

# THE DEMOCRATIC NEWS.

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## The Democratic News.

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## EAGLE BREWERY.

JOSEPH WETTERER HAS NOW ON HAND

and is constantly manufacturing the best Lager Beer in Southern Oregon, which he will sell in quantities to suit purchasers. Call and test the article.

Jacksonville, June 5th, 1859.

## We Must Retrench.

Speech of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts—It Costs too much to run the Government—Estimates must be cut down.

The speech of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, in the House, a brief synopsis of which was sent over the wires, in favor of retrenchment, is the event of the day. It is heartily commended by nearly all the leading Republican journals, and assailed only by such people as Ben. Butler and a handful of followers who seem to think that party interests require the suppression of truth. We give a few points below:

### THE LEAGUE SCHEME.

Mr. Dawes showed that under this measure, if it could have been forced through under the previous question, the Secretary of the Navy could sell three millions of the property, at private sale, of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, to whom he pleased, when he pleased, and on what terms he pleased—the only obligation on him being that he should obtain the approval of the President, who, from the nature of his duties, could pay no personal attention to the proceedings. Mr. Dawes questioned whether the state of the Treasury warranted the enhancing of expenses, and called the attention of the House to the estimates furnished for navy yards during the next fiscal year, as follows: Portsmouth, N. H., \$577,000 against \$59,000 last year; Boston, \$747,342, against \$100,000 last year; New York, \$832,511, against \$100,000 last year; Philadelphia, \$111,985, against \$25,000 last year; Washington, \$51,775, against \$50,000 last year; Norfolk, \$258,512, against \$30,000 last year. In short, the Secretary of the Navy proposed, besides the \$800,000 for League Island, a total expenditure of \$5,607,394, against \$151,000 last year.

### A PROBLEM IN MATHEMATICS.

The estimates did not inspire him with much confidence, although the Secretary promised to effect a saving of \$2,000,000 in the article of coal alone, which had cost \$150,000 for the last two years. That was an achievement in mathematics which found a parallel one in the achievement of the Postmaster-General, who proposed to save \$5,000,000 a year by the abolition of the franking privilege, while the franked matter would not produce \$200,000. He thought if the two mathematicians who had prompted these two Secretaries could be brought to light and set to work, they could show that the public debt might be paid before the expiration of the Administration. The book of estimates for the next year contained appropriations for public works to the amount of \$24,625,173, against appropriations for the same objects last year of \$5,493,000. The Administration of Andrew Johnson had been accused of profligacy in expenditures. The people had tried it on that charge, and found it guilty and had taken from it the sceptre of power and put it in the hands of the Republican party on its professions of economy in the administration of the public service. The people intended to hold them to their promises. But what was the first evidence they put forth to the country of their determination to carry out their pledge? While he knew the ungracious position he occupied, he proposed to speak plainly, but only to his party friends, in the House. He knew that there was not much comfort to be derived from the wounds of a friend. Andrew Johnson, in the last year of his administration, had estimated that he could carry on the Government for \$303,000,000, and that amount had been cut down over \$20,000,000.

### INCREASED ESTIMATES.

What did their own Administration estimate that it would carry on the administration of the Government for a year? Why, \$11,097,174; which is more than the amount required by Andrew Johnson, and an increase of \$49,628,337 over the amount appropriated for the present year—[commotion among the Radicals, cheers from the Democrats]—but this included an error of \$7,000,000 in the footing up of the Postoffice Department, which would reduce the increase to \$42,000,000; but he believed that not entering into the estimate was a little sugar plum of \$800,000 for League Island; back of it, too, were millions that would be added by the Senate to the appropriation bills as they passed the House. [Sensation.] In this House alone, if the pledges of the Republican party were to be redeemed, they could have no aid either at the other end of the avenue or at the other end of the Capitol, and he put it to the Representatives of the people, whether they would inaugurate new public works on the broad estimate of \$24,000,000. He had a right to complain of the other end of the avenue that, with all its professions of economy, and with all the heraldry by telegraph and otherwise of reduction, there was but one of those departments that did not estimate an increase of expenditures over the appropriation of last year; the exception was the poor, unpopular Attorney-General. [Applause.] And he hoped that it was not in consequence of that remarkable trait in his character that it was contemplated at

the other end of the Capitol to relieve him from further public service and drive him into private life. [Great laughter and applause.]

### EXTRAVAGANCE.

There was a new postoffice building in New York which, report said, would cost \$4,000,000, and the granite for which was estimated to cost \$1,500,000. Were they going on with such expenditures? Were they going to put \$3,000,000 from the old Philadelphia Navy Yard and \$800,000 from the Treasury into League Island, when they might as well wait five years? Two things seemed to be desired; the reduction of the public debt by the Administration, and relief from the burdens of taxation by this House. [Applause by the Democrats.] Neither of these things could be accomplished without another thing which both overlooked—a reduction of the expenditures. How was it proposed at the other end of the avenue to pay the public debt, unless the expenditures were reduced? [“Hear,” “Hear,” from the Democrats.] How did the House propose to relieve the people and the enterprise and capital of the country from the burden of taxation under which they were groaning, unless the expenditures were reduced? [Applause.] He would tell his amiable friend from Maine (Mr. Peters) who had emancipated himself from the case about pennies, and who had gone off in a vain search for dollars on which he proposed to economize [laughter], that it was the pennies taken by taxation off the spikes, cordage and rigging of the ships of Maine, that made the commerce of the country decline. [Sensation.]

### RISE ABOVE PARTY.

He called upon the members of the House to stand by the Committee of Appropriations on the pledge which it now gave to the country, that it would cut down those estimates below the figures at which the country took the powers from Andrew Johnson's Administration. In order to do that they must forego any private interests and imaginary political gain in the localities by expenditure of money. [Sensation and applause.] They must rise above those considerations and look to general results, and then the fingers of industry would again apply to their work, enterprise would gain courage, the country would go on in prosperity and development, and the nation would in the years that were to come build navy yards at League Island and at New London, amplify those at Boston and Portsmouth, and all over the country. [Applause.] If that should be the policy, then there would be a reduction of expenditure, so that thereby the people might be relieved from the burdens of taxation at one end of the avenue, and the public debt might be paid at the other. It was with this view, and because he believed it to be a test question, that he would vote to lay the bill on the table, and would, on that motion, call the yeas and nays, so that the people might know who would stand by the Committee on Appropriations in its attempts to curtail the expenditures of Government. [Applause.]

### Justice to Washington.

Whenever an eminent Radical dies, we are immediately informed by his partisan admirers that the dead man was a second Washington. So many departed Radicals have received this post-mortem brevet that we are forced to one of two conclusions: either the Father of his Country possessed a marvellous variety of contradictory qualities, or the complimentary comparison is as meaningless as the cheap brevets so freely distributed by Congress after the close of the war. Mr. Lincoln was a second Washington, if we believe his unreserved admirers. Are we, then, justified in believing that Washington had a fondness for sitting with his feet elevated upon the Presidential table, and for illustrating his diplomatic views with little stories of a disproportionate breadth? So, too, Mr. Stanton was a second Washington. This is reliable, for the statement was made by no less authority than that eminent divine, that pillar of the sanctuary and divorced women's best companion, Henry Ward Beecher. Washington then was, of course, profane, boisterous, and insulting towards everyone with whom he came in contact. Now, we are rather inclined to disbelieve this. Not that we desire to speak ill of Mr. Stanton, now that he is dead, but because we object to defaming the character of George Washington, who is certainly as dead as the late War Secretary. If Stanton so closely resembled Washington that the former can be called a second edition of the latter, it logically follows that Washington must have been an early edition, an avatar so to speak, of Stanton. We ask Mr. Beecher or Dr. Bellows—who alleged last Sunday in his pulpit that Stanton's manner was so insulting that no man could hold intercourse with him and retain his self-respect—if this is doing full justice to Washington? Are they satisfied to read in all future Radical histories of America that the Father of his Country was an early suggestion of Lincoln, a faint foreshadowing of Stanton? And, if not, will they not consent to desist from the practice of sullying the splendor of his noble name by striving to appropriate it for the benefit of every prominent deceased leader of their party?—New York World.

ED. OREGONIAN: I have examined the diseased pork supposed to contain the "trichina spiralis," you handed me very carefully, and have found no "trichina." The trichina are worms lying in and between the muscular fibres, and in a mature condition are about one-eighth of an inch in length, with a round thread like body and a small narrow head. This piece of pork is filled with small cysts, one of which I have dissected and send you, containing fluid, and a small white body, looking, at first, like a drop of fat, but which, on examination, proves to be organized, having a well developed head, by which it attaches itself to the walls of the cyst, which is the entozoon, known as the Cysticercus Cellulose, which, if not quite so dangerous as the trichina, is, as will be seen, not a good thing to have in the family.

The Cysticercus is simply an intermediate stage of the "Tenia Solium" or tape worm, the history of which is exceedingly curious and interesting. The tape worm is hermaphrodite, all the organs for reproduction existing in full perfection in each segment or ring of the tenia. When these reproductive organs are matured, the ring is thrown off, passes from the alimentary canal, and the segment, being decomposed, sets free innumerable ova or eggs, which are borne in every direction by air or water. They may be eaten by some animal, as was the case with our unfortunate pig. These ova, thus taken into the stomach, burst and there proceeds forth small embryos of very minute size and extreme tenacity. They pass through the tissues by a kind of boring process, pass into the blood vessels, where they are borne by the blood current to all portions of the body—to the liver, mesentery, or, as is the specimen before us, to the muscle. Here they become enclosed in little semi-transparent oval cysts. They then are known by scientific men as strobilia, and this is precisely what we have here, the Cysticercus Cellulose.

Suppose some person to eat these strobilia in a piece of pork: Upon entering the stomach, the cyst is digested by the gastric juice, the strobilia becomes attached to the mucous membrane and shortly from the strobilia, segments are developed, which form one after the other till it becomes thirty or forty feet long, being a full grown "tape worm" and attaining this great growth in three or four months. By and by, after throwing off many rings and innumerable eggs, old age or accident causes it to let go its hold, and its strange romantic life, filled with so much change, comes to an end.

Cysts every way similar are found in the brains of cattle, giving rise to what is popularly known as "blind staggers." These cysts are known as "Census Cerebralis." Sometimes they have made their appearance in the eye of man, destroying the sight.

These statements are no guess work, for the ova of the tape worm have been given to calves, dogs, pigs, and to condemned criminals, and they invariably cause severe sickness and often death. The disease commonly known as measles in cattle and hogs is produced in this way; but always, upon examining the dead bodies of animals and men who have eaten these ova, these cysts are found. But still more, these cysts have been given in the food to cattle, and to men condemned to death, and in every instance the cysts have been found to be developed into tape worms. Cysts taken from the brain of cattle afflicted with staggers were given to a dog, and produced in due time tape worms. Then sections of these tape worms, or the rings containing ova, were given to young calves, and in fifteen days the calves were sick with staggers; and upon examining the brains of these calves the cysts were found. Our pig had been feeding upon the segments of the tape worm thrown off by man or beast, and had eaten of them by the thousand. Now should any person eat this pork, he would soon be afflicted with tape worms. Of course the practical application of these facts is plain—an animal diseased as was this pig, should be burned not thrown out to hogs or dogs, or even buried to rot, where it might be devoured; but should be destroyed at once. Other practical thoughts will occur to every one. I cannot help, just here, one word of moralizing: How stupid it seems to some practical people, to see a learned man spending time, talents, education, and this for long years, to learn the habits, history, etc., of these worms, but which when fully understood will explain many of the causes of disease in man and brute, and point out the way of safety.

I regret that I could not avoid these hard long words in this note, but I can assure you there are a great many with which I have not troubled your readers.

WM. H. WATKINS, M. D.

The colored man who outraged the person of the white girl in Georgia last week, has since died. There are many opinions as to the cause of his death, but a majority concur in the belief that it was owing to his being at the wrong end of the rope. Men can't be too careful which end they are at, nor negroes either.

## State News.

### Roseburg.

[Ensign, February 5th.]

On the night of the 28th ult., Mr. John S. Parry's saloon in this place was broken open and entered by some unknown person. Failing to obtain anything more valuable, the burglar contented himself by stealing a few bottles of liquor. The entrance was effected by forcing open the shutters and raising the window of an adjoining apartment. It is evident that the person who undertook the act, was acquainted with the premises.

The report is current, that a man who goes by the name of Long, who has been in these parts for a few months past, borrowed a horse and saddle from parties on Deer creek, more than a week since, to come to town, and has not been heard of since by the owners of the property.

The sales of public lands in this district, for January, are as follows: Number of acres sold, 2,483.83; taken under the Homestead Act, 3,853.43; taken under the Pre-emption Act, 2,830; total, 9,217.28.

The number of children in this School District, between the ages of four and twenty years, is as follows: Boys, 81; girls, 64; total, 145.

### Salem.

[Daily Press, January 30.]

The Post and City Directory for 1870 says, the population of that city is 8,928.

The Commercial says, there has been 825 deeds recorded at the Clerk's office in Multnomah county.

We had supposed that the days in which persons could be swindled, in watch trades, were passed; but we heard of a case yesterday, which convinces us that we were wrong. A party in town sold two Oriskany gold watches, worth perhaps ten dollars each, not long since for pure gold and got gold prices. Our advice to parties wanting jewelry, is to purchase of regular dealers.

We saw on exhibition yesterday, at Cox & Eschert's, several neat packages of hops from the yard of Wells & Co., Buena Vista. They have every appearance of being very fine; and are stronger, or, to use the expression of a bystander, have more of the "influence" than those imported. As we are informed, Messrs. Wells & Co., are the first in the State who have put up hops for the market.

The Willamette Farmer, yesterday came to hand containing a fine illustration of the celebrated Chester White Pigs. The proprietor announces, that hereafter he will be able to give frequent illustrations of farm products. We are pleased to see this evidence of success.

The people in the Forks of the Santiam, still send freight down. Four teams came in yesterday, loaded with bacon for Portland.

The amount of freight received at the Salem wharf yesterday, was trifling: 30 sacks feed came for Shelton and one box for S. & G. The boats still come down the river with full loads.

Land is selling on South Yamhill, near McMinnville, for fifteen dollars per acre. When it is taken into consideration, that the section mentioned is one of the best agricultural districts in the State and near to steamboat navigation, these figures are very small.

The river is still raising, having come up four inches yesterday. If the good weather continues, the water will go down a few feet within a few days.

We were treated to the finest winter landscape view last evening, that we have seen for many days. From our east window, we had a fine view of the Cascade range of mountains. The last rays of the setting sun lingered on the snow capped summits, while below was a rift of white clouds stretching along horizontally for miles, making a picture that the landscape painter would in vain attempt to transfer to canvas.

We noticed yesterday a wagon from the country loaded with fresh venison. The owner was peddling the meat.

Mrs. Hines, wife of Rev. G. Hines, an early missionary to Oregon, is lying dangerously ill at the family residence in this city. Her friends fear she cannot recover from the attack.

The Oregonian of yesterday has the following: We heard yesterday that a gentleman in this city had received a telegram from Washington stating, in effect, that a land grant in aid of the Salem and Astoria road, had been obtained from Government, and that Mr. Olney and Gaston who are at Washington looking after the interest of the two roads named, had entered into some negotiations with the Union Pacific Company, by which that company would take hold of both roads and put them through.