than three cents for wheat and four cents per pound for flour.

Messrs. Layton and Bolt have sent considerable flour to Crescent City during the past season at one cent per pound, freight, and Mr. Basey, who is one of the oldest teamsters in the county, says that the same team can haul sixty hundred to or from Chetco as easily as forty hundred pounds from Crescent City, taking the difference in distances and quality of the roads into consideration. Our farmers also haul to Fort Klamath for about one cent per pound for freight, without any back freight whatever, over a much worse mountain than there is to be traveled over on the Chetco road. The distances are about equal—Fort Klamath being 98 miles and Chetco 104 miles from Jacksonville.

One point in favor of the Chetco route is its freedom from snow. When Messrs. Wilson of your valley were there on the 10th of May, 1874, there was no snow on the highest divide; and when Messrs. Ish and Wilson were there in February last, there was very little snow, not enough to stop travel. Besides, this road crosses the divide at right angles, going to the top of the hill and immediately descending, and does not follow the mountain ridges for many miles as does the Crescent City Road.

To sum up the comparative merits of the two routes: The Chetco route is 21 miles shorter, 1,500 feet lower in perpendicular altitude, with material that cannot be surpassed for a good road-bed, against 30 miles of almost the worst rocks a freight team was ever driven over, and with 12 miles of redwood timber, for a soft finish, next the coast. ALEX. J. WATTS.

In Contrast.

The present attitude of the Republicans in Congress must be indeed humiliating. In precipitating upon the House the discussion of the amnesty bill the other day, says the Democrat, their evident design was to arouse a feeling of bitterness in the minds of the ex-Confederate members and get them to utter some hasty disloyal sentiments which would create the old war prejudices in the North and thus make capital for the coming campaign. But in what deep contrast was the cool, dispassionate, eloquent and patriotic speeches of Hill and other Southern members with the wild, sweeping, malignant speech of Blaine, the Radical. Nothing could have been in greater fitness than the brave but conquered Southron's patriotic sentiments in vindication of his people, and the whole country, North and South, will applaud him for it. Blaine has committed hari-kari, and may as well retire from the Presidential arena.

An Artful Dodger.

Ex-Speaker Blaine is a sensitive plant. When Springer (Democrat) introduced his anti-third term resolution, he silently vanished from the chamber, and when his name was called there was no response from his empty chair. When the voting was over, Blaine re-appeared and explained his dodging the vote by saying that as a candidate for President it would have been out of taste for him to do anything to block the wheels of Grant, his rival. So Blaine, for one, says the New York Sun, is satisfied that Grant is after a third term, and so he shrewdly avoids offending him and displeasing the third term Republican brigade. This is like Blaine, but he is sometimes too sharp. This dodging will come up to vex him yet.

GENERAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Pomeroy's Democrat will hereafter be issued from Chicago.

The hens of France earn for their owners, it is said, \$80,000,000 a year.

\$25,000,000 worth of fruit trees were imported into the United States last year.

It is said that the American claims for damages in Cuba amount to \$100,000,000.

It is said that thirty-six lawyers of New York were turned out of employment in the dead of winter by the escape of "Boss" Tweed.

H. F. Jelly, one of the surviving passengers from the wreck of the Pacific, reached his home at Port Stanley, Ontario, on the 3d ultimo.

A young Missouriian only sixteen years old and seven feet high in his stockings is looking down upon the good little people of Sacramento.

The best tribute to Mr. Kerr's fitness for the Speaker's Chair is found in the inability of the partisan journals opposed to him to say a word against him.

The next Republican National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President will be held at Cincinnati on June 14th, at 12 o'clock noon.

It is the opinion of Attorney General Pierpont that California has no power to forbid the emigration or admission into port of low or lewd Chinese women.

Counterfeiting money is getting to be one of our most important industries. In Brooklyn recently ten million dollars in counterfeit greenbacks were burned.

Notwithstanding the extensive business done by the grasshoppers, there were 8,828,810 pounds of butter and 1,210,610 pounds of cheese made in Kansas last year.

An exchange says the Republican party is taking to itself credit for prosecuting its official thieves, but it would be more to its credit if there were none to prosecute.

The best joke perpetrated in Congress was making the Hon. A. H. Stephens, who weighs only 96 pounds, the Chairman of the Committee on Weights and Measures.

We see it stated that H. W. Longfellow has declined to officiate as poet at the Centennial exercises at Philadelphia, and that Joaquin Miller has been selected in his stead.

The State Board of Education has ordered that the deaf mute school at Salem be opened the first Monday in February. It was closed last month on account of sickness in the school.

The Centennial Exhibition will be opened on May 10th, 1876, and will remain open every day except Sunday until November 10th. There will be a fixed price of fifty cents for admission to all the buildings and grounds.

The Beecher and Mrs. Moulton arrangement for a mutual Church Council to arbitrate in the matter of striking the latter's name from the roll of Plymouth, has failed on account of some objections made as to the impartiality of certain ministers.

The war of 1812 came to an end about sixty years ago, but "ten per cent. of the whole force mustered for service" are still receiving pensions. The power of pensions to prolong life seems to be a well established fact. A contemporary surmises that if Methuselah had had one he might be living now.

The New York World's Washington correspondent tells this: The President is credited with an observation somewhat too lively for his wit. When he heard of Blaine's blank refusal to vote on the third term question he said, "Blaine needn't be so damn careful. He don't stand in anybody's way."

Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, now in Congress from Mississippi, has received the Democratic caucus nomination as U. S. Senator from that State, and will of course be elected, as the Legislature is strongly of that politics. Mr. Lamar is one of the ablest men of the Nation, and he will make it interesting for the Radical majority in the Senate.

The Democratic State Convention of Louisiana adjourned after adopting resolutions of moderate character, and an appeal to Congress for the McKinney government, and choosing delegates to the National Convention. A majority of those chosen are for United States Senator Thos. F. Bayard, of Delaware, as first choice for Presidential nomination.

In the case of W. W. Moreland vs. Marion county, suit before the U. S. District Court to recover the magnificent Court House of that county and the ground it stands on, under what is known as the Wilson claim, which has been troubling Salem for many years, a judgment was rendered for defendant last week. A grand justification was held by the citizens of Salem upon receipt of the news. Houses were illuminated, guns fired and a lively time had generally.

J. B. Decker, living near Turner's Station, Marion county, has a cow from which he made the first twenty-four days after he commenced using the milk, sixty pounds of butter, or two and one-half pounds per day. The next twenty-two days he made forty-four pounds—two pounds per day. The cow is of the Short-horn Durham stock, part blood. Her feed during this time was a twenty-pound candle box full of bran morning and evening, and such as she could gather from a stubble field during the day.

The Times' Washington special says the Foreign Affairs committee, on the 15th inst., agreed to the suggestion of the House Appropriation Committee to reduce the salaries of the Ministers at the four great powers—Great Britain, Russia, France and Germany—from \$17,500 to \$12,000. The salaries of Ministers to Spain, Austria, C. line and Brazil are reduced from \$12,000 to \$10,000. It was also proposed in committee by Gen. Springer to abolish the following Missions: Switzerland, Denmark, Greece, Batavia, Ecuador, Hawaiian Islands, Hayti, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela and Liberia. This will make a saving of \$475,000. The points made in advocating the abolition of these Missions is that they have no corresponding representatives here, and that Ministers there are useless.

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PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that I have placed my notes and accounts in the hands of my attorney, H. K. Hanna, with positive instructions to make immediate and forced collection in every instance where security is not given. Those knowing themselves indebted to me will do well to call upon Mr. Hanna, without delay, as this is my last call. My business must be settled! JAMES T. GLENN. Jacksonville, Sept. 9, 1874.

SETTLE UP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the accounts of the firm of Manning & Fish have been placed in my hands for collection. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to settle immediately. H. K. HANNA. Jacksonville, Sept. 2, 1875.

T. G. REAMES. E. R. REAMES.

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