

THE DEMOCRATIC NEWS.

VOL. 1.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1870.

NO. 51.

The Democratic News.

Published Every Saturday Morning,
BY P. D. HULL,
Publisher & Proprietor.

OFFICE—On Third St. Between California and O.

TERMS:
Subscription, per annum, in advance.....\$4 00
Six months.....\$2 00

ADVERTISEMENTS.
In THE DEMOCRATIC NEWS will be charged at the following rates
First insertion, (ten lines or less).....\$3 00
For each week thereafter.....\$1 00
A liberal deduction from the above rates will be made on quarterly and yearly advertisements.

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

Business Cards.



JACKSONVILLE LODGE No. 10

HOLDS ITS REGULAR MEETINGS ON every Saturday evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.
SILAS J. DAY, N. G.
N. D. SHORT, R. Sec'y.
P. FERLEY, } Trustees.
S. J. DAY, }
W. M. RAY, }
May 1st, 1869. t-f

JAMES R. NEIL,

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,
Third Street, (west side), between California and Main.
Will practice in the Supreme and other Courts of this State.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Claims against the Federal and State Governments, the Entry of Lands under the Pre-emption and Homestead Laws, and to the Entry of Mineral Lodes under the recent Act of Congress.

C. W. KAHLER,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will practice in the Supreme Court, District, and other Courts of this State.
OFFICE—In building formerly occupied by O. Jacobs—opposite Court House square.

DR. GEO. B. TOLMAN,

(late Surgeon U. S. Army),
Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur.

WILL PRACTICE IN JACKSON AND adjacent counties, and attend promptly to all calls on professional business.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

on 4th street, opposite the M. E. Church, Jacksonville, Oregon.
Jan. 8th, 1870. jan8-tf

DR. L. T. DAVIS,

Office—On Pine street,
Opposite the Old

ARKANSAS LIVERY STABLE,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

E. H. GREENMAN,

Physician & Surgeon,
OFFICE—At his residence on Fifth Street Jacksonville, Oregon.

Will practice in Jackson and adjacent counties, and attend promptly to professional calls.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK

WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE AND SURGERY, and will attend promptly to all calls on professional business. His office and residence are at

The Overbeck Hospital,
On Oregon Street, Jacksonville, Oregon. 1-tf

JAMES D. FAY,

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,

OFFICE—In Court House, up stairs.
Will practice in the Supreme and other Courts of this State.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Claims against the Federal and State Governments, the Entry of Lands under the Pre-emption and Homestead Laws, and to the Entry of Mineral Lodes under the recent Act of Congress. 1-tf

Oregon Democratic Platform.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the great Democratic Convention at Albany, embodying the principles of the party in this State:

1. That they are unalterably attached to the principles of our Republic as expounded by its founders, and the paramount object of their organization shall ever be to uphold and maintain those principles inviolate.
2. That they hold those political positions, who, occupying positions of trust, claiming to be representatives of the people, have usurped the authority conferred on them, maliciously trampled under foot our sacred bill of rights, made civil law subordinate to military rule, perverted the functions of Government, and endeavored to concentrate its powers in the hands of an oligarchy, wholly disregarding the will and wishes of their constituents, and insidiously endeavored to disparage, debase and stigmatize the once proud title of American citizenship, as enemies to the best interests of this commonwealth.
3. That the so-called reconstruction measures attempted to be carried out by the present party in power is a notorious scheme, revolutionary in design, treasonable in execution, one which if acquiesced in as a rightful exercise of authority will establish a most dangerous precedent and imperil the safety and prosperity of our form of government, and that the present Senators in the Congress of the United States from this State in supporting those measures have misrepresented the wishes and outraged the sentiments of the people of Oregon.

4. That the systematic efforts made by that party to extend to the African, the Indian, and the Chinaman all the civil and political rights and privileges enjoyed by the white race, evinces a design on the part of its leaders, to destroy the high estimate placed upon that invaluable heritage and render despotism less objectionable and more easy of accomplishment.

5. That the ratification of the recently proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to the benighted negro and Indian, and which opens the door for its enjoyment to the heathenish Chinaman, is irregular, arbitrary and unlawful, and they most earnestly protest against the passage by the United States Congress of the pending act designed to enforce this obnoxious and illegal provision.

6. That they urge and entreat a repeal of the recent treaty concluded between the United States and China which guarantees to the latter nation such extensive privileges and immunities without corresponding benefits to American citizens, and offers to its border of semi-barbarians such favorable inducements to a gain in upon us, occupying our mineral and agricultural districts, create competition with our laboring masses, establish immoral pursuits, disorganize our commerce and deprive us of our own resources, decrease the white population, retard thrift, impede the advancement of education and enlightenment, a drain from our resources and send away our valuable mineral wealth, and demoralize and apostatize our community, and they resolve that a party who will sustain a policy so unwise, ruinous and ruthless as that which upholds such an infamous bargain, is unworthy the support of white men.

7. That in the management of municipal affairs they urge a judicious application of the principles of sound political economy, a laudable encouragement to agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and commercial interests; a just and equitable protection to the laborer and capitalist and the faithful exercise of a system of rigid retrenchment; that the government should be administered for the people and not against them, in protecting their rights and interests and not in fostering monopolies to prey upon them and despoil them of their substance; that a system of taxation which has for its object the establishment of privileged orders under the Government, either by preferring one class to another or by imposing grievous burdens upon the taxpayers, while conferring favors, exemptions and immunities upon the holders of Government securities deserves no other name than legalized public plunder.

8. That the continual payment of the semi-annual interest on the bonded debt of the United States without abatement, together with other enormous expenses for which the people are taxed, make a burden too intolerable to be borne without an effort to find some speedy means of relief; that the amount of the bonded debt was increased more than two-fold by the venal, illegal and unjustifiable terms of its contraction, and there is neither justice or wisdom in the repeated payment of the principal by the continued payment of the interest; that it is no part of good policy or good government to embarrass the energies of labor and all business enterprise by excessive and oppressive taxation for the exclusive benefit of a combination of untaxed capital, that to relieve the country and to restore prosperity we favor an equitable adjustment of the bonded debt of the United States.

9. That the desire of the present Congress, as manifested by the proceedings, to secure to the wealthy bondholders payment in coin on account of indebtedness growing out of loans to the United States, of Treasury notes when worth less than one-half their coin value, after the holders thereof have received exorbitant interest thereon, and at the same time leaving the pensions due unfortunate soldiers, their wives, children or other kindred to be paid in a depreciated currency, exhibits a spirit of injustice unsurpassed in the history of class legislation and fully demonstrates the existence of a design on the part of the monied aristocracy of the country to influence the establishment of a policy favoring the aggrandizement of the rich at the expense of the poor; a policy which has for its object the aggregation of wealth, opulence and power on the one hand, and misery, poverty and slavery on the other; a policy fitted only to a monarchical form of government.

10. That the Democracy of this State now, as heretofore, are strenuous advocates of a tariff for purposes of revenue only; that the principle of protection for the sake of protection is at war with the diversified interests of the people of the States, and experience has shown its tendency to aggrandize a class in the community at the expense and to the injury of the producing and laboring millions, taxing their industry equally, in violation of

the authority of the Constitution, and of the great principles that should govern this people in their intercourse with the family of nations.

11. That we favor the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, rescinding the 14th and 15th amendments.

12. That we are in favor of a liberal policy being pursued by the Legislature of this State, in the bestowal of the land grants to her for the purpose of public improvements.

13. That the Governor and resigning members of the Legislature, in engaging in a conspiracy to overthrow the State government, collect large amounts of coin as revenue, to be drawn from the business and hard earnings of the people, to be idle in the treasury, or to be the subjects of gambling speculations in warrants, bonds and other securities, were guilty of a high crime against the Government of Oregon, rendering them unworthy the respect and confidence of the people, or of being further entrusted with the administration of the government; and while we thus condemn the action of the Governor and resigning members, we unhesitatingly approve and endorse the conduct of the Democratic members in earnestly and faithfully striving to restore and maintain the organization of the Legislature, and provide for the due administration of the laws.

Republicanism vs. Democracy.

In the above entitled heading the claim of republicanism is that they are the capital, whilst, for answer thereto, the democracy say they are the workers, and therefore the true capital of the commonwealth. The claims of each party are advocated. First by the republicans. That they hold the national monied wealth and furnished it to the demands of Congress during the late international strife and that the democracy was opposed to the Government and tried to break it down.

Mr. Dawes (republican in Congress a short time since showed up the fallacy of this claim, for if, as they say, they loved the government, they would not continue to endeavor to rob it of its life blood by appropriating every dollar they can squeeze from "labor" to their own pecuniary benefit. Mr. Voorhees (dem.) further showed, by figures, that of the amount of bonds issued by the General Government, bearing interest, no less a sum than \$1,500,000, for which not one dollar had ever been paid to the Government or any body else, and, at the very least, that part of our debt was wholly without a consideration and void therefore by law. The interest on this sum annually is the trifling sum of \$52,000,000 gold, or about \$200 for every man, woman and child in the United States. This reduced to currency at even present rates is about \$240 as, however, about one fifth of the people only are tax-payers it takes the sum of 12 00 from the pocket of every tax-payer and as the bondholders are exempt virtually from taxation on this debt this again increases the personal head tax indirectly.

This does not look much in itself but take it for 20 years and it comes to over \$240 and all this to go into these "country loving" (God save the mark) loyalists pockets. They cry out their love of country. What is love of country? With the republicans it is love of the republican party and their own pockets. Party and self are their narrow ideas of "patriotism," but the laborers, the Democracy, look to the general welfare of the country in all its varied features. They know not the difference of north, south, east or west. The white American citizen, whether from the forests of Maine, the prairies of the West, the orange groves of Florida, or the gold regions of the Pacific, is, in their view, the same. He is looked on as the leading ethnological race and by the energy, sagacity and all the faculties that together make a great people has proved himself superior to any other race of people. Yet the republican seeks to compel the people, whom centuries of hard study, cultivation and experience have placed above all the people of the earth and to whom all other races and people look up, to take into partnership with them in their heritage of civilization and greatness, the negro and the mongolian. The former of whom as a race are described as so low that they have no belief, no traditions and are dirty and beastly in their habits and aspirations, if they possess any of the latter. Every one should read the travels of Speke, Grant and Baker in Africa to get some idea of what the immediate ancestors of the negro and his relatives in the central parts of Africa have been and still are.

It is common for the radicals to accuse the democrats of a wish to repudiate an honest debt. We do not believe any such thing. No true democrat wishes to repudiate what the country honestly owes, but they do wish to sift out the honest debts from those stolen and forced from the people in their time of need. They do say, that he who however much mistaken who fought and bled and suffered personally for the government he loved, is a great deal more entitled to the interest on the \$1,500,000 than the New York bondholder, who only loaned a small portion of his surplus capital, after almost careful calculation that he was going to get from 15 to 25 per cent per annum on his actual investment.

The democracy, by its members, fought as the duty seemed to call; no force necessary—each heart felt and understood the God given right of

freedom of conscience and aided according to its dictates. It did not say, this is the doctrine our leaders teach and you must then exactly believe it and if you do not believe it you must nevertheless do as they bid you or you are not loyal.

The democracy are by our opponents recognized as workers in the political strife. Yes, and they are workers, the soil, the mines, the forests and the prairies all bear testimony to their energy. They are the pioneers who mark out the path for civilization and all its fruits to walk in, and their determination and pluck made the wilderness to blossom and bring forth the treasures hid in a thousand hills.—Capital Chronicle.

The Democratic "Live Issues."

For several years back those "progressive Radicals" who are so much averse to the past that they wish to destroy the Republic and the Constitution, have been charging the Democracy with being agitators of "dead issues." They pretend to be modern themselves, and ridicule every proposition to discuss any principle that has been known for more than a year. We are not astonished at their being averse to that past which shows so disgraceful a record for them. To look back, with them, is to see the ghosts of slaughtered men and to hear the cries of widows who are calling for justice against oppressors. There is nothing left but to go madly on in the path marked out, until the people are enslaved by their efforts, or until a guillotine stops the way. As they have been calling for new issues, however, it is proper for us at this time to note that they have got them. In the Democratic platform adopted by the great Convention at Albany, are some resolutions that are new enough, we hope, to satisfy the newest man in the Radical camp. The eighth plank in the platform is bran new, and like a new broom, it will sweep clean. The radicals know this well, and they are sore to death over it. But the Democratic platform is not entirely a thing of to-day, like anyone must be to meet the endorsement of Radicals. It has reference to the past as well as to the present, and links the two together. The Democracy have renewed their fealty to those great principles of the founders of the Republic, which should be perpetual, and have suggested the only means that is left to save them from total overthrow. As the platform more widely circulates, still are heard more words of approval for that vital part of it—the eighth resolution. In that the enemies of liberty see a bolt ready forged and aimed, and next June, when it is hurled with the force that an outraged people possess when fighting against tyranny, they know it will inflict a mortal wound on those it strikes. That bolt is aimed at Radicalism, and there is no mail strong enough to protect the foul thing against it. The advocates of justice have at last secured a platform that has a substance in it to make patriots hope and tyrants shake. Armed in such a cause, the brave old Democracy of Oregon cannot be beaten at any point. The ball here started will not only carry enthusiasm over the Pacific coast, but will go down the Eastern slope with a million cheers, and roll over the hosts of tyrants who oppose it. The bribes of imperial bondholders and the voices of hired advocates cannot affect the action of an undecieved people. Our able speakers will so clearly show up the iniquities and evil designs of the Radical party that all those who are unwilling to be slaves, will band together, and in their might, hurl down to the lower depths of perdition the party that holds money to be more valuable than blood, and says liberty is inconsistent with material progress. There will be nothing left of Radicalism in Oregon, when the fight is over, and for that result they may thank the great Convention at Albany, which complied with their demand for "live issues," by putting that eighth resolution in the Democratic platform.—Herald.

B. F. Dowell writes to his paper that Senator Casserly, of California, and other Democrats, oppose "every land grant." Dowell wrote that charge in the very face of a contrary showing record. The position of Mr. Casserly and other Democratic Senators is that of land grants in proper quantities with restrictions against speculators; while that of the Republicans in Indiana and the Committees of the House is opposition to land grants under any circumstances. We have published the evidence in support of our charge, while that of Dowell is totally and completely refuted by the evidence.—Herald.

The Oregonian having insisted that opposition to further grants of land and money to railroads was on the part of Democrats alone, and was a party measure, we commend to its attention, in addition to the convincing proof already published in the HERALD, the following resolution of the Indiana State Republican Convention.—Herald.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the donations of the public lands or the grant of subsidies in money to railroads and other corporations, and that we demand the reservation of the public domain for the use of actual settlers and educational purposes.

Nigger Equality.

The Fifteenth Bedamnedment Certain to be "Ratified."—Hell just ahead.—The only way of Salvation—Rub in the Nigger—Official equality the watch-word—Black the winning color for Congressmen and all Federal Officers.

Nigger Judges, Legislators, Magistrates, Sheriffs, Collectors and Constables, in every Southern State, from Virginia to Texas—A nigger Supreme Justice, in South Carolina—A nigger Lieutenant Governor, in Louisiana—and a nigger Secretary of State, and United States Senator, in Mississippi—Revels, a thievish nigger preacher, who left Leavenworth, Kansas, to escape the penitentiary, welcomed with a grand ovation, to the floor of the National Senate—welcomed to those illustrious seats once graced by Webster, Clay and Calhoun—as the august Senatorial representative of our native State—Senators of the United States, so-called, rushing up to do homage, to his grinning old wench of a wife, in those galleries once radiant with the loveliness of STATESMEN'S wives and daughters!—The Fifteenth patch on the semi-divine Constitution of our fathers, certain to be declared ratified, in a few weeks—and Sumner, Wilson and Tipton, chucking over the hell's of "Reconstruction" and "Equal Rights," and expressing their joy that the "day of justice is at last at hand, when they may hope to welcome colored Senators to their places in the Senate."—Lexington (Mo.) Caucasian.

Major George Williams, a Federal soldier in the late sectional war, and who lost a leg in battle, was a candidate for the Republican nomination for County Clerk in the eminently "loyal" county of Marion. He was defeated by a most convincing majority, only receiving eighteen votes on the first and five on the last ballot, out of a total vote of eighty-three. This is the way returned soldiers are treated by "loyal" men. In the first place they make contracts with soldiers to serve in the army for gold, and pay them off in greenbacks worth forty cents on the dollar, repudiating 60 cents of every dollar owing to them. Then when they come home disable and ask for a favor from the party, they are overwhelmingly refused any sort of consideration. The same papers that are filled with appeals in favor of paying to the bondholders gold coin in return for greenbacks advanced by them, justify the payment to soldiers of greenbacks for gold coin promised them. Not only do they justify the repudiation of three-fifths of the debt due to the soldiers who risked their lives and lost their limbs in the war, but they refuse to advance their claims for consideration at the hands of the nominating conventions of the party. Under the circumstances, we think that most of the soldiers will be disposed to vote against the Radicals who have no more soul than to consider money more valuable than blood.—Herald.

A WONDERFUL SALT MINE.—The great Humboldt salt mine, near Austin, Nev., is described as looking like a lake frozen over. The salt is as hard and as level, and smooth as ice. Were it not for the fine particles which are condensed from vapors arising from beneath, and which cover the crystalline salt to the depth of perhaps one-eighth of an inch, it would make an excellent skating rink at all times of the year, except on very unfrequent occasions when it is covered with water. The expanse of crystallized salt is no less than twenty miles in length and twelve in breadth.

NO DOUBT OF IT.—A Radical paper says, "It is evident that a spirit of incendiarism is abroad." We have no doubt of it. It commenced its career with the advent of the Radical party, and has been stalking abroad ever since. It has applied the torch to the grand temple of our liberty which has well nigh fallen beneath the consuming flames of Radicalism. The men who have been running Congress for the past three sessions are the worst kind of incendiaries deserving a fate worse than his who fired the temple of Ephesus.

OLD SHOES.—What becomes of old shoes? They are cut in small pieces and these are put for a couple of days in chloride of sulphur which makes the leather very hard and brittle. After this is affected the material is washed with water, dried, ground to powder and mixed with some substance which makes the particles adhere together, as shellac, good glue or thick solution of gum. It is then pressed into moulds and shaped into combs, buttons, knife-handles, and many other articles.

NATION, "nation," "nation!" What nation? Even Southern papers have caught up this absurd slang. This is no "nation"—in the sense never has been, never will be, never can be a "nation." It must be either a Federative Republic or an Empire.

SOME fellow at Elizabethtown, N. J., built a schooner and named it "Benjamin Butler." But the gods will not be mocked, and the first time it went to sea they cut the craft in two, and four men were lost with the wreck.