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Jan. 8th, 1870.

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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 positions, who, occupying positions of trust, claiming to be representatives of the people, have usurped the authority conferred 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 disregarded 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 degraded 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 hordes of semi-barbarians such favorable inducements to swarm in upon us, occupying our mineral and agricultural districts, create competition with our laboring men, 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 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 contract, 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 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 Income Tax.

The tax burden begins to gall. The Republican papers, reflecting the discontent of their patrons, are crying out against the income tax. The Sacramento Union suggests that a monster petition for its repeal be started in San Francisco, to be circulated generally on this coast, and that the same be forwarded to our Representatives in Washington. The income tax, it tells us "is a simple undisguised outrage as it stands, having the approval of none but Assessors and Collectors, Senator indifferent to the wants and sufferings of the country, and a Secretary of the Treasury whose vain ambition to make a good showing in extinguishing the national debt would lead him to swamp the nation."

We are truly glad to find that our Republican cotemporaries are waking up to the situation. We are glad that the cry of "loyalty" can no longer close their eyes to the enormities of Radical legislation. There is no doubt but that this income tax is a cheat and swindle. Under it the dishonest shirk the burdens imposed, while the more scrupulous and conscientious are made to bleed. But the Radical legislation generally has been an imposition; one-half of the public debt a fraud. The tariff laws are huge swindles. The income tax does not approximate them in iniquity and oppressiveness. Whatever burden is imposed by the latter goes directly to the support of Government. The tax does not insure directly to the benefit of capitalists. It does not burden the many for the benefit of the privileged few. It does not build up huge monopolies at the expense of the consumers of the country. It does not rob labor for capital.

All of this the tariff laws do. But the income tax strikes those who are able to pay. It strikes only the rich and the comparatively rich. It takes from him who has, for the benefit of the Government. This is the reason why it is so unpopular. This is the reason why Radical papers, which are always loyal to wealth, and never fail to take sides with money as against labor, cry aloud for the repeal. If the revenue from incomes is out of, capital will be relieved to that extent. Of course additional burdens must fall upon the masses. High tariffs must continue, and bounties must flow from the people to the coffers of the monopolists. Nobody should sign the Union's "monster petition" save those who are rich. The poor should not touch it. Why should they care if one who has a clear income of twenty thousand dollars is made to pay one thousand of it to support the Government?

Already the incomes of the bondholders are exempt. There is two thousand millions worth of property which pays no cent of tax to the Government. The Union would extend the list. Why, it may ask, should the holder of the State bonds or county bonds, or railroad bonds, or individual bonds be taxed any more than these? And yet, if the income tax be abolished, the effect will be to exempt all such. The fact is, any argument that is good as against the income tax is good against all taxation. Taxes are immitigable evils, but yet we can't get along without them.

There was a time when the national tax fell so lightly upon us that we scarcely knew of its existence. Those were the days of Democratic rule, before the despoilers seized the reins of government. Then white men administered the public affairs and fanatics and thieves were kept in the background. But all this has passed. Radicalism, like a huge plague, settled over the country and made men mad. White men were set to cutting each others throats for the benefit of the negro. The Union, that brought us nothing but blessings, must be overthrown. We must have a magnificent centralized government, a large standing army, princely revenues, multitudes of tax gatherers, and, above all, that greatest of public blessings' a public debt.

Well, we have them all and must pay for them. In addition we have the Fifteenth Amendment and negro voters. These are luxuries to be paid for. No other civilized nation can boast a Fifteenth Amendment. And at a cost of only twenty-five

hundred millions of dollars! Why this is dirt cheap for so inestimable a blessing. The Union should not complain about income taxes in view of such a boon, and especially too, at the very time when we are to have the benefit of it. Besides China has to be evangelized and millions of her people transported to fill the work shops in the East, in order that the manufacturers may compete with the "pauper labor of Europe." Oh, no! we must not abolish the income tax. We want all the income we can raise. There are to be two or three trans-continental railroads to be subsidized. There are a number of air line railroads from the National Capital to be built. Then there are telegraphic lines over all the main postal routes.

A great central government must have a vast revenue. Economy is not to be thought of. If it is Grant's hobby to pay off one hundred millions of the debt a year, what right has the Union to complain? What right has any one to complain? Things have been reversed in our government in the last ten years. Formerly the people were masters—now they have masters. Congress is as completely above the popular will as is the Czar of Russia. It has illimitable powers, and although it were literally true, as the Union maintains, that nobody but Assessors and Collectors, etc. favored the Income Tax, still if Congress favored it, opposition would amount to nothing. And we know that Congress does favor it, and that Grant favors it. You may as well spare your time and trouble in getting up monster protests. They will amount to nought.—*Examiner.*

How the People are Taxed.

Congressman Marshall, of Illinois, in a speech before the House, alluded to the enormous tax now almost exclusively falling on poor men, by reason of the high tariff instituted to protect New England manufacturers and Pennsylvania iron foundries, used the following very forcible language: "The farmer starting to his work, has a shoe put on his horse with nails taxed 67 per cent., driven by a hammer taxed 54 per cent., cuts a stick with a knife taxed 50 per cent., hitches his horse to a plow taxed 50 per cent., with chains taxed 75 per cent. He returns to his home at night and lays his wearied limbs on a sheet taxed 58 per cent., and covers himself with a blanket that has paid 250 per cent. He rises in the morning, puts on his humble flannel shirt taxed 80 per cent., his coat 50 per cent., shoes 35 per cent., and hat 70 per cent.; opens family worship by a chapter from his bible taxed 25 per cent., kneels to his God on an humble carpet 150 per cent. He sits down to his humble meal from a plate taxed 40 per cent., with knife and fork 35 per cent., drinks his cup of coffee 47 per cent., with sugar 70 per cent., seasons his food with salt 100 per cent., pepper 237 per cent., or spice 397 per cent. He looks around upon his wife and children, all taxed in the same way; takes a chew of tobacco taxed 100 per cent., or lights a cigar taxed 120 per cent., and then thanks his stars that he lives in the freest and best government under heaven. If on the Fourth of July he wants to have the star-spangled banner or bunting, he must pay the American Bunting Company of Massachusetts 100 per cent., for this glorious privilege. No wonder, sir, that the Western farmer is struggling with poverty, and conscious of a wrong somewhere, although he knows not whence the blows comes that is chaining him to a life of endless toil, and reducing his wife and children to beggary."

TEA AND COFFEE.—Hall's *Journal of health* says: "Taking into account the habits of the people, tea and coffee for supper add to human health and life, if a single cup be taken at either meal, and it is never increased in strength, frequency, quantity. Science and fact unite in declaring them to be nutritious as well as a stimulant; hence they will do a new good to the system every day to the end of life, just as bread and fruits do; hence we never get tired of either. The habitual use of tea and coffee, at the last and first meal of the day, has another high advantage—is productive of incalculable good in the way of averting evils.

We drink at our meals, and if we do not drink these, we drink what is worse—cold water, milk or alcoholic mixtures. The regular use of these last will lead the young to drunkenness; the considerable use of simple milk at meals, by sedentary people—by all except the robust—will either constipate or render bilious, while cold water largely used, that especially in cold weather, attracts to itself so much of the heat of the system, in raising said water to the temperature of the body—about one hundred degrees—that the process of digestion is arrested; in the meantime giving rise to a deadly sickness of the stomach, to twisting pains, to vomiting, purging, and even to cramps.

A nice young man in New Orleans ran away with and married the supposed daughter of a highly respectable lady, and came back for the lady's blessing, which was freely given, together with the information that the girl was not her daughter, but a quadroon servant girl. He said it was a swindle, and left for parts unknown.

Who is Responsible.

In the *Herald* to-day will be found reprinted the infamous treaty with China, known as the Burlingame treaty. It contains as good an exhibit of the policy of the Radicals in regard to the leprous heathen slaves of Asia as can be made. The Radicals are in favor of cheap labor, and the labor of Chinese slaves is the cheapest that can be procured in the world. It is to be introduced into America in order to stop the independence of white laborers and reduce them to such a condition of poverty as will make them easy victims to capitalists who desire to establish imperial institutions on the ruins of the Republic. Now, while we charge against the Radicals that they are responsible for the presence, in vast numbers, of this servile race amongst the free people of America, they retort by saying that the first Chinese immigration took place while the Democrats were in power, and that it was tolerated and encouraged by them. It is true that some Chinamen did come to California and Oregon, while both those countries were yet ruled by the Democracy, but it is untrue that they were encouraged to do so by the party in power. On the contrary, in Oregon the Democratic party caused to be put in the Constitution of the State, Sec. 8, of article XV, which reads as follows:

Sec. 8. No Chinamen not a resident of the State at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall ever hold any real estate or mining claim, or work any mining claim therein.

The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law in the most effectual manner for carrying out the above provision.

In pursuance of the above command of the Constitution, acts were passed by the Legislature providing for special discriminating taxes to be levied on Chinamen, negroes, mulattoes and Kazakas. The object of all these laws was to discourage Chinese immigration by compelling them to bear heavy burthens in addition to the burthens borne by white men. This was the Democratic policy, and its effect was to prevent many Chinamen from coming to, and residing within, the State. All has been changed, however, by the Radicals, who have placed the cheap working, rat eating, leprous heathen slaves of Asia on a par with white working men, and extend to them every privilege enjoyed by any class of persons in the country. Under Radical rule, therefore, vast numbers of Chinamen have come to Oregon, and now reside in the State to the detriment of white laborers whose occupations they usurp. In the face of these stubborn facts, we cannot see by what means such arguments can be supported as are advanced by the Radicals to show that the Democratic party has ever been in a position of encouraging Chinese immigration. Having repealed the laws that discriminated against them, and adopted the infamous treaty referred to in the beginning of this article, the Radicals, and no one else, are responsible for the presence amongst us of the Chinese slaves, who, as we have repeatedly shown, are reducing the white men and women of the State to a condition of helplessness by reason of competing for employment at wages upon which a white man cannot support a family in the proper condition that every citizen of this great Republic should occupy.—*Herald.*

Ir Ben. Holladay had nothing to do with making and forcing through the Convention the Multnomah County Republican ticket, we would respectfully ask the *Oregonian* what the Editor-in-Chief of that paper, and other prominent Republican manipulators were doing at Holladay's residence on the Tuesday and Wednesday evenings preceding the session of the Convention? We think that the editor of the *Oregonian* will hardly dare deny that the purpose of those meetings was to "fix up" a county ticket for the Convention to ratify *volens volens*. We think, too, he will scarcely controvert the statements that the candidates for nomination were freely canvassed on those evenings; that the ticket was then made substantially as it now stands; that Holladay's wishes were deferred to in the selections, and that his voice was the most potent one in the councils of the wire-workers then assembled. We may be too suspicious, but we cannot rid ourself of the idea that these meetings had special political significance, and that they were intended as a preface and index to the Convention.—*Herald.*

A Nigger Judge in Alabama, when his first case came on and everything was ready, was told by a lawyer that he had neglected to charge the jury. He rose up and put on his spectacles and said: "Gemmen ob de jury, I charge you half a dollar a piece, and you must pay it before de case goes on."

For vigorous, original English, let one go West or South. A Memphis gentleman is described by a paper there by the remark that "his forehead extends to the gable end of his neck," which is interpreted to "mean that he is bareheaded on the top of his head."

To enjoy life one should be a little miserable occasionally. Trouble, like cayenne, is not very agreeable in itself but it gives a great zest to other things.