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The Democratic News.

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Trustees.
May 1st, 1869.

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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,

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Jan. 8th, 1870. jan 8-11.

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Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,

OFFICE—In Court House, up stairs.

Will practice in the Supreme and other Courts of this State.

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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 confided to 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 endeavoring 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 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 holders of semi-barbarians such favorable inducements to assimilate in upon us, occupying our mineral and agricultural districts, create competition with our laboring masses, establish unwholesome and disgusting rites, ceremonies and practices in our towns, discourage and repel the immigration of our own race, decrease the white population, retard, if not 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 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.

The Fifteenth Amendment Fraud.

A leading Mongrel paper says:—

"Every political measure that has not the sanction of the Democracy is, in their estimation a 'fraud.' Amendments to the Constitution, though proposed and ratified exactly as provided in that instrument, are tricks of unscrupulous partisans, while the Fifteenth Amendment, that has done more to make a reality of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence than all the balance of the Constitution put together, is denounced by them as tyrannical."

We do not quote this paragraph with a view of convincing the author of its foolishness or falsehood, because we do not imagine that he supposes there is a word of truth in what he says about the fair ratification of the "Fifteenth Amendment." When the States adopted the clause of the Constitution in relation to Amendments, it was their intention that the fair and full expression of the people of the States should be taken on the subject. But this so-called Amendment has been compassed by cheating the people. For instance, Ohio is counted for the Amendment, when only in 1868 the people of that State voted against the measure by a majority of over 50,000. A direct vote of the people of Missouri went overwhelmingly against it at the same time. The people of the State of Illinois voted against it by 100,000 majority. Only last fall, the people of the State of New York went against it by a direct vote of over 50,000, and on a full vote would have thrown 100,000 against it. Connecticut, the last State it voted on the question, cast, we think, 7,000 against it. No one doubts that a direct vote of the people of Pennsylvania would show 100,000 against it. And yet all these States are reckoned for it! Here is precisely where the fraud comes in. The people are cheated. Their will has not only not been consulted, but the measure is declared carried by those States where it is known that an overwhelming majority are against it. Under the pressure of party, the Legislature of these States have abominably abused their constituents, and ratified a measure that is hateful to them. So much for the fraud of the Amendment in the Northern States.

In the South it is even worse. Every one of those States have been forced to carry the measure against their judgment and their will. The thing has been carried there wholly by bayonets, and no man in his senses, who is not willing to be looked upon as a liar, will pretend that such a ratification is valid, or of binding effect upon any State. No one doubts that if this so-called Amendment were submitted to a perfectly fair vote of the people of all the States, it would be rejected by a majority of eight-tenths at least. The Amendment is, therefore, a fraud. It is an oppression. It is an act of despotism, which the people ought to resist in any and every way which should secure them their rights in the premises. The man who declares this an amendment to the Constitution, within the meaning of that sacred instrument, must be either an ignoramus or a down-right liar. If he is not one, he must be the other. And the Democrat who advises passive submission to such an abominable fraud ought to be looked upon as really working in the interest of the negro party. He may be a traitor to his party, or he may be a fool, but we cannot comprehend how he can help being one or the other. To submit to such a fraud is to consent to make an end of the Democratic party, and of American civilization together. It buries both in one grave. And the man who counsels submission to such a monstrous cheat deserves to be buried in oblivion so deep, that eternity shall never bring his worthless carcass to the light again. There are some so-called Democratic papers which advise submission, but they invariably belong to a class of papers which have acted all through the war as tails to the negro kite. They have no claims to be looked upon as Democratic organs. They are merely commercial ventures, as their course is solely controlled by considerations purely venal. Every true Democrat who lends his patronage to such sheets, gives aid and comfort to the common enemies of his party and of his country.—*Day Book.*

Hypocrisy Unparalleled.

Significant and most cheering are the signs in the Senate of the fast coming revolution. At the opening yesterday the Committee on Disabilities reported favorably Mr. Ferry's bill repealing the test acts. Immediately afterward Mr. Revel presented the resolution of his Legislature asking the speedy removal of the political disabilities of all the citizens of Mississippi, and later in the day Mr. Sumner withdrew his objections to the bill lately passed relieving the disabilities of a large number of persons therein named. At this rate and in this humor we need not be long in reaching universal amnesty.—*New York Tribune.*

This is the language of that arch traitor and vile hypocrite, Horace Greeley, who helped with all his might to shackle the white citizens of the South with these very "disabilities" he now, in the snivelling cant of a Mawworm or an Amindab Steek, pretends to deplicate! Will the people of the United States ever awake to the conception of the real character of this Mephistopheles of the Tribune? After Greeley, Sumner & Co. have kept the intelligent white voters of the South chained and gagged, politically powerless, till this infamous nigger amendment was forced upon the country, after resistance to this outrage was rendered impossible in those States, by a standing army of 60,000 men, placed there by Greeley and his political confederates, and the emasculation of the white man a fixed fact, niggers in full official and social swing, from the jury box to the Senate, their late masters too weak for resistance, and under the very feet of this ignorant and inferior race, then these soundly leaders assume the role of philanthropists, and cry "let the poor white man up; proclaim universal amnesty!" But the time will come, when "amnesty" is granted or not, when the shackles will be off the limbs of the white men of the South, and when, too, they can afford to express their political and social views, practically; when the bayonets will not, as now, be pointed at their breasts, with the besotted nigger, and the doubly besotted carpet-bagger, playing the role of despotism. They must bide their time with patience.—*Day Book.*

Why Mr. Hoar was not Confirmed.

The true reason why the Senate refused to confirm the nomination of Mr. Hoar as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court is leaking out at last. The surly Attorney General had the audacity to question the infallibility of Congress; this was his crime, and for this he was made the recipient of a deliberate and unusual affront. The Washington correspondent of the Hartford (Conn.) Times says:

The true reason of his rejection will not be sent over the country by telegraphic despatches. It will be claimed that he was rejected for the reason that he belonged to the North and in Massachusetts. But that State has no Justice upon the Bench and the Senate cares nothing for this reason. With the South full of Northern men in every Executive office, and sustained there by the Senate, very few people can be made to believe that Mr. Hoar was rejected on account of his locality. The true reason is this: He has expressed opinions of the unconstitutionality of some of the acts of Congress, and he does not like the Radical plan of subjugating the Judiciary. This killed him off. The Government is to a considerable extent revolutionized. The States and the people have little power, and centralization will be supreme. Already you will notice that Farnsworth, Dawes and Bingham are alarmed, and have entered protests as boldly as they dare. But they dare not say much, for tyranny is so great here that Republicans who are really alarmed dare not speak boldly and freely. But a good many of them are shaking with fear. There has not been a good feeling between the President and Congress for some time, and Grant is now very much incensed.

EXCITING INCIDENT AT A FIRE.—At a fire in a liquor saloon in St. Louis one night, through the smoke the figure of, as was supposed, a negro was seen inside standing with outstretched arms as if imploring aid. A gallant fireman, seizing an axe broke the door open and rushed in amid the fire and smoke, presently returning with the sufferer in his arms. The cheers of the crowd greeted him as he bore his burden into the street and attempted to set it down. It was stiff and couldn't sit down. The rescued victim was a wooden Indian, used as a sign for the saloon and taken in every night.

Charge this to Marietta Register: "An elderly baptist lady living up the Muskingum, writes a private letter to a friend: 'We can't get to meeting this weather; but the minister staid with us three days; we gave him ten pounds of butter and a ham, and you better believe we kept him praying while he staid.'"

Little three-year-old Mary was playing very roughly with the kitten—carrying it by the tail. Her mother told her that she would hurt it. "Why no I won't" said she; I'm carrying it by the handle!"

On the 22d of last month Hon. William Munger of Ohio, presented to the House the petition of 155 citizens of Worcester, Mass., praying for a redemption of the bonded debt. The petition was enclosed to him in a letter, which we are constrained to publish, as it is indicative of a strong undercurrent of public sentiment which may be destined to bear all before it. Here is the letter:

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 20, 1870.

DEAR SIR:—We read with great interest your brave and timely speech for the repudiation of the National War Debt, and regard you as one of the few, if not the only honest man in Congress. We can liken the tyrannical insolence with which your views were received to nothing better than the scenes in the House in 1836 and 1837, and described in *Secord's Life of John Quincy Adams*, chap. 13, when the old hero presented petitions for the abolition of chattel bondage at the South. You have met and defied a mightier despotism, the seat of whose power is not in Charleston or New Orleans, but in New York and Boston. I send you herewith a petition, of H. H. Bigelow and 154 other citizens of Worcester, which you will please present and have referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Bigelow is a Republican, and one of the largest manufacturers in Massachusetts. I do not exaggerate in saying that an equal number of the signers embody quite as much intelligence and honest patriotism as the 123 soundrels who voted for Garfield's resolution. Politically there are about three Republicans to one Democrat among the signers, and more than one hundred of the whole number work in one shoe factory. You can judge by that how our people will stand when the issue is frankly and intelligently considered. * * Yours, truly,

E. H. HATWOOD.

WARNING TO HUSBANDS.—A lady in the *Revolution*, (Sister Anthony's paper) writes as follows: The great want of women at present is money—money for their personal wants, and money to carry out their plans. I propose that they shall earn it, that they shall consider it as honorable to work for money as for board, and demand for them equal pay for equal work. I demand that the bearing and rearing of children, the most exacting of employments, and involving the most terrible risks, shall be the best paid work in the world, and that husbands shall treat their wives with at least as much consideration, and acknowledge them entitled to as much money as wet nurses. The meaning of this is that wives are about to strike for greenbacks, so much for every baby born. No greenbacks, no more sons and daughters. No greenbacks, no more population; and no more boys to carry on the great enterprises of the age. The scale of prices for maternal duties are given as follows:—girl babies, \$100; boy, \$200; twin, \$300; twin, (both boys,) \$400; triplets, \$500; triplets, (all boys,) \$1,000. Terms, C. O. D. No credit beyond first child, motto being "pay up or dry up." Husbands who desire to transmit their names to posterity will please notice, and take a new departure.

Man.

Man is a wonderful creature, but if he equaled the beasts, birds and insects, in their own peculiar powers, how much more wonderful he would be! If, for instance, he could swim like a fish, run like an antelope, gallop like a horse, climb like a monkey, spring like a tiger, and fly like an eagle; or if he could roar like a lion, sing like a nightingale, scent like a hound, hear like a rabbit, hold on like a leech, persevere like an ant, see as far as a bird, guide himself like a bee, jump like a grasshopper, sleep like a toad, and diet like an anaconda, what a marvel of creation would he be! But, taking his short comings into consideration, he is not so much after all. Think of it! If a man's voice bore the same proportion to his weight that a canary does, his lightest word could be heard at the distance of eight hundred miles; and if, at the same time, he had, relatively to his bulk, the same jumping powers as the tiniest flea, he could spring from New York City to China at a single bound. Ah! that would be something like.—*Heath and Home.*

A REVOLVING BATTERY TO BE WORN ON THE PERSON.—We clip the following from the Parisian correspondent of the *New York Mercantile Journal*: "The newest invention of double repeating pistols and impenetrable breastplating, are totally and very amusingly eclipsed by the suggestion of a facetious mechanist, who proposes to furnish, at comparatively light expense a revolving battery belt, which the individual using it has merely to fasten around his body in order to be nearly as formidably as a whole squad of armed men. He may have as many as six rows of revolver barrels, one above the other, issuing from the belt, and, by the aid of a spring, can fire and reload them all at once. This would be a pleasant customer in a crowd!"