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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.

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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 partisans, 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 regardless of 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 nefarious 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 heathen 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 borders of semi-barbarians such favorable inducements to swarm in upon us, occupying our mineral and agricultural districts, create competition with our laboring masses, establish immoral pursuits, disgusting rites, ceremonies and practices in our towns, discourage and repel the immigration of our own race, decrease the white population, retard thrift, impede the advancement of education and enlightenment, abstract 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 burthens 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 so diers, their wives, children or other kindred to be paid in a depreciated currency, exhibits a spirit of injustice unbecoming 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 11th and 13th 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.

The Chinese Question.

The Constitution of the State of Oregon. Art. 1, Sec. 31, says: "White foreigners who are or may hereafter become residents of this State shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and descent of property as native born citizens. And the legislative assembly shall have power to restrain and regulate the immigration to this State of persons not qualified to become citizens of the United States." Sec. 35. "No free negro or mulatto, not residing in this State at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall come, reside or be within this State, or hold any real estate, or make any contracts, or maintain any suit therein. Art. 11, Sec. 6. "No negro, Chinaman, or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage."

We do not publish these extracts for the purpose of showing how utterly useless a State Constitution is, in these days of Congressional usurpation, but to refer to the well-considered policy adopted by the people in the year 1857. They held out inducements to white men of all nations to come here, the strongest of which was that the hardy pioneer who had only his strong arm and stout heart, with which to build a fortune and carve a name, would not have the competition of the inferior races to contend against. This policy received the approval of nine-tenths of our citizens at that time, and is none the less esteemed by them now since experience has taught that it is founded upon the soundest principles of political economy. The freedom and welfare of a republic depends upon the balance of power being retained in the hands of an intelligent independent working class, composed of the husbandman, the mechanic and the laborer. There can be no such thing as a democracy composed alone of the immensely rich and the abjectly poor entirely dependent upon them. The introduction of any servile race, whether they be called slaves or not, so far as it tends to produce this last result, corrupts our system of Government and destroys its prosperity. It is not surprising then that Coolidge or Chinese immigration, as it is called by its Radical defenders, should have proved to be, though yet in its infancy, an unmitigated evil. The State of California has been the first to feel its effects, and already ten thousand skillful and common workmen are out of employment in the city of San Francisco alone. While this State of affairs may arise in part from other causes, it is chiefly owing to the fact that their places in the workshops, the mines and other occupations have been filled by the rat eating pagans who will labor for a pittance upon which a decent white man would starve. The question presses, what shall be done for these thousands of starving workmen and their families? The answer must be given without delay, or the peace of the State will be endangered. Men who are willing to work, will not quietly starve in a land of plenty, which they can well call their own, since its wealth and progress is the work of their hands. In spite of all this, active measures are being taken to increase the evil. Congress has, or is about to grant to the steamship lines, an additional subsidy for the purpose of facilitating Coolie immigration, against the earnest protest of that State. The result is easily foreseen. In a few years white immigration will have entirely ceased, and the laboring class, "the bone and sinew of the country" will be crushed out or driven to the wall, with all these evils it brings no compensating advantages. It is said that without their pauper labor we could build no railroads. But railroads are only desirable when they conduce to the wealth and comfort of the people. A road built by white men, though not so profitable perhaps to the contractors, is more so to the country. The workmen settle upon the line of the road, and open farms, new hamlets towns and cities spring up, and new life and vigor pervades the land. The Chinaman on the other hand confers no benefits, he buys none of our products, not even the rice upon which he feeds, and when his work is done, the wages of his labor, the gold from our mines and the ashes of his dead are taken back to the great hive from

whence he came. This immigration can only be compared with the irruption of the hordes of barbarians that in the middle ages swept from Northern Europe over the rich plains of Italy, and after leaving desolation in their track, returned to the north to be followed by others, each more insatiable than the last.

The Democratic party have done wisely in making war upon this evil in its commencement, while yet they may, for in two years more it may be a part of the Constitution, and a "dead issue."

Plaintdealer.

"The labor party went with the democrats in New Hampshire."

The above we take from the Post published at Wilmington, North Carolina. The paper is an extreme radical one, and it must be rather humiliating for it to admit that the laboring men in New England are becoming sufficiently independent to oppose, by their votes, the will of the monopolists, that for years have driven them to the polls, forcing them to cast their ballots for men and for a party that was robbing them of the daily proceeds of their labor, making the poor poorer and the rich richer. It is undoubtedly true as the Post suggests that the labor party is assisting in revolutionizing the sentiment of even New England. The torrid monopolist who with a million of dollars of untaxed government securities in his pocket, will soon discover that the laboring class of the people will ere long refuse to be swindled in the manner practiced the past ten years by the radical party. The fact has become too patent that the labor of the country had become entirely subservient to capital. When the radicals admit that in radical New England it is cutting loose from the power that has hitherto had it firmly bound, what can we expect will be the result throughout the West, where a far greater degree of independence exists than in the manufacturing establishments of the East. The Post, within the next four years will see that the laboring class of our people not in any particular section but in every State and Territory in the Union, will unite under one common banner, and their principles will be protection to all, equality in taxation and the elevation of the laboring masses, instead of their degradation, as the radical party propose, in sinking them to the same level with the African and Mongolian. Is it to be wondered at that they are waking up to their true interests in the manufacturing towns and cities of New England, where the employees are compelled to work fourteen hours every day, men, women and children alike; the miserable pittance allowed is scarcely sufficient to purchase the necessaries required to hold the body and soul together, and still you hear these hypocritical demagogues harping upon cheaper labor. There is not a white man in the employ of a New England abolitionist that could retain his place for one day, if a moon-eyed Mongolian should approach the employer and promise to work for a few farthings less per day. "Cheap labor" says the radical, "high protective tariff on everything they consume," protection to our manufacturers, "exemption from taxation of the men who hold government securities by the million," tax the homestead and the only cow of the poor laboring man. Crush him in his hopes and aspirations and keep him toiling year in and year out, early and late.

This is the plain, inevitable result of the workings of the radical party, and the laborers have discovered it, the military glory and achievements of Gen. Grant will not be sufficient to insure another victory to the radical party. It was the only thing that prevented the election of Horatio Seymour in the last election but his glory cannot save it again.—Capital Chronicle.

A MINISTERIAL MISTAKE.—An amusing incident occurred at one of our churches on Sunday last, which will do to make a note of. A sombre-dressed and well-behaved young gentleman, and a stranger in the city, wended his way into a place where the Gospel is dispensed, and upon entering the church the minister bowed politely as in recognition of the young gentleman, which salutation the stranger could but return. The minister then arose from his seat in the pulpit, come down to the place where the young man had seated himself, and asked him to take a place in the pulpit and make a prayer.

Stranger—"Guess you're mistaken in your man, sir."

Minister—"You are the gentleman, I believe, with whom I had the conversation yesterday."

Stranger—"No sir, I am agent for a wholesale liquor house in Chicago."

Minister retiring to his pulpit disgusted breathes a prayer of more than ordinary fervor.—Carson Appeal.

Several Chicago business firms have secured good-looking females to collect their bills. The only trouble is that bachelor debtors are inclined to show cause why the dear dunnets should call again.

Woman is like the ivy, the more she loves you the closer she clings to you.

Unrestricted Suffrage.

Several of the very radical journals are rejoicing with exceeding great joy over the fact that a bill has passed Congress granting unrestricted suffrage to the thousands of uneducated negroes in the District of Columbia. We look upon this measure as one of the most destructive blows ever aimed at our institutions, opening, as it does, the way to the ballot-box for seven hundred thousand people, ninety-nine and a half per cent. of whom can neither read nor write, and whose training has been such as to wholly unfit them for exercising the highest duties of the citizen. The value and perpetuity of Republican Institutions must, from their very nature, depend wholly upon the average intelligence and capacity of those who, through the ballot-box, make the laws of the country. In a country of five millions of voters, where parties are so evenly balanced as they usually are in the United States, half a million or so of ignorant voters will always turn the scale, and therefore the destinies of the Nation must virtually remain in their hands. Due regard for our own protection, and for the interests, welfare, and honor of the Nation, should deter us from ever placing the control of the Nation in the hands of those who are so ignorant that even in the ordinary business affairs of life they cannot with safety be trusted to make their own contracts, but must be kept under the guardianship of Freedmen's Bureau agents. As was remarked by Acting Vice-President Foster, when the District Suffrage bill was under discussion in the United States Senate, the voters of the country are called upon to sit in judgment upon the acts of Congress, Legislatures, Presidents, and Governors, and not unfrequently Congressional proceedings are reversed, and Congressional laws virtually repealed, at the ballot-box. Is there, in all the land, a man who will say that any one of the half million or more of the adult male apprentices of the Freedmen's Bureau is fit to be a Senator or a Member of the Lower House of Congress? If the ignorant and recently enfranchised freedmen are not competent to sit in the halls of Congress and make laws for the Nation, are they competent to sit in judgment upon and pronounce against or in favor of the acts of Congress? Would we allow any man whom we did not believe to be competent to sit on a Judge's bench, to reverse decisions of the Supreme Court? The white race, for generations, had to pass through a series of training and education before it became competent to use the ballot with judgment and discretion. Is the black race so far superior to the white race that it is competent to emerge at one bound from a condition of slavery and semi-barbarism to a position where it can virtually decide the most important and abstruse questions of statesmanship at the ballot-box? We wrong not. Congress is unwise in hurrying these people to the ballot-box. It is preparing the entering wedge which is to destroy our Republican system. It is virtually denying the efficacy and usefulness of our system of education, and holding out a premium for ignorance, by placing the political judgment and wisdom of the graduates of our schools and colleges upon a par with a class of people whom Congress admits are not capable of managing their own private affairs, and so placed them in all business matters under the guardianship of Government agents. The great mischief of the steps taken by Congress lies in the fact that in matters of suffrage it is impossible to go backward. A mistake once made in this direction cannot be rectified. Once allowed access to the ballot-box no class will ever vote to close it against themselves. The mischief once set afoot must keep on with its work until destruction ensues. When once the little teredo has secured a position in a plank of a ship's bottom, it does not cease its dangerous work until the grand and glorious vessel is a helpless wreck. Thus far Congress has only extended suffrage in the District of Columbia, and is endeavoring to extend it in the Territories. If it would pause there all might yet be well, for as the voters in the District and Territories do not make members of Congress, the evil might yet be abolished, for as soon as the new system is tried, even on a circumscribed scale, it will be demonstrated to be pernicious, dangerous and destructive. But Congress has no intention of pausing. Having introduced the Trojan Horse within the walls of the Republic, that body will endeavor to keep it running until the animal succeeds in overthrowing them. Our only hope is that a kind Providence will interpose some obstacle to prevent the full accomplishment of the designs now on foot. If Congress succeeds in imposing complete negro suffrage on the country, there are adult men who will read this article who will live long enough to see our Republican institutions destroyed by this new system, and cognate measures that are traveling hand in hand with the abominable mischief.—S. F. Call.

INTEMPERANCE IN ALASKA.—The Alaska Times says there are only six hundred people in Sitka, all told, yet there are sixty bar-rooms and two breweries in full blast.